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CASSELL'S GAZETTEER
OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

CASSELL'S

GAZETTEER

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

BEING

A Complete Topographical Dictionary of the United Kingdom

WITH

NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS

AND

SIXTY MAPS

NEWCHURCH — SOMERSETSHIRE

CASSELL AND COMPANY, LIMITED

LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK & MELBOURNE

1900

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DEFINITION OF TERMS.

Barony.—Properly the estate of a Baron; a territorial division of a county in Ireland, probably in former times the district of a native chief.

Borough, originally a fortified or corporate town:

County Borough.—Any borough instituted by the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888, and therein defined as "a borough which on June 1, 1888, either had a population of not less than 50,000 or was a county of itself. Such boroughs are, for the purposes of this Act, administrative counties."

Municipal Borough.—A borough possessing a charter, and governed by a Mayor and Corporation.

Parliamentary Borough.—A borough returning a member, or members, to Parliament, or forming one of a group of boroughs represented in Parliament.

Burgh.—The Scottish term corresponding to the English "*borough*" (q.v.):

Burgh of Barony.—A burgh governed by a council and magistrates, or by the latter alone, and owing its charter to a feudal superior, not directly to the sovereign.

Burgh of Regality.—A Burgh of Barony formerly possessing exclusive criminal jurisdiction within its boundaries. The name is retained, but the jurisdiction has been abolished.

Municipal Burgh.—The same as Municipal Borough (q.v.).

Parliamentary Burgh.—The same as Parliamentary Borough (q.v.).

Royal Burgh.—A burgh created by Royal Charter.

Chapelry, a district assigned to a chapel-of-ease.

Civil Parish or ***Township.*** [TOWNSHIP.]

Ecclesiastical Parish.—A division of a parish, or parishes, for ecclesiastical purposes.

Hamlet, a section of a parish, a village, a group of houses.

Liberty.—A territorial division, in some counties, and sometimes containing more than one parish. The name refers to the fact that in this district certain franchises or privileges were, or still are, enjoyed.

Market Town.—A town which has the privilege of holding a public market on stated days of the week.

Parish.—A territorial division of a county for civil and ecclesiastical purposes.

Quoad Sacra Parish.—A parish, in Scotland, for ecclesiastical purposes only.

Riding.—One of the divisions (North, East and West) of the County of York in England, and of Co. Cork (East and West) in Ireland. The term is a corruption of the Old English *thryding* = a third part.

Tithing.—Originally a company of ten householders, or the district occupied by them. The name has now no practical signification.

Townland.—A division of a parish in Ireland, without rating powers.

Township.—A civil division of an ancient parish in England and Wales, where a separate poor rate is levied. The name is often retained even after the township is absorbed for rating purposes. In such cases the population does not appear in the Census Returns.

In the matter of place-names the spelling of the Census Returns has been followed, as has the official method of printing names in which a distinctive epithet occurs. Places to the names of which *Great*, *Little*, *North*, *South*, and the like are prefixed, should be looked for under the principal word. Thus *East Newchurch* will be found on page 1 as *Newchurch, East*.

When a number of places of the same name occur, they are arranged in the following order — English, Welsh, Scots, and Irish, the most important ones coming first in each group.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Abers.	Aberdeenshire.
Antr.	Antrim.
Args.	Argyllshire.
Arm.	Armagh.
Ayrs.	Ayrshire.
Banffs.	Banffshire.
Beds.	Bedfordshire.
Berks.	Berkshire.
Berws.	Berwickshire.
Brecons.	Brecknockshire.
Bucks.	Buckinghamshire.
Caiths.	Caithness-shire.
Cambs.	Cambridgeshire.
Cardigs.	Cardiganshire.
Carl.	Carlow.
Carmarths.	Carmarthenshire.
Carnarvs.	Carnarvonshire.
Cav.	Cavan.
Chesh.	Cheshire.
Clacks.	Clackmannanshire.
Cornw.	Cornwall.
Cumb.	Cumberland.
Denbighs.	Denbighshire.
Derbys.	Derbyshire.
Dev.	Devon.
Don.	Donegal.
Dors.	Dorset.
Dub.	Dublin.
Dumbarts.	Dumbartonshire.
Dumfs.	Dumfriesshire.
Dur.	Durham.
E. R., N. R., W. R. Yorks.	East, North, West Riding, Yorkshire.
Edins.	Edinburghshire.
Elgs.	Elginshire.
Ferm.	Fermanagh.
Fifes.	Fifeshire.
Flints.	Flintshire.
Forfs.	Forfarshire.
Glamorgs.	Glamorganshire.
Gloucs.	Gloucestershire.
Haddings.	Haddingtonshire.
Hants.	Hampshire.
Herefords.	Herefordshire.
Herts.	Hertfordshire.
Hunts.	Huntingdonshire.
Invs.	Inverness-shire.
I. of A.	Isle of Anglesey.
I. of M.	Isle of Man.
I. of W.	Isle of Wight.
Ir.	Ireland.
K. Co.	King's County.
Kilk.	Kilkenny.
Kincs.	Kincardineshire.
Kinrs.	Kinross-shire.
Kirkcuds.	Kirkcudbrightshire.
Lanarks.	Lanarkshire.
Lancs.	Lancashire.
Leics.	Leicestershire.
Leit.	Leitrim.
Lincs.	Lincolnshire.
Linliths.	Linlithgowshire.
Lim.	Limerick.
Londy.	Londonderry.
Longf.	Longford.
Merions.	Merionethshire.
Middx.	Middlesex.
Mon.	Monmouthshire.
Montgoms.	Montgomeryshire.
Nairns.	Nairnshire.
Norf.	Norfolk.
Northants.	Northamptonshire.
Northumb.	Northumberland.
Notts.	Nottinghamshire.
Ork.	Orkney.
Oxon.	Oxfordshire.
Peebs.	Peeblesshire.
Pembs.	Pembrokeshire.
Perths.	Perthshire.
Q. Co.	Queen's County.
Radnors.	Radnorshire.
Renfs.	Renfrewshire.
Roscom.	Roscommon.
Ross and Crom.	Ross and Cromarty.
Roxbs.	Roxburghshire.
Rutld.	Rutland.
Salop	Shropshire.
Sc.	Scotland.
Selks.	Selkirkshire.
Somerset	Somersetshire.
Staffs.	Staffordshire.
Stirls.	Stirlingshire.
Suff.	Suffolk.
Suths.	Sutherlandshire.
Tip.	Tipperary.
Tyr.	Tyrone.
Warws.	Warwickshire.
Waterf.	Waterford.
Westmd	Westmorland.
Wex.	Wexford.
Wick.	Wicklow.
Wigs.	Wigtownshire.
Wilts.	Wiltshire.
Worcs.	Worcestershire.
Wstm.	Westmeath.

ac.	acres, acreage.
affl.	affluent.
b.	born.
bar.	barony.
cent.	century.
chap.	chapelry.
co.	county.
co. bor.	county borough.
Co. Co.	County Court.
d.	died.
Dec.	Decorated.
dis.	district.
div.	division.
E.	East.
eccl. pa.	ecclesiastical parish.
E. Eng.	Early English.
(F.)	Friday.
ft.	foot, feet.
ha.	hamlet.
in.	inch, inches.
lib.	liberty.
(M.)	Monday.
mkt.	market.
mun. bor.	municipal borough.
N.	North.
Norm.	Norman.
pa., pas.	parish, parishes.
parl. bor.	parliamentary borough.
Perp.	Perpendicular.
pl.	place.
q.s. pa.	*quoad sacra* parish.
q.v.	*quod vide* (= which see).
S.	South.
(S.)	Saturday.
sess.	sessional.
sub.	suburb.
(T.)	Tuesday.
temp.	*tempore* (= in the time of).
(TH.)	Thursday.
ti.	tithing.
tld.	townland.
to.	town.
tp.	township.
Trans	Transition.
U.	union.
vil.	village.
viz.	namely.
W.	West.
(W.)	Wednesday.
yd., yds.	yard, yards.

☞ *The Table at the foot of the pages contains those places which are found in the Census Returns, and for these only is it possible to give the population. The distances of such places in Great Britain are given from London, and of places in Ireland from Dublin.*

GAZETTEER

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Newchurch (1), pa. and vil. on the Yar, I. of W., 6 S.W. of Ryde; ac. 4,619; soil sand and gravel. The church of All Saints (restored 1883) is E. Eng.; it contains several monuments to the Dillington and Bissett families, and some good oak-work. There are Congregational and Weslevan chapels, and some small charities. Ashey Down, a high hill partly in this pa., is surmounted by an obelisk, being one of the highest points in the island.

Newchurch (2), pa. and vil., E. Mon., 7 S.E. of Usk; ac. 5,494; soil loam and sand, resting on gravel and sandstone grit. The church, occupying a bleak elevation, is E. Eng. and Dec., but much modernised. There are Wesleyan and Welsh Methodist chapels. At Gaer-llwyd is a fine cromlech. Gaer-fawr is an extensive British camp, with an inner and an outer vallum of stones, extending over nearly 20 ac., and occupying a position of great natural strength on the spur of a hill.

Newchurch (3), pa. and vil., S. Kent, 5 N.W. of New Romney; ac. 3,059; soil stiff mould, overlying stiff clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., and has a fine Perp. oak screen, a stoup in the north porch, and piscinæ in the chancel and adjacent chapels. There is a charity of about £25 a year.

Newchurch (4), (formerly "Newchurch-with-Bacup"), tp., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), E. Lancs., 7 S. of Beverley; ac. 5,937.

Newchurch (5), tp., pa. of Kinnersley (q.v.), N. Herefords., 8 S.E. of Kington.

Newchurch (6), pa. on the Gwili, S.W. Carmarths., 3 N.N.W. of Carmarthen; ac. 5,015; soil mostly fertile. The church was rebuilt in 1829. The Baptists and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are traces of a Roman road and camp. In the court of *Tranmanr* stands a stone with an inscription to Severinus, son of Severus; it was formerly supposed to commemorate the son of the Emperor Severus, who was said to have been slain in a battle with the Britons, fought here about 72 A.D., but the characters appear to be later.

Newchurch (7), pa., S. Radnors., adjoining Herefords., 6 N. of Hay; ac. 1,838; soil various, partly red clayey earth. The church of St. Mary was built in 1850. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel.

Newchurch, East, tp., pa. of Newchurch (q.v.), E. Mon., about 7 S.E. of Usk; ac. 3,396.

Newchurch-in-Pendle, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 6 N.W. of Burnley. The church of St. Mary is in Classic style.

Newchurch-in-Rossendale, eccl. pa. and vil. on the Irwell, pa. of Whalley (q.v.) and mun. bor. of Rawtenstall, E. Lancs., 3½ W. of Bacup. The church of St. Nicholas (rebuilt in Late Perp. style, 1826, on the site of the old chapel, dating from 1512) contains monumental tablets to the Hargreaves, Law, Lord, and Patrick families; in the churchyard is a stone with quaint inscription to John Kershaw, founder of the grammar school, and his wife. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Baptist, Unitarian, and United Free Methodist chapels. The inhabitants are principally employed in the cotton and woollen manufactories and in the stone quarries. The grammar school, founded 1701, and endowed with property yielding about £25 a year, was rebuilt 1890. *Height-side House* is a seat.

Newchurch Kenyon, pa. and vil., S. Lancs., 13 W. of Manchester; ac. 7,054; soil clayey, resting on clay. The church (dedication unknown) was restored 1877; there are two brasses, dated respectively 1560 and 1646. There are Primitive Methodist chapels and a Presbyterian church. The manufacture of cotton is carried on here, and bricks and tiles are made. The charities include a bequest of property by Henry Johnson in 1727 for the free schooling and clothing of poor Protestant children, the income being about £27 per annum.

Newchurch, West, tp., pa. of Newchurch (q.v.), E. Mon., about 7 S.E. of Usk; ac. 2,098. In this tp. is a considerable portion of all that remains of the ancient forest of Wentwood, where are the ruins of the Castle of Troggy, or Cas Troggy, said to have been built *temp.* Edward I. by Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. The ascription of the name of Strigul, by Camden and some other writers, to this castle has doubtless arisen from a corruption of the name

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Newchurch (1)	Newchurch	88	1526
Newchurch (2)	Chepstow (6)	141	532
Newchurch (3)	Ham Street (4)	60	355
Newchurch (4)	Waterfoot	205	26217
Newchurch (6)	Carmarthen (3)	233	690
Newchurch (7)	Whitney (2)	163	102
Newchurch, East	Chepstow (6)	141	393
Newchurch-in-P.	Brierfield (2¾)	216	797
Newchurch-in-R.	Waterfoot	205	3196
Newchurch Kenyon	Culcheth	193	2626
Newchurch, West	Chepstow (6)	141	139

of Cas Troggy or Stroggy, and has given rise to much confusion between this place and the real Strigul or Chepstow.

Newchurch-with-Bacup. [NEWCHURCH (4).]

New Cowper, small vil., pa. of Holme Cultram (q.v.), W. Cumb., 3½ N. of Aspatria.

New Cross, southern suburb of London, bor. of Deptford (q.v.), Kent and Surrey, 3½ S.E. of St. Paul's. The New Cross Road, continuing the Old Kent Road, runs through the dis., which is named after an old hostelry bearing the sign of "The Golden Cross," mentioned by Evelyn in his "Diary" (1675). Here is the Royal Naval School, founded at Camberwell 1833, mainly for the sons of necessitous naval and military officers, the present building being opened by Prince Albert on the 1st of June, 1843, the anniversary of Lord Howe's victory.

Newdale, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Wellington (q.v.), Mid Salop.

New Delaval, colliery vil., pa. of Earsdon (q.v.), S. Northumb., 1 S.E. of Horton. There is a church dedicated to St. Bede, as well as Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Christian Lay chapels. The vil. has a Mechanics' Institute, and there is a large colliery.

Newdigate, pa. and vil., S. Surrey, about 5 S.E. of Dorking; ac. 4,546; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Peter (restored 1877) is an E. Eng. building, of which the tower is the most interesting feature, being framed in timber throughout, dating from the 15th cent. There are several charities, and the school has an endowment. *N. Place* is a seat.

Newenden, pa. and vil. on the Rother, S. Kent, 9 N.W. of Rye; ac. 1,030; soil clay and loam, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Peter is a mutilated edifice of stone, partly Perp.; it contains a fine Norm. font. The school has a small endowment. Here was anciently a house of Carmelite friars (founded 1241). Near N. is an entrenchment, and Roman coins have been found.

Newent, pa. and mkt. to. (T.), head of U., Co. Co. dis., and petty sess. div., N.W. Glouc., near the borders of Worc. and Herefords., 9 N.W. of Gloucester; ac. 7,213; soil light sand inclining to red, overlying coal, ironstone, red sandstone, sand, and clay. N. appears to have been formerly a place of considerable importance, having been a bor. governed by a bailiff. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is a handsome structure, originally erected about 1590, and contains an altar-tomb, with recumbent effigies of a knight in armour and his lady; a brass to Roger Porter (d. 1523); and memorials to the Nourse and Woodward families; and to William Rogers, a benefactor of the pa. (1690); a marble monument, with several finely-executed figures, commemorates Barbara, wife of Charles Bourchier. There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels. The Market House is an interesting example of timber work of the 16th cent., and was thoroughly restored in the year 1864 by the late Richard Foley Onslow, whose arms and those of Mrs. Onslow, in stained glass, decorate one of the windows. There are ten almshouses, and charities yielding about £57 a year. N. has always been in great repute for the production of cider and perry. The industries include flour mills, a tannery, and the manufacture of bricks and drain-pipes. There are several mineral springs in the vicinity, possessing properties similar to those of Cheltenham and Gloucester; the principal one lies a short distance from the to., and is surrounded by splendid scenery; on the south-west of N. is Yartledon Hill, now called "May Hill," on account of the games celebrated there on May Day. In 1558 Edward Horne was burnt at Old Court, formerly an orchard connected with the Court House, for his religion; and during the Civil War there was a garrison for the king at N., under the command of Col. Meine. About 1812 several brass and silver Roman coins were found. *N. Court* is a handsome residence, with colonnaded portico, situated on an eminence near the church, in park-like grounds. *Sturdens* is a modern mansion of stone standing in park-like grounds.

New Ferry (1), eccl. pa., pa. of Bebington (q.v.), W. Chesh., 2 S. of Birkenhead, on the road to Chester. Here is a steamboat station on the Mersey and an iron pier. The church of St. Mark the Evangelist is in E. Eng. style, and there are Nonconformist chapels. At Port Sunlight in the pa. are extensive soap works. The Gladstone Village Hall, opened 1891, is in the Old Eng. Domestic style of architecture. Moored in the Mersey opposite N. F. are training and school ships.

New Ferry (2), vil. on the Bann, pa. of Ballyscullion (q.v.), E. co. Londy., Ir., 7 N. of Toomebridge.

Newfield (1), tp. and vil. on the Wear, pa. of Auckland St. Andrew (q.v.), S. Dur., 3 N.W. of Bishop Auckland; ac. 206. The Primitive Methodists and Methodist New Connexion have chapels. The old manor house, now converted into two residences, stands near the centre of the vil. There are a number of coke ovens, and fire-bricks are manufactured.

Newfield (2), ha., pa. of and about 1 W. from Chester-le-Street (q.v.), N. Dur.

Newfield (3), estate, pa. of Dundonald (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc., about 2 S.E. of Drybridge station. There is a seat of the same name.

Newfieldyke and Thornrow, part of vil. of Binniehill and Southfield (q.v.), S.E. Stirls., Sc.

New Forest, a royal forest, S.W. Hants, the most extensive tract of woodland left in the English lowlands, formerly covering almost the whole of the area between the estuary of the Avon and Southampton Water. Stretching 20 miles from north-west to south-east, and 15 miles from east to west, it comprises 92,365 ac., of which the Crown has the right to keep 16,000 ac. enclosed and planted. The whole of the plantations are under the control of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests; and the forest laws and customs are administered by seven verderers, one of them appointed by the Crown, the other six by the commoners and their officers—the forest courts, called Courts of Swainmote, being held at the Verderers'

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Newdigate	Ockley (2)	32	681
Newenden	Rye (9)	70	149
Newent	Newent	124	2605

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
New Ferry (1)	Bebington	192	3874
Newfield	Heawick (1½)	246	1130

Hall, Queen's House, Lyndhurst. According to the monkish chroniclers, William the Conqueror destroyed towns, villages, and churches over an area some thirty miles in length in order to lay out the Forest. The Saxon Chronicle, however, gives no hint of any such proceeding, and there is little doubt that the afforesting in this reign was on a much smaller scale, the probability being that the greater part of the land has never been cultivated. In later days the Forest furnished most of the timber for the Royal Navy. It now consists of wide expanses of heathery moor and of woodland, the trees being mostly oak and beech. The deer were destroyed or removed about the middle of the 19th cent., but the half-wild horses, supposed to be of Spanish extraction, still flourish here. The chief tourist centres are Brockenhurst (q.v.) on the south, Ringwood (q.v.) on the west, and Lyndhurst (q.v.) in about the middle of the Forest. Rufus's Stone, 4 N.W. of Lyndhurst, marks the spot where William II. was slain by the arrow, as is generally believed, by Walter Tiril. [MINSTEAD.]

New Forest Division, one of the five parl. divs. of Hants. It lies in the south-west of the co., and returns one member.

Newfound, ti., pa. of Wootton St. Lawrence (q.v.), N. Hants, 2 N.W. of Basingstoke. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

New Found Pool, pa. within the co. bor. of Leicester (q.v.); ac. 43.

Newgal, or **Newgale,** stream, S.W. Pembs., rises near Llanreithan, and flows 5 S. and 2½ W., entering St. Bride's Bay near St. Elvis, at a point 6½ E. by S. of St. David's. The fine stretch of sand through which the river passes at its mouth when the tide is out is the traditional site of a forest, traces of which have been discovered.

Newgate Street (Christchurch), pa., City of London, Middx.; ac. 12. Christ Church was rebuilt after the Great Fire by Wren, and renovated 1834 and 1862. It contains several ancient tablets, among them one to Dame Mary Ramsey (d. 1596), who established a free writing-school in Christ's Hospital. [LONDON, p. 229; and for NEWGATE, p. 231.] Here too lies Richard Baxter (d. 1691), with "The Saint's Rest," in allusion to the best-known of his works, for his epitaph. The west and the side galleries are set apart for the boys of Christ's Hospital. Since 1797 the annual Spital (Hospital) sermons have been preached in this church.

New Hadley, ha., pa. of Wellington (q.v.), Mid Salop, 2 E. of Wem.

Newhall (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Stapenhill (q.v.), S. Derbys., 6 N.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The church of St. John (1842) is in Gothic style. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Free Methodist chapels. The Hall, erected 1874, contains reading- and news-rooms, billiard-rooms, and a spacious lecture hall, but has for some years been closed. There are coal-pits and brickfields. *Stanton House* is a seat.

Newhall (2), tp. on the Weaver, pas. of Wrenbury and Audlem (q.v.), W. Chesh., 5 S. of Nantwich; ac. 4,159.

Newhall (3), formerly a separate tp., pa. of Davenham (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 3½ S.E. of Northwich.

Newhall (4), estate on the North Esk, pa. of Penicuik (q.v.), S. Edins., Sc. There is a seat of the same name.

Newhall Hey, ha., pa. of Bury (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 6 S.W. of Rochdale. [COWPE LENCH, NEWHALL HEY, AND HALL CARR.]

Newhalls, vil. on the Firth of Forth, pa. of Dalmeny (q.v.), N.E. Linliths., Sc., ½ E. of Queensferry. Here is a pier, built about 1809. The "Hawes Inn," an ancient building, on the walls of which the dates 1588 and 1633 still remain, was the meeting-place of Jonathan Oldbuck and young Lovell in Scott's "Antiquary."

Newham (1), tp. and vil., pa. of Bamburgh (q.v.), N. Northumb., 6 S.E. of Belford; ac. 2,690.

Newham (2), tp., pa. of Whalton (q.v.), S.E. Northumb., 9 S.W. of Morpeth; ac. 1,349.

Newham (3), ha., pa. of Marton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 6 N. of Stokesley.

Newhampton, pa. consisting of two houses, N.E. Herefords., about 6 E. of Leominster; ac. 148.

New Hampton. [HAMPTON HILL.]

Newhaven (1), pa. and seaport to., head of U., petty sess. div., and Co. Co. dis., on the Ouse, S. Sussex, 9 E. of Brighton; ac. 906 land, 184 water. The church of St. Michael (restored) is a building of flint, partly Norm., with a small semicircular apse. Christ Church, a chapel-of-ease, was erected

SIGNAL STATION, NEWHAVEN.
(Photo. Poulton and Son, Lee.)

in 1881, and is chiefly in the E. Eng. style. There are also Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels; and the Seaman's Mission has a hall and reading-room. There is a cemetery of 3 ac., formed in 1884. N. derives its name from the change, caused by the great storm of 1570, in the course of the river Ouse, which then entered the sea at Seaford. In 1848 Louis Philippe landed here, accompanied by Queen Marie Amélie, having crossed from Tréport in a fishing vessel under the names of Mr. and Mrs. Smith. N. is chiefly known

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
New Forest Division	.....	.....	51328
New Found Pool	Blaby	97	2160
Newgate Street	....	.....	958
Newhall (1)	Swadlincote (1)	126	4313
Newhall (2)	Nantwich (5)	162	734

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Newham (1)	Newham	318	208
Newham (2)	Meldon (5)	293	43
Newhampton	Bromyard (6)	135	10
Newhaven (1), pa.	Newhaven	56	4522
Newhaven (1), to.	Newhaven	56	4955

as a steam-packet station. A branch of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway connects it with London, and fast steamers run daily to and from Dieppe; and there are services in connection with Honfleur, Caen, and the Channel Islands. The harbour is at the entrance of the Ouse, at the north-west extremity of Seaford Bay. At spring-tides there is as much as 24 ft. of water inside the harbour, and at neap-tides never less than 16 ft. An important traffic is carried on with the Continent in fruit, vegetables, wines, spirits, etc.; and there is also a fair trade in coal, timber, iron, and grain. The coasting trade is partly water-borne to Uckfield and Lewes. There is an extensive brewery. Castle Hill, west of the harbour, is strongly fortified. N. has a yearly regatta. *Meeching Place* is a seat.

Newhaven (2), ha., pa. of and 2½ E. from Hartington (q.v.), W. Derbys.

Newhaven (3), pl., pa. of Parkham (q.v.), N. Dev., 7 S.W. of Bideford.

Newhaven (4), *q.s.* pa. and to., on the Firth of Forth, pa. of North Leith (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 1½ N. of Edinburgh. The name is derived from the harbour and dock formed in the reign of James IV. (1488–1513), which were thus distinguished from the old harbour at Leith. The to. is a quaint old-world place with low red-tiled houses, entered by flights of steps which ascend to the second storey. The Established church (1838), in Perp. style, has been altered and improved. There is also a Free church in Gothic style. The ancient chapel of Our Lady and St. James is represented by some scanty remains. On the wall of a house in Main Street are carved a quadrant, anchor, and other naval devices, surmounted by a thistle and the inscription "In the name of God, 1588." The tidal harbour was reconstructed 1876–77; the pier on its east side has a lighthouse at its further end. The fishing population, of Scandinavian character, are noted for their bold, thrifty, and energetic character. The fishwives of N., remarkable alike for their splendid physique, their morality, and their picturesque costume, are vividly described in Charles Reade's "Christie Johnstone."

Newhey, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 3 S.E. from Rochdale, E. Lancs. The church of St. Thomas was built 1875, in E. Eng. style. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, Free Methodist, and Primitive Methodist chapels. Coal and stone are won here, and there is a brick and tile manufactory.

Newhill, ha., pa. of Wath-upon-Dearne (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 N.W. of Rotherham.

Newhills, pa., S.E. Abers., Sc., 5 N.W. of Aberdeen. The river Don forms its boundary on the north-east; ac. 10,282. The general appearance of the country is hilly, and towards the west becomes mountainous.

New Holkham. [LONGLANDS (1).]

Newholm, ha., pa. of and 2 W. from Whitby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks. The Wesleyans have a chapel. *Raithwaite Hall* is a seat. [NEWHOLME-WITH-DUNSLEY.]

Newholme, estate with seat of the same name, pa. of Dolphinton (q.v.), E. Lanarks., Sc., about ½ S.E. of Dunsyre station.

Newholm-with-Dunsley, tp., pa. of and 2½ W. from Whitby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,196.

Newhouse (1), ha., pa. of Ugborough (q.v.), S. Dev., 3 N.E. of Modbury.

Newhouse (2), ha., pa. of Stanhope (q.v.), S. Dur., 1 N.W. of Weardale St. John.

Newhouses, ha., pa. of Romald Kirk (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 6 N.W. of Barnard Castle.

New Houses, vil., pa. of Lanchester (q.v.), N.W. Dur., about 5 W.N.W. of Durham. There is a Mission church and a Roman Catholic chapel.

Newick, pa. and vil. on the Ouse, Mid Sussex, 8 N. of Lewes; ac. 1,977; soil light, overlying clay and sand rock. The church of St. Mary (restored 1887) is partly Norm. There is a Baptist chapel and a cottage hospital. *Beechland* and *Newick Park* are seats.

Newington (1), parl. bor. and pa., N.E. Surrey, 1 S. of St. Paul's, forming part of South London; ac. 631. The south and east parts of N. are occupied by the dis. known as Walworth, which returns one of the two members for the bor. The pa. church is believed by Lysons to have been originally in this dis.; and he suggests that in or before the reign of Henry III., when it was removed further to the west, the houses that sprang up around it gradually acquired the name of "New Town" (= "Newington"). The church of N., dedicated to St. Mary, and standing on the west side of Newington Butts, was rebuilt 1791–93, and in 1876 was demolished in order to effect a street improvement, a handsome Gothic clock-tower being erected 1877 on the site, and the graveyard laid out as a public garden. The new church, more centrally situate on the east side of the Kennington Park Road, is a large and lofty edifice in Gothic style. In the first of the two churches off Newington Butts were buried Thomas Middleton the dramatist (d. 1627) and George Powell, "King of the Gipsies" (d. 1704); the graveyard contains a monument to Wm. Allen, killed in the Wilkes riots in St. George's Fields (1768). The list of rectors includes Dr. Samuel Horsley, F.R.S., afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph. There are several eccl. pas. —viz. All Saints', Surrey Square; All Souls', Grosvenor Park; Holy Trinity; St. Andrew's; St. Mary's; St. Matthew's; St. Stephen's; St. Agnes', Kennington Park; St. Paul's, Lorimore Square; Lady Margaret's, Walworth; St. John's, Walworth; St. Mark's, East Street, Walworth; and St. Peter's, Walworth. Of the Dissenting places of worship, the most important is the Metropolitan Tabernacle, built 1859–61 for the late Mr. C. H. Spurgeon on a part of the site of the Fishmongers' Almshouses, in Newington Butts. It has a Corinthian portico, measures 140 ft. by 80 ft., and has accommodation for 6,000 persons. Attached to it are a lecture hall, schoolrooms, almshouses, and the Pastors' College, for ministerial students. The Sessions House, in Newington Causeway, dating from 1799, has been twice rebuilt; the Horsemonger Lane Gaol, which

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Newhaven (4)	Newhaven	403	6085
Newhey	New Hey	193	2857
Newhills	Buxburn (1)	532	5526
Newholm-w.-D.	Whitby (2)	244	377

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Newick	Newick & Chailey (1½	43	1033
Newington (1), bor.	.....	.....	115804
Newington (1), pa.	.....	.....	115804

formerly adjoined it, was demolished about 1880, a portion of the site being converted into a playground for children. The Vestry Hall is in the Walworth Road; the Workhouse in Westmorland Road, Walworth. Near the "Elephant and Castle," an important centre of omnibus and tramway traffic, are the almshouses of the Drapers' Company (rebuilt 1778). A former feature of N. was the Royal Surrey Gardens, formed out of the grounds of the Walworth Manor House, with approaches from Manor Place and Penton Place, for the purposes of a menagerie and recreation gardens. Here was built a music hall, which on October 19, 1856, during a service conducted by Mr. Spurgeon, was the scene of a fatal panic, resulting in the loss of seven lives. It was burnt down in 1861, but was rebuilt and occupied as a temporary hospital while the new St. Thomas's Hospital was being erected at Westminster Bridge. The place is now commemorated by the Surrey Gardens Memorial Hall.

Newington (2), pa., tp., and vil., on the Thame, S. Oxon, 9 S.E. of Oxford; ac. of pa. 2,825, of tp. 2,105; soil strong blue clay on green sand and gault. The church of St. Giles is chiefly Dec.; in the south wall of the chancel is a recessed 14th-cent. tomb and a piscina, and on the north side a priest's door; there are remains of a Perp. rood-screen and of old glass; the south and north doors, the latter blocked up, are of Norm. work. In the chancel is an alabaster monument to Walter Dunch and Mary, his wife, 1650, and another to Henry Dunch, 1686; in the chapel or transept is a brass to Alice and Maria Skyrmote (1463). The lower part of the tower is E. Eng., the upper portion and the spire Dec. There is a sundial on the east gable. *N. House* is a seat.

Newington (3), pa. and to., N. Kent, 8 E. of Rochester; ac. 2,115. The church of St. Mary is a Dec. flint building, with some E. Eng. work and a lofty Perp. west tower; on the walls of the north aisle are paintings representing a "Doom," etc., and in the chancel arch is some fine Dec. woodwork. The church contains an altar-tomb, a font with an Elizabethan "buffet" cover, some brasses, and a curious chest bound with iron. A Wesleyan chapel was erected in 1880. There are several small charities. N. may have been the Roman *Durolevum*, and many urns, etc., have been discovered. Hops and fruit are largely grown in the neighbourhood.

Newington (4), pa. and vil., S. Kent, 2½ N.E. of Hythe; ac. 3,110 land, 30 water; soil light, subsoil chalky. The church of St. Nicholas is partly Perp., and contains some interesting monuments and brasses. In the pa. is an entrenchment, and Roman pottery has been found. *Beachborough House* is a seat.

Newington (5), pa. forming the western part of the parl. and mun. bor. of Hull (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.; ac. 760. The church of St. John the Baptist was built 1878, in E. Eng. style. There are various Nonconformist chapels.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Newington (2), pa.	Littlemore (6)	60	404
Newington (2), tp.	Littlemore (6)	60	343
Newington (3)	Newington	42	968
Newington (4)	Westenhanger (4)	63	454
Newington (5)	Hull	196	18395
Newington (10)	Newington	395	9957
Newington Bagpath	Tetbury (6)	92	179

Newington (6), small ha., pa. of and about 1 W. from Newington Bagpath (q.v.), E. Glouc.

Newington (7), vil. on the Idle, pa. of Mission (q.v.), N. Notts., 3 S.E. of Bawtry.

Newington (8), vil., pa. of North Ferriby (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of South Cave.

Newington (9). [Newnton, North.]

Newington (10), *q.s.* pa. in Edinburgh, N.E. Edins., Sc. The dis., which lies to the east of Grange, was formed about 1800; it consists mainly of suburban residences. Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags rise conspicuously to the north-east. The Established church dates from 1823. There is also a Free church.

Newington Bagpath, pa. and vil. on the Avon, S. Glouc., 6 W. of Tetbury; ac. 2,086; soil clay and stone-brash, overlying oolite. The church of St. Bartholomew is E. Eng. *Lasborough Park* is a seat.

Newington-next-Hythe. [Newington (4).]

Newington, North, tp. and vil., pa. of Broughton (q.v.), N. Oxon, 3 N. of Bloxham; ac. 1,108. There is a Congregational chapel and a charity of £122 yearly value. There is also an endowed school (£50 yearly), erected 1853.

Newington, South, pa. and vil., N. Oxon, 6 S.W. of Banbury; ac. 1,437; soil red loam and clay, overlying red rock and clay. The church of St. Peter is of mixed architecture, containing Norm., E. Eng., and Perp. work; there are piscinæ in the chancel and south aisle, and a cylindrical Norm. font; the aisle roofs are of the 15th cent.; in 1892–93 several frescoes were discovered, but not in good preservation. In the churchyard is a fragment of an E. Eng. cross. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel and a Friends' meeting-house.

Newington, Stoke. [Stoke Newington.]

Newington, West, one of the two parl. divs. of the bor. of Newington (q.v.), N.E. Surrey. It returns one member.

New Inn (1), pl., pa. of Hentland (q.v.), S. Herefords., 4 N.W. of Ross.

New Inn (2), pl., Upper Loughtee bar., S. co. Cavan, Ir., 10 S.E. of Cavan, on the road to Virginia.

New Inn (3), pl., Kilconnell bar., E. co. Galway, Ir., 4 S.W. of Kilconnell. Here are remains of an ancient castle and chapel.

New Inn (4), pl., Portnahinch bar., N.E. Q. Co., Ir., 6½ N. of Monasterevin.

Newinn, vil., pa. of Knockgraffon (q.v.), S. co. Tip., Ir., 5 N.E. of Caher.

Newlake, eminence (1,525 ft.) on Dartmoor, Mid Dev., 5 W. of Chagford.

New Lambton, vil., pa. of and about 3 E. from Chester-le-Street (q.v.), N. Dur.

Newland (1), pa., tp., and vil. on the Wye, W. Glouc., 4 S.E. of Monmouth; ac. of pa. 8,678, of tp. 7,885; soil gravel and loam, overlying clay, limestone, and sandstone. The church of All Saints (restored 1862) is a Dec. and Perp. building,

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Newington, North	Banbury (2)	77	375
Newington, South	Bloxham (1½)	87	282
Newington, West	.....	.....	56623
Newinn	Caher (5)	124	113
Newland (1), pa.	Newland	149	4537
Newland (1), tp.	Newland	149	4237

containing a font dated 1661, an altar-tomb in the south aisle (*temp.* Edward III.) to Sir John Jose and his wife, in the north aisle two 14th-cent. effigies of priests and a marble monument to Sir Edmund Probyn, Chief Baron of the Exchequer (d. 1742), and his wife; there are also memorials to the Hall, Wyndham, and Throgmorton families; there is a piscina in each of the chapels, and an aumbry in the chancel; the rood-stairs still exist. In the churchyard are the remains of a cross; the raised tomb, with recumbent effigy, of John Wyrall (1457); and a slab with recumbent figure of an archer. The chapel-of-ease at Lower Redbrook was erected 1873, in E. Eng. style. Almshouses for four men and four women were founded in 1626 by Edward Bell, of Writtle, Essex, and have an endowment of £210: there are also almshouses for eight men and eight women (founded 1615 by William Jones), under the charge of the Haberdashers' Company, and also a lectureship in connection with the almshouses of £70 yearly, with a residence; the Haberdashers' Company contribute £230 yearly. There are two small charities. The grammar school has been moved to Coleford, but twelve boys from N. have free education there. *Birchamp House*, *N. House*, and *Oak House* are seats.

Newland (2), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Great Malvern (q.v.), W. Worcs., 6 S.W. of Worcester; ac. 738; soil stiff, overlying marl and ironstone. The church of St. Leonard occupies the site of an ancient wooden building (*temp.* Edward III.) which was pulled down in 1864, and is in Dec. style; it contains some beautiful frescoes and marble-work; the church forms part of the group of buildings containing the new Beauchamp almshouses. The chancel of the old church has been re-erected as a mortuary. The almshouses are Gothic buildings, erected 1862–63.

Newland (3), eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Cottingham and Skidby (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 3 S.E. of Cottingham. The church of St. John is a brick building with stone dressings.

Newland (4), tp. between the Aire and the Ouse, pa. of Drax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3½ N.E. of Snaith; ac. 2,296. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Newland (5), tp., pa. of Hurst (q.v.), W. Berks., about 5 S.E. of Reading; ac. 1,237.

Newland (6), ha., pa. of Colton (q.v.), E. Staffs., 2 N. of Abbots Bromley.

Newland (7), vil., pa. of Exhall (q.v.), W. Warws., 4 N. of Coventry.

Newland (8), ti., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Wootton Glanville (q.v.), W. Dors.

Newland (9), ha., pa. of Swimbridge (q.v.), N. Dev., 4½ S.E. of Barnstaple.

Newland (10), vil., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Ulverston (q.v.), N. Lancs. [EGTON-WITH-NEWLAND.]

Newland (11), ha., pa. of Cogges (q.v.), Mid Oxon, in the south-east neighbourhood of Witney.

Newland (12), island off the west coast of Cornw., about 1 N.W. of Pentire Point.

Newlandrigg, vil., pa. of Borthwick (q.v.), E. Edins., Sc., 4 S.S.E. of Dalkeith.

Newlands (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Crosthwaite (q.v.), Mid Cumb., 4 S.W. of Keswick. The chapel was rebuilt in 1843, and restored in 1885.

Newlands (2), tp. and ha., pa. of Bywell St. Peter (q.v.), S. Northumb., 12 S.E. of Hexham; ac. 1,630. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Newlands (3), pa., N. Peebs., Sc.; ac. 12,518. The surface is diversified with hill and dale, and the hills are mostly green, without heath. Trees thrive in most parts of the parish, and the greater part is enclosed by hedgerows and fences. N. church is about 12 N.W. of Peebles. At the confluence of the Lyne Water with the Tarth stands the ruins of Drochil Castle, once a large structure, partly erected by the Regent Morton, and left unfinished when he was put to death on the scaffold. *Lamancha*, *Romanno*, and *Whim House* are seats.

Newlands (4), vil., pa. of and about 3 E. from Bothwell (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc.

Newland St. Lawrence, small pa. of scattered houses on the Blackwater estuary, E. Essex, 19 E. of Chelmsford; ac. 2,004; soil and subsoil loamy. The church of St. Lawrence was rebuilt 1879, in the Perp. style. There is a small charity.

Newlands Corner, elevation (562 ft.) on the North Downs, Mid Surrey, 2 E. of Guildford. Several roads converge on the summit, which commands fine views.

Newlands Row, ha., pa. of Boltons (q.v.), Mid Cumb., about 4½ S. of Wigton.

Newlands, Vale of, S.W. Cumb., between Keswick and Buttermere. It presents some pastoral beauty, and is traversed by a beck.

Newland with Woodhouse Moor, pa. on the Calder, W.R. Yorks., 3 N.E. of Wakefield; ac. 311; soil strong, overlying gravel and coal. There is a large colliery. *N. Hall*, an ancient mansion on an eminence, commands fine views.

Newlaw, hill (599 ft.), pa. of Rerrick (q.v.), S Kirkcuds., Sc., about 1 N.W. of Dundrennan.

Newlay, vil. with railway station, pa. of Leeds (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 N.W. from the city of Leeds. It is on the Aire, and has large dye works; the manufacture of woollens and glue is carried on.

New Leeds, vil., pa. of Strichen (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc., 8 S. of Fraserburgh. Here is a United Presbyterian church.

Newliston, estate with seat of the same name, pa. of Kirkliston (q.v.), N.E. Linliths., Sc., about 1 S.W. of Kirkliston station. The plantations are said to represent the disposition of the British troops just before the battle of Dettingen (1743).

Newlyn (1), pa. and vil., E. Cornw., 9 N. of Truro; ac. 8,010; soil variable, subsoil clay. The church of St. Newlyn (restored 1883) is Gothic; at the east end of the south aisle is the burial-place of the Arundells of Trerice; there are piscinæ in the chancel and south transept, and the rood-

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Newland (2)	Great Malvern (3)	129	221
Newland (3)	Hull (1)	181	6940
Newland (4)	Eastrington (1)	191	261
Newland (5)	Wokingham (3½)	36	301
Newlands (1)	Cockermouth (2½)	311	108
Newlands (2)	Stocksfield (3½)	281	148
Newlands (3)	Leadburn (2)	391	715
Newlands (4)	Uddingston (1½)	393	317
Newland St. L.	Southminster (5)	46	189
Newland with W. M.	Wakefield (3)	176	57
Newlyn (1)	Newquay (5½)	270	1191

stairs and rood-screen remain. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. N. has for some years been a favourite spot with artists, and possesses a picture gallery. *Trerice* was formerly the home of the Arundells; and of the original mansion, erected 1572, a large part still stands. *Tresillian House* is a seat.

Newlyn (2), eccl. pa. and seaport vil. at the mouth of the Tolcarne, pas. of Madron (q.v.) and Paul (q.v.), S.W. Cornw., 1 S.W. of Penzance. The church of St. Peter, rebuilt 1865–66, in E. Eng.

The Slip, Newlyn.

style, has a memorial window to the Earl of Ilddesleigh, and a reredos which includes a reproduction in terra-cotta of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper." On a rock near the church is an ancient granite cross, found in a field close by. The Wesleyans and the Primitive Methodists have chapels. N. is the chief fishing station of Mount's Bay, and maintains a fleet of about 400 boats, engaged in the mackerel and pilchard fisheries. Two massive granite piers, partially enclosing the harbour, have been constructed. The south pier, built 1885, is 700 ft. in length, and at its extremity is a lighthouse. The north or Victoria pier, built 1888 and extended 1893, is 1,760 ft. long. Many artists are attracted here by the mildness of the climate, which permits outdoor painting throughout the year, and by the quaint old streets and picturesque dwellings of the fishermen.

Newmains, small to., pa. of Cambusnethan (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., about 2 E. of Wishaw. Here are the extensive works of the Coltness Iron Company, Limited.

Newman Street, ha., pa. of Doulting (q.v.), E. Somerset, about 7 E.S.E. of Wells.

Newmarket (1), mkt. to. (T.), head of U. and Co. Co. dis., Cambs. and Suff., 13 E. by N. of Cambridge. N. contains two pas.—N. All Saints and N. St. Mary's—the former in Cambs. and the latter in Suff., the High Street dividing the two counties. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. and Late Perp.; the chancel retains an E. Eng. piscina, discovered in 1856 and found to enclose a small purse containing three Nuremberg jettons of common type. There are some 17th-cent. monuments. All Saints' Church, erected in 1876–77 on the site of an older structure, is a building of flint with Bath stone dressings, in Dec. style. The eccl. pa. of St. Agnes has a modern church in Dec. style. The Congregational chapel (1863) is a structure in Gothic style, on the site of the old palace of Charles II., in commemoration of the Nonconformists who suffered persecution in the reign of that monarch; the pulpit and sittings are of oak, and were made from the timber of the old building. There is also a Wesleyan chapel in Gothic style, a Roman Catholic church, and a Primitive Methodist chapel. The cemetery is on high ground near the racecourse. A cottage hospital and almshouses were erected in 1879–80 as a memorial to Admiral Rous (d. 1877). The almshouses are for twelve persons, three married couples and six single persons; the hospital, on the pavilion system, contains ten beds for patients, chiefly reserved for those meeting with accidents in connection with the many racing establishments; the buildings are situated on an eminence east of the town, near the railway station, and form a picturesque group, of English Renaissance character, on three sides of a quadrangle. There is also a fever hospital, and a Stablemen's Institute with a library. There are public baths with a steam laundry. The town has several charities. A corn market is held, and there are fairs for stock on Whit Tuesday and November 8. A sale of cattle, sheep, and pigs is held on market days. Here is a house which was occupied by Nell Gwynne. N. is celebrated for its races, racecourse, and racing and training establishments, which are frequented by visitors from all parts of the country and the

The Heath, Newmarket.
(Photo. H. Sherborn, Newmarket.)

Continent; the course, on which several stands have been erected, adjoins the town, and extends to about 4 miles westward; there are generally

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Newlyn (2)	Penzance (1)	320	3833
Newmains	Newmains	387	2598

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Newmarket (1)	Newmarket	70	6213

about 1,000 horses in training on the Downs, where there is a remarkable earthwork, called "The Devil's Ditch," 4 or 5 miles long, and consisting of a deep fosse and mound, with a slope of 52 ft. on the south-west side and 26 ft. on the north-east side, the whole being 100 ft. in breadth. N. is the chief seat of the Jockey Club, in connection with which commodious buildings have been erected, provided with suites of rooms for the use of the members during the race meetings.

Newmarket (2), pa. and vil., N.W. Flints., 4½ N.E. of St. Asaph; ac. 1,075; soil limestone and boulder-clay, overlying limestone. The church of St. Michael is a small modern edifice; in the churchyard is a handsome 14th-cent. cross with much elaborate ornament. There are Wesleyan, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels. Offa's Dyke divides this pa. from that of Llanasaph. Newmarket Cop (q.v.) has associations with ancient British history.

Newmarket (3), ha., pa. of Horsley (q.v.), E. Glouc., 3 S.W. of Minchinhampton. Bacon-curing is extensively carried on here.

Newmarket (4), pl. forming part of the vil. of Laxdale, pa. of and 1½ N. from Stornoway (q.v.), Lewis island, N.W. Ross and Crom., Sc.

Newmarket (5), mkt. to. (TH.) and head of a petty sess. div., pa. of Clonfert (q.v.), N. co. Cork, Ir., about 5 N.W. of Kanturk. The ancient name of this place was Ahahasne, or "the place of the ford," from its situation near a ford, now superseded by a bridge, at the entrance of the town. Its present name is derived from the establishment of its market, granted by James I. It consists principally of two streets intersecting each other. The Protestant church possesses little to attract notice except its lofty tower and spire. The altar of the Catholic church is a copy from that of the ancient abbey of Quin. The court-house is a stone building. N. was the birthplace of the celebrated John Philpot Curran. Here is a creamery. Monthly fairs are held. *N. House* is a seat.

Newmarket, All Saints. [NEWMARKET (1).]

Newmarket Cop, eminence, pa. of Newmarket (q.v.), N.W. Flints., 4½ E.N.E. of Rhuddlan. The tumulus called Cop 'Ar 'Leni, which crowns the hill, is a structure of unhewn stones some 36 ft. in height extending over 1½ ac. According to local legend, the cairn covers the bodies of those who were slain in the battle between Boadicea and Suetonius Paulinus; another account makes it the tomb of the British Queen herself, but probably a local chieftain is interred beneath it.

Newmarket (or **Eastern**) **Division,** one of the three parl. divs. of Cambs. It returns one member.

Newmarket Hill, eminence on the South Downs, S. Sussex, 4 E.N.E. of Brighton.

Newmarket-on-Fergus, to., pa. of Tomfinlough (q.v.), S. co. Clare, Ir., 7 S.E. of Ennis, on the main road to Limerick. The to. contains a Catholic church, a national school, a dispensary, constabulary barracks, and court-house, in which petty sessions are held every alternate Thursday. **Fairs** are held on Easter Monday, May 2, Aug. 27, Nov. 6, and Dec. 20. There are many seats in the immediate neighbourhood.

Newmarket, St. Mary. [NEWMARKET (1).]

Newmill (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Kirkburton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 S.E. of Huddersfield. Christ Church is in Gothic style.

Newmill (2), ha., pa. of Wath-upon-Dearne (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 N. of Rother.

Newmill (3), vil., pa. of Llangeinor (q.v.), S. Glamorgs., 6 N. of Bridgend.

New Mill (1), ha., pa. of Gulval (q.v.), W. Cornw., 4 N.E. of Penzance. The Free Methodists have a chapel.

New Mill (2), *q.s.* pa. and vil. (**Newmills**) on the Isla, pa. of and 1½ N. from Keith (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc. The Established church was erected in 1870. The vil. also contains a Free Church mission hall.

New Mill End, pl. with railway station, pa. of and 3 S.E. from Luton (q.v.), S. Beds.

New Miller Dam, vil., pa. of Sandal Magna (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 3 S. of Wakefield.

Newmills. [NEW MILL (2).]

New Mills (1), pa. and to. on the Goyt, N.W. Derbys., on the Chesh. border, 7½ S.W. of Glossop; ac. 5,078; soil and subsoil clay. (The place was originally known as Bowden Middle Cale, its present name being derived from a cornmill.) The church of St. George, at Beard (q.v.), was built 1831 in Gothic style. The church of St. James the Less, a chapel-of-ease to St. George's, was built in E. Eng. style 1880, together with the almshouses adjoining. These, six in number, form three sides of a quadrangle. The Catholic church of St. Mary, in E. Eng. style, dates from 1838. There are also Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Free Methodist chapels. The Public Hall (1871), in front of which is a memorial drinking fountain, affords accommodation for the Mechanics' Institute and the Savings Bank. The industrial works comprise iron and brass foundries, calico printing and bleach works, cotton spinning and cotton band manufactories.

New Mills (2), ha., Mid Montgoms., about 4 S. of Llanfair.

New Mills (3), vil., pa. of Tullaniskin (q.v.), S.E. co. Tyr., Ir., about 4 N.E. of Dungannon. The Protestant church was built about the year 1750. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is weaving and bleaching.

Newmilns, manufacturing town and burgh of barony, on the river Irvine, pa. of Loudoun (q.v.), E. Ayrs., Sc., 24 S. of Glasgow. It was first created a burgh of barony in 1490 by King James IV., and this charter was confirmed by Sir Matthew Campbell, of Loudoun, in 1566. The manufacture of muslins and lace is carried on here extensively, a large number of hands being employed in this branch. A Board school was erected in 1894-95; there is also one endowed and built at a cost of over £6,000, now under control of the Board. A new town hall was erected in 1896. There is a

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Newmarket (2)	Prestatyn (3)	205	383
Newmarket (5)	Newmarket	164	986
Newmarket All SS.	Newmarket	70	2322
Newmarket Division	.....	.....	48878
Newmarket-on-F.	Newmarket	146	456
Newmarket St. M.	Newmarket	70	2543

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Newmill (1)	Kirkburton	210	2429
New Mill (2), *q.s.* pa.	Keith (1½)	581	1421
New Mill (2), vil.	Keith (1½)	581	612
New Mills (1)	New Mills	173	5498
Newmilns	Newmilns	394	3704

Working Men's Institute; and in the centre of the town are the remains of an old castle, said to have been erected as early as that of Edinburgh, but nothing is known of its ancient possessors.

Newminster Abbey, tp., pa. of and ½ w. from Morpeth (q.v.), E. Northumb.; ac. 715. It is named after the Cistercian Abbey of St. Mary, founded 1138 by Ranulph de Merlay for monks from Fountains Abbey. The house was frequently burnt by the Scots, and rebuilt. At the Dissolution it appears to have been almost entirely destroyed, nothing now remaining above ground but the 15th-cent. doorway of the church. In recent years some interesting fragments have been unearthed, including a stone coffin, believed to be that of St. Robert, the first abbot. At N. A. are the kennels of the Morpeth Foxhounds.

Newmoat, pa., E. Pembs., 7½ N. by W. of Narberth; ac. 3,123; soil productive. The church of St. Nicholas is an ancient Gothic edifice with an embattled west tower. Near the church is an artificial mound, defended by a deep moat, from which the pa. takes its name; it is believed to have been formed by the Flemings, who settled in this part of Wales in the reign of Henry II. There are also traces of a Roman camp, 900 ft. in diameter. *Moat House* is the seat of the ancient family of Scourfield.

Newmore, estate with seat of the same name, pa. of Rosskeen (q.v.), E. Ross and Crom., Sc., about 3½ N.W. of Invergordon.

Newnes, tp., pa. of and 1 S.S.W. from Ellesmere (q.v.), W. Salop.

Newnham (1), pa., to., and head of a Co. Co. dis. and petty sess. div., beautifully situated on the western bank of the navigable river Severn, W. Glouc., 11 S.W. of Gloucester; ac. 2,058. In the 13th cent. N. is said to have been a bor., returning one member to Parliament; but, the inhabitants praying to be exempted from this privilege on account of the expense, the representation was discontinued. In 1171 Henry II., with Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, set sail herefrom on his expedition to Ireland. The church of St. Peter, situated on an eminence, after being enlarged and restored in 1875, was destroyed by fire in 1881, but has been rebuilt in facsimile in the Norm., E. Eng., and later styles. The font is Late Norm., carved with figures of Apostles. There is a Congregational chapel in the Gothic style. The town hall (1873) is a building of brick. An inscribed sword of office presented to the Corporation by King John is now kept at The Haie. There is a large tannery, and a considerable trade is carried on in bark, timber, slate, and coal, the town having communication by mineral lines with the coal and iron mines in the Forest of Dean. Near the church is a long raised Fossway, constructed for defensive purposes, but now converted into an agreeable promenade. Cattle fairs are held in June and October. *The Haie*, celebrated for its gardens, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Severn, and commands an extensive view.

Newnham (2), pa. and vil. on the Nene, S.W. Northants, 2 S. of Daventry; ac. 1,886; soil red sand and clay, resting on blue clay. The vil. lies in a deep valley, entirely surrounded by hills, the slopes and summits of which command views of great beauty. The Dec. and Perp. church of St. Michael has on the south side of the chancel two stone seats and a piscina. Most of the windows retain small fragments of ancient stained glass. On the east wall of the south aisle is a brass effigy of a lady in a wired headdress and loose cloak, representing Letitia, wife of Richard Catesby; the effigy of her husband (d. 1467) and the inscription have both disappeared. The Congregationalists have a chapel, and there is a reading-room. *N. Hall* is pleasantly situated.

Newnham (3), pa. and vil. on a small brook, N. Herts., 8 N.E. of Hitchin; ac. 974; soil gravel and loam, subsoil various. The church of St. Vincent (partially restored 1881) is E. Eng.; in the chancel is a marble monument to Thomasine, wife of Sir William Dyer, Bart. (d. 1697), and brasses to the latter (d. 1680), to Joane Dowman and her eight children (d. 1607), and a nameless one dated 1490.

Newnham (4), pa. and vil., N. Hants, 4½ E. by N. of Basingstoke; ac. 1,298; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas, rebuilt (1847) in the Norm. style, retains a fine Norm. arch. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel (1846) and a small charity. *Hook House* is a seat.

Newnham (5), pa. and vil., N. Kent, 7 S.E. of Sittingbourne; ac. 1,272; soil and subsoil chiefly chalk and gravel. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1868) is Norm., E. Eng., and Dec. There is a Congregational chapel and a Workmen's Institute and Reading Room. *Doddington Place* and *Sharshed Court* are seats.

Newnham (6), ha. with railway station, pa. of Lindridge (q.v.), Worcs., 3 E. of Tenbury. *N. Court* is a seat.

Newnham (7), ha., pa. of and about 1 E. from Aston Cantlow (q.v.), S.W. Warws.

Newnham Murren, pa. and vil. on the Thames, S. Oxon, 14 S.E. of Oxford; ac. 1,852; soil various, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1849) is a stone and flint Norm. building; in the chancel is a piscina, a locker, and a small squint; the south aisle of the nave is Dec., the pulpit is Jacobean, and the font Norm. There is a small charity. *N. House* is a seat.

Newnham Paddox. [MONKS KIRBY.]

Newnham Regis, pa. and ha. on the Avon, W. Warws., 4 N.W. of Rugby; ac. 1,418. The church (dedication unknown) has long been in ruins, nothing standing except the tower; in 1852 explorations were made, and many tombs, skeletons, coffins, etc., unearthed. The pa. contains limeworks. There is a bath (restored 1857) impregnated with lime, much frequented in the 17th cent., and said to have been discovered by a labouring man who had injured his hand while felling trees. Two heads and other remains of the Siberian rhinoceros were found here in 1815.

Newnton, Long, pa. and vil., N.W. Wilts., divided

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Newminster Abbey	Morpeth (½)	288	174
Newmoat	Maenclochog (1½)	259	316
Newnham (1)	Newnham	125	1401
Newnham (2)	Daventry (2)	74	397
Newnham (3)	Arlesey (3)	37	125
Newnham (4)	Hook (1)	42	446
Newnham (5)	Teynham (4½)	49	301
Newnham Murren	Wallingford (1)	51	214
Newnham Regis	Rugby (4)	83	114
Newnton, Long	Tetbury (1½)	92	323

from the pa. of Shipton Moyne in Glouces. by a small stream, 1½ E. from Tetbury station; ac. 2,289; soil various, overlying clay and stone. The church of the Holy Trinity (restored 1870) is E. Eng. The charities are of £61 yearly value, £41 of which is applied to education and apprenticing. Here is a cottage hospital.

Newnton, North, pa. and vil. on the Avon, W. Wilts., 9 S.E. of Devizes; ac. 1,105; soil clay, subsoil chalky. The church of St. James (restored 1862) is E. Eng.; the chancel retains piscina and sedilia.

New Parks, pa., Mid Leics., 1 W.N.W. of Leicester, formerly part of Leicester Forest; ac. 812; soil clayey, resting on clay.

Newport (1), pa., tp., mun. and co. bor., port, mkt. to. (W. & S.), head of U. and Co. Co. dis., and forming one of the Monmouth District of parl. bors., S. Mon., 23 S.W. of Monmouth; ac. 4,463. The to. is on the Usk, which is crossed by a bridge of five arches, erected 1800, and widened and improved in 1866. It was anciently called Novus Burgus, or New Town, to distinguish it from Caerleon; it was also styled Castell Newydd, or Newcastle—Robert, Earl of Gloucester, a natural son of Henry I., having erected here a fortress. Several of the towers and some of the walls of the castle still remain on the edge of the river, and have been converted into a brewery. The first charter of incorporation granted by Richard II. was confirmed

NEWPORT BRIDGE.
(*Photo. Hudson.*)

by Henry VI. A new one was obtained from James I., and under this the bor. continued to be governed until 1835. In 1839 N. was the scene of a formidable Chartist riot. Ten thousand miners, armed with guns, pikes, swords, and clubs, met in front of the "Westgate Hotel," where the magistrates, with a few soldiers and constables were assembled, and fired on the magistrates, wounding the mayor. The troops at length returned the fire, and shot twenty of the miners dead, dispersing the rest. The leaders were sentenced to death; but the penalty was commuted to penal servitude, and a pardon was granted in 1856. The port extends from Redwick Pill (limits of Chepstow) to the river Rhymney, and to the middle of the Severn; its chief trade is the export of coal and the import of timber. The old docks at Pillgwenlly (opened 1842 and enlarged 1858) are about 12 ac.; the Alexandra Docks (1875) 28¾ ac.; the South Dock (1893) 27 ac. The old church of St. Woollos, Stow Hill, is partly Norm., but was largely added to in the 15th cent., and extensively repaired 1855. Between the west end and the tower is a building of considerable size and ancient date, occupying the site of the original British church. St. Luke's is a chapel-of-ease. N. comprises several eccl. pas. with modern churches; there are also several mission churches, besides Roman Catholic and Nonconformist places of worship and a Jewish synagogue. The public buildings include the town hall (rebuilt 1885), the County Council Offices (1886), the Custom House (1858), the Mercantile Marine Office (1882), the Market Hall (rebuilt 1889), the Corn Exchange (1878), forming a memorial of Lord Tredegar, the Free Library (1870), with branch reading-rooms at Pillgwenlly and Marisdee, the Museum and Art Gallery (1895), the Corporation Baths (1890), the Albert Hall, the Victoria Assembly Rooms (1865), the Temperance Hall, and the New Theatre (1889). There are barracks for either cavalry or infantry, besides drill halls for Volunteers. The Newport and County Infirmary, founded as a dispensary 1839, was enlarged 1883 and 1887. The almshouses were founded and endowed 1700, and rebuilt 1845. The Elliot Home for Seamen, Temple Street, was erected 1886; attached to it are an institute and church. There is also a branch institute in Ruperra Street. The Cattle Market covers an area of 5 ac. Cattle fairs are held in April, Whitsun week, August, and November; and a wool fair takes place in June. There are numerous foundries; steam-engine and boiler works; anchor, chain, cable, and nail factories; and shipbuilding establishments, with dry docks. Railway plant, chemical manures, and agricultural implements are also manufactured; and there are glass, pottery, and lime works, flour mills, breweries, and maltings. The water works were acquired by the Corporation in 1888.

Newport (2), pa., mun. bor., mkt. to. (S.), and holiday resort, I. of W., 5 S. of Cowes; ac. of pa. 59, of bor. 511. The great superiority of the situation of the to. over Carisbrooke for trade appears to have been the cause of its rising into importance on the decay of the former. Camden speaks of N. as "the principal merceate toune of the whole isle." It stands on a pleasant eminence, watered on the east by the Medina and on the west by a small tributary of this river. From its central position, it is often chosen as the headquarters of travellers wishing to visit all the most attractive parts of the island. It received its first charter from Henry II.; the governing charter was granted by Charles II. It returned two members to Parliament until 1867, when the number was reduced to one; but in 1885 it lost its separate representative. The church of St. Thomas the Apostle (rebuilt) is a highly-enriched specimen of E. Dec. style. The interior is lofty and noble; the roof is open, of timber, with moulded ribs and sculptured corbels. There is a splendid monument by Marochetti to the memory of the Prince

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Newnton, North	Woodborough (2½)	79	332
New Parks	Narborough (2)	99	71
Newport (1), pa.	Newport	151	41903
Newport (1), tp.	Newport	151	10387
Newport (1), bor.	Newport	151	54707
Newport (2), pa.	Newport	88	3058
Newport (2), bor.	Newport	88	10216

Consort, who laid the foundation stone (1854) and gave one of the stained windows, another being the gift of Queen Victoria. The vault of Elizabeth, second daughter of Charles I. (discovered 1793), is near the communion-table, and a stone with the initials E. S. marked the spot. She, as well as the king, was detained in Carisbrooke Castle, and died (1650) about a year and a half after her father was beheaded. A beautiful monument of white marble (a recumbent figure), also by Marochetti, was placed here to her memory by Queen Victoria in 1856. There is also a monument to Sir Edward Horsey, Captain of the Isle of Wight (d. 1582). The pulpit is a piece of beautiful workmanship bearing date 1636. St. John the Baptist, on the south-west side of the to., is an eccl. pa. (pa. of Carisbrooke, q.v.) with a church in E. Eng. style (erected 1837). The Catholic church, dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, dates from 1791. There are also Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Bible Christian, and Unitarian chapels, with meeting-houses for the Society of Friends and Brethren. The town hall, standing on a double set of arches, with the market place beneath, was built (1816) by Nash, the architect of the Regency. The Corn Exchange was opened in 1891. The Isle of Wight Institution, founded 1810, is now a social club. The Newport Free Club, with a library and reading-room, was established in 1837. The Albany (formerly Parkhurst) Barracks, dating from 1799, and partly rebuilt, provide accommodation for nearly 1,000 men, besides women and children; attached to them is an extensive camping-ground. At Parkhurst Prison, formed out of the hospital of the barracks, and assigned as a general penitentiary in 1838, are done the printing and bookbinding for all the gaols in England and Wales. The Drill Hall, the headquarters of the local Volunteers, is also used for dramatic entertainments. Worsley's Almshouses (rebuilt 1879) were founded by Giles Kent, and endowed by Sir Richard Worsley, Bart., and another donor. The Upper Almshouses probably date from about 1650. The general charities yield about £60 a year. In the Free Grammar School (founded 1614, and endowed by Sir R. Worsley and others) Charles I. met the Parliamentary Commissioners on September 18th, 1648. The Blue School, or Girls' Charity School, was established in 1761. In addition to the Saturday market, there is one on alternate Wednesdays. An extensive trade is carried on in timber and malt, and a large quantity of wheat and flour is exported.

Newport (3), pa. and vil. (formerly a mkt. to.), on the Cam, N.W. Essex, 3 s. of Saffron Walden; ac. 1,714; soil and subsoil mixed. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (partially restored 1858–59) is a Dec. and Perp. building, containing some fine stained glass, including some remains of 14th-cent. work; there are piscinæ in the transepts and chancel, an E. Eng. font, a 14th-cent. lectern with a chained Bible, and a 15th-cent. oak screen; there is a brass to Geoffrey Nightingale (d. 1608) and his wife Katherine, and one to Thomas Brand (d. 1515) and his wife Margery; the muniment chest is interesting. There is a Congregational chapel. The old grammar school is used as a parish room. The charities amount to £60 yearly. The grammar school (founded 1588) has an endowment of £550 yearly; the new buildings were erected in 1878. There was formerly a hospital for lepers, founded in the reign of King John by Richard de Newport; and part of the building is now a farmhouse. The "Crown" House, once occupied by Nell Gwynne, and the "Coach and Horses Hotel" are both interesting. In the centre of the village is the house called "Monk Barns," once the sanatorium of the monks of St. Martin in the Fields, where till 1875 a bell was rung at 4 a.m. during the winter, and is still rung at 8 p.m. from Michaelmas to Lady Day. *Shortgrove*, a seat, is a red-brick building, in Queen Anne style, standing in a deer-park.

Newport (4), pa. and mkt. to. (S. & M.), head of U., petty sess. div., and Co. Co. dis., 8 N.E. of Wellington, E. Salop, on the border of Staffs.; ac. 566. The to. appears to have been founded by Henry I., and was afterwards incorporated, the corporation being, however, abolished by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1883. The Perp. church of St. Nicholas has been partly rebuilt. The Roman Catholic church of SS. Peter and Paul was erected 1832, in Late Perp. style. There are also Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. The town hall, in Gothic style, dates from 1860. There is a Literary Institution, founded 1883. The Market Cross, in the High Street, is a plain structure of stone, now much decayed. There are foundries for the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery. The almshouses in Vineyard Road were rebuilt 1836; there are others in Lower Bar. The Free Grammar School, administered by the Haberdashers' Company, London, and by local governors, was founded 1657 by Wm. Adams, a haberdasher; it has four exhibitions tenable at Christ Church, Oxford. The income of the Newport Marsh estate, amounting to about £350, is applied to the general improvement of the town.

Newport (5), eccl. pa., pas. of Barnstaple and Bishop's Tawton (q.v.), forming the south-east part of the mun. bor. of Barnstaple, N. Dev. The church of St. John the Baptist, in Gothic style, was restored and enlarged 1883. N., in the reign of Henry VI., had a mayor and corporation of its own.

Newport (6), pa., seaport, and watering-place, N. Pembs., 6½ E. by N. of Fishguard; ac. 4,494. The to. is situated at the mouth of the Nevern, at the head of Newport Bay; in front of it stretches a fine sandy beach. It consists of narrow irregular streets, largely interspersed with trees, which give it a picturesque appearance. The church of St. Mary (originally Norm. and E. Eng.) has been greatly altered, and is now chiefly in Dec. style. There are Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The castle, situated on an eminence at the end of the main street, was originally built in the last decade of the 11th cent. by William, son of Martin of Tours; it is now included in a private dwelling-house; the remains consist of a graceful circular tower, which becomes polygonal in the upper stage, and a vaulted chamber, the roof of which is supported by a central E. Dec.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Newport (3)	Newport	40	984
Newport (4)	Newport	145	2675
Newport (5)	Barnstaple	203	1485
Newport (6)	Cardigan (8)	275	1337

pier. Corn, butter, and slates are shipped here: coal, culm, limestone, and timber being imported in exchange. The vessels engaged in the trade find shelter in the small harbour, which has a sandbank at its entrance. There is a fine cromlech on the south-east side of the town. N. received a charter from the Martin family in 1192. It was the centre of the trade of this part of Wales, and early in the 16th cent. had a considerable woollen manufacture, but suddenly declined owing to a destructive pestilence, and has never fully recovered its former prosperity.

Newport (7), ancient bor., pa. of St. Stephens-by-Launceston (q.v.), N.E. Cornw., on the west side of the to. of Launceston, from which it is separated by a small inlet of the river Tamar. N. sent two members to Parliament from 1552 until the Reform Act of 1832. The building named the town hall was built in 1829, and is an octagonal embattled structure; it covers the base and a portion of the shaft of an ancient cross.

Newport (8), or **River Bridge**, vil., pa. of Eastrington (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 8 E. of Howden. A bridge here crosses the Market Weighton Canal—hence the name River Bridge. The Roman Catholics and Wesleyans have places of worship. The manufacture of bricks, drain-pipes, and tiles is largely carried on.

Newport (9), vil. in the south-west part of the parl. bor. of Middlesbrough (q.v.), N.R. Yorks. There are iron works and wire mills.

Newport (10), vil., pa. of and 2 S.S.E. from Berkeley (q.v.), W. Glouc. There is a mission church dedicated to St. Maurice.

Newport (11), ha., pa. of North Curry (q.v.), W. Somerset, 5 S.E. of Taunton. It formerly had the privileges of a corporate town.

Newport (12), *q.s.* pa. and residential watering-place, pa. of Forgan (q.v.), N.E. Fifes., Sc. N. stretches along the south bank of the Firth of Tay, is picturesquely situated, directly opposite to Dundee, and about 2 S. therefrom, the ground sloping upwards to a considerable height from the Tay. Many villas have been erected here; and as there is constant communication with Dundee by railway since the opening of the Tay Bridge, and also by the steamers, and the climate being salubrious and comparatively mild, it has now become a popular suburb of Dundee. N. possesses five churches and a commodious public hall.

Newport (13), to. on a tributary of the Shannon, pa. of Kilvellane (q.v.), Owney and Arra bar., co. Tip., Ir., 11 E. by N. of Limerick. The town consists of one long street, and has several seats in the neighbourhood. The Protestant church of St. John contains a monument erected in 1825 to Sir Robert Waller, Bart. The Catholic church is a building of unpretending appearance. The court-house is a commodious building (1864), in which petty sessions are held every alternate Friday. There is a school under the National Board of Education. N. confers the title of Baron on the Earl of Roden. Fairs are held on March 25, April 27, Trinity Thursday, July 21, October 23, and December 27, for cows, sheep, pigs, etc.

Newport (14), or **Newport Pratt**, seaport, mkt. to. (T.), and head of petty sess. div., on the Newport or Beltra, and Clew Bay, pa. of Burrishoole (q.v.), W. co. Mayo, Ir., 11½ N.W. of Castlebar. The river is crossed by a good stone bridge, and there are weirs constructed for the purposes of the salmon fishery, which is pursued here advantageously, and the produce contributes largely to the Dublin and inland markets. The channel is safe, being unobstructed by bars or sandbanks, and vessels of 250 tons burthen can come up to the quay. A pier has recently been erected. The place is also admirably adapted for sea bathing, and it is the resort of many families of distinction during the season. The surrounding scenery is of the most picturesque character. The mountains abound with game, and seal-shooting along the coast is much pursued. The town, though small, has a very neat and clean appearance. The places of worship are a Protestant church (restored 1842), a Catholic church, a church for Presbyterians, and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel; and here are two national schools. There is a small courthouse. The exports consist chiefly of grain and oatmeal; for the latter there is a considerable mill contiguous to the town. The imports, since the removal of the custom house to Westport, have become inconsiderable. Fairs are held the first Monday of every month.

Newport (15), river, an alternative name of the Beltra (q.v.).

Newport (or **Northern**) **Division**, one of the four parl. divs. of Salop. It returns one member.

Newport Pagnell, pa. and mkt. to. (W.), head of U. and of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., N.E. Bucks., 4½ S. of Olney; ac. 3,320. It is pleasantly situated on a gentle elevation from the south bank of the Ouse, at its junction with the Lovat, which runs through the town. The adjunctive name is derived from the family name of Paganels, the ancient possessors of the manor, whose castle here continued a place of great strength till the Civil Wars, when it was garrisoned for the Parliament, the force being under the command, from 1643 to 1646, of Sir Samuel Luke, believed to be the original of Butler's Hudibras. The church of St. Paul and St. Peter (restored) is E. Eng. and later; the north porch, with a priest's room above, and the chantry chapel at the east end of the south aisle, are the oldest parts of the structure, dating from the reign of Edward III. The south porch has fine E. Eng. arcading, and there is an arcade in the south aisle; there is a brass in the church, much worn, to a civilian, dating from about 1440. In the churchyard, which is beautiful in situation, is the epitaph of Thomas Abbott Hamilton (d. 1788), from Cowper's pen. The Congregationalists, Baptists, and Wesleyans have chapels; there is also a meeting-house for the Society of Friends. The Cemetery, formerly called "Hill Close," is probably the site of the castle not far from which it is said a Roman road passed from Linford through N. P. to Bedford. There is a Public Room and a building known as the Masonic Hall. Queen Anne's Hospital, founded by John de Somery in the reign of Edward I. and dedicated to St. John

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Newport (12), *q.s.* pa.	Newport, E. & West	446	1864
Newport (12), to.	Newport, E. & West	446	2548
Newport (13)	Birdhill (5¼)	110	774

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Newport (14)	Newport	168	596
Newport Division	.....	.....	53035
Newport Pagnell	Newport Pagnell	56	3788

the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, was re-founded by Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I., for a master (the vicar), three men, and three women. There are also almshouses, erected 1763 and endowed by John Revis, besides the Congregational chapel almshouses. The charities yield about £100 per annum. Fairs are held in February and June. *Tickford Abbey* is a handsome mansion on the bank of the Ouse, in a small but well-wooded park, and is said to occupy the site of a priory of Cluniac monks, founded in the reign of William Rufus by Fulk Paganell, and dedicated to St. Mary. Subordinate to the Abbey of St. Martin at Tours, it was seized as an alien priory by Edward III. during the war with France, but subsisted till the dissolution of the monasteries.

Newport Pratt. [NEWPORT (14).]

Newport, St. Woollos. [NEWPORT (1)].

Newquay, small seaport to. and watering-place, pa. of and 8 S.W. from St. Columb Minor (q.v.), N.W. Cornw. The cliff scenery is extremely picturesque and grand, and there is a fine sandy beach, 2 miles long and ½ mile wide. The harbour is an artificial work, with a jetty and piers, one of which was partly washed away by a gale, March 20,

THE HARBOUR, NEWQUAY.
(Photo. Frith and Co., Reigate.)

1889. The chief exports are iron and other ores, china clay, granite, fish, and grain. The church of St. Michael (1857) was enlarged 1873 and 1881. There are Baptist, Free Methodist, Wesleyan, Congregational, and Bible Christian chapels. The Oddfellows and Freemasons have halls; the lecture hall was formerly a Congregational chapel. There is a coastguard and a lifeboat station. *The Tower* is a seat in Tudor style, with a Catholic chapel attached, to which there is public admission during service.

New Quay, seaport and watering-place on New Quay Bay, pa. of Llanllwchaiarn (q.v.). S.W. Cardigs., 5 S.W. by W. of Aberayron. The vil. is pleasantly situated near New Quay Head, which shelters it from the west gales. It is a picturesque little place, comprising an intricate mass of small streets built on the declivity of a steep hill. Its bracing climate and fine sandy beach make it a favourite health resort. Owing to the mildness of the air, roses, hydrangeas, and other flowers are cultivated on a large scale, and continue to blossom late in the year. The vil. contains the pa. church and several Nonconformist places of worship. The harbour, formed in 1835, admits ships of considerable burden. Timber forms the chief export.

New Quay Bay, inlet of Cardigan Bay, S.W. Cardigs., 4 S.W. of Aberayron, is 1 mile wide at its mouth and extends about ¼ mile inland.

New Quay Head, headland (about 300 ft.), S.W. Cardigs., forming the west termination of New Quay Bay, 4½ W.S.W. of Aberayron. The view is extensive, including on the north side the Lleyn peninsula and Bardsey Island.

Newrath, vil., pa. of Kilculliheen (q.v.), W. co. Waterf., Ir., a little N.E. of Waterford.

Newrath Bridge, vil., pa. of Rathnew (q.v.), E. co. Wick., Ir., about 2 N.W. of Wicklow.

New Rattray. [RATTRAY.]

New River, artificial stream, S.E. Herts. and N.E. Middx., which brings the waters of the Chadwell and Amwell springs, between Hertford and Ware, and others lower down its course, into the reservoirs of the New River Company at Hornsey and Stoke Newington and at New River Head, Clerkenwell, so forming one of the sources of the water-supply of North London. For the greater part of its course of 40 miles it runs parallel with the Lea (q.v.), by which it is augmented at Broxbourne. It was made 1609–13 by Sir Hugh Myddleton, a Welsh goldsmith, at a cost of half a million.

New Ross, tp. and mkt. to. (W. & S.), pa. of St. Mary's, W. co. Wex., and Rosbercon, S.E. co. Kilk., Ir., 15 N.E. of Waterford; ac. 458. The to. is situated on the east bank of the Barrow, about a mile from the junction of that river with the Nore. In the 13th cent. it was a walled to., but when Cromwell took it in 1649 he dismantled the walls. N. R. suffered greatly in the rebellion of 1798, having been attacked by a force of 30,000 insurgents under Bagenal Harvey, who gained some temporary advantage and fired part of the to., but were ultimately driven off with great loss. Edward III. gave a charter to N. R., which returned two members to the Irish Parliament till the Union and one member to the Imperial Parliament till 1885. The Protestant church (1805) is a plain building with a square tower, and there is a chapel-of-ease. There are two handsome Catholic churches, a chapel for Independents and two for Methodists, four convents, schools conducted by the Christian Brothers, and a free school. The tholsel is surmounted by a turret with a clock; and in Priory Street is a commodious court-house, in which quarter and petty sessions are held. N. R. possesses a fever hospital, with a dispensary attached; a lying-in hospital; and Trinity Hospital, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, for widows having been householders, who, besides their apartments, have a money allowance. A brisk trade in provisions and agricultural produce is carried on by means of the Barrow, which is connected with St. George's Channel, and by the Nore with five or six of the most populous and productive counties in the kingdom. Fairs are held monthly.

PLACE.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Newquay	New Quay	296	1891
New Quay	Llandyssil (13)	252	1286

PLACE.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Newrath	Waterford	112	259
New Ross	New Ross	102	5847

Newry (1), pa., ... [illegible] ... the Newry river and the Newry Canal, Upper ... [illegible] ... S.E. of Armagh ... [illegible] ... Lordship of Newry, S.W. ... Lower Iveagh, co. of Armagh, ac. of pa. ... [illegible] ... N. is a very ancient ... and per. ... formerly enjoyed ... privileges that ... [illegible] ... in the ... [illegible] ... 1175 Maurice M'Loughlin, King of Ireland, founded an abbey here for ... [illegible] ... and endowed it with ... [illegible] ... which were ... [illegible] ... afterwards confirmed by Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, in 1237. In 1543 the abbey was converted into a collegiate church, but the church was restored in the reign of Edward VI. and the abbey converted into a private dwelling. N. sent two members to the Irish Parliament till the Union, and now returns one member to the Imperial Parliament. In 1689 the Duke of Berwick, to secure his retreat to Dundalk from the English forces under the command of the Duke of Schomberg, set fire to N. and left it in a very ruinous condition. The general appearance of N. as seen from without is prepossessing: the old town, on the eastern side, situated on the face of a hill with its crown and spire rising above the houses, forms a picturesque object. There are two Protestant churches—St. Patrick's, in the old portion of the town; and St. Mary's, in the modern part. The latter is a handsome Gothic building, having a tower and spire. The Catholic church, in Pointed Gothic style, consists of a clerestoried nave and aisles, with handsome granite pillars supporting lofty Pointed arches. There are three Presbyterian places of worship; one for Congregationalists, one for Wesleyans, and one for Unitarians. The other public buildings are the Town Hall, of red brick and terra-cotta, with grey granite dressings—the interior comprises a public hall or assembly-room, and offices for the Town Commissioners; two courthouses, a bridewell, the custom-house, the fever hospital, and the infantry barracks. The exports are principally oats, wheat, butter, linen-cloth, flax, oatmeal, eggs, and cattle; the imports are timber, coal, slates, cotton, wine, groceries, and various kinds of manufactures. The granite from the quarries of the neighbourhood is capable of receiving a very high polish, and is made into monuments, columns, tombstones, and chimney-pieces. Among other trades are rope- and sail-making, tanning, and a manufactory for spades, shovels, and other implements of husbandry. Monthly fairs are held. N. gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Kilmorey.

Newry (2), river, S.W. co. Down, Ir. It rises on the south border of the Lordship of Newry, and flows to the north border, at this point forming the boundary between this bar. and that of Upper Iveagh. The streams here make a bend, and, flowing nearly due south, fall into the Newry Canal at Newry.

Newry Canal Navigation, cos. Down and Armagh, Ir. The canal begins 4 S.S.E. of Newry, in the vicinity of Fathom, and runs past Newry and Portadown to the river Bann, 1¼ S.E. of Portadown. ... [illegible] ... being continued from this point ... [illegible] ... by means of the river. The total length of the navigation is about 30 miles. It was constructed 1729–42, for the exportation of coal from ... [illegible] ... and the importation of ... [illegible] ...

Newry Lordship of, bar., S.W. co. Down, Ulster, ac. [illegible], it is separated from cos. Louth and Armagh by the Newry Canal and Upper Iveagh, and has Newry in the north-east and south. ... [illegible] ... Newry.

Newsam Green, vill., pa. of Whitkirk (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 E. of Leeds.

Newsell, hmlt., pa. of Barkway (q.v.), N. Herts, 3½ S.E. of Royston. *N. Park* is a seat.

Newsham (1), tp., pa., ch., pa. of and 1½ w. from Easby (q.v.), S.E. Durham; ac. 1,572.

Newsham (2), tp. and vill., pas. of Kirkby Ravensworth and Barningham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks, 7 S.W. of Richmond; ac. 3,467.

Newsham (3), ha., pa. of Appleton-le-Street (q.v.), N.R. Yorks, 2 S.W. of Malton.

Newsham (4), small vill., pa. of Winston (q.v.), S. Durham, 4 S.E. of Barnard Castle. There is a chapel of ease (built 1876–77) in E. Eng. style. *N. Hall* is a seat.

Newsham (5), hmlt., pa. of Kirkham (q.v.), Lancashire, 2 N. of Preston.

Newsham and South Blythe, tp. on the German Ocean, in the parish of Earsdon (q.v.), S. Northumb., 9 S. and within the parl. bor. of Morpeth; ac. 1,2 ... There are large ... bles.

Newsham-with-Breckenbrough, tp. and small ... in the Wiske, pa. of Kirby Wiske (q.v.), N. Yorks., 4 S.W. of Thirsk; ac. 1,914. Dr. George Hickes, 1642–1715, Dean of Worcester and Nonjuring Bishop, was a native. There are no remains of Freckenbrough Castle. *Breckenbrough Hall* is a seat.

Newsholme (1), tp., pa. of and 2 s. from Gisburn (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 751.

Newsholme (2), ha., pa. of and 2½ s. from Keighley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Newsholme (3), ha., pa. of Wressel (q.v.), E. Yorks., 1½ N.W. of Howden.

Newshot Island, islet in the Clyde, pa. Inchinnan (q.v.), N. Renfrew, Sc., 2 N.W. of Glasgow. The islet is low and swampy. It is 1 mile in length and ¼ mile broad.

Newsome (1), eccl. pa., pa. of Almondbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., and mun. and parl. bor. of Huddersfield, from which it is 1½ s. The church of St. John the Evangelist was erected 1872, in Gothic style. The manufacture of woollen goods is carried on here.

Newsome (2), ha., pa. of and 4½ N. from Bridlington (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.

Newstead (1), or **Newstead Priory**, pa. and ... in a picturesque situation south-west of Sherwood Forest, W. Notts., 6 S. of Mansfield; ac. 3,209; ... sandy, resting on limestone. The chief feature ...

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. in (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Pop.	Lat.
Newry (1), pa.	Newry	76	20169
Newry (1), tp.	Newry	76	12961
Newry (1), bor.	Newry	76	13591
Newry, Lordship of	.....	.....	12537
Newsham (1)	Lancaster (2)	235	79
Newsham (2)	Richmond (7)	237	211

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. in (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Pop.	Lat.
Newsham and S. B.	Blyth (4)	288	3
Newsham-with-B.	Thirsk (4)	210	
Newsholme (1)	Newsholme	230	
Newsome (1)	Berry Brow (1)	185	1
Newstead (1)	Newstead	134	1

the pa. is the abbey, which has acquired its greatest interest from having been the residence of Byron. Founded in 1170 by Henry II. in expiation of the murder of Thomas à Becket, as a priory of black canons, it was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir John Byron, then Lieutenant of Sherwood Forest, and remained in possession of that family until 1818, when it was sold by the last Lord Byron to the late Colonel Wildman, who restored and enlarged it. It has since been further restored and embellished. The chapter-house, a structure of great beauty on the east side of the cloisters, is now used as a chapel for the household and tenantry; the ancient sedilia remain, and there are richly-stained windows. The entrance-hall and servants' hall, formerly the guesten chamber, are groined. The beautiful west front, all that now remains of the old abbey church, is of the latest E. Eng. The abbot's

NEWSTEAD ABBEY.
(Photo. G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.)

apartments are carefully kept in the same state as when occupied by Byron. The apartments named after Edward III., Henry VII., and Charles II., richly hung with tapestry, were used by those monarchs when visiting the abbey. In the grand saloon, a noble room with oak roof, richly decorated and furnished, is treasured Philips's portrait of Byron. The grand dining-hall was the ancient refectory. Some relics of David Livingstone are also preserved in the abbey. The grounds, which extend over 60 acres, are undulating and beautifully wooded, and include two ornamental sheets of water and a monument to Byron's dog Boatswain. In the mortuary chapel divine service is conducted about once a month. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. A colliery, opened in 1876, gives employment to about 1,000 men.

Newstead (2), pa. on the Ancholme, N. Lincs., 23 N. of Lincoln; ac. 465. Here was once a Gilbertine priory, founded by Henry II. before 1173, of which the chapter-house crypt still exists.

Newstead (3), tp., pa. of Bamburgh (q.v.), N. Northumb., 5½ S.E. of Belford; ac. 2,054.

Newstead (4), ha., pa. of Wilton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 N.W. of Masham.

Newstead (5), vil. on the Tweed, pa. of and 1 E. from Melrose (q.v.), N.W. Roxbs., Sc.

Newstead Priory. [NEWSTEAD (1).]

New Street, ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Chart, Great (q.v.), S. Kent.

Newthorpe (1), tp. and vil., pa. of Sherburn (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 8 S.E. of Leeds; ac. 746.

Newthorpe (2), vil. with railway station, pa. of Greasley (q.v.), W. Notts., 7 N.W. of Nottingham. The Baptists, Methodist New Connexion, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are several collieries.

Newtimber, pa. and vil., S. Sussex, 7 N.W. of Brighton; ac. 1,626; soil clay and chalk, subsoil chalky. The church of St. John the Evangelist (partly restored 1875) is an E. Eng. building of rubble, containing a 16th-cent. oak pulpit. *N. Place* is a fine 17th-cent. mansion, surrounded by a moat and standing in a park of 40 ac.

Newton (1), or **Newton-near-Wisbech,** pa. and picturesque vil. in the Isle of Ely, N. Cambs., on the Norf. border; ac. 3,056; soil loam, resting on clay and silt. The Dec. and Perp. church of St. James has several ancient sepulchral slabs and an early font. There is a Free Methodist chapel.

Newton (2), or **Newton-near-Cambridge,** pa., S. Cambs., 6 S. of Cambridge; ac. 963; soil chalky, resting on chalk. Of the church of St. Margaret (restored 1851) the transept arches are E. Eng. and those of the aisle Dec.; the roofs of both nave and transepts are Perp., while the tower-arch is a very fine example of Dec. work, with deep continuous mouldings; the font dates from about 1200, and consists of a square basin chamfered upwards to an octagon and supported on five shafts.

Newton (3), or **Newton-in-the-Willows,** pa. and vil., N. Northants, 3½ N. of Kettering; ac. 1,153; soil clay, red sandstone, and limestone, overlying

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Newstead (2)	Brigg (1)	162	40
Newstead (3)	Newham (2)	318	106
Newthorpe (1)	Micklefield (2)	185	71
Newtimber	The Dyke (2)	55	203

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Newton (1)	Ferry (2)	99	436
Newton (2)	Harston (1)	53	196
Newton (3)	Kettering (3½)	72	68

clay. The church of St. Faith (restored 1858, when a chancel was added) was originally the family chapel of the Treshams, whose residence stood in what is now the adjoining field. It contains a brass bearing a restored inscription to John Mulsho and his wife (1400); another to Margaret, wife of Maurice Tresham (d. 1604); and the alabaster tomb of Richard Tresham and his wife (1433).

Newton (4), pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 8 S.W. of Sleaford; ac. 1,220; soil loam, overlying oolite and blue lias. The church of St. Botolph (restored 1865–66) is Norm., E. Eng., and later, the nave arcades being Dec., and the upper stage of the tower Perp.; in the south chantry chapel is a squint and a piscina; in the north chantry chapel are two narrow squints, and two slabs with crosses in the north aisle. There are some small charities. N. has a chalybeate spring. *N. House* is a seat.

Newton (5), or **Newton, North**, pa., S.E. Pembs., 3 W. by S. of Narberth; ac. 659. For ecclesiastical purposes the pa. is attached to Slebech (q.v.).

Newton (6), or **Newton-upon-Rawcliffe**, eccl. pa. and tp., pas. of Levisham and Pickering (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 N. of Pickering; ac. 2,169. The church of St. John (founded 1689) was rebuilt 1870, in Gothic style. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

Newton (7), or **Newton-by-Middlewich**, tp. in pa. and forming a suburb of Middlewich (q.v.), Mid Chesh.; ac. 1,319. The Primitive Methodists and Free Methodists have chapels. The Trent and Mersey Canal passes through the tp., and on its banks are chemical and salt works. *N. Hall* and the *Manor House* are seats.

Newton (8), or **Newton Moor**, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Mottram in Longden Dale (q.v.), N.E. Chesh., within the bor. of Hyde; ac. 870. The church of St. Stephen (built 1889) is in E. Eng. style, and the Roman Catholics, Free Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and New Connexion Methodists have chapels.

Newton (9), tp. and small vil. on the Hodder, pa. of Slaidburn (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 7 N.N.W. of Clitheroe; ac. 5,869. The Congregationalists have a chapel, and there is an endowed school.

Newton (10), eccl. pa. and tp. on the Eskley, pa. of Clodock (q.v.), S.W. Herefords., 14 S.W. of Hereford; ac. 1,754. The church of St. John (restored 1863) was built in 1842. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Newton (11), tp., pa. of Croft (q.v.), Mid Herefords., 4 S. of Leominster; ac. 515.

Newton (12), tp. on the Bollin, pa. of Prestbury (q.v.), E. Chesh., 4 N.W. of Macclesfield; ac. 267.

Newton (13), tp., pa. of Bywell St. Peter (q.v.), S. Northumb., 7 E.N.E. of Hexham; ac. 791.

Newton (14), tp., pa. of Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.; ac. 1,585.

Newton (15), vil., pa. of Clifton-on-Dunsmore (q.v.), E. Warws., 2 N.E. of Rugby. At the entrance to the vil., where three roads meet, formerly stood a cross, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, and it is said pilgrimages were made to it. Edward Cave (1691–1754), the projector and publisher of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, was born here. [NEWTON AND BIGGIN.]

Newton (16), ha., pa. of Burneston (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3 E.S.E. of Bedale. *N. House*, standing in a park, is a seat. [EXELBY, LEEMING, AND NEWTON.]

Newton (17), tp., pa. of Stokesay (q.v.), S. Salop, 7½ N.W. of Ludlow. It has a market hall, and a market is held here weekly, cattle sales every fortnight, and a cattle fair monthly.

Newton (18), ha., pa. of Dunton (q.v.), N. Beds., 2½ E. of Biggleswade.

Newton (19), vil., pa. of Holme Cultram (q.v.), N. Cumb., 5 W. by S. of Abbey Town.

Newton (20), ha., pa. of Gosforth (q.v.), S.W. Cumb., 5½ N.W. of Ravenglass.

Newton (21), ha., pa. of Whitbeck (q.v.), W. Cumb., 3 S. of Bootle.

Newton (22), vil., pa. of Blackwell (q.v.), E. Derbys., 3½ N.E. of Alfreton.

Newton (23), vil., pa. of Handley (q.v.), N.E. Dors., 6½ N.E. of Cranborne.

Newton (24), ha., pa. of Ledsham (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5½ N. of Pontefract.

Newton (25), ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Sprotbrough (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Newton (26), ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Wakefield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Newton (27), pl., pa. of and 1½ S. from Poulton-le-Fylde (q.v.), W. Lancs. [HARDHORN-WITH-NEWTON.]

Newton (28), ha., pas. of Bingham and Shelford (q.v.), S.E. Notts., 2 N.W. of Bingham. There is a mission-hall.

Newton (29), vil. on Milford Haven, pa. of Llanstadwell (q.v.), Pembs., 2 S.E. of Milford.

Newton (30), ha., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Bromyard (q.v.), N.E. Herefords.

Newton (31), ha., pa. of Hope-under-Dinmore (q.v.), N. Herefords., 4 S.W. of Leominster.

Newton (32), ha., pa. of Whittington (q.v.), N. Lancs., 4 N. of Hornby.

Newton (33), vil., pa. of Newton Nottage (q.v.), S. Glamorgs., 4½ S.W. of Bridgend.

Newton (34), vil., pa. of Oystermouth (q.v.), S. Glamorgs., 5½ S.W. of Swansea.

Newton (35), vil., pa. of Manorbier (q.v.), S. Pembs., 5½ N.W. of Tenby.

Newton (36), ha., pa. of and about ½ S.E. from Blithfield (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Newton (37), ha., pa. of and 3½ S. by W. from Leintwardine (q.v.), N. Herefords. [WALFORD, LETTON, AND NEWTON.]

Newton (38). [NEWTON-NEAR-SUDBURY.]

Newton (39). [STURMINSTER NEWTON.]

Newton (40). [NEWTON-IN-CLEVELAND.]

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Newton (4)	Billingborough (3)	76	187
Newton (5)	Narberth (3)	252	24
Newton (6), eccl. pa.	Levisham (½)	226	512
Newton (6), tp.	Levisham (½)	226	266
Newton (7)	Middlewich	166	2369
Newton (8), eccl. pa.	Newton (1)	196	3898
Newton (8), tp.	Newton (1)	196	7333
Newton (9)	Clitheroe (7)	221	315
Newton (10)	Vowchurch (3)	160	223
Newton (11)	Ford Bridge (1)	153	50
Newton (12)	Wilmslow (1½)	177	55
Newton (13)	Stocksfield (3)	281	171
Newton (14)	Newton Heath	187	36834

Newton (41), pa. and vil., N.E. Edins., Sc.; ac. 2,032. Coal is obtained abundantly within the pa., and a large number of the inhabitants are employed in the mines. Millerhill, the principal vil., has a station on the North British Railway.

Newton (42), vil., pa. of Cambuslang (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., about 5½ S.E. of Glasgow.

Newton (43), vil., pa. of Pencaitland (q.v.), W. Haddingt., Sc., 3 S.E. of Tranent. A Reading Room was erected in 1880. The inhabitants are mostly colliers.

Newton (44), vil., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Renfrew (q.v.), E. Renfs., Sc.

Newton (45), vil., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Wick (q.v.), E. Caithn., Sc.

Newton (46), ha. on Loch Fyne, pa. of Strachur and Stralachlan (q.v.), E. Args., Sc., 4 S.W. of Strachur.

Newton Abbot, mkt. to. and head of U., pas. of Wolborough and Highweek, S.E. Dev., 6 N.W. of Torquay. The to. is situated amid picturesque scenery at the head of the navigable portion of the Teign. The Perp. church of St. Mary, Wolborough, on an elevated position south of N. A., has in the chancel a fine altar-tomb, with full-sized effigies of Sir Richard Reynell, of Forde (d. 1633), and Lucy (Brandon) his wife (d. 1652); in the south transept are a recessed tomb and a squint; the chancel retains an aumbry. The fine rood-screen has been restored and replaced in its original position, and the panel paintings have been renewed; screens of similar character enclose the transept. The brass eagle lectern was dug up at Bovey Heathfield, where it had been buried during the wars of the Commonwealth; some of the windows retain portions of ancient glass, while the font is of Norm. date. St. Leonard's chapel-of-ease was erected 1834-36, in Perp. style. St. Paul's is in E. Eng. style. The tower of the destroyed chapel of St. Leonard, a work of the Dec. period, now stands altogether detached at the east end of Wolborough Street. The church of All Saints, Highweek, situated on an eminence north-west of the to., is a fine Perp. structure containing memorials of the Yardes, of Bradley, from 1557. It was renovated 1892, when the chancel and south aisle were lengthened. St. Mary's chapel-of-ease, also Perp., contains a holy-water stoup. The oldest Dissenting place of worship in the to. is the Baptist chapel in East Street, dating from 1679. There are also Roman Catholic, Congregational, Wesleyan, Free Methodist, Bible Christian, and Brethren chapels. An octagonal pedestal of granite in Wolborough Street, now surmounted by a lamp, once supported the Market Cross, from which the declaration of the Prince of Orange to the people of England was first read after his landing at Torbay. The town hall includes a large room for concerts, etc. The Public Rooms were built 1857 as a Unitarian chapel, and were afterwards known as the Temperance Hall. Devon Lodge, in the Gothic style, is the headquarters of the Freemasons. Forming part of the Market and Corn Exchange (erected 1871) is the Alexandra Hall; opposite are the Vegetable and Fish Markets. The industrial works of the to. comprise a large tannery and a flour mill, an iron foundry, breweries, malt-houses and saw-mills; here also are the locomotive and carriage building workshops of the Great Western Railway Company. Three large fairs are held—at midsummer, in September, and in November. N. A. is rich in charities, which include almshouses and widows' houses, a dispensary, and a cottage hospital. Adjoining Courtenay Park is Forde Park. St. Augustine's Priory, Abbotsleigh, was built 1861 for a community of nuns from Spettisbury, Dorset, originally settled at Louvain. Close to the to. are several seats—*Forde House*, of Jacobean date, where Charles I. was twice entertained and the Prince of Orange lodged; *Bradley House*, burnt early in the 15th cent.; *Sandford Orleigh*, *Abbotsbury*, and *White Hill*.

Newton and Biggin, tp., pa. of Clifton-upon-Dunsmoor (q.v.), W. Warws., about 3 E. of Rugby; ac. 1,014. [NEWTON (15).]

Newton and Edgebold, tp., pa. of and 2½ W. from Brace Meole (q.v.), Mid Salop.

Newton and West Haven, north-east suburb of Carnoustie (q.v.), pa. of Panbride, S.E. Forfs., Sc.

Newton Arlosh, or **Long Newton,** eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Holme Cultram (q.v.), N.W. Cumb., 3 S. of Kirkbride. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1843), after having lain in ruins for a long period, was built in 1309, and is a curious example of the fortified Border churches; the walls of the tower are 5 ft. thick, and the base is a vaulted chamber, entered from the nave; in the south-east angle a newel staircase leads to the two floors above; the only entrance to the church is a doorway 2 ft. 7 in. wide, and none of the windows are less than 7 ft. from the ground.

Newton Bank. [BANK NEWTON.]

Newton Bewley, tp. and small vil., pa. of Billingham (q.v.), S.E. Dur., 5 N.E. of Stockton; ac. 1,564.

Newton Blossomville, pa. and small vil. on the Ouse, N. Bucks., 9 W. of Bedford; ac. 1,050; soil mixed, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1862) is Dec. and Perp.; it contains a piscina, as well as brasses to Jane, daughter of John Bodington Clerke (1663) and to Bridget Bodington (1673). There are some small charities.

Newton Bromshold, pa. and vil. on the Beds. border, E. Northants, 8½ E. of Wellingborough; ac. 806; soil and subsoil clay. The Dec. and Perp. church of St. Peter has six sedilia in the south wall of the chancel, one of them inclosing a piscina; there are brasses to William Hewet, rector (d. 1426), and to Roger Hewet, chaplain (d. 1487). A window in the north aisle retains some ancient glass, displaying the head of a mitred ecclesiastic, believed to be Archbishop Chicheley.

Newton Burgoland, ha., pa. of Swepstone (q.v.), N. Leics., 6 S. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
ton (41), pa.	Millerhill	391	1180
ton (42)	Newton	395	868
ton and Biggin	Lilbourne (2)	86	220
ton & W. Haven	Carnoustie (1)	468	909
Newton Arlosh	Kirkbride (2½)	312	421
Newton Bewley	Billingham (2½)	239	126
Newton Blossomville	Olney (2½)	60	191
Newton Bromshold	Higham Ferrers (3)	82	146

Newton Bushell, a part of Newton Abbot [illegible]

Newton by Castle Acre, pa. [illegible] Mid Norf., [illegible] The church of All Saints [illegible] Edward the [illegible]

Newton-by-Chester, pa. [illegible] Cheshire [illegible] The church of St. Oswald [illegible] 1844.

Newton-by-Daresbury, [illegible] pa. of Runcorn, [illegible] W. Chesh., [illegible] of Warrington and [illegible] Ordnance [illegible]

Newton-by-Frodsham, [illegible] pa. of Frodsham, [illegible] NW. Chesh., [illegible] Warrington and [illegible] Ordnance [illegible]

Newton-by-Malpas, or **Newton-juxta-Malpas**, [illegible] Malpas, [illegible] W. Chesh. [illegible]

Newton-by-Middlewich. [NEWTON, T.]

Newton-by-Tattenhall, [illegible] pa. of Tattenhall, [illegible] W. Chesh., [illegible] Tattenhall and [illegible] Birmingham.

Newton-by-the-Sea, [illegible] pa. of Embleton, [illegible] Alnwick and [illegible] Alnwick, and [illegible] Hexham and that [illegible] Berwick-upon-Tweed, [illegible]

Newton-by-Toft. [TOFT-NEXT-NEWTON.]

Newton Cap, [illegible] Bishop Auckland, [illegible] W. Durh., [illegible] Auckland and [illegible] Darlington Rural [illegible] Primitive Methodists. [illegible] contains the barracks of the Northumberland and Durham Light Infantry [illegible]

Newton Castle. [BLAIRGOWRIE.]

Newton, Cold. [COLD NEWTON.]

Newton Colliery, mining vil., pa. of Cambuslang, [illegible] N. Lanark., 5½ m. S.E. of Glasgow. [illegible] are extensive steel and nail works.

Newton-cum-Larton, for[illegible] a separate tr., pa. of West Kirby, [illegible] W. Cheshire, 6½ m. W. of Birkenhead.

Newton Dale, [illegible] valley, 4 m. [illegible] (q.v.), N.R. Yorks. It is shut in on [illegible] by wooded hills, 700 ft. high, broken here [illegible] by rocky scars, one of which, known as [illegible] Scar, was formerly celebrated for a [illegible] of lambs.

Newton Dorman, one of the 23 parl. divs. of [illegible] the north-west of the co., and [illegible]

Newton Dorman. [LOWICK.]

Newton, East, [illegible] pa. of Allerough (q.v.), E.R. Yorks, [illegible] N.E. of Howden; ac. 907 and fore-shore 9.

Newton, East, and Layntborp, [illegible] pas. of Stonegrave and [illegible] N.R. Yorks, 4 m. S.E. of Helmsley [illegible]

Newton Ferrers, pa. and vil., pleasantly situated [illegible] on an [illegible] on a navigable creek which [illegible] the Yealm, 5 m. S.W. of Plymouth; [illegible] mostly rising on rocks. The church (St. Peter, Cross mostly Perp.) has a [illegible] with carved waggon roof, and monuments to the Ferrers and Tonge families. Attached to [illegible] a chapel, built in 1886, in Gothic style, with [illegible] decorations and fittings. *Parton's Well*, a [illegible] seat, is beautifully situated.

Newton Flotman, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 7 m. of Norwich, [illegible] sand and clay, subsoil [illegible] the church of St. Mary the Virgin (E. Eng. and [illegible] cross to members of the Blomefylde family, ringing in late from 1490 to [illegible]

Newton Grange, [illegible] pa. of and 5 m. from Ashbourne, [illegible] W. Derbys., on the border of Staffordshire.

Newton Grange, [illegible] vil., pa. of Newbattle (q.v.), N.E. [illegible] of Dalkeith. The name is [illegible] extra-distinction to Preston Grange, both these places having been granted [illegible] monks of Newbattle. The [illegible] and a school. In or [illegible] coal, fireclay, paper mills, collieries, and brick [illegible] the site of an edifice erected [illegible] taken down in 1870 [illegible] an ecclesiastic, said to represent [illegible] who introduced mining [illegible]

Newton Grange, West, [illegible] pa. of Oswaldkirk, [illegible] N.R. Yorks, [illegible] S. of Helmsley. Roger [illegible] (1656–1744), antiquarian and topographer, was [illegible] he was the principal compiler of the "Monasticon Anglicanum."

Newton Green, vil., pa. of Newton-near-Sudbury (q.v.), [illegible] of Sudbury.

Newton Hall, [illegible] pa., tp., and vil. on the road from [illegible] to Newcastle, pa. of Bywell St. Peter, [illegible] Northumb., 5 m. N.E. of Hexham; ac. 901. The church of St. James (rebuilt 1874) is in E. Eng. style. *New Hall* is a seat.

Newton Hall, [illegible] pa. of Wintringham (q.v.), E.R. Yorks, 7 m. E. of Malton.

Newton Hall, [illegible] estate with seat of the same name, pa. of Yeaveley (q.v.), S. Haddings., Sc., about 2 m. S.W. of Gifford.

Place	Nearest Railway Station, and dist. in miles (2) in furlongs	Population.
Newton-by-Castle Acre	Swaffham (4)	111
Newton-by-Chester	Chester (1½)	179
Newton-by-Daresbury	Daresbury (2)	183
Newton-by-Frodsham	Frodsham (2½)	182
Newton-by-Malpas	Malpas (1¼)	177
Newton-by-Tattenhall	Tattenhall (1)	177
Newton-by-the-Sea	Christon Bank (2½)	314
Newton Cap	Bishop Auckland 1	244
Newton, Colliery	Newton	395
Newton Division		63[illegible]
Newton, East	Barton Constable (6)	205
Newton, East, and L.	Nunnington (4)	216
Newton Ferrers	Plymouth (7)	229
Newton Flotman	Flordon (1½)	107
Newton Grange (1	Ashbourne (5)	152
Newton Grange (2	Dalhousie (1)	388
Newton Hall, Leeds pa	Corbridge (3)	280
Newton Hall, tp.	Corbridge (3)	286

Newton Harcourt, chap. and tp. on the Union Canal, pa. of Wistow (q.v.), Mid Leics., 6¾ S.S.E. of Leicester; ac. 1,131. The Gothic church of St. Luke, of which the communion-plate dates from the time of Queen Elizabeth, was partly rebuilt 1834, and further renovated 1875.

Newton Heath, to., pa. and parl. bor. of and 1½ E. from Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs. The Rochdale Canal passes through the town, and the Medlock flows by on the south. All Saints' and St. Anne's are eccl. pas., with churches respectively in Norm. and E. Eng. styles. St. Mark's and St. Augustine's are eccl. pas. of more recent formation. There are Wesleyan, Methodist New Connexion, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The Philips Park Cemetery comprises about 45 ac. The Barnes House of Recovery, a branch of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, was built 1872 for fever and small-pox cases, and has accommodation for 220 patients. There are cotton mills, chemical and dye and bleach works. *Culcheth Hall* has been almost wholly modernised, all that remains of the ancient building being a wainscotted room.

Newton, Higher, or **Newton-in-Cartmel,** vil., pa. of Cartmel (q.v.), N. Lancs., 4 N. of Grange-over-Sands.

Newtonhill, pl., pa. of Fetteresso (q.v.), N.E. Kincs., Sc., 5½ N.N.E. of Stonehaven. Here is an Episcopalian school.

Newton-in-Cartmel. [NEWTON, HIGHER.]

Newton-in-Cleveland, or **Newton,** pa. and small vil. at the foot of an eminence, N.R. Yorks., 4 S.W. of Guisborough; ac. 1,172; soil clay, overlying clay and stone. The church of St. Oswald is Norm. *Newton Hall* is a seat.

Newton-in-Makerfield (otherwise **Newton-le-Willows**), pa. and to., S. Lancs., 5 E. of St. Helens; ac. 3,103; soil various, resting on red sandstone. The to. returned two members to Parliament from the first year of Queen Elizabeth (1558) to the passing of the Reform Act in 1832. The church of Emmanuel (1841) is in E. Eng. style. St. Peter's is an eccl. pa. with a church, rebuilt 1834 in E. Eng. style, and enlarged 1893. The Catholic church of St. Mary and St. John (1864) has a spire 120 ft. in height. The Congregational church is in E. Dec. style; in the burial-ground attached to it is a magnificent obelisk of polished granite in memory of Richard Evans, of Haydock (d. 1864), erected by the workmen in his employ. There is also a Wesleyan chapel. The town hall is in High Street, and is used by a Working Men's Club, as well as for administrative purposes. The Dean School Trust, value about £80 yearly, is awarded to four scholars upon examination open to all the elementary schools. A foundry gives employment to about 750 hands, and printing and stationery works employ about 500; and there are large paper mills, glass works, and collieries. The Liverpool Farm Reformatory School (established 1859) is one of the schools managed by the Liverpool Juvenile Reformatory Association; in connection with it are 33 ac. of land cultivated as a farm and mkt. garden. Fairs are held in May and August. The racecourse measures 80 ac.

Newton-in-Mottram, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Mottram in Longden Dale (q.v.), N.E. Chesh., within the bor. of Hyde. The church of St. Mary (built 1839) is in Gothic style.

Newton-juxta-Malpas. [NEWTON-BY-MALPAS.]

Newton Kyme, pa. and vil. on the Wharfe, W.R. Yorks., 1½ W.N.W. of Tadcaster; ac. 1,371; soil land and loam, with gravel, overlying gravel and limestone. The ancient church of St. Andrew contains numerous monuments of the Fairfax family. *Newton Hall*, adjoining the church, and for long the residence of a branch of the Fairfaxes, is a handsome building of stone with a Corinthian colonnade, situated at one end of a fine avenue of limes. In the gardens are remains of an ancient hall or castle of the Barons de Kyme, of Kyme, in Kesteven, Lincs. Many Roman coins and also an alabaster urn have been found here.

Newton-le-Willows (1), tp. and vil., pas. of Patrick Brompton and Finghall (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3½ W.N.W. of Bedale; ac. 1,858. The vil. is wholly in Patrick Brompton pa. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and endowed schools.

Newton-le-Willows (2). [NEWTON-IN-MAKERFIELD.]

Newton-le-Wold. [WOLD, NEWTON.]

Newton, Long, pa., tp., and vil., S.E. Dur., 4 S.W. of Stockton-on-Tees, on the road to Darlington; ac. of pa. 6,829, of tp. 4,312; soil various. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1857) is in E. Eng. style; adjoining the chancel is a mausoleum for the Vane family, with monuments (one by R. Westmacott and another by Monti) from an older church on the same site. The churchyard contains two fine sycamore-trees. The Wilson Church Institute (built 1887) is a red-brick building with stone dressings. The Vane family formerly had a seat here. Of the manor house only the entrance gate and garden walls remain.

Newton Longville, pa. and vil., N.W. Bucks., 10 E. of Buckingham; ac. 1,645; soil some light, and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Faith (restored 1881-91) is an ancient stone edifice; the piers and arches of the nave and the tower arch are E. Eng., the chancel, the clerestory, and aisles being Perp.; there are piscinæ and credence shelves in the aisles and chancel, one in the latter bearing the arms of William of Wykeham; the font has a fine carved oak cover. There are Primitive Methodist and Baptist chapels. The pa. has a small charity. A Cluniac priory was founded here in the reign of Henry I., and suppressed in 1415. William Grocyn (d. 1519) was rector here 1479–1504.

Newton, Lower, vil., pa. of Cartmel (q.v.), N. Lancs., 11 E.N.E. of Ulverston.

Newton Mearns. [MEARNS.]

Newton Moor. [NEWTON (8).]

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Newton Harcourt	Glen (2¼)	92	167
Newton-in-C'land	Pinchingthorpe (1½)	246	99
Newton-in-Makerfld.	Newton-le-Willows	188	12861
Newton-in-Mottram	Hyde (2) [(½)	181	2645
Newton Kyme	Newton Kyme	191	173
Newton-le-Willows	Jervaulx (½)	229	478
Newton, Long, pa.	Yarm (3)	231	304
Newton, Long, tp.	Yarm (3)	231	287
Newton Longville	Bletchley (2½)	47	415

Newtonmore, vil., pa. of Kingussie and Insh, E. Invs., Sc., 3 W.S.W. of Kingussie.

Newton Morrell, tp., pa. of Gilling-near-Richmond (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 7 N.E. of Richmond; ac. 634.

Newton Mulgrave, tp., pa. of Lythe (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 9 N.W. of Whitby; ac. 2,345.

Newton-near-Cambridge. [NEWTON (2).]

Newton-near-Sudbury, pa. and scattered vil. pleasantly situated, surrounding a green of about 45 ac., S. Suff., 3¼ E. of Sudbury; ac. 2,159; soil and subsoil, loam. The church of All Saints, principally Dec., has on the north side of the nave a beautiful Saxon arch, with double zigzag moulding, formerly a doorway, but now a window to the baptistery; there is an ancient monument of a lady, shown by the coats-of-arms to have been a Corbonel married to a Boteler, or Butler, probably the wife of Butler, Earl of Wiltshire, *temp.* Edward IV., and believed to have been the builder of the chancel; a very ancient monument of a lady, dug up under the floor of the nave, and supposed to represent the foundress of the nave, has been placed on a slab under one of the arches. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

Newton-near-Wisbech. [NEWTON (1).]

Newton Netherootе, ha., pa. of Swepstone (q.v.), N. Leics., 4½ S.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Newton, North (1), eccl. pa., pa. of North Petherton (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 4½ S.W. of Bridgwater. The church of St. Peter was rebuilt 1884, in E. Eng. style, except the tower (supposed to be Saxon), which was restored, the fine carved oak screen and pulpit, dated 1637, being also renovated. The vestry door is beautifully carved, two of the panels with representations of the parable of the Ten Virgins; the communion plate is of silver, dated 1637. The Free Methodists have a chapel. *Maunsel House* is an ancient mansion in pleasant grounds.

Newton, North (2). [NEWTON (5).]

Newton Nottage, pa. on the Bristol Channel, S. Glamorgs., 4¾ W. by S. of Bridgend; ac. 3,391. The sea has here encroached considerably on the land, and tracts which were formerly adapted to grazing are now buried under the sand. The church of St. John (partly restored 1885) is an interesting Gothic edifice, containing a stone pulpit with carving depicting the Scourging of the Saviour, access to which is gained by a passage in the wall; the west doorway (now walled up) is also a noteworthy feature; in the graveyard is a sculptured stone. The pa. contains Baptist, Wesleyan, and Congregational chapels. A well in the south vicinity of the church ebbs when the tide is flowing, and *vice versâ*. N. Downs (now enclosed) command wide views over the Bristol Channel; they were crossed by a Roman road, vestiges of which remain. In N. Court, a curious old Elizabethan house, Queen Anne Boleyn is said to have been entertained. Porthcawl (q.v.) is in the pa.

Newton of Perintosh. [FERINTOSH, NEWTON OF.]

Newton of Pitcairns, vil., pa. of Dunning (q.v.). S.E. Perths., Sc., 4½ E. by N. of Auchterarder. The vil. adjoins that of Dunning on the south.

Newton, Old, pa. and vil., Mid Suff., 3 N. of Stowmarket; ac. 2,348; soil and subsoil heavy clay. The church of St. Mary is Perp. The village stocks are still standing on the green hard by. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. Dagworth Hall is now a farmhouse.

Newton-on-the-Moor, tp. and vil., pa. of Shilbottle (q.v.), N. Northumb., 6 S.S.W. of Alnwick; ac. 939. The Jubilee Hall dates from 1887. There is a colliery and some limeworks. *N. Hall* is a seat.

Newton-on-Trent, pa. and vil. on the Trent, W. Lincs., 11 S. of Gainsborough; ac. 1,520; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1876–79) is E. Eng., with some Norm. work; the church retains a piscina and remains of the rood-loft. There are some small charities and a Wesleyan chapel. A bridge of four arches crosses the river, on which there are some wharfs.

Newton, Out. [OUT NEWTON.]

Newton Park, tp., pa. of Mitford (q.v.), S.E. Northumb., 3 W.N.W. of Morpeth; ac. 370.

Newton Poppleford, eccl. pa. on the west bank of the Otter, pa. of Aylesbeare (q.v.), E. Dev., 4 N.W. of Sidmouth. The E. Eng. church of St. Luke (restored 1826 and 1875) was originally a chantry, founded in 1331, and after the Reformation was used until 1751 as a chapel-of-ease. The Brethren have a chapel.

Newton Purcell, pa., N.W. Oxon, 6 N.E. of Bicester; ac. 593; soil stonebrash, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael (restored 1875) is Norm., the north doorway being a fine example; in the north wall is a monument to Gilbert Harrison (d. 1790). There is a small charity.

Newton Regis, pa. and vil., N. Warws., 5 N.E. of Tamworth; ac. 1,610; soil clay and sand, overlying sandstone and clay. The church of St. Mary is Dec. A reading and lecture room was erected in 1883.

Newton Regny, pa., tp., and vil. on the Petteril, E. Cumb., 4 N.E. of Penruddock; ac. of pa. 1,013, of tp. 2,574; soil clay and sand, overlying rock. The church of St. John (restored 1892, and the chancel rebuilt 1876) was built late in the 12th or early in the 13th cent.; portions of the rood-loft remain, and there is a Norm. piscina preserved in the chancel wall; there are also piscinæ in the aisles; in the north chantry are remains of a monument; on the nave floor is a slab bearing the arms of Vaux of Catterlen; another to James Pearson, curate 1636–76; the communion plate includes a cup dated 1568. *Catterlen Hall* is a fortified Border mansion of various periods from the 15th to the 17th cents.

Newton St. Cyres, pa. and vil., Mid Dev., 4½ N.W. of Exeter; ac. 4,305; soil clay and red sandstone,

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Newtonmore	Newtonmore	515	364
Newton Morrell	Scorton (6)	231	63
Newton Mulgrave	Hinderwell (½)	254	84
Newton-nr.-Sudbury	Sudbury (3)	59	421
Newton, North (1)	Bridgwater (4)	152	783
Newton Nottage	Porthcawl (1½)	193	1758
Newton of Pitcairns	Dunning	440	159
Newton, Old	Haughley Road (1)	83	672
Newton-on-th'-Moor	Alnwick (6)	309	215
Newton-on-Trent	Torksey (3)	140	307
Newton Park	Morpeth (3)	288	12
Newton Poppleford	Sidmouth (4)	168	485
Newton Purcell	Buckingham (4½)	60	90
Newton Regis	Polesworth (3)	106	488
Newton Regny, pa.	Blencow (1½)	284	257
Newton Regny, tp.	Blencow (1½)	284	153
Newton St. Cyres	St. Cyres (½)	176	757

subsoil schistous. The E. Perp. church of St. Cyr and St. Julitta (mother of St. Cyr) contains an undated monument, with full-length effigy under a canopy, to John Northcote, and memorials of the Quickes. Silver ore was found here *temp.* Queen Anne, and also manganese, of which a rich lode has lately been worked.

Newton St. Faith. [HORSHAM ST. FAITH AND NEWTON ST. FAITH.]

Newton St. Loe, pa. and beautiful vil. on the Avon, N.E. Somerset, 3½ w. of Bath; ac. 1,578; soil stonebrash, resting on blue lias. The E. Dec. church of the Holy Trinity was thoroughly restored and enlarged and an aisle added in 1857, the chancel being rebuilt; there is some very beautiful oak carving; in the church are handsome tablets to the Langton family, and in the churchyard is a marble monument to Captain Edward Gore-Langton. A large club-room was erected by Earl Temple in 1886. The charities yield about £70 per annum. *Newton Park* is a seat.

Newton St. Petrock, pa. and vil. on the Torridge, W. Dev., 11 s. of Bideford; ac. 1,556; soil clayey, resting on clay. The church of St. Petrock (restored 1884) contains some ancient carved oak benches, bearing the shields of Prideaux, Hatch, Grenville and others; the rood-loft stairs and the doorway leading to them now form the entrance to the pulpit, which is constructed of carved oak found beneath the floor during the restoration. The Baptist chapel dates from 1862.

Newton Solney, pa. and vil. on the Trent, at its junction with the Dove, S.W. Derbys., 9 s.w. of Derby, on the border of Staffs.; ac. 1,393; soil clay, resting on sandy loam and clay. The picturesque church of St. Mary the Virgin was founded in the 13th cent. and has been several times restored; a blocked-up doorway in the north aisle and some fragments of the original chancel-arch are of Norm. date; the E. Eng. period is illustrated by several lancet windows in the same aisle, but the greater part of the church is Dec., although considerable changes were made in the Perp. period. Against the wall of the south aisle is the mutilated stone effigy of a knight in armour, probably of the 13th cent.; another knightly effigy (headless) dates from about 1275; in the chancel is the recumbent alabaster effigy, in good preservation, of a knight in armour, on an altar-tomb dating from the last quarter of the 14th cent.; these three monuments are believed to represent members of the Solney family, after whom the pa. is named. There are four almshouses. Brick-making is carried on here. *Newton Park* is a seat in the pa.

Newton, South, pa. and vil. on the Wiley, S. Wilts., 5 N.W. of Salisbury; ac. 3,474; soil and subsoil gravel and chalk. The church of St. Andrew (rebuilt 1862) retains the original Norm. arches and windows. There are some small charities. Wilton Union workhouse is in the pa.

Newton Stacey, ha., pa. of Barton Stacey (q.v.), W Hants, about 5 s.w. of Whitchurch.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Newton St. Loe	Tiverton (2)	108	392
Newton St. Petrock	Holsworthy (7)	218	234
Newton Solney	Burton (2)	127	467
Newton, South	Wilton (2)	86	546
Newton Stewart	Newtown Stewart	382	2738

Newton Stewart, burgh of bar. and mkt. to. (P.) on the Cree, principally in the pa. of Penningham (q.v.), N.E. co. Wigs., with a small portion on the left bank of the stream in the pa. of Minnigaff, S.W. Kirkcuds., Sc., 8 N. of Wigtown. The river is here crossed by a bridge of five arches, connecting the two divisions of the town. N. S. is principally composed of one large street, in the centre of which is the Town House. The places of worship are the Established church (an elegant modern structure), a Free church, a United Presbyterian church, and one for Roman Catholics. The Douglas Academy and the Ewart Institute are richly-endowed educational establishments, incorporated under the title of the N. S. Educational Trust; the Industrial Home supports about fifty destitute and orphan girls. M'Millan Hall (1885), in the centre of the town, is in Italian style. There is a Mechanics' Institute in the town, with a library. A Gothic monument to Randolph, ninth Earl of Galloway, was erected in 1875. The cotton manufacture was formerly carried on here and in the neighbourhood to some extent, but it is now extinct. The staple at present is wool, furnished from the surrounding country, and mostly supplied to the Yorkshire markets. Cattle markets are held on the second Friday in every month, the annual hiring fairs on the second Friday in April and October, and the horse fairs in February, June, and November.

Newton Toney, pa. and vil., E. Wilts., 4 N.E. of Amesbury, on the Hants border; ac. 2,326; soil alluvial, overlying gravel and chalk. The church of St. Andrew, in Dec. style, has some monuments from an older church. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are some charities. *Wilbury House,* of Jacobean date, is one of the earliest specimens of the Italian style in England.

Newton Tracey, pa. and vil., N. Devon, on the old road from Torrington to Barnstaple, from which to. it is 4½ s.w.; ac. 336; soil good loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Thomas à Becket (restored 1868) is Perp.; at the restoration some curious old wall-paintings were found in the chancel, but, owing to the insecure condition of the walls, they were destroyed. *N. House* is a seat.

Newton Underwood, tp., pa. of Mitford (q.v.), S.E. Northumb., 4 w. of Morpeth; ac. 906.

Newton Unthank, ha., pa. of Rathby (q.v.), Mid Leics., 7 w. of Leicester.

Newton-upon-Ayr, pa. on the right bank of the Ayr, W. Ayrs., Sc., partly included in the to. of Ayr (q.v.); ac. 585; soil mostly sandy, partly overlying freestone, sandstone, and coal. The surface, extending inland from a low sandy beach, is level and scantily wooded. There are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches. The urban part of the pa., divided by the river Ayr from Ayr royal burgh, lies within the limits of the mun. and parl. bors. of Ayr. N. has a harbour and dock, and the coal obtained in the vicinity is shipped here in large quantities. The manufactures include chemicals, carpets, lace, and

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Newton Toney	Grateley (3)	73	292
Newton Tracey	Porton (3½)	78	140
Newton Underwood	Morpeth (4)	288	60
Newton-upon-Ayr	Newton-upon-Ayr	392	8564

boots and shoes. N. appears to have become a place of importance by the close of the 13th cent., as about that time it was made a burgh of barony. The old castle, once the abode of the Wallaces of Craigie, was destroyed in 1701.

Newton-upon-Derwent, tp. and vil. on the east bank of the Derwent, pa. of Wilberfoss (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 6 W. of Pocklington; ac. 1,715. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Newton-upon-Ouse, pa., tp., and vil., N.R. Yorks., 9 N.W. of York; ac. of pa. 5,148, of tp. 1,734; soil various, resting on clay and sand. The church of St. Mary, except the lower portion of the tower, which is Norm., was built on the site of a plain structure in 1849, the tower being surmounted by an elegant spire rising to the height of 150 ft. The east window is filled with stained glass. In the chancel, beautifully paved with encaustic tiles, is a brass tablet containing the full-length effigies of Lord and Lady Downe (d. 1846 and 1848). At the entrance to the chancel are brass plates commemorating some branches of the Bourchier family. The Wesleyans have a chapel. [BENNINGBROUGH AND LINTON-UPON-OUSE.]

Newton-upon-Rawcliffe. [NEWTON (6).]

Newton Valence, pa. and vil., E. Hants, 5½ S. of Alton; ac. 2,258; soil clay and chalk, resting on gravel and clay. The E. Eng. church of St. Mary was restored in 1871. *Pelham* is an elegant modern building, commanding a beautiful view, and enclosed by grounds containing one of the largest tulip-trees in England. Other seats are *Kitcombe House* and *The Manor House.*

Newton, Water. [WATER NEWTON.]

Newton, Welsh. [WELSH NEWTON.]

Newton, West (1), pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 7 N.N.E. of Lynn; ac. 1,205; soil sandy and chalk, resting on chalk, carr-stone, and gravel. The Perp. church of SS. Peter and Paul was restored in 1881, and again in 1891, when the north aisle was added, by the Prince of Wales, under the direction of A. W. Blomfield, who presented the carved oak lectern. The reredos of tiles and mosaic was given by the late Duke of Albany; the jewelled altar-cross of brass, with two candlesticks and vases, by the late German Emperor (Frederick III.) and the Empress Frederick; the alms-dish, by Lord Colville of Culross; the crimson and purple altar-covers, by the Duke and the late Duchess of Cambridge. The chancel is fitted with stalls of carved oak, the gift of the Duke of Edinburgh; the pulpit was the offering of the Prince of Wales's household; the fine organ was presented by Queen Victoria; and several of the windows have been filled with stained glass at the charges of various members of the Royal Family. The Village Club, for the servants and workmen engaged on the Sandringham estate, was built in 1873, in the Swiss domestic style, by the Prince and Princess of Wales. His Royal Highness, as lord of the manor, has also built a number of picturesque cottages, principally for the use of persons in his employ.

Newton, West (2), tp. and vil., pa. of Aldbrough and Swine (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 8 N.E. of Hull; ac. 2,069.

Newton, West (3), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Bromfield (q.v.), W. Cumb., 2 N.W. of Aspatria. The church of St. Matthew is in E. Eng. style.

Newton, West (4), ha., pa. of North Petherton (q.v.), W. Somerset, 3 S.W. of Bridgwater.

Newton, West (5). [WESTNEWTON.]

Newton, West, and Allonby, tp., pa. of Bromfield (q.v.), W. Cumb., about 2 N.W. of Aspatria; ac. 4,154.

Newton-with-Scales, tp., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Kirkham (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. 1,523. There is a Blue Coat School, founded in 1707 for the education, maintenance, and clothing of poor children of the tp.

Newton Wolves. [WOLVES NEWTON.]

Newton Wood. [WOOD NEWTON.]

New Town (1), vil., pa. of St. Mary, Stockport (q.v.), E. Chesh., 7 S.E. of Stockport.

New Town (2), ha., pa. of Ribchester (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 6½ N.E. of Preston.

New Town (3), ha., pa. of Wedmore (q.v.), N. Somerset, ½ S. of Theale.

New Town (4), ha. on the road from Bloxwich to Stafford, pa. of Bushbury (q.v.), W. Staffs., 2½ E.N.E. of Essington. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

Newtown (1), or **St. John,** pa. within the city of Chichester (q.v.), W. Sussex; ac. 5. The proprietary chapel of St. John the Evangelist, in St. John's Street, was built 1813, in Classic style, on the site of the Blackfriars monastery founded 1227–28 by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III.

Newtown (2), pa. and vil. on the Emborne, N. Hants, 6 N.W. of Kingsclere, on the border of Berks.; ac. 476; soil various, resting on white gravel. The church of SS. Mary the Virgin and John the Baptist was rebuilt 1865, in E. Eng. style There is an interesting lich-gate. *N. House* and *Heatherfield* are seats.

Newtown (3), parl. bor., pa., and mkt. to. (T. & S.), on the Severn, S.E. Montgoms., 8 W.N.W. of Montgomery; ac. 3,390; soil mostly fertile. The Severn is here crossed by a stone bridge of three arches, erected in 1827. The Montgoms. Canal (q.v.) runs from N. to Llanymynech. The church of St. Mary (1847), in Gothic style, has replaced an ancient church with Dec. and Perp. features, which remains in a ruined condition; the ancient font and a fine rood-screen have been transferred to the modern building; the latter is now used as a reredos. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The Public Rooms, the Market Hall, and the Montgoms. Infirmary are large and commodious buildings. The flannel manufacture, introduced about 1790, is conducted on a very large scale, the removal of the flannel market to N. from Welshpool in 1832 having con-

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Newton-u.-Derwent	Pocklington (6)	198	204
Newton-up.-Ouse, pa.	Shipton (3)	193	834
Newton-up.-Ouse, tp.	Shipton (3)	193	517
Newton Valence	Alton (5)	47	291
Newton, West (1)	Wolferton (2)	103	304
Newton, West (2)	Ellerby (4)	204	166
Newton, West (3)	Aspatria (2)	319	411
Newton, West, and A.	Aspatria (2)	319	853
Newton-with-Scales	Kirkham (1½)	217	231
Newtown (1)	Chichester	69	138
Newtown (2)	Newbury (2)	53	221
Newtown (3), bor.	Newtown	195	6474
Newtown (3), pa.	Newtown	195	4038

duced greatly to the prosperity of the town. There are also iron foundries, and brewing and tanning are carried on. Robert Owen (1771–1858), the Socialist, was born here, and his body rests in the

NEWTOWN, THE LONG BRIDGE.
(*Photo. J. Owen, Newtown, North Wales.*)

ruined church of St. Mary. N. belongs to the Montgomery District (q.v.) of boroughs. *Dolforgan, N. Hall* (formerly the seat of the Pryces, in which Charles I. spent two days on his way to Chester), and *Vaynor* are seats near the town.

Newtown (4), eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Calbourne and Newtown Borough and Shalfleet (q.v.), I. of Wight, 5 E. of Yarmouth. Formerly a considerable quantity of salt was made here in the salterns, which may still be seen on the coast. Although now a small vil., N. was anciently a to. of some importance, called Francheville, the ground still showing evidences of two long streets connected by shorter streets. It is said to have been burned by the Danes in 1001, and it certainly was by the French *temp.* Richard II.; and it was after this devastation that it arose under its present name; it received from Queen Elizabeth the privilege (cancelled in 1832) of sending two members to Parliament. It still preserves its town hall. The chapel of the Holy Ghost has been rebuilt in Norm. style.

Newtown (5), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Wem (q.v.), N. Salop. The church of King Charles the Martyr (built 1870) is in Gothic style. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

Newtown (6), eccl. pa., pas. of Southampton St. Mary and South Stoneham (q.v.), S. Hants, forming part of the bor. of Southampton. The church of St. Luke was built 1853, and enlarged 1860 and 1873.

Newtown (7), eccl. pa., pa. and in the to. of Bishop Stortford (q.v.), E. Herts. The church of the Holy Trinity is in E. Eng. style.

Newtown (8), tp. and ha., pa. of Chillingham (q.v.), N. Northumb., 4 S.E. of Wooler; ac. 1,132.

Newtown (9), tp., pa. of Rothbury (q.v.), N. Northumb., 7 S.W. of Alnwick; ac. 925.

Newtown (10), eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of St. Peter, Leeds (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. John the Baptist is in E. Dec. style.

Newtown (11), ha., pa. of Huish Episcopi (q.v.), S.E. Somerset, adjoining Langport.

Newtown (12), pl., pa. of Alstonefield (q.v.), N.E. Staffs., about 2 S.W. of Longnor.

Newtown (13), vil., pa. of and ½ S.E. from St Martin in Meneage (q.v.), S. Cornw.

Newtown (14). [ASHFORD (3).]

Newtown (15), ha. near the Arrow, pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Leominster (q.v.), N. Herefords.

Newtown (16), ha., pa. of Eccles (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 3 N.E. of Worsley.

Newtown (17), ha., pa. of Bedwelty (q.v.), W. Mon., on the east of Ebbw Vale. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels.

Newtown (18), ha., pa. of and ½ N. from the to. of Beaminster (q.v.), W. Dors.

Newtown (19), ha., pa. of Handley (q.v.), N.E. Dors., 7½ N.W. of Cranborne.

Newtown (20), dis., pa. of Canford Magna (q.v.), E. Dors., about 5 N.E. of Poole. The church of St. Clement, a chapel-of-ease, is in E. Eng. style. Here is the Poole Sanitary Hospital.

Newtown (21), ha., pa. of Dunton (q.v.), N. Beds., 2 E. of Biggleswade.

Newtown (22), ha., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Hungerford (q.v.), S.W. Berks.

Newtown (23), vil., pa. of Irthington (q.v.), N. Cumb., 2 N.W. of Brampton, on road to Longtown.

Newtown (24), ha., pa. of Durnford (q.v.), S. Wilts., 3 N. of Salisbury.

Newtown (25), ha., pas. of Hilton and Stainton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2 E. of Yarm.

Newtown (26), vil., pa. of Baschurch (q.v.), W. Salop, 8 N. by W. of Shrewsbury. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The free school was founded in the 18th cent.

Newtown (27), vil., pa. of and ½ S. from Borrowstounness (q.v.), N.W. Linliths., Sc.

Newtown (28), ha., pa. of and about 1 W.N.W. from Fintry (q.v.), Mid Stirls., Sc.

Newtown (29). [NEWTOWN ST. BOSWELLS.]

Newtown (30), pa., Fartullagh and Moycashel bars., S. co. Wstm., Ir., 4 S.S.E. of Castletown; ac. 10,260.

Newtown (31), pa., Lower Kells bar., N. co. Meath, Ir., 3 N.E. of Kells; ac. 1,080.

Newtown (32), vil., pa. of Shandrum (q.v.), N.W. co. Cork, Ir., 5 S.W. of Charleville.

Newtown (33), vil., pa. of Clonmel (q.v.), S.E. co. Cork, Ir., near Queenstown.

Newtown (34), pl., pa. of Lusmagh (q.v.), W. K. Co., Ir., 3 S.W. of Banagher.

Newtown (35). [SEAPATRICK.]

Newtownards, pa. and mkt. to. (S.), head of U. and petty sess. div. (formerly a parl. bor.), partly

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Newtown (4)	Newport (6)	88	328
Newtown (5)	Wem (3)	174	359
Newtown (6)	Southampton	78	9841
Newtown (7)	Bishop Stortford	31	2415
Newtown (8)	Ilderton (2)	327	75
Newtown (9)	Rothbury (6)	312	32
Newtown (10)	Leeds	185	8231

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Newtown (27)	Winchburgh (1½)	403	567
Newtown (30)	Hill of Down (1)	38	1492
Newtown (31)	Kells (3)	41	85
Newtown (32)	Charleville (5)	130	158
Newtown (33)	Queenstown	178	116
Newtownards, pa.	Newtownards	127	12086
Newtownards, to.	Newtownards	127	9197

[illegible] Castlereagh bar., but chiefly in that [illegible] Ards, N.E. co. Down, Ir., [illegible] of pa. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

3 N. of Carrick-on-Suir; ac. 5,774. Limestone and slate are found in abundance.

Newtown Limavady, mkt. to. (M.) on the Roe, pa. of Drumachose (q.v.), Mid co. Londy., Ir., 12 s.w. of Coleraine. Beside the pa. church there are Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic chapels, and a meeting-room for Plymouth Brethren. The Alexander Memorial Hall contains an assembly-room, newsroom, and savings bank. There are seven annual cattle fairs, and a fortnightly petty sessions court. N. L. has good trade and constant communication with Belfast and Londonderry. Spinning and weaving are extensively carried on, and there are large steam flour and oatmeal mills. There is good trout- and salmon-fishing on the Roe. N. L. is a place of great antiquity, and suffered severely in the rebellion of 1641. In 1688 a body of horse was raised here for the defence of Derry, and through it King James marched to the siege of Derry. In 1798 a small body of yeomanry here opposed the march of 5,000 United Irishmen from Belfast on Derry, and thus gave a death blow to the rebellion in Ulster. Newtown Limavady appears in the Census as the name of this to., which, however, is locally called Limavady. In *Drenagh* demesne are the ruins of the ancient church of Drumachose. L. is the subject of Thackeray's ballad "Peg of Limavady." "Peg" lived at an inn close to the town.

Newtown Linford, pa. and pleasant vil., Mid Leics., 6 N.W. of Leicester; ac. 4,388; soil marl, resting on gravel and clay. The church of All Saints, restored 1860, when a south porch was added, is E. Eng.; the communion plate includes a chalice and paten dated 1685. *Roecliffe Hall* is a handsome mansion, surrounded by a richly-wooded park with picturesque scenery.

Newtownmountkennedy, vil. and head of petty sess. div., pa. of Upper Newcastle (q.v.), N.E. co. Wick., Ir., 20 s. of Dublin. The neighbourhood abounds with beautiful scenery. There are Catholic and Protestant churches and schools. The courthouse was formerly the market hall. Extensive corn-mills were erected here, but they have fallen into disuse. Six annual fairs are held.

Newtown-near-Newbury. [NEWTOWN (2).]

Newtownpark, vil., pa. of Stillorgan (q v.), S. co. Dub., Ir., 4 S.E. of Dublin.

Newtown-Pery. [LIMERICK (2).]

Newtown St. Boswells, large vil., pa. of and 3 s. from Melrose (q.v.), N.W. Roxbs., Sc. Here is a United Presbyterian church. Large cattle sales are conducted here every alternate Monday, and there are also important lamb sales in July and August.

Newtownsandes, vil., pa. of Murher (q.v.), N. co. Kerry, Ir., about 4 s. of Tarbert.

Newtown Stewart, mkt. to. (M.) on the Mourne, head of U. and petty sess. div., pa. of Ardstraw (q.v.), N. co. Tyr., Ir., 24 s. of Londonderry. This place was originally called Lislas, and it acquired its present name from Sir William Stewart, to whom it was granted by Charles I. The Protestant church is at Ardstraw; a Catholic church at Glenock, about half a mile from the town; two Presbyterian places of worship, and one each for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. At the foot of the principal street stands the house in which James II. slept on his way to Londonderry, and in the vicinity is a castle standing on a high hill, with a round tower and a platform. This castle belonged to Henry O'Neal, who, according to tradition, was King of Ulster in the 5th cent. Other old castles are in the neighbourhood, and the district altogether is remarkably interesting, and studded with beautiful seats. Monthly fairs are held.

Newtown Trim, ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Trim (q.v.), Mid co. Meath, Ir.

Newtown Unthank, ha., pa. of Ratby (q.v.), Mid Leics., about 6½ W. of Leicester.

Newtown Vevay, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Bray (q.v.), N.E. co. Wick., Ir.

Newts Down, eminence, E. Dev., 1 S.E. of Tiverton, commanding a fine view of the to. and of the valley of the Exe.

Newtyle, pa. and vil., S.W. Forfs., Sc., 5½ E. by N. of Coupar Angus; ac. 5,192; soil chiefly black earth and clay, with an intermixture of sand and gravel, overlying rock, clay, sand, gravel, and marl. From the Sidlaw Hills, which traverse the pa. in the south, reaching in Kinpurny Hill an extreme height of 1,134 ft., the surface declines to the great plain of Strathmore (q.v.), part of which is included within its north-west borders. The "Glack of Newtyle" was formerly a pass of considerable military importance. In the vil., which dates from 1832, are an Established church (1872) in Gothic style, a Free church, and a public library. Hatton Castle (q.v.) is the principal antiquity. There are traces of a square camp, in which Montrose's army is said to have remained for several days. Grahame's Knowe and King's Well are, acccording to tradition, situated on the route taken by Macbeth in his flight northwards.

Newtyle Hill, eminence (996 ft.), pa. of Caputh (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., 2 E. of Dunkeld. The hill is picturesquely wooded, and the summit commands fine prospects. Here are two standing-stones.

New Village, vil., pa. of Eastrington (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., about 6 E. of Howden.

Newyatt, ha., pa., and about 1½ E. from the to. of Witney (q.v.), Mid Oxon.

New York, vil. on the Nidd, pa. of Kirkby Malzeard (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 7 W.N.W. of Ripley. There are large flax-spinning mills.

Neyland (1), ha., pa. of Ashwellthorpe (q.v.), S. Norf., 4 S.E. of Wymondham.

Neyland (2). [MILFORD, NEW.]

Niarbyl Point, headland on the west coast of the I. of M., 4 S.S.W. of Peel. There are some fine caves at its base, and the view of the sea and coast from the cliffs above them is one of the grandest in the island.

Nibley, ha. on the Frome, pa. of Westerleigh (q.v.), S. Gloucs., 2 W. of Chipping Sodbury.

Nibley, North, pa. and vil., S.W. Gloucs., 2 S.W.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Newtown Limavady	Limavady	189	2796
Newtown Linford	Glenfield (4)	107	357
Newtownmountk'dy	Kilcool (3)	20	350
Newtownpark	Blackrock (1)	4	529
Newtown St. B'wells	St. Boswell's (1½)	356	481
Newtownsandes	Listowel (7)	179	258
Newtown Stewart	Newtown Stewart	153	1171
Newtyle, pa.	Newtyle	466	833
Newtyle, vil.	Newtyle	466	414
Nibley, North	Dursley (2)	130	784

of Dorsley; ac. 3,410; soil loamy, resting on blue clay. The E. Eng. and Perp. church of St. Martin was anciently a chapel to Wotton-under-Edge; the chancel was rebuilt 1860. There is a small chapel-of-ease at Ridge, and also a Congregational chapel. The pa. is well provided with charities. It is believed to have been the birthplace (1484) of William Tyndale, the first translator of the Bible, to whose memory a monument 111 ft. high was erected on Nibley Knoll in 1866, on a site presented by Lord Fitzharding.

Nibon, islet, pa. of N. Ronaldshay, in St. Magnus Bay, off the west coast of Mainland, Shetland, Sc., 23 N.N.W. of Lerwick. The isle extends 3 N.N.E. and S.S.W., and lies within a furlong of the mainland.

Nibthwaite, vill. on the west side of Coniston Water, pa. of Colton (q.v.), N. Lancs., 7 N. of Ulverston.

Nicholashayne, ha., pa. of and 2 N. from Culmstock (q.v.), N. Dev.

Nicholaston, pa. in Oxwich Bay, N.W. Glamorgan, 9 W. by S. of Swansea. Pop. 488. The church of St. Nicholas is a modern edifice in Gothic style. Cefn Bryn (q.v.) is in the pa.

Nichol Forest, eccl. pa., tn., and vil., pa. of Kirk Andrews upon Eske (q.v.), N. Cumb., 6 to 14 N.E. of Longtown, extending 10 miles along the rivers Liddel and Kershope. The church (dedication unknown), built 1744 and rebuilt 1866, is in Gothic style.

Nicker, vill., pa. of Gretton (q.v.), E. co. Line., 3 miles S.W. of New Bolingbroke.

Nidd, vil., pa., tn., extending into the pa. of Ripley, and vil. on the N.E., W.R. Yorks., 3 N. of Harrogate and 11 pa. l. 46 of tp. 1,203; soil mainly overlying sand, gravel, and clay. The church of St. Paul, rebuilt 1866, is in E. Eng. style. In the churchyard is the shaft of a Saxon cross. *N. Hall* is a seat.

Nidd, river, W.R. Yorks., rises in the north part of the Riding under Great Whernside, and runs E.S.E. and N.E. through Nidderdale to the Ouse at N. end of Monkton, just Pateley Bridge, Ripley, and Knaresborough. Above the Dacre Banks are a singularly picturesque series known as Brimham Rocks.

Nidderdale, the valley of the Nidd (q.v.).

Niddry, vil., pa., tn. of Kirkliston (q.v.), N.E. Linlithg., 8½ N.N.E. of Broxburn. N. Castle, an ancient fortress, is famous as the place where Mary Queen of Scots passed the night of her escape from Loch Leven Castle. It was built, the property of Lord Seton. The site now belongs to the Earl of Hopetoun, who, it gives the title of Baron.

Niddry Mill, vil., pa. of Linton (q.v.), N.E. Ellis., S. 1½ N.N.E. of Pittsville. Here are traces of a chapel, founded 1087 by the Wauchopes of Niddrie-Marshall. Coal is worked here. *N. House* or *Niddry-Mains* is a handsome edifice in Scottish Baronial style, erected in the latter part of the 18th cent.

Nier, stream, N. co. Waterf., Ire., rises in the Comeragh Mountains, on the south declivity of Knocknamaffrin, and runs west to the Suir, which it joins 5 S.W. of Ardfinnan, at a point 9 miles (in a direct line) from its source. The river is very impetuous, and in its upper course it receives many mountain streams.

Nigg, tn. pa. on the right bank of the Dee, N.E. Kincard., opposite Aberdeen; ac. 4,432; soil black loam, elsewhere clay, mainly overlying granite. N. is supposed to derive its name from its situation in the extreme north-east of the county, between the Dee on the north and north-west, and the North Sea on the east; the north part forms a promontory, terminating in the headland of Girdle Ness. The Established church dates from 1829. There is a Free church at Torry. Near the shore are the ruins of an ancient church, dedicated to St. Fittack or Fiacre, who is believed to have lived in the early part of the 7th cent.; on the bell-tower, erected at a later period than the rest of the building, is the date 1704. St. Fittack's Well, in the south vicinity of the church, was long frequented by pilgrims.

Nigg (2), pa. and vil. on Cromarty Firth, E. Ross and Cromarty, Sc., about 9 S. of Tain; ac. 7,818. A third of the parish consists of its most interesting physical feature, the Hill of Nigg (500 ft.); from the highest point nine counties may be seen by the unassisted eye.

Nigg Bay, on the north side of Cromarty Firth, E. Ross and Cromarty, Sc. It is bordered by the pas. of Nigg, Logie Easter, and Kilmuir Easter.

Nigg, Hill of. [NIGG (2).]

Nightcott, ha., pa. of Brushford (q.v.), W. Somerset, 2 S. of Dulverton.

Nightingale, vill., pa. of Trevithin-with-Pontypool (q.v.), E. Mon., 1 N.W. of Pontypool.

Nilteen Grange, pa., Upper Antrim bar., S. co. Antrim, Ire., 3 E. of Antrim; ac. 2,736. It contains the village of Parkgate.

Ninebanks, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Allendale (q.v.), S. Northumb., 12 S.W. of Hexham. The church of St. Mark is in E. Eng. style, and the Primitive Methodists have a chapel. N. has a reading-room, and there is a small charity. There are remains of an ancient Scottish border tower.

Nine Barrow Down, summit (642 ft.) at the termination of a chalk ridge, S.E. Dors., 3 E. of Corfe Castle.

Nine Elms, flat on the south bank of the Thames, pa. of Lambeth (q.v.), Surrey, between Vauxhall and Chelsea bridges. It is named after lofty elms which formerly grew beside the river. Here are the principal goods depôt of the London and South Western Railway, a large wharf in connection with the same company, and extensive gas-works.

Nine Maidens, stone circle, pa. of St. Columb Major (q.v.), S.W. Cornw., 6 N.W. of Penzance. It is 81 ft. in diameter, and comprises nineteen stones about 3 ft. in height, three of them being prostrate. In the centre stands a monolith 8½ ft. high and 3½ ft. out of the perpendicular.

Place	Nearest Rly. Sta., and dist. (1) from place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.	
Nicholaston	Swansea (10)	294	100
Nichol Forest	Longtown (10)	308	347
Nicker	Pallas (1)	115	116
Nidd (1), pa.	Nidd Bridge (1)	206	156
Nidd (1), tp.	Nidd Bridge (1)	206	167

Place	Nearest Rly. Sta., and dist. (1) from place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.	
Niddry	Winchburgh (2)	403	634
Nigg (1)	Cove 1½	523	4513
Nigg (2)	Nigg	629	930
Nilteen Grange	Antrim (3)	126	696
Ninebanks	Staward (6)	300	546

Ninemileburn, vil. on Monks Burn, pa. of and 4 W.S.W. from Penicuik (q.v.), S. Edins., Sc.

Nine Mile House, vil., pas. of Templemichael and Grangemockler (q.v.), E. co. Tip., Ir., on the Kilkenny border, about 9 N. of Carrick-on-Suir.

Nine Mile Water, stream, W. Hants, rises near the border of Wilts., and flows 9 E. to the Test.

Ninestane Rig, hill-ridge (943 ft.), pa. of Castleton, S.W. Roxbs., Sc., 7 N. by E. of New Castleton. The ridge is 4 miles in length and 1 mile wide. On it is an ancient circle, which retains five stones out of the original nine; on two of these it is said, was placed the caldron in which Lord Soulis was boiled to death as a reputed sorcerer.

Nine Stones (1), stone circle about 28 ft. in diameter, pa. of Winterborne Abbas (q.v.), S. Dors., 6 N.W. of Dorchester.

Nine Stones (2), circle of 17 stones on the north border of Dartmoor (q.v.), Mid Dev., 2½ S.E. of Okehampton.

Ninfield, pa. and vil., W. Sussex, 9½ W. of Hastings; ac. 2,570; subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1885) is chiefly E. Eng. and Dec. There are Calvinistic and Wesleyan chapels. On Standard Hill tradition relates that William the Conqueror raised his standard before the battle of Hastings; upon the hill stands an ancient building dated 1687.

Ninnes, ha., pa. of and 2 N. from Madron (q.v.), W. Cornw.

Nisbett, vil. with railway station, on the Teviot, pa. of Crailing (q.v.), N. Roxbs., Sc., about 4 N.E. of Jedburgh.

Nith, river, E. Ayrs. and W. Dumfs., Sc., rises 3½ E. of Dalmellington, and flows 16 N. and E. through the pa. of New Cumnock; after entering Dumfs., flows E.S.E. past Sanquhar, then S., afterwards S.E., and finally S., past Dumfries to the Solway Firth. The valley of the river in Dumfs., called Nithsdale (q.v.), contains much varied and beautiful scenery. For nearly 17 miles before entering the sea the N. divides the cos. of Dumfs. and Kirkcuds. Salmon, trout, and other fish are taken in its waters. The river is tidal and navigable below Dumfries.

Nithsdale, the most westerly of the three divisions of Dumfs., Sc., the others being Annandale and Eskdale. It is a district of somewhat vague extent, embracing, besides that part of the basin of the Nith which lies within Dumfs., some of the land included in the basin of Lochar Water. The scenery on the Nith below Sanquhar is varied and extremely picturesque, the richest combination of wood, water, and rock occurring in a narrow pass about two miles in length, crossed 7½ N.W. of Dumfries by Auldgirth Bridge. In ancient times the district (then considerably larger) was known as Strathnith or Stranith. In the earlier half of the 12th cent. it belonged to a Celtic line of chieftains, ancestors of the Randolphs, Earls of Moray, to whom it passed by lineal descent. N. gave the title of Earl to the Maxwell family from 1620 to 1715, when the fifth earl was attainted for his share in the Jacobite rising

Niton, pa. and pretty vil., I. of W, 5 W. of Ventnor; ac. 1,335; soil chalk, greenstone, firestone and gault, and heavy clay. In this pa., occupying the south-west angle of the island, are St. Catherine's Point, with its lighthouse, and one of the most romantic portions of the district known as The Undercliff, where are mansions and lodging-houses. The Trans. church of St. John the Baptist, which has some Norm. features, was one of those given by William Fitz-Osborne to his abbey of Lyra, in Normandy; it came to the Crown at the dissolution of religious houses, and was given to Queen's College, Oxford, by Charles I. Close by are the steps of an ancient cross, upon which a shaft was erected in 1874. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels. There is a Mechanics' Institute and Reading Room. The charities yield about £37 per annum. There is a coastguard station.

Nitshill, vil., pa. of Abbey (q.v.), S.E. Renfs., Sc., 3½ S.E. of Paisley. Levern Water passes the vil. on the north-west. There is a Free church and a Roman Catholic church. Chemicals are manufactured. The inhabitants are to a large extent engaged in the quarries and collieries in the vicinity.

Nivingston, estate with seat of the same name, pa. of Cleish (q.v.), S. Kincs., Sc., 3 S.W. of Kinross.

Nixons, ha., pa. of Bewcastle (q.v.), E. Cumb., 12 N.E. of Longtown.

Noah Hill, ha., pa. of Newton Valence (q.v.), N. Hants, 3 S. of Alton.

Noak Hill, vil., pa. of Romford (q.v.), S. Essex, 4 W. of Brentwood. The church of St. Thomas (a chapel-of-ease) is in E. Eng. style; there is some fine ancient stained glass. *Dagnam Park* is a seat.

Nobber, pa. and vil., N. co. Meath, Ir., 12 N. of Navan; ac. 10,411. There are Catholic and Protestant churches. N. has a Saturday market, and eight fairs are held during the year. Carolan the bard was born here (1670). *Brittas House*, with a beautifully-wooded estate, in which is a monument to General Bligh, and *Whitewood*, are seats.

Noblehill, vil., pa. of and 1 E. from Dumfries (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc.

Noblehouse, ha., pa. of Newlands (q.v), N. Peebs., Sc., about 2½ S.E. of West Linton station.

Nobles Green, ha., pa. of Eastwood (q.v.), S. Essex, 2 S.W. of Rockford.

Nobold, tp., pa. of and 1 W. from Brace Meole (q.v.), Mid Salop.

Nobottle, ha., pa. of Brington (q.v.), S. Northants, 6 N.W. of Northampton.

Nob Sand, sandbank, 2½ miles by ½ mile, in the middle of the mouth of the Thames, 9 N. of Herne Bay, with the Girdler light on the south.

Nobutt, Lower, ha., pa. of Leigh (q.v.), E. Staffs., 3 W. of Uttoxeter.

Nobutt, Upper, ha., pa. of Leigh (q.v.), E. Staffs., 4 W. of Uttoxeter.

Nochty, Water of, stream, pa. of Strathdon, S.W. Abers., Sc., flows 5 E. and S.E., joining the Don 9 S.W. of Lumsden.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Nine Mile House	Carrick-on-Suir (9)	149	102
Ninfield	Bexhill (4)	67	773
Niton	Ventnor (4)	92	931
Nitshill	Nitshill	405	1048

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Nobber, pa.	Nobber	44	1057
Nobber, vil.	Nobber	44	179
Noblehill	Dumfries (1)	332	364

Nocton, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 7½ S.E. of Lincoln; ac. 5,340; soil gravel, fen-land, and heath, overlying limestone. The church of All Saints (built 1862 in Dec. style) contains some fine stone carving, an alabaster reredos, a carved pulpit, and an altar-tomb to the Earl of Ripon (d. 1859). There is a small charity. On the Abbey Hills was a Priory of Black Canons, founded 1140 by Robert D'Arcy. *N. Hall*, a seat, was built in 1841 in the Elizabethan style, on the site of a former building which was destroyed by fire in 1834.

Noctorum, tp., pa. of Woodchurch (q.v.), W. Chesh., 2 S.W. of Birkenhead; ac. 330.

Noddfa, ha., pa. of Darowen (q.v.), W. Montgoms., 6 N.E. of Machynlleth.

Noddsdale Water, or **Noddle Burn,** stream, pa. of Largs, N. Ayrs., Sc., rises near the Renfs. border, and runs 7 S.S.W. to Largs Bay, ¾ N. of Largs.

Noe (1), river, N.W. Derbys., rises near Kinder Scout, on the south side of The Peak, and flows 9 E. and S.E. into the Derwent at Mytham Bridge, 2 miles above Hathersage.

Noe (2), stream, pa. of Ardchattan and Muckairn, N.E. Args., Sc., rises 4¾ W.N.W. of Dalmally, and runs N.W. along Glen Noe to Loch Etive, which it joins 2¾ N.E. of Bonawe, 3¾ miles (in a direct line) from its source.

Noel Park, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Tottenham (q.v.), Middx., about 6 N. of St. Paul's. The church of St. Mark is in E. Eng. style. N. P. is an estate consisting chiefly of artisans' dwellings.

Nohaval (1), pa., Kinalea bar., S.E. co. Cork, Ir., 5 E. of Kinsale, and extending to the coast; ac. 2,568. There are granite and stone quarries in the parish, but they are not now worked.

Nohaval (2), pa. on the Maine, Trughanacmy bar., Mid co. Kerry, Ir., 6 S.E. of Tralee; ac. 3,204.

Nohaval (3). [NOUGHAVAL.]

Nohavaldaly, pa. on the Blackwater, partly in Duhallow bar., N.W. co. Cork, and partly in Magunihy bar., E. co. Kerry, Ir., 6 N.W. of Millstreet; ac. 17,372. There is a Roman Catholic church.

Noirmont Point, headland on the south coast of Jersey, Channel Islands, at west end of St. Aubin's Bay.

Noke, secluded pa. and vil. on the Ray, Mid Oxon, 6 N.E. of Oxford; ac. 784; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Giles is E. Eng. and later; the font is E. Eng.; the Jacobean pulpit is covered in the Italian style; and there are some old open benches; an hourglass-stand of iron remains in the splay of the north-east window; in the organ chamber is a mutilated effigy and a brass to Johan (Hurst), 1598. John King, a native of this place and a farm labourer, is recorded to have attained, at his death in 1766, the age of 128 years.

Noltland Castle. [WESTRAY.]

Nolton (1), pa. on St. Bride's Bay, W. Pembs., 5½ W. by N. of Haverfordwest; ac. 1,548; soil mostly fertile. The church of St. Madog is an ancient Gothic edifice. Grant's School is endowed.

Nolton (2), vil., pa. of Coyty (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., 2 N.E. of Bridgend.

No Man's Heath, eccl. pa. and vil. (formerly ex-par.), pa. of Newton Regis (q.v.), N. Warws., 9 N. of Atherstone. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (erected 1863) is in Perp. style.

No Man's Land, pa., S.E. Wilts., 10 S.E. of Salisbury; ac. 620. It consists of several small freeholds, and was formerly extra-parochial.

Noness, vil. on east coast of Mainland, pa. of Dunrossness (q.v.), S. Shetland, Sc., 2 S.S.E. of Sandwick.

Noneley, tp., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Loppington (q.v.), N. Salop. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

Nonington, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 7 S.W. of Sandwich; ac. 3,997; soil chalky, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary is chiefly E. Eng., with windows of later date. *Fredville Manor House*, *Ratling Court*, and *St. Albans Court* are seats.

Nonsuch House. [CUDDINGTON (2).]

Nook (1), formerly a separate tp., but now for civil purposes merged in the tp. of Wark, pa. of and about ½ E. from Bellingham (q.v.), S. Northumb.

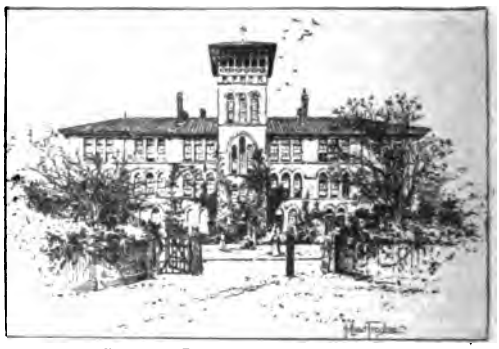
Nook (2), ha., pa. of Burton-in-Kendal (q.v.), S. Westmd., 3 N.E. of Milnthorpe.

Nook (3), ha., pa. of and 3 W. from Kendal (q.v.), S. Westmd.

Nook (4), vil., pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 13 S.W. of Halifax.

Noran Water, stream, Mid Forfs., Sc., is formed by the union of two headwaters in the north of Tannadice pa., and runs S. and S.E. through that pa., and then E.S.E. between the pa. of Tannadice and those of Fearn and Careston to the South Esk, which it joins after a course of 10 miles.

Norbiton, eccl. pa., pa. of Kingston-upon-Thames (q.v.), N. Surrey, 11 S.W. of St. Paul's. It is called



PRINCESS LOUISE HOME, NORBITON.
(Photo. The Photographic Tourists' Association, Catford, S.E.)

Norbiton to distinguish it from Surbiton, and forms a northern suburb of Kingston. The church of

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Nocton	Nocton & Dunston (1	123	578
Noctorum	Birkenhead (2)	194	202
Noel Park	Green Lanes	7	6714
Nohaval (1)	Kinsale (5)	190	394
Nohaval (2)	Tralee (6)	207	473
Nohavaldaly	Millstreet (6)	165	3276

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Noke	Islip (2)	72	100
Nolton (1)	Haverfordwest (6)	264	129
No Man's Heath	Tamworth (6)	110	131
No Man's Land	Dean (3)	83	155
Nonington	Adisham (2½)	68	764
Norbiton	Norbiton	11	6601

St. Peter was built 1842, in Norm. style, from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott. The Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows was founded 1854. *Coombe House* was a favourite residence of the Earl of Liverpool, Prime Minister under the Regency and afterwards, who died here 1828. At *Coombe Lodge* the ex-Empress Eugénie lived for a few months after leaving Chislehurst in 1881. Another seat is *Coombe Springs*.

Norbreck, ha., pa. of Bispham (q.v.), N. Lancs., 3 N. of Blackpool. *N. Villa* is a seat. [BISPHAM-WITH-NORBRECK.]

Norbury (1), pa. on the Dove, W. Derbys., 5 S.W. of Ashbourne; ac. 2,285; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1841) is an ancient building; the large chancel was built between 1370 and 1380 in Late Dec. style. The church is notable for its old stained glass, some of which dates from the 14th cent.; there is a fine screen, several piscinæ, and three sedilia; the oldest monument is a slab in the chancel-floor (*c.* 1250); in the chancel are also a 13th-cent. recumbent effigy of Sir Henry Fitzherbert (fifth Lord of N.), an alabaster slab to Alis Bothe (wife of Nicholas Fitzherbert), another to Henry Prynce (rector 1466–1500), who built the Perp. roof of the chancel, alabaster altar-tombs to Nicholas Fitzherbert (d. 1473), and Ralph Fitzherbert (d. 1483) and his wife Elizabeth, and a marble slab to the latter, and a brass to Sir Anthony Fitzherbert (d. 1538); the font is E. Eng.; in the aisle is a monument to Margaret, daughter of William Bowyer (1737), and his son Thomas (1742); in the south chapel is an altar-tomb to John Fitzherbert, twelfth Lord of N. (1530). The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There is a small endowment for the school and other charities. *N. Old Hall* contains some oak panelling and stained glass.

Norbury (2), pa., tp., and vil. on the Shropshire Union Canal, W. Staffs., 4 N.E. of Newport; ac. of pa. 3,328 and 38 water, of tp. 2,079 and 28 water; soil variable, overlying clay and sand. The church (dedication unknown), restored 1885, is a Dec. building containing several monuments to the Boteller and Skrymsher families, including one of the latter who was adjutant-general to Prince Rupert. There are several small charities. *Loynton Hall* is a seat.

Norbury (3), pa. and vil., S.W. Salop, 4 N.E. of Bishop's Castle; ac. 2,330; soil loam, overlying stone and clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1879–80) is an ancient building; the chancel was rebuilt 1892–93. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The Brow or Borough was a Roman fort.

Norbury (4), eccl. pa. (extending into the pa. of Cheadle), tp., and vil., pa. of Stockport (q.v.), E. Chesh., 3 S.E. of Stockport, on the road to Macclesfield; ac. 1,249. The church of St. Thomas (built 1834) is in Gothic style. There are collieries.

Norbury (5), tp. on the Ellesmere Canal, pa. of Marbury (q.v.), S. Chesh., 7 S.W. of Nantwich; ac. 1,553. The Congregationalists and Wesleyans have chapels.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Norbury (1)	Norbury	147	414
Norbury (2), pa.	Gnosall (3½)	140	418
Norbury (2), tp.	Gnosall (3½)	140	236
Norbury (3)	Lydham Heath (1)	178	209

Norbury (6), ha. with railway station, pa. of and 3 N.W. from Croydon (q.v.), N.E. Surrey.

Norby, ha., pa. of Walls (q.v.), in the west of Mainland, W. Shetland, Sc., 20 N.W. by W. of Lerwick.

Norchard, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Hartlebury (q.v.), W. Worcs.

Norcroft, ha., pa of Crathorne (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 N.W. of Barnsley.

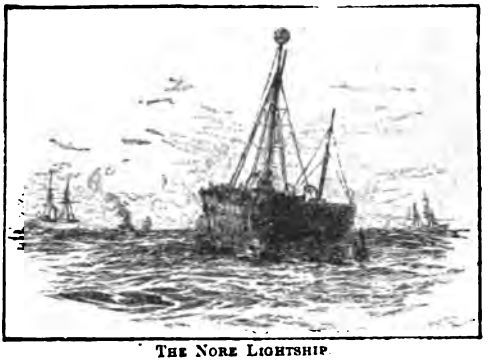
Nordelph, or **Northdelph**, vil. on the Nene (here crossed by an iron bridge), pa. of Upwell (q.v.), W. Norf., 4 S.W. of Downham Market. The church of the Holy Trinity (chapel-of-ease) is in E. Eng. style; and there are Wesleyan and Reformed Wesleyan chapels.

Norden, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 3 W. from Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs. St. Paul's Church was built 1861, on a hill.

Nore, river, co. Tip., Q. Co., and co. Kilk., Ir., rises 6½ S.S.W. of Roscrea; flows N.E. through Ikerrin, Clandonagh, and Upperwoods bars., passing Borris-in-Ossory; makes a curve near Mountrath, and runs S.S.W. past Castletown, Abbeyleix, Durrow, Ballyragget, and Kilkenny; and finally S.W. past Thomastown (where it becomes navigable for barges) and Inistioge (where it becomes tidal) to the Barrow, which it joins 2 N.N.W. of New Ross. There is some picturesque scenery on the river, especially between Dunmore and Kilkenny, and at and below *Mount Juliet*.

Nore Hill, eminence, E. Surrey, near the Kent border, 7½ S.E. of Croydon.

Nore, The, sandbank at the mouth of the Thames, 8 N.E. of Sheerness, and 47 E. of London Bridge. A lightship, the first placed on the English coast,



THE NORE LIGHTSHIP.

was stationed off its east end in 1731 by a Mr. Hamblin, and was soon afterwards taken over by Trinity House. The present vessel, built at Limehouse about 1850, is 96 ft. by 21 ft., with a tonnage of 156. At the masthead is a hollow globe 6 ft. in diameter, made of bent laths; below is fixed the lantern, an octagonal glass case framed in copper, which shows a revolving half-minute light. The ship is fitted with sails to steady her in rough weather, and to enable her to run to anchorage in the event of her being driven from

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Norbury (4), eccl. pa.	Middlewood	181	5246
Norbury (4), tp.	Middlewood	181	1495
Norbury (5)	Whitchurch (5)	171	346
Norden	Rochdale	195	3026

her moorings. On the north edge of the bank is a buoy, marking a depth of water at low spring-tide of 16 ft. The Nore anchorage, off the sandbank, was in 1797 the scene of the famous mutiny, which broke out on May 20 and was not suppressed till June 13. Richard Parker, the ring-leader, was hanged a few days later, and others of the mutineers were executed or flogged through the fleet.

Norfolk, an eastern maritime co. of England, on the north and east washed by the North Sea, on the south separated from Suffolk by the Waveney and Little Ouse, and on the west bounded by Cambs. and Lincs. and by the estuary of The Wash. Its greatest length from north to south is 41 miles, and greatest breadth from east to west 66 miles. It has a coast-line of 88 miles, which, though somewhat low, is exposed and almost harbourless, the only ports being Great Yarmouth and King's Lynn. The total area of the co. is 1,312,954 ac., of which 60 per cent. is arable land, 22 per cent. permanent pasture and meadow, 2 per cent. rough grazing land, 4 per cent. timber, and the remainder foreshore, water, roads, etc. Light soils predominate, being generally peaty in the west and more or less sandy in the east, with marly and loamy tracts in the centre of the co., and some limited patches of clay. The land is in the highest state of cultivation, and the growth of corn crops is favoured by the dryness of the climate. Malting barley of fine quality is most extensively produced, though wheat was formerly the chief crop. Oats, beans, peas, turnips, and potatoes are also important crops; and there is a relatively large growth of mustard. Fruit orchards occupy over 2,000 ac. The co. is famous for its draught-horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs; and large quantities of poultry are reared for the London market. On the west the ground rises gradually from the Fenland flat into a range of low hills, which run southward from the coast near Hunstanton, marking the outcrop of the chalk. Farther east there are lower undulations and broad intervening valleys extending to the coast-line. Along the shores of The Wash much land has been gained by embanking the tidal flats, but on the northern coast the sea is rapidly encroaching, and several old villages have disappeared. The western part is drained by the Great Ouse and its tributaries, aided on the low ground by numerous artificial channels. On the eastern side are the Waveney, Yare and Wensum, and Bure, which unite before reaching the sea at Great Yarmouth. A marked feature of this part of the co. is the occurrence of shallow lakes of fresh water, known as "The Broads," much admired for their scenery, and a favourite resort for fishing and for the shooting of wild-fowl. These are chiefly due to the arrested drainage of broad, low-lying river-courses. Hickling Broad and Ormesby Broad are the largest. The strata of the co. dip towards the east, and the oldest beds therefore emerge on its western border. These consist of dark blue "Kimmeridge Clay." On the rising ground farther east a narrow strip of alternating beds of red or white sand, sandstone, and clay are exposed, in which ammonites and other fossils are occasionally found. These form the "Lower Greensand" series. The sands have in places been dug for glass-making. The "Gault" clay, which overlies the Lower Greensand in the South of England, is doubtfully represented in Norfolk; while in the North its place is taken by a band of Red Chalk crowded with fossils, which is admirably exposed at Hunstanton. The White Chalk, which succeeds, underlies five-sixths of the co. The lower portion is hard and flintless, and is used on a limited scale as a building-stone. The Upper Chalk is softer, and contains many flint nodules, which sometimes take the shape of huge irregular cylinders, known as "paramoudras," supposed to be the casts of large sponges. Among the abundant fossils of the chalk may be mentioned sea-urchins, fishes' teeth, and the remains of very large reptiles. The chalk is largely burnt for lime, and also used for the manufacture of whiting. From the scarcity of building-stone, the flints have often been roughly dressed and used for walls, and the small country churches thus built form a characteristic feature. The manufacture of gun-flints was once a staple industry, and is not yet extinct. In various places, especially in the neighbourhood of Norwich, there occurs a variable group of sands, pebbly gravels, and laminated clays, with occasional seams of shells (Norwich Crag Series) of Newer Pliocene Age, and at its base the remains of many extinct land-animals have been found. It is succeeded in the north by the Forest-bed Series. These loamy, gravelly, and peaty beds have yielded bones (which are also frequently dredged up from the bed of the North Sea off Norfolk) of the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, bear, hyæna, stags of various kinds, etc. Shells, plant-remains, and the drifted stumps of trees are also found. Above this series are thin beds of sand and clay with fossils, and the whole is overlaid by a thick mass of boulder-clay, sand, loam, and gravel, often confusedly intermingled (Contorted Drift), which is held to be the product of an ice sheet filling the bed of the North Sea. Famous sections in these deposits are revealed in the cliffs near Cromer. The plateau gravels on the high ground probably date from the melting of this ice sheet; while the valley gravels, which in many localities have yielded rude flint implements, are of somewhat later date. Blown sands line many parts of the coast, and also occur in some places in the interior. The antiquities are numerous and interesting. Besides the Palæolithic implements mentioned above, Neolithic flints are frequently found. Barrows and old entrenchments occur in many places, and traces of lake-dwellings have been met with. The Romans had several stations and four roads in the co., and remains of the period are frequently unearthed. During their dominion part of the Fenland was embanked, but was afterwards again flooded. With the decay of the Roman power came the colonisation of the county by the Angles, and later its invasion by the Danes, who in 1004 plundered and burnt Norwich. Remains of Norman keeps exist at Castle Rising, Norwich, etc.; and there are many ecclesiastical relics of interest, among which is the Abbey of Walsingham (q.v.). The co. abounds in fine mansions and ancient country houses. Nelson was born at Burnham Thorpe. Norwich is the co. town, and other places of importance are Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn, Thetford, Cromer, Hunstanton, and Wells. Railways traverse the co. in every direction, chiefly under the control of the Great Eastern Company. Agriculture is the chief industry; but the fisheries, both along-shore and deep-sea, are very important; and there is a considerable manufacture of boots and shoes, silk

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Norfolk	.....	 454516

brushes, machinery, mustard and starch, etc., along with corn-milling, malting, and brewing. For parl. purposes the co. is separated into six divs.—Eastern, Mid, Northern, North-Western, South, and South-Western—each returning one member.

Norfolk, Eastern. [NORFOLK.]

Norfolk, Mid. [NORFOLK.]

Norfolk, Northern. [NORFOLK.]

Norfolk, North-Western. [NORFOLK.]

Norfolk, Southern. [NORFOLK.]

Norfolk, South-Western. [NORFOLK.]

Norham, pa., tp., and vil. on the Tweed (here spanned by a bridge), N. Northumb., 8 s.w. of Berwick-upon-Tweed; ac. of pa. 15,169, of tp. 2,343; soil loamy, resting on gravel and stone. N. was formerly of great importance as the capital of Norhamshire (q.v.), and a place where the Bishops of Durham held their courts. The vil. consists principally of one broad street, nearly a mile long, many of the houses in which are of considerable antiquity. The church of St. Cuthbert is chiefly in Norm. style, the only portions of the original work being the chancel and the south arcade; on the south side of the chancel is an altar-tomb bearing a mutilated recumbent effigy of a knight in armour (cross-legged) under an elaborately-carved Dec.

NORHAM CASTLE.
(Photo. York and Son, Notting Hill, W.)

stone canopy. The church anciently had three chantries—dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, St. Cuthbert, and St. Nicholas—and possessed the privilege of giving sanctuary for thirty-seven days. Here, in 1291, Edward I. received the homage of Bruce and Baliol, the rival claimants to the Crown of Scotland; here, too, Gospatric, thirteenth Saxon Earl of Northumberland (d. about 1069), is said to have been buried. At the east end have been discovered the foundations of some ancient ecclesiastical building—possibly the Saxon church built here by Egfrid, Bishop of Lindisfarne (828–46), and to which were transferred the remains of Ceolwulf, King of Northumbria (731–38); and a number of carved stones recovered during the excavations have been built up on the spot in the form of a column. There are two Presbyterian churches, and a Primitive Methodist chapel. The Public Hall (1889) comprises reading-rooms. About the centre of the vil. is a grassy space, on which stands a stone cross, 6 ft. 6 in. high. It was restored in 1877, but the six circular steps and the base are original. N. Castle (rendered familiar in modern times by Scott's "Marmion") was built in 1121 by Ralph Flambard, Bishop of Durham, on a rocky platform high above the stream, and soon became the most important of all the fortresses between Carlisle and Berwick. Between 1136 and 1138 it was twice captured and held by David, King of Scotland. King John paid two visits to N., in 1209 and 1211; and in 1213 it was attacked, though unsuccessfully, by Alexander of Scotland. In May, 1291, Edward I. came hither to meet the Scots and receive the rival claimants to the Scottish Crown. From the reign of Edward II., who is said to have greatly strengthened the fabric, to that of Henry VI. the castle played a leading part in Border history, being often attacked by the Scots, but rarely taken. In the reign of Henry VII. it was besieged for sixteen days, in 1497, by James IV. of Scotland, but on the arrival of Lord Surrey the siege was raised. The Scottish monarch, however, returning in 1513, captured N. on August 29; the castle, despoiled by the Scots, was thoroughly repaired by Bishop Ruthal (1509–23); later, having been again partially ruined, it was rebuilt. In 1542 new repairs were effected by Bishop Tunstal; on Tunstal's death (1559) it was detached from the see of Durham and transferred to the Crown, and maintained as a defence up to 1583. The keep, occupying the east angle of the inner ward, measures at its base 86 ft. by 64 ft., with walls from 12 ft. to 15 ft. thick, but less at the summit, where it reached a height of about 90 ft., now reduced to 70 ft. Fragments remain also of other parts of the castle, together with considerable portions of the curtain surrounding it.

Norham Mains, tp., pa. of Norham (q.v.), N. Northumb., 6 s.w. of Berwick; ac. 1,100. *Morris Hall* is a seat.

Norhamshire, dis., originally a detached part of the co. of Dur., over which the sheriffs, coroner, justices, and other civil officers of the Bishops of Durham exercised royal rights, but in the reign of William IV. annexed to Northumb., and now constituting a ward of that co.

Norland, eccl. pa., tp., and small vil. on an eminence in the vale of the Calder, pa. of and 2 s.s.w. from Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,273. The church of St. Luke is in E. Eng. style; and the Baptists and Methodist New Connexion have chapels.

Norley (1), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of and 4½ s.e. from Frodsham (q.v.), N.W. Chesh.; ac. 1,411. The church of St. John the Evangelist is a red sandstone building; and the Wesleyans, Free Methodists, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There is a Temperance Hall (built 1874),

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Norfolk, Eastern	.....	.....	50693
Norfolk, Mid	.....	.....	49612
Norfolk, Northern	.....	.....	51072
Norfolk, N.-Western	.....	.....	51183
Norfolk, Southern	.....	.....	49723
Norfolk, S.-Western	.....	.....	46560
Norham, pa.	Norham	344	2412
Norham, tp.	Norham	344	873
Norham Mains	Norham (1)	344	92
Norland, eccl. pa.	Sowerby Bridge (2)	195	1024
Norland, tp.	Sowerby Bridge (2)	195	1977
Norley (1), eccl. pa.	Acton Bridge (3)	173	691
Norley (1), tp.	Acton Bridge (3)	173	689

a Foresters' Hall (erected 1888), and an endowed church school. *N. Hall* and *N. House* are seats.

Norley (2), ha., pa. of and 1 s. by w. from Cowlinge (q.v.), S. Suff.

Normacott, eccl. pa., pas. of Stone and Trentham (q.v.), Mid Staffs., about 4 S.E. of Stoke-upon-Trent. The church of the Holy Evangelists was built in 1847, in E. Eng. style, and was enlarged in 1891. There is a church mission hall, and Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan Methodist chapels.

Normanby (1), pa., tp., and vil. on the west bank of the Severn, N.R. Yorks., 6 S.W. of Pickering; ac. of pa. 2,405, of tp. 1,785; soil clayey and loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew (renovated) retains some Norm. remains. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Normanby (2), or **Normanby-by-Spital,** pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 11½ N. of Lincoln; ac. 1,676; soil loam and clay, overlying clay and limestone. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (renovated 1890) is E. Eng. There are Wesleyan Methodist and Free Methodist chapels.

Normanby (3), tp. and to., pa. of Eston (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4½ S.E. of Middlesbrough; ac. 1,462. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are iron mines and brick and tile works. *Crossbeck House* is an ancient stone building at the foot of the N. Hills. *N. Hall*, a handsome modern mansion, is charmingly situated at the foot of the Cleveland Hills, in a well-wooded park of about 40 ac. *N. House*, another ancient mansion, has some quaint carvings.

Normanby (4), or **Normanby and Stowe,** tp., pa. of Stowe-by-Gainsborough (q.v.), N.W. Lincs., 5 S.E. of Gainsborough; ac. 1,755.

Normanby (5), vil., pa. of Burton-upon-Stather (q.v.), N. Lincs., 9½ N.W. of Brigg. *N. Hall*, with a mansion in Italian style standing in a well-timbered deer-park, is a seat.

Normanby (6), ha., pa. of Whitby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Whitby.

Normanby and Stowe. [NORMANBY (5).]

Normanby-by-Spital. [NORMANBY (2).]

Normanby-on-the-Wolds, pa. and small vil., Mid Lincs., 5 S. of Caistor; ac. 1,941; soil stiff, overlying chalk and green sandstone. The church of St. Peter (restored 1868) is partly E. Eng. and partly Dec.; the chancel has a credence table, sedilia, and a reredos of Caen stone and alabaster.

Norman Cross, ha. at the junction of the roads from Peterborough and Wansford to Huntingdon, pas. of Folksworth and Yaxley (q.v.), N. Hunts. Barracks formerly stood here, and during the French war about 7,000 French prisoners were confined here during the years 1797–1816.

Normandy, vil., pa. of Ash (q.v.), N.W. Surrey, 4½ N. of Guildford. The Wesleyans have a chapel. *N. Park* is a seat. [ASH AND NORMANDY.]

Normandykes. [PETERCULTER.]

Normanhurst. [CATSFIELD.]

Norman's Law, eminence (558 ft.), pa. of Abdie, N.E. Fifes., Sc., 5 E.N.E. of Newburgh. The view from the hill is extremely fine. Near the summit are three concentric stone circles.

Normanton (1), pa., tp., and to. on the Calder, W.R. Yorks., 5 N.E. of Wakefield; ac. of pa. 4,124, of tp. 1,227; soil strong, resting on gravel, hard clay, and coal. The Norm. and Perp. church of All Saints has on the south side a chapel, which has been the burial-place of the families of Bunny of Newland, Torre of Snydale, Faveil, Smith, Mallett, and Levett, and which contains many monuments; at the north-east end of the nave stands an altar-tomb to John Freston (d. 1594); the font is dated 1662. St. John's Roman Catholic school church dates from 1888; and here are Wesleyan, Baptist, Congregational, Free Methodist, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The collieries by which the pa. is surrounded produce abundance of coal; and there is a stone quarry and a chemical manufactory. A moat which once surrounded a Roman encampment here is still traceable. Part of the vil. cross still remains. On the east side of the to. is an artificial mound, called "Haw Hill," and supposed to be a barrow.

Normanton (2), pa. on the Gwash, Mid Rutld., 7 W. of Stamford; ac. 720; soil sand and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Matthew (restored 1874) is a small Perp. building containing some mural monuments to the Heathcote family, and to Baroness Willoughby de Eresby. *N. Park* and *N. Hall* are seats.

Normanton (3), pa. and small vil., W. Lincs., 7½ N.E. of Grantham; ac. 1,540; soil loam and heath, overlying stone. The church of St. Nicholas (partially restored 1867) is of mixed periods, the north arcade being E. Eng., the tower Dec. with Perp. window, and the clerestory rich Perp. There are some small charities.

Normanton (4), pa., tp., and vil., S. Derbys., 2 S. of Derby; ac. of pa. 1,390, of tp. 1,181; soil loam overlying clay and marl. The church of St. Giles was rebuilt 1862, in E. Eng. and Perp. styles. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Normanton (5), ha., pa. of Bottesford (q.v.), N. Leics., 6 N.W. of Grantham.

Normanton (6), ha., pa. of Southwell (q.v.), S.E. Notts., about 7 W. of Newark. *N. Court* is a seat.

Normanton Division, one of the 19 parl. divs. of the W.R. Yorks. It returns one member.

Normanton-le-Heath, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Nailstone (q.v.), W. Leics., 16 W.N.W. of Leicester; ac. 1,320. The church of the Holy Trinity (restored 1895) is Dec., with some fine windows and an oak screen. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Normanton, New, tp., bor. of Derby (q.v.), S. Derbys.; ac. 209.

Normanton-on-the-Wolds, tp. and vil., pa. of Plumtree (q.v.), S. Notts., 6 S.E. of Nottingham; ac. 803. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Normacott	Normacot	148	5437
Normanby (1), pa.	Pickering (6)	220	200
Normanby (1), tp.	Pickering (6)	220	157
Normanby (2)	Market Rasen (7)	145	347
Normanby (3)	Eston Grange	242	9128
Normanby (4)	Gainsborough (5)	146	289
N'manby-on-the-W.	Usselby (2)	147	139
Normanton (1), pa.	Normanton	179	15480
Normanton (1), tp.	Normanton	179	10234
Normanton (2)	Luffenham (3)	94	81
Normanton (3)	Honington (2)	112	143
Normanton (4), tp.	Derby (2)	128	1186
Normanton (4), pa.	Derby	128	5086
Normanton Division	.....	.....	72012
Normanton-le-H'ath	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	118	166
Normanton, New	Derby [(2)	128	3900
N'manton-on-the-W.	Plumtree (1)	118	209

Normanton-on-Trent, pa. and vil. near the Trent, W. Notts., 4 S.E. of Tuxford; ac. 1,165; soil clayey and alluvial, overlying sand. The church of St. Matthew is a small Gothic building; in the chancel is a piscina and a brass to Robert Curtis, vicar (1680). There are some small charities and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel.

Normanton, South, pa. and vil., E. Derbys., 7 S.W. of Mansfield; ac. 1,934; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael (almost entirely restored 1878) is Dec. and Perp., with a Norm. south doorway; there are two piscinæ in the chancel; in the north aisle is the tomb of Robert Revel (1714) and his wife Ann; during the restoration a fine priest's door with dog-tooth mouldings was discovered. There is a chapel-of-ease, and Primitive, Wesleyan, and (two) Free Methodist chapels. The pa. has some small charities. There are coal-pits, and a market is held every Saturday. *Carnfield Hall,* an Elizabethan mansion, and *Prospect House* are seats.

Normanton Spring, vil., pa. of Handsworth (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Sheffield.

Normanton Temple. [Temple Normanton.]

Normanton-upon-Soar, pa. and vil. on the Soar, S. Notts., 12 S.W.S. of Nottingham; ac. 1,500; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. James (restored 1889) is E. Eng.; there is a piscina and sumbry, and monuments to Francis Walkden (1606), William Willoughby (1636), John Powell of Solihull (1777), and Ann Ragdale (1768). There are several charities. The Baptists and Wesleyans have a chapel.

Normoss, ha., pa. of and 1½ S. from the to. of Poulton-le-Fylde (q.v.), N. Lancs.

Norney (1), or **Blyth Norney,** ha., pa. of Blyth (q.v.), N.W. Notts., about 4 S.W. of Bawtry.

Norney (2), ha., pa. of and 2 N.N.W. from Godalming (q.v.), S.W. Surrey. Here is a church (dedicated to St. Mary) in E. Eng. style.

Norridge, ti., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Upton Scudamore (q.v.), W. Wilts.

Norrie's Law. [Largo.]

Norris Castle. [Cowes.]

Norriston, *q.s.* pa., pa. of Kilmadock (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc., about 10 N.W. of Stirling.

Northall (1). [Northaw.]

Northall (2), vil., pa. of Edlesborough (q.v.), E. Bucks., on the Beds. border, 3 N.E. of Ivinghoe. The Baptists have a chapel.

Northallerton, pa., tp., and mkt. to. (W.), head of U. and Co. Co. dis., N.R. Yorks., 17 N. of Ripon; ac. of pa. 14,011, of tp. 3,650; soil various, overlying gravel, sand, and clay. N. formerly returned one member to Parliament, but in 1885 it was merged electorally in the Riding. Consisting principally of one wide street running nearly north and south, it is a healthy and thriving town, depending for its trade on the agricultural district around. The church of All Saints (restored) was originally Norm., dating from about 1120, but was reconstructed 1200–10, and partly destroyed by fire during an irruption of the Scots in 1318. In 1381 the tower was rebuilt by Thomas de Hatfield, Bishop of Durham. The great window of the south transept was inserted by Bishop Neville (1438–57). In 1885 the chancel was rebuilt in Perp. style. The Norm. church is still represented by the massive piers of the north arcade of the nave; the south arcade and the transepts are E. Eng., and the tower Perp.; the font dates from 1662. There is a Catholic chapel, dedicated to All Saints; and the Baptists, Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists also have chapels. The town hall, erected 1874 on the site of the old butchers' shambles, contains on the upper floor a large hall, used for public assemblies and entertainments, and on the ground-floor a market-place. Horse, cattle, sheep, cheese, and leather fairs are held in February, May, September, and October. The Sessions House, erected about 1780, comprises two court-houses, in which the general quarter sessions of the peace for the North Riding are held. A hospital (Maison de Dieu), founded 1476 by Roger de Moore, a draper of N., for poor men and women, is now represented by two houses for four poor women. A farmhouse called "Spital" occupies the site of another ancient hospital on the York road, about 1 S. of the town. A cottage hospital was founded 1877. The grammar school, founded in the 14th cent. by a Canon of Durham, is near the church. Thomas Rymer, the editor of the "Fœdera," and John Radcliffe, founder of the library and observatory at Oxford which bear his name, were educated here. Standard Hill, near N., is the place where the famous Battle of the Standard was fought (August 22, 1138) between the Scots, headed by David I., and the English, under William de Fortibus, surnamed "Le Grosse," Earl of Albemarle, and other barons, when the Scots sustained a complete defeat, with a loss of 12,000 men. The battle took its name from the standard of the English host, consisting of the mast of a vessel fastened to a car upon four wheels, at the top of the mast being a large crucifix, having in its centre a silver box containing the Host, and below these the banners of St. Peter of York, St. John of Beverley, and St. Wilfrid of Ripon, the three tutelary saints of Yorkshire.

Northam (1), pa. and vil. on an eminence, commanding a beautiful view of Barnstaple or Bideford Bay and of Lundy Island, N.W. Dev., 1½ N. of Bideford; ac. 4,190; soil light and sandy, resting on gravel and rock. The Perp. church of St. Margaret was restored between 1849 and 1865. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. The charities yield about £100 per annum, and there are almshouses for four old maids and four old widows. From the vil. a steep hill descends to N. Burrows, a level plain of turf 1,000 ac. in extent, formed by the sandy deposit from the sea and rivers, and protected from the waves by the Pebble Ridge. [Westward Ho.] The neighbourhood abounds in antiquities. At Kenwith Castle are the remains of ancient fortifications, in the attack on which (A.D. 877–88) the Danes under Hubba were defeated by the Saxons under Alfred, and their Raven standard captured. A spot, still known as "Bloody Corner," is traditionally regarded as the scene of a duel between two of the chieftains.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Normanton-on-Trent	Tuxford (4)	132	312
Normanton, South	Alfreton (1½)	136	4192
Normanton-up.-Soar	Hathern (½)	114	339
Norriston	Doune (3)	426	899

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Northallerton, pa.	Northallerton	218	6006
Northallerton, tp.	Northallerton	218	3802
Northam (1)	Bidefrod (1½)	229	5043

Hallsannery House is a modern mansion, commanding magnificent sea and land views. Other seats are *Connibere, Durrant, Elm Field, Lenwood, Port Hill, Raleigh, Wellesbourne,* and *Woodville.*

Northam (2), eccl. pa., pa. of St. Mary, Southampton (q.v.), S. Hants. The church of St. Augustine was built 1881–84, in E. Eng. style. Christ Church, built 1854, is now in ruins.

Northampton (1), co., mun. and parl. bor. (returning two members), mkt. to. (W. & S.), head of U. and Co. Co. dis. and petty sess. div., on the Nen, Mid Northants, 21 N.W. of Bedford; ac. of co. and mun. bor. 1,311, of parl. bor. 1,972. The to. is probably of British origin; in the 11th cent. it became the occasional residence of the Sovereign; in 1131 Henry I. assembled a Parliament here, when the English barons swore homage to his daughter the Empress Matilda, whom he appointed his successor. It was incorporated by Henry II., and has sent members to Parliament since the time of Edward I. In the Civil War N. was held by the Parliamentarians, and in 1675 it was nearly destroyed by fire, more than 600 houses being burnt. N. consists principally of two spacious and regular streets nearly a mile in length, which, intersecting each other at right angles, divide it into four nearly equal parts; the houses, principally of stone, are well built. The water-supply, which is abundant, is in the hands of the corporation. The mun. bor. comprises the pas. of All Saints, St. Giles, St. Peter, and St. Sepulchre, each having a church. The pa. of the Priory of St. Andrew is divided into eccl. pas. with modern churches. There were formerly seven parochial churches within the walls and two without; only four now remain. The church of All Saints (formerly collegiate) was rebuilt after the fire in 1675, the ancient tower (the lower stage of which is Norm. and the upper part Dec.) and the crypt under the chancel being incorporated in the new work. The church of St. Giles (restored 1857) dates from the 12th cent.; in a chapel of the south aisle is an alabaster tomb, supposed to belong to the Gobion family; the west door is Norm. The church of St. Peter (restored 1850) is Late Norm., and is said to occupy the site of a Saxon church, Saxon work having been used by the builders in the present structure. The church of the Holy Sepulchre is one of the four remaining round churches erected by the Templars after the model of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; it contains an effigial brass to George Coles (d. 1640), his two wives, and children. N. is the head of a Roman Catholic diocese, comprising the cos. of Northants, Beds., Bucks., Cambs., Hunts., Norf., and Suffolk. The cathedral of SS. Mary and Thomas, in E. Dec. style, is from the designs of the Pugins (father and son). The bishop's residence, in Marriott Street, is in Domestic-Gothic style. The church of St. John, in Bridge Street, was the chapel of the ancient hospital of St. John the Baptist, founded in 1137 for aged and infirm persons. There are several Nonconformist places of worship, a meeting-house for Friends, and a synagogue. At the Doddridge Congregational chapel (1635) Philip Doddridge was the first minister. The Free Grammar School was founded in 1541; and in the same buildings the Science, Art, and Technical Schools are carried on. The town hall (1864), in St. Giles's Square, is in Gothic style; its principal front is adorned with statues under canopies; the western portion was completed in 1892. The County Hall, in George Row, was erected soon after the fire in 1675; it is in Italian style. At the back is the County Council Chamber (1890). The Corn Exchange Buildings (1850), on the Parade, and the Opera House (1884), in the Guildhall Road, are in Italian style. The Temperance Hall and the Masonic Hall are in Renaissance style, as is the Post Office (1872); the Museum, Free Library, and Reading Room is in the Guildhall Road. There is a good collection of local geological specimens and antiquities. N. has also Public Swimming Baths, several clubs, a General Infirmary, St. Andrew's Hospital for Mental Diseases, a Dispensary and a Medical Institute, an orphanage, and Catholic asylums for children and the aged poor. The Hospital of St. Thomas (1450) has eight in- and seventy out-pensioners; the Hospital of St. John the Baptist still retains its pensioners. [WESTON FAVELL.] The Abbey Park and Franklin's Gardens comprise over 30 ac. of attractive grounds, and the County Cricket Ground lies about 1½ E. of the town. The Pytchley Hunt races are held here in March and November; the course, of about 117 ac., is a little east of the town. N. has a great reputation for its boots and shoes, of which large quantities are made for the supply of the army and the London market; a considerable trade is carried on in the currying and tanning of leather. The town is also noted for its breweries. Here are extensive iron foundries, several maltings, and flour mills; and brick- and tile-making is also carried on. The Cattle Market, in

MARKET PLACE, NORTHAMPTON.
(*Photo. Poulton and Son, London.*)

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Northam (2)	Northam	77	5838
N'ampt. (1), parl. bor.	Northampton	66	70872

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
N'ampt. (1), c. & m. b.	Northampton	66	61012

the Cow Meadow, on the south of the town, occupies an area of about 6 ac. Monthly fairs are held.

Northampton (2), small ha., pa. of and 1½ N.N.W. from Ombersley (q.v.), W. Worcs.

Northampton, All Saints. [NORTHAMPTON (1).]

Northampton, Priory of St. Andrew. [NORTHAMPTON (1).]

Northampton, St. Giles. [NORTHAMPTON (1).]

Northampton, St. Peter. [NORTHAMPTON (1).]

Northampton, St. Sepulchre. [NORTHAMPTON (1).

Northamptonshire, one of the South Midland cos. of England, bounded on the north by Lincs., Rutld., and Leics., on the west by Warws., on the south by Oxon, and on the east by Bucks., Beds., Hunts., and Cambs. Its greatest length is 70 miles, and greatest breadth 26 miles. Its total area is 641,991 ac., of which 34 per cent. is arable land, 51 per cent. permanent pasture, 4 per cent. timber, and the remainder town-lands, water, roads, etc. The soil varies from a dark peaty loam in the north-east to rich brown or red loams and clays in the south and west, but is almost everywhere very fertile and in a high state of cultivation. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, and turnips. There is much rich pasture-land, especially in the west; and stock-rearing and dairying are of great importance. The north-eastern part of the co. is low and flat, forming a portion of the Fenlands; and its drainage is largely artificial. But south and west of Peterborough the ground rises; and though there are no notable elevations, the rest of the co. is throughout undulating and diversified, especially in the south-west, while the abundance of fine old trees and of stately country seats gives a pleasing character to much of the scenery. In early times the co. was in great part forest-covered, and the names of some districts—like Rockingham Forest and Yardley Chase—still bear evidence to their former condition. The western part of the co. is upon the watershed of England, the Avon having its source there, and flowing W. to the Severn, while the Welland (forming the northern border) and the Nen (in the centre), which are the chief rivers, flow N.E. to The Wash. The Ouse also rises in the south of the co. Among other canals are the Grand Union and Grand Junction, though these waterways are now not much used. The co. is traversed by the main lines of the London and North Western, the Midland, and the Great Northern railway companies (with that of the Great Western skirting the southern border); and there are also numerous cross-country branches. The geological structure of the co. is simple; the solid strata are all of Secondary (or Mesozoic) Age, and, their general inclination being towards the south-east, their lines of outcrop at the surface tend to run from south-west to north-east. The oldest rocks are the Lower Lias clays, occupying the western part of the co. The Middle Lias marlstone, which succeeds the clays, is chiefly a brown ferruginous limestone, frequently quarried for building; it is usually full of fossils—Rhynchonellæ, Terebratulæ, and Ammonites being the most characteristic. This is overlaid by the Upper Lias clays, which are worked in many places for brick-making. In these clays the bones of large Saurians are sometimes found, and a thin band of limestone among them is known as the "Fish and Insect Bed," from the prevalence of fossils of that nature. These Liassic rocks are succeeded by the Oolitic series of alternating beds of sandstone, limestone, and clay, which occupy the eastern half of the co., except where they have been cut through by the streams. At the base of these Oolites is the Northampton Sand, a ferruginous and sometimes calcareous sandstone, with ironstone beds, which are extensively worked and smelted, the annual output of the blast-furnaces being about 144,000 tons. The next member of this series is the Lincolnshire Limestone, which at the base is thin and fissile (Collyweston Slates), and is then used for roofing, while the more massive upper portion furnishes an excellent freestone largely employed since the Middle Ages for architectural purposes. Above this is found the Great Oolite series of clays and limestones, the latter largely used for lime; and these are capped by the Cornbrash, a hard ferruginous limestone widely developed in the vicinity of Peterborough. Next in succession is the Oxford Clay, much worked in the east of the co. for bricks. A thick covering of superficial drift deposits, however, frequently occurs at the surface, transported from the north-east during the Glacial Period. Of later date are the river gravels, which occur as terraces in the larger valleys, in positions high above the greatest floods of the present day. In these gravels ancient stone implements have occasionally been found. Arrow-heads and other flint weapons of a later period also occur sparingly on the surface of the land. There are numerous earthworks, camps, and tumuli of prehistoric date. Roman remains have very frequently been unearthed, especially in the vicinity of the numerous camps, as at Castor, Irchester, etc.; and the two great Roman roads, Watling Street and Ermine Street, traverse the co. At this early date the iron-ore seems to have been worked. During the Saxon inroads the region was occupied by the Middle Angles, and it afterwards formed part of the kingdom of Mercia. It was harried by the Danes in the 10th cent. Of later noteworthy events are the sanguinary battle at Northampton (1460), when Henry VI. was taken prisoner by the Yorkists; the execution of Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringhay Castle in 1587; the mustering of the Parliamentarian army at Northampton in 1642, followed by the drawn battle of Edgehill in the same year, and the crushing Royalist defeat at Naseby in 1645. Northampton is the co. to., and other tos. of importance are Peterborough (in part), Wellingborough, and Kettering. The principal industries besides agriculture are boot and shoe making, tanning, and other branches of the leather trade; lace-making, iron-stone mining and smelting, malting, brewing, and milling. For parl. purposes the co. is separated into four divs.—North, East, Mid, and South—each returning one member.

Northamptonshire, East. [NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.]

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
N'ampton, All Saints	Northampton	66	9133
N'ampton, St. Andr.	Northampton	66	10625
N'ampton, St. Giles	Northampton	66	20202
N'ampton, St. Peter	Northampton	66	1752

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
N'ton, St. Sepulchre	Northampton	66	19300
Northamptonshire	.....	.....	302183
N'amptonshire, East	.....	.....	65501

Northamptonshire, Mid. [NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.]

Northamptonshire, North. [NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.]

Northamptonshire, South. [NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.]

Northamridge, ha., pa. of Northam (q.v.), N. Dev., 2½ N.W. of Bideford.

North Anston. [ANSTON-CUM-MEMBRIS.]

Northaw, or **Northall,** pa. and vil., S.W. Herts., 5½ S.E. of Hatfield; ac. 3,295; soil clay, overlying gravel. The former church of St. Thomas à Becket was destroyed by fire in 1881; the new church is in Dec. style; the chancel contains sedilia and a piscina. There are large charities, partially devoted to the maintenance of the schools, and a Convalescent Home. *Nyn Park* and *Woodlands* are seats.

Northay, ha., pa. of White Staunton (q.v.), S. Somerset, 8 S.W. of Crewkerne.

Northbeck, ha., pa. of Scredington (q.v.), S. Lincs., 3 S.E. of Sleaford.

North Beechburn, colliery vil., pa. of Auckland St. Andrew (q.v.), S. Dur., about 2 W.N.W. of Bishop Auckland.

North Berwick, royal burgh, pa., and seaport to., N. Haddings., Sc.; ac. 5,067. The to., on the shores of a small bay of the same name, is 23 N.E. of Edinburgh. It consists principally of one long main street, running east and west, and another proceeding northward towards the sea; and on the East and West Links are some houses of a superior kind. The harbour, which is small, is formed by a tolerably good pier, and the rocks at the entrance allow only small vessels to enter; these can ride here in safety, the harbour being boomed. The chief trade is the export of potatoes, and the imports are coal and bones for manure. There are five churches and several good schools in the town. Fidra Roads, about 2 W., are considered a very safe anchorage. In the offing are several bleak islets, only of value as rabbit warrens; and 3 E., within 2 miles of the coast, is the Bass Rock (q.v.). About 3 E. of Berwick are the interesting ruins of Tantallon Castle (q.v.). A little south-west are the extensive remains of an abbey, said to have been founded by David I. for Cistercian nuns; and directly south of the town rises North Berwick Law. *N. B. House* is a seat.

North Berwick Law, eminence (612 ft.), pa. of and ¾ S.S.E. from North Berwick, N. Haddings., Sc. The Law is a conical hill of igneous formation. The ruins of a signal-station on the summit, erected during the French war, produce a picturesque effect. The view is magnificent.

North Bitchburn, colliery vil., pa. of Witton-le-Wear (q.v.), S. Dur., about 4 W.N.W. of Bishop Auckland. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

North Blyth, small fishing vil., pa. of Bedlington (q.v.), S. Northumb., about 5 W.S.W. of Morpeth. It occupies a small peninsula at the mouth of the Blyth, which is here crossed by a ferry to the town of Blyth. Coal is exported.

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
N'amptonshire, Mid	.....	.....	48794
N'amptonshire, Nth.	.....	.....	46718
N'amptonshire, Sth.	.....	.....	46627
Northaw	Potter's Bar (3)	13	582
NorthBerwick, burgh	North Berwick	383	1324
rth Berwick, pa.	North Berwick	383	3038

Northborough, or **Northburgh,** pa. and vil., N Northants, 2 S. of Market Deeping, on the Lin border; ac. 1,120; soil alluvial, resting on c and silt. The church of St. Andrew (chiefly D and Perp., with traces of Norm. and E. Eng.) a singular and lofty gable bellcot at the west e supported by tall flat buttresses of the 12th ce On the south-east is a turret, enclosing a suppos priest's chamber. The transeptal chantry, ill trating the transition from Dec. to Perp., has f windows and some monumental arches and canopi and contains monuments of the Cromwells a Cleypoles. One tomb, dated 1594, is supposed be that of Oliver Cromwell's widow (d. 166 there is also an inscribed floor-stone to Mart daughter of John Cleypole (d. 1663). On the w of the south aisle are some frescoes. The chur was restored 1893, when sedilia and a dou piscina were discovered, together with a sepulch There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. T remains of the manor-house, built by Geoffrey la Mare 1340, consist chiefly of the ground-fl of the gatehouse and the hall of the house; t hall is now much subdivided, but at the w end three original doorways, with ogee-arch heads enriched with crockets and the ball-flow ornament, remain. It still retains its origi crocketed gable, culminating in an octago chimney at the west end, and a cornice embellis with the ball-flower. It was here that Cr well's widow died, as also did Mrs. Cleypole, favourite daughter, who was buried in Henry V chapel at Westminster Abbey. On the road Peterborough are the remains of an ancient bri of 16 arches.

Northbourne, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 4 S. of Sa wich; ac. 3,600; soil loamy, overlying chalk. T church of St. Augustine is partly Norm., par E. Eng., and contains a fine monument to Edwin Sandys (1629). Lord Northbourne tak his title from this place.

Northbrook, ha., pa. of and 2 N. from Kirtlingt (q.v.), Mid Oxon.

North Burton. [BURTON FLEMING.]

North Chapel, pa. and vil., W. Sussex, 5 N. Petworth, on the road to London; ac. 3,923; s and subsoil clay. The church of St. John Baptist was rebuilt 1877–78, in E. Eng. sty There are two almshouses. *Broadlands* is a seat

North Chideock, ha., pa. of and 1 N. fr Chideock (q.v.), W. Dors.

Northchurch, or **Berkhampstead St. Mary,** and vil., E. Herts., 3½ S.E. of Tring; ac. 3,888; s loam, overlying clay and chalk. The church St. Mary (restored 1883) is Dec.; on the sou wall of the nave is a tablet to Peter the Wild B found in the forest of Hertswold, Hanover, 1725, who died here in 1785. There is a missi church and a Baptist chapel. There are seve charities. *Rossway* is a seat.

Northcott, tp., pa. of Boyton (q.v.), W. D 6 N. of Launceston; ac. 668.

Northdelph. [NORDELPH.]

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Po LAT
North Berwick, to.	North Berwick	383	2
Northborough	Peakirk	82	
Northbourne	Walmer (2)	83	
North Chapel	Haslemere (5)	43	
Northchurch	Berkhampstead (1½)	28	1
Northcott	Launceston (6)	223	

Northelm, ti., pa. of and 1½ S.S.E. from Chew Magna (q.v.), N. Somerset.

North End (1), eccl. pa., pa. of Fulham (q.v.), S. Middx. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

North End (2), vil., pa. of Burton Dassett (q.v.), S.E. Warws., 4 N.E. of Kineton. There is a chapel-of-ease in Gothic style; and the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

North End (3), ha., pa. of Great Waltham (q.v.), Mid Essex, 4 S.E. of Dunmow. There is a chapel-of-ease, a plain building.

North End (4), ha., pa. of and 2½ W. from Belchamp Walter (q.v.), N.E. Essex.

North End (5), small ha., pa. of Littlebury (q.v.), N. Essex, 2 N.W. of Saffron Walden.

Northend (1), eccl. pa., pa. of Portsea (q.v.), S. Hants. The church of St. Mark was built 1874, in E. Eng. style.

Northend (2), ha., pa. of Culmstock (q.v.), N. Dev., 7 N.E. of Cullompton.

Northend (3), ha., pa. of North Stoneham (q.v.), S. Hants, 5½ N. of Southampton.

Northend (4), ha., pa. of Crayford (q.v.), N. Kent, ½ S. of Erith.

Northend (5), ha., pa. of Hamsey (q.v.), E. Sussex, 3 N. of Lewes.

Northend (6), ha., pa. of Findon (q.v.), W. Sussex, 5 N. of Worthing.

Northenden, pa., tp., and vil. on the Mersey, N. Chesh., 6 S. of Manchester; ac. of pa. 5,565, of tp. 1,437; soil clayey, resting on clay and gravel. The church of St. Wilfred, rebuilt 1875 (except the E. Eng. tower), in E. Eng. style, contains tablets to the Tattons of Wythenshawe Hall and others. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities yield about £90 a year. *Wythenshawe Hall* was garrisoned for the King during the Civil War, and captured 1643. Other seats are *Rose Hill* and *Sharston Hall*, dating in part from 1701.

Northen Etchells, tp., pa. of Northenden (q.v.), N.E. Chesh., 7 S. of Manchester; ac. 2,322.

North Esk, *q.s.* pa., pa. of Inveresk (q.v.), N.E. Edins., Sc. It forms part of the to. of Musselburgh (q.v.). The church is modern and in Gothic style.

Northfield (1), pa. and vil. on the Rea, N.W. Worcs., 5½ S.W.S. of Birmingham; ac. 5,951; soil loam, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Lawrence is chiefly E. Eng. and Dec., but has some traces of Norm. work. St. Michael's is a chapel-of-ease. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels. Of Weoley Castle but little remains. There are freestone quarries and brickworks.

Northfield (2), estate with seat of the same name, on the Annan, pa. of and about 1 N. from Annan (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc.

North Finchley. [FINCHLEY.]

Northfleet, pa. and vil., N.W. Kent, 2 W. of Gravesend; ac. 3,934 land, 404 water; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Botolph (restored) is Dec., with portions of a still older edifice; there is a fine brass to Peter de Lacey (d. 1375), a 14th-cent. rood-screen, sedilia, and monuments. The pa. contains Roman Catholic, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. The Factory Club was erected in 1878. Huggens' College consists of residences for decayed ladies, and there are also out-pensioners. The public recreation ground has an area of 10 ac. The north-west marsh was formerly covered by the Thames, but is now protected by high flood-gates. There are large Portland cement, chalk, lime, and brick works.

CEMENT WORKS, NORTHFLEET.

North Forty-foot Bank. [FORTY-FOOT BANK, NORTH.]

North Hales. [COVEHITHE.]

North Hill, pa. and vil. on the Lynher, E. Cornw., 7 S.W. of Launceston; ac. 7,546; soil light, overlying granite and slate. The church of St. Torney (restored 1892) is Perp.; in the chancel are a piscina and part of a squint. There is a fine altar-tomb to Thomas Vyncents (d. 1606) and his wife, with their effigies and those of their fifteen children. In the pa. are Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels. *Trebartha Hall*, on the banks of the Lynher, is a seat; the Tors, the wood, and a romantic waterfall combine to make the scenery here very beautiful.

Northiam, pa. and vil., E. Sussex, 8 N.W. of Rye; ac. 3,486 land and 14 water; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is principally Dec.;

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
North End (1)	.....	.....	5702
Northend (1)	Portsmouth (½)	73	11786
Northenden, pa.	Northenden	181	2347
Northenden, tp.	Northenden	181	1560
Northen Etchells	Northenden	181	758

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
North Esk	Inveresk	389	5532
Northfield (1)	Northfield	138	9907
Northfleet	Northfleet	21	11717
North Hill	Launceston (7)	223	971
Northiam	Robertsbridge (8)	48	1128

the tower is partly Norm., with some work reputed to date from the Saxon period. On the north side is the mausoleum of the Frewen family. There are two Wesleyan chapels. *Brickwall* is a seat.

Northill, pa. and vil., Mid Beds., 3¾ W.N.W. of Biggleswade; ac. 3,943; soil and subsoil mostly clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored) is partly Dec. and partly Perp.; the stained heraldic glass, formerly in the east window, has been inserted elsewhere; a brass with Latin inscription, brought hither from Ampthill in 1890, commemorates Sir Nicholas Hervey (d. 1532); the church retains six ancient stalls, four piscinæ, and some curious tiles. The church of All Saints, Caldicote (chapel-of-ease), is in Byzantine style. The charities for distribution amount to £50 yearly. At Caldicote are five almshouses, erected and endowed 1876. About half-way between N. church and Ickwell Bury [ICKWELL] is a singular earthwork, either British or Roman, enclosing some long pools, believed to have been used as fish-ponds by the monks either of N. College or of the Priory of Ickwell Bury. The college was founded *temp.* Henry IV. as a cell to Marmoutier.

Northington, pa., and vil., Mid Hants, 9 N.E. of Winchester; ac. 2,414; soil and subsoil chalk. The church of St. John the Evangelist was rebuilt in 1889, in Perp. style. *N. Grange*, a seat, was designed by Inigo Jones, and enlarged by Sir John Soane. George IV., when Prince of Wales, resided here.

Northlands, ha., pa. of and 2 N. from Sibsey (q.v.), Mid Lincs. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

Northleach, pa., tp., and mkt. to. (W.), head of U., petty sess. div., and Co. Co. dis., on the Cotswold Hills, W. Glouc., 13 E.S.E. of Cheltenham; ac. of pa. 3,997, of tp. 43; soil stone-brash, overlying rock. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1884) is a noble specimen of Perp.; the porch of two bays is enriched throughout with tracery, and has a groined roof; and the exterior of the building is relieved by canopied niches and crocketed pinnacles; the chancel retains sedilia; the rood-loft in the north aisle and a double squint in the south (or Bricknell) chapel were discovered during the restoration; in the nave are some ancient brasses to woolmen of the to. and others, including one to John Fortey (d. 1458), by whom the clerestory was built; the communion plate comprises a chalice and paten cover of Elizabethan date, and a tall gilt chalice of 1620. The Congregational chapel is in E. Eng. style. The former Wesleyan chapel is now used as Salvation Army barracks. There is an Institute and Reading Room, with a library attached. The charities include almshouses for six men and as many women; there are also 50 ac. of grass-land on which each householder has a common right to pasture one "milch cow." Two statute fairs for hiring servants are held in October. The neighbourhood is celebrated for its fine breed of Cotswold sheep and Hereford short-horned cattle.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Northill	Biggleswade (4)	41	1419
Northington	Micheldever (4) [(5	58	276
Northleach, pa.	Notgrove & Westfield	96	1106
Northleach, tp.	Notgrove & Westfield	96	787
Northleigh (1)	Honiton (4) [(5)	155	190
North Liberties	.....	.....	2335

Northleigh (1), pa. consisting of a few scatt houses, S. Dev., 4 S.E. of Honiton; ac. 994; mixed, overlying red marl. The Perp. churc St. Giles was restored in 1869; it contains a N font. The charities amount to about £15 a ye

Northleigh (2). [LEIGH, NORTH (1).]

Northleigh (3), ha., pa. of and 1 N. from G leigh (q.v.), N. Dev.

Northlew. [LEW, NORTH.]

North Liberties, bar., N. co. Lim., Ir.; ac. 3 It was formed from Pubblebrien bar., with w the population is often returned.

North Lindsey (or **Brigg**) **Division.** [BRIGG NORTH LINDSEY) DIVISION.]

North Lonsdale Division, one of the 23 parl. of Lancs. It lies in the north of the co., an turns one member.

Northlordland, ha., pa. of and 6 S.E. from bergh (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Northmavine, pa., Shetld., Sc. It comprises most northerly portion of Mainland island, is n 15 miles in length and from 5 to 10 miles in brea ac. 49,037. The pa. church is at Hillswick, 36 N. by road from Lerwick.

Northmolton. [MOLTON, NORTH.]

Northmoor, pa. and vil. on the Isis, S.W. O 6½ S.W. of Oxford; ac. 2,037; soil limestone gravel, overlying gravel. The church of St. D (restored 1887) is of mixed periods; the curio constructed west tower is Dec.; the E. Eng. cha contains a piscina, three sedilia, and a paint the Dec. north chapel has a piscina and sepulchral recesses. The Primitive Methodists Wesleyans have chapels. There are charitie over £50 per annum.

Northmoor Green, or **Moorland,** eccl. pa. and pa. of North Petherton (q.v.), Mid Somerset. church of SS. Peter and John is a modern build

Northmostown, ha., pa. of Otterton (q.v.), S. 3 N.W. of Sidmouth.

Northmuir, vil., pa. of and 1 N. by W. Kirriemuir (q.v.), W. Forfs., Sc.

Northolme. [WAINFLEET ST. THOMAS.]

Northolt, pa. and vil., Mid Middx., 10 N.W London; ac. 2,217; soil and subsoil clay. church of St. Mary is a Dec. and Perp. building contains brasses to Henry Rowdell (d. 1452), Gyfforde and his wife Susan (d. 1560), an Isaiah Bures, vicar (d. 1610), and his wife; a s to Samuel Lisle, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1744–49, memorials to members of the Shadwell family; font is Perp. Several fights during the War the Roses and the Civil War took place nea *Iselips Manor* is a seat.

Northop, pa. and vil., Mid Flints., 3 N. of M ac. 10,675, with 2,338 tidal water and foresh soil boulder-clay and sand and gravel, overl Coal Measures. The estuary of the Dee forms north-east boundary. The church of St. Eur and St. Peter (rebuilt 1840) is a handsome edifi Perp. style, with a tower of five stages; it cont

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		P LA
North Lonsdale Div.	.....	.....	5
Northmavine	Thurso (186)	744	
Northmoor	Oxford (6½)	63	
Northmoor Green	Bridgewater (2)	152	
Northolt	Harrow (2½)	11	
Northop	Connahs Quay (2)	188	

monuments with effigies of Edwyn ap Gronow (d. 1073), a Welsh chieftain who withstood William I.; Ithel Vychan ap Bledd-Vach, a knight apparently of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, in 14th-cent. armour; and a lady (d. 1482), said to be the celebrated beauty Leuci Llwyd; the last-named is surmounted by an elaborate canopy. There are Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels. There are some remains of Llys Edwyn, the abode of Edwyn ap Gronow (d. 1073). [MOEL-Y-GAER (1)]. Shipbuilding and brick- and tile-making are carried on, and there are important collieries and lead mines in the vicinity.

Northorpe (1), pa. and vil., N.W. Lincs., 8 N.E. of Gainsborough; ac. 1,785; soil loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist is of Norm. plan, but chiefly Perp. architecture; the door of the south aisle is beautifully carved, and possibly dates from 1370; the arcades and a doorway in the chancel are Norm.; in the north chancel wall is a small Easter sepulchre, and opposite a piscina; there are remains of three brasses of the Yerburgh family, and brasses to William Monson (d. 1538) and Anthony Monson (d. 1648). The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. Parts of the old Hall, an Elizabethan building, are still standing; the *New Hall* is a seat.

Northorpe (2), ha., pa. of Donnington (q.v.), S. Lincs., 8 E. of Falkingham.

Northorpe (3), ha., pa. of Thurlby (q.v.), S. Lincs., 2 S. of Bourn.

Northover, pa. and vil., S. Somerset, adjoining Ilchester; ac. 440; soil loamy, resting on gravel. The Gothic church of St. Andrew, which contains an E. Norm. font, was restored 1878, when a beautifully-painted triptych was placed in the chancel, the subject being the Nativity. A coin of Augustus Cæsar found here has been sent to the British Museum.

Northowram, tp. and to. in north-east part of pa., and partly in the bor. of Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 3,520. The church of St. Thomas dates from 1859. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, New Connexion Methodists, Baptists, and Congregationalists have chapels. There is a Mechanics' Institute. The income derived from a farm called "Moor Fall" and a stone quarry at Swales Moor is devoted to Board School scholarships and to pensions to aged people in the proportion of one-third and two-thirds. There is a worsted spinning manufactory, and the neighbourhood abounds in stone quarries and collieries. *N. Hall* is a seat.

Northrepps, pa. and vil., E. Norf., 7 N. of North Walsham; ac. 2,731; soil light, subsoil gravel. The church of St. Mary is Perp.; the Perp. screen, found in a barn, is now deposited in sections in the tower, the upper stage of which is decorated with royal coats-of-arms, monograms, etc., the lower stage bearing "M R" crowned. Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., died at N. in 1845. *N. Hall* is an Elizabethan structure with modern additions.

North Rocks, off Ards bar., E. co. Down, Ir., about 2 N.E. of Guns Island (q.v.). They are also called St. Patrick's Rocks.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Northorpe (1)	Northorpe	155	196
Northover	Martock (5)	140	79
Northowram	Ovenden (½)	196	20517

North Roe, ha., pa. of Northmavine (q.v.), Mainland island, Shetland, Sc., 24 N. of Voe.

North Sand Head. [GOODWIN SANDS.]

Northsceugh, High, ha., pa. of and 3½ S.E. from Cumwhitton (q.v.), N. Cumb.

Northsceugh, Low, ha., pa. of and 3 S.E. from Cumwhitton (q.v.), N. Cumb.

Northshield Rings, hill-fort, pa. of Eddlestone (q.v.), N. Peebs., Sc., 5½ N. of Peebles. It is oval in form, consisting of three stone walls with sunk fosses; its length and breadth are 450 ft. and 370 ft. respectively.

North Shore. [KIRKDALE (2).]

North Side, ha., pa. of Camerton (q.v.), W. Cumb., 1 N. of Workington.

North Street, ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Stoke (q.v.), N. Kent.

North Town, ha., pa. of Cookham (q.v.), E. Berks., about 1 N. of Maidenhead.

Northumberland, a maritime co. forming the most northerly portion of England, separated on the north from the Scotch cos. of Berwick and Roxburgh by the Tweed and the Cheviot Hills, bounded on the west by Cumberland, on the south by Durham, and on the east by the North Sea. Its greatest length is 68 miles, and greatest breadth 52 miles. Its rugged and picturesque coast-line has a length of 70 miles, and close to the coast are the islets Holy Isle, the Farne Islands, and Coquet Isle. The total area of the co. is 1,283,264 ac., of which 36 per cent. is permanent pasture or meadow land, 19 per cent. arable, 35 per cent. uncultivated hill-pasture, 3 per cent. timber land, and the remainder mineral land, waste, roads, etc. The prevalent soil of the lowlands is gravelly loam and clay, while the grassy Cheviots make excellent sheep-walks; and to the south of them are many tracts of limestone soil which afford nutritive herbage, but there are other considerable areas of almost soil-less craggy and heathery moorland. The cultivated land is chiefly in the eastern part of the co., where agriculture is skilfully and vigorously prosecuted, the chief crops being oats, barley, wheat, turnips, and potatoes. For the high quality of its sheep, horses, and cattle the co. is celebrated. A famous herd of half-wild white cattle, supposed to be the direct descendants of the British wild cattle, is preserved at Chillingham Park. The Cheviot Hills form a centre from which the ground descends towards the south and east in a succession of high moorlands trenched by valleys. The chief rivers are the Tyne, with its tributaries the North Tyne and Rede; the Blyth, Wansbeck, Coquet, Aln, and Tweed, with its tributary the Till. Most of these streams afford excellent sport to the angler. Internal communication is afforded by the North Eastern Railway Company. The oldest rocks are the small inliers of contorted clay-slates and grits of Silurian age. These strata are covered unconformably by volcanic rocks of Old Red Sandstone age, consisting of thick beds of ancient lava (porphyrite) and volcanic ash, of which the Cheviot Hills are to a large extent composed. Overlying and dipping away southward and eastward from this boss of

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Northrepps	Cromer (3)	138	625
Northumberland	.....	.....	506030

volcanic rocks are the Carboniferous strata which occupy the remainder of the co. At the base these consist of dark-red Conglomerates, made up chiefly of rounded fragments of the porphyrites, which pass upwards into a thick series of sandstone, greenish and purplish shales, and impure limestone. These rocks are capped by the thick beds of coarsish sandstone (the Harbottle Grits) forming most of the high barren moorlands in the extreme west of the co. Next follow a variable succession of thin limestones, shales with clay-ironstone nodules, sandstones and grits of different degrees of coarseness, and thin coal seams (the Bernician Series). In these rocks fossils are often numerous, especially crinoid stems and large Producti and other brachiopods. Some of the coal-seams are worked, and the rocks are traversed by numerous mineral lodes which have yielded lead in large quantities, and there are still important mines of barytes at Fallowfield, and other places. An interesting feature in these rocks is the occurrence of a thick sheet of intrusive dolerite or basalt (extensively quarried for road-metal, etc.) known as the Whin Sill, which can be traced throughout the co. from the valley of the Tyne, near Haltwhistle, to the coast at Alnwick, Bamborough, and Holy Isle. There are also basalt dykes of later date which cut across the strata, usually with a south-east to north-west course. The Bernician Series is overlaid in the south-east of the co. by about 300 ft. of sandstone and shale (Millstone Grit and Gannister Series), and these in turn are covered by the true Coal Measures, consisting of alternations of sandstone, shale, coal-seams, and under-clays, about 2,000 ft. in thickness. It is from the 16 or 18 workable coal-seams of these Measures that the enormous output of the co. (over 9,000,000 tons annually) is chiefly got. Large quantities of fireclay are also obtained. The only other solid rocks present are the small patches of Permian Rocks which occur immediately to the north of the mouth of the Tyne. The ice-sheet under which this area was buried during the Glacial period has spread a thick covering of boulder-clay and gravel over all the lower ground in the co. The gravels are frequently heaped up into long steep ridges called "eskers," probably marking the course of the sub-glacial rivers. Of later date are the peaty deposits of the moorland districts, in which are found the remains of the red deer, etc.; and the loams (used for pottery and bricks) and gravels of the present river-valleys. The coast is frequently fringed with high dunes of blown sand. Relics of the Later Stone Age are abundant, including axe-heads, hammers, etc., of stone and flint arrow-heads, knives, etc. Many burial-places of this or the succeeding Bronze Age also exist, and there are numerous ancient camps, cairns, and incised stones. Roman remains abound, among which Hadrian's Wall, built in the 2nd cent., is the most interesting. In the early days of the Saxon invasion the co. formed the kingdom of Bernicia, the capital of which was at Bamborough. Early in the 7th cent. Æthelfrith established the kingdom of Northumbria over all the lands between the Forth and the Humber, and its later kings still further extended their rule. At this period Lindisfarne or Holy Isle was one of the principal seats of religion and learning in England. In the 9th cent. N. fell for a time under the Danish rule. N. resisted for some time the Norman Conqueror, and felt the full measure of his wrath. In later times, being the chief Border county, it was frequently harried by the Scots, and many celebrated battles were fought within its borders. There are numerous fine remains of castles and castellated mansions and of ecclesiastical buildings in the co. Of the latter, those on Holy Isle and at Hexham are especially noteworthy. Newcastle is the capital, and other towns are North Shields and Tynemouth, Morpeth, Blyth, Hexham, and Alnwick. Berwick-upon-Tweed is usually held to constitute an independent co. The chief industries of the co. besides agriculture are coal-mining, shipbuilding, smelting of various ores, iron and steel working in various branches, the manufacture of machinery, heavy artillery, chemicals, glass-ware, etc. These all have their centre on the Tyne, and outside the coal-field the co. is very sparsely populated. The fisheries, both along-shore and deep-sea, are also very important. For parl. purposes the co. is separated into four divs.—viz. Wansbeck, Tyneside, Hexham and Berwick-upon-Tweed—each returning one member.

Northumberland Heath, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Erith, N. Kent.

North Water Bridge, ha. with railway station, near the mouth of the Esk, pa. of St. Cyrus (q.v.), S. Kincs., Sc., about 3 N. of Montrose.

Northway, ha., pa. of Aschurch (q.v.), N. Glouces., 2 N.E. of Tewkesbury.

Northwich, tp. and mkt. to. (F.), head of U. and of Co. Co. dis., at the conflux of the Weaver and the Dane, pa. of Budworth (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 11 S.E. of Warrington; ac. 13. N. is mentioned in the Domesday Survey. During the Civil War it was visited by the Parliamentary forces, who fortified the place and furnished it with a garrison. In the following March it was vainly attacked by a detachment of Royalists; but in 1643, in consequence of the defeat of Sir William Brereton, near N., the Parliamentarians were compelled to withdraw their garrison and abandon the place. In and around the to. are numerous salt works and rock-salt mines. The industries also include dock-yards, in which flat-bottomed boats are built for the conveyance of salt; iron foundries, brick- and tile-making, chemical works, and brewing. The streets are narrow and irregular, and, owing to the immense excavations occasioned by the pumping-up of brine, subsidences of the ground not infrequently occur. In 1892 a portion of the High Street, which had sunk below the level of the Weaver, had to be raised 6 ft. The Perp. church of St. Helen, Witton, stands on high ground overlooking the Dane; the roof, which is very richly carved, dates from 1686-88; the chancel was rebuilt 1861. The church of the Holy Trinity was erected 1842 by the trustees of the Weaver Navigation. The Catholic chapel of St. Wilfred was built 1866. There are also Congregational, Free Methodist, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. The town hall is disused, owing to the subsidence of the site; the Drill Hall is used for concerts, etc. The Brunner Free Public Library and Museum was opened 1887. The commodious market-house dates from 1843. Verdin Park (formerly part of the Wennington Bank estate, and measuring about 20 ac.) was presented (1887) to the town by the late Robert Verdin, M.P., together with a mansion (converted into the

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Northwich	Northwich	172	938

Victoria Infirmary) and the Public Brine Baths, both of these buildings being within the enclosure. *Witton House* is a seat. [CASTLE NORTHWICH AND WITTON.]

Northwich Division, one of the eight parl. divs. of Chesh. It returns one member.

Northwick (1), ha. on the Severn, pa. of Henbury (q.v.), S.W. Glouces., 5 S.W. of Thornbury. [REDWICK AND NORTHWICK.]

Northwick (2), ha., pa. of and 1½ W.N.W. from Mark (q.v.), N.E. Somerset.

Northwick (3), ti., pa. of and 2 N. from Chew Magna (q.v.), N. Somerset.

Northwick (4), ha., pa. of Blackley (q.v.), S. Worcs., 2½ N.W. of Moreton-in-the-Marsh. *N. Park* is a seat.

Northwick (5), ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Claines, North (q.v.), Mid Worcs.

North Withial, a small uninhabited island of the Scilly group. Its area is only 8 ac.

Northwold, pa. and vil. on the Wissey, S.W. Norf., 7½ N. of Brandon, on the road from Thetford to Lynn; ac. 5,214; soil a mixture of loam, sand, chalk, and fen, overlying chalk. The church of St. Andrew is Perp. and E. Eng.; the tower has various devices inlaid with flint; the roof of the nave is of oak, painted and richly gilt and ornamented with figures of angels with extended wings. There is a large Wesleyan chapel, and one for Primitive Methodists. There are fourteen almshouses for poor people, and several charities. A fair is held yearly on the 30th of November and following day; there is a large chalk pit in this pa. The vil. is pleasantly situated, and contains several exceedingly pretty residences; at the Stoke end is an ancient stone cross. The national school is endowed. The old school is now used as a village hall, in which parochial meetings and entertainments are held. An old farmhouse in the vil., bearing the date 1635, is now a reading-room, with an endowment. Another library, given by a late rector, is now self-supporting.

Northwood (1), pa. and vil., N. I. of W., 2½ N. of Newport; ac. 4,289; soil loamy, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored and the tower and spire built 1864) is a Norm. building containing some fine stained glass. There are charities of about £30 yearly, and the school has a small endowment; there is a Wesleyan chapel. Parkhurst prison stands partly in N.

Northwood (2), eccl. pa., pas. of Ruislip, Rickmansworth, and Watford, S.W. Herts. and N.W. Middx., 3 W. of Pinner. Holy Trinity church is in E. Eng. style.

Northwood (3), eccl. pa., pa. of Stoke-upon-Trent (q.v.), N. Staffs. The church of the Holy Trinity is in E. Eng. style.

Northwood (4), tp., pa. of and 3 N. from Ellesmere (q.v.), W. Salop, on the Flints. border.

Northwood (5), ha., pa. of and 1½ N. from Westbury-on-Severn (q.v.), W. Glouces.

Northwood (6), ha., pas. of St. Peter and St. Lawrence (q.v.), E. Kent, 1 N. of Ramsgate.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Northwich Division	.....	.....	69893
Northwold	Brandon (6)	86	1144
Northwood (1)	Cowes (1½)	87	9468
Northwood (2)	Northwood	17	711
Northwood (3)	Bucknall & Northw'd	147	10211

Northwood (7), ha., pa. of and 3½ N.W. from Wem (q.v.), Salop.

Northwood (8), ha., pa. of Stoughton (q.v.), W. Sussex, 6½ N.W. of Chichester.

North Wood End, ha., pa. of and 1½ W. from Hawnes (q.v.), N. Beds.

Nortoft, ha., pa. of Guilsborough (q.v.), W. Northants, 10 N.W. of Northampton.

Norton (1), pa. and large vil., S.E. Dur., 1½ N. of Stockton-on-Tees, on the road to Sunderland; ac. 4,653; soil fertile. N. has a large village green, on which was formerly held a weekly fair; there is a tramway connecting N. with Stockton-on-Tees. The church of St. Mary (restored) was formerly collegiate, and had eight canons; it is chiefly Trans. Norm., with E. Norm. portions; the chancel retains a piscina and 13th-cent. sedilia. The north transept, known as the Blakiston Porch, contains several mural monuments; the south transept, formerly a chapel dedicated to the Virgin as Our Lady of Pity, is known as the Pity Porch. There is an effigy, apparently early 14th-cent., of a knight in chain armour and surcoat; it is surmised that the figure was subsequently appropriated by a Blakiston, who had the shield re-carved with the arms of his family. The Congregationalists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Friends have places of worship. There are some charities, and the grammar school is endowed. *N. House* is a seat.

Norton (2), pa. and pleasant vil., N. Derbys., on the Yorks. border, 8 N.W. of Chesterfield; ac. 4,437; soil and subsoil various. The Late Norm. and Perp. church of St. James (restored 1882) contains the Blythe chapel, erected by the family of that name early in the 16th cent.; there are monuments to the Blythe and Bullock families, and a tablet to Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A., who was born here 1781 (d. 1841), and is buried in the churchyard. There is a Vicarage Library. There is a Free Methodist chapel. The charities, yielding about £70 a year, include a bequest of Sir F. Chantrey, divided between five old men and as many old women. Scythes, sickles, and saw-files are made here. *N. Hall* is a handsome mansion in a finely-wooded park. Other seats are *Chantrey Grange*, *Norton House* (rebuilt), and *The Oaks*.

Norton (3), or **Norton-by-Daventry,** pa. and vil. on Watling Street and the Grand Junction Canal, W. Northants, 2 N.E. of Daventry; ac. 3,260. All of the windows of the Dec. church of All Saints are stained, and display the arms of the Knightleys, Bretons, and Botfields; on the south wall is a splendid alabaster monument to Elizabeth Seymour, fourth daughter of the Protector Somerset, and second wife of Sir Richard Knightley, Bart. (d. 1602); other monuments commemorate various members of the Breton and Knightley families. The charities amount to £56 yearly. *N. Hall* is a mansion situated near the church in a deer-park of 100 ac. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Norton (4), pa. and to. on the east side of the Derwent, which divides it from Malton (q.v.), E.R.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Norton (1)	Norton	238	378[illegible]
Norton (2)	Heeley (1)	157	547[illegible]
Norton (3)	Daventry (2)	74	427
Norton (4)	Malton (1)	209	368[illegible]

Yorks., 20 N.W. of Driffield; ac. 2,551; soil light sandy, resting on sand and gravel. The church of St. Nicholas, rebuilt about 1815 in Romanesque style, contains two antique chairs of carved oak, presented 1856; on the vestry wall are two ancient brasses beneath rich canopies of carved stone, to Captain William Courley (d. 1591) and to Thomas Westrop (d. 1604); in the west transept are monuments to the Bower and other families. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The court-house is situated in the principal street. There are wood-turning and steam joinery works, a bone-mill, and an iron foundry; malting also is carried on. N. and its vicinity are noted for the training of racehorses. There is also an establishment for the breeding of thoroughbred stock. *N. Grove*, *Sutton House*, and *The Mount* are seats. [WELHAM.]

Norton (5), pa. and vil., N. Suff., 7½ E.N.E. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 2,449; soil mixed, overlying gravel. The church of St. Andrew is Perp.; there are six miserere stalls in the chancel and two in the sacrarium; the aisles are almost entirely seated with ancient oak benches, some of which are finely carved with poppy-heads and figures; the font is octagonal, of the 14th cent., well carved; in the north wall of the nave is a holy-water stoup; some of the windows are filled with ancient stained glass, and the blank matrices of some ancient brasses remain. There are some charities. *Little Haugh* is a seat.

Norton (6), pa. and vil. on the Avon, S.W. Worcs., 3 N. of Evesham; ac. 2,596; soil sand, loam, and clay, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Egwin (restored and partly rebuilt 1844) is a Perp. building, containing some fine monuments, including an altar-tomb with recumbent effigies to Thomas Bigg (1581) and his wife Maudlen (1574), another to Sir Thomas Bigg (1613) and his wife Ursula (1601), and a third to Sir Thomas Bigg (1621), above them being suspended banners, helmets, etc.; other monuments are to Tryphena Verney (1679), Elizabeth Craven (1687), William Craven (1665), and Sir William Craven (1655); the marble lectern, made 1206, was brought from Evesham Abbey, and in 1872 a Perp. window from Bengeworth church was placed in the north wall of the nave.

Norton (7), pa. and vil. on the Ivel, N. Herts., 4½ N.E. of Hitchin; ac. 1,750; soil heavy, overlying clay with small chalk stones. The church of St. Nicholas is an E. Eng. flint building, containing monuments to Thomas Cole of Radwell (d. 1648), and William Pym (d. 1716) and Elizabeth his wife (d. 1734). There are several small charities. At Wilbury Hill are the remains of a fortified camp. Roman coins have been found, and Icknield Street, a Roman road, passes through the pa.

Norton (8), pa. and vil. on the Severn, N. Glouc., 5 N.N.E. of Gloucester; ac. 1,875; soil clay and pebbles, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1876) is Perp. There is a small charity. The Wesleyans have a chapel. *N. Court* is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Norton (5)	Elmswell (2)	86	762
Norton (6)	Worcester (3)	106	407
Norton (7)	Baldock (1)	37	195
Norton (8)	Gloucester (5)	114	354
Norton (9)	Teynham (2½)	49	165
Norton (10)	Malmesbury (4)	94	99

Norton (9), pa., N. Kent, 3½ W. of Faversham; ac. 902; soil loam, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1872) is a small Dec. building, with some remains of Norm. work. *N. Court*, built in 1625, from designs by Inigo Jones; *Provender*, a gabled mansion; and *Rushett* are seats.

Norton (10), or **Norton Coleparle**, pa. and vil., N.W. Wilts., 8 N.E. of Chippenham; ac. 994; soil sandy, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is E. Eng.

Norton (11), pa. and vil., E. Radnors., on the Herefords. border, 2 N. by W. of Presteigne; ac. 3,178; soil mostly productive. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1868) is an ancient building. *Boultibrook* is a seat.

Norton (12), tp. and large vil., pa. of Campsall (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 8½ N. of Doncaster; ac. 2,320. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

Norton (13), tp., pa. of Runcorn (q.v.), N. Chesh., 16 E.S.E. of Liverpool; ac. 2,235. *N. Priory* is a seat.

Norton (14), tp., pa. of Norton Cuckney (q.v.), W. Notts, about 7 N. of Mansfield; ac. 1,607.

Norton (15), ha., pa. of and 2 E. from Weston Subedge (q.v.), E. Glouc. *N. Hall* and *N. House* are seats. The latter is an ancient mansion; near are the remains of a house which belonged to Sir William Keyte; after squandering his estate he set fire to the house and perished in the flames in 1741.

Norton (16), ha., pa. of Aldingbourn (q.v.), S.W. Sussex, 4 N.E. of Chichester.

Norton (17), ha., pa. of Selsey (q.v.), S.W. Sussex, 6 S. of Chichester.

Norton (18), ha., pa. of Old Swinford (q.v.), N. Worcs., about 5 S. of Dudley.

Norton (19), ha., pa. of Selborne (q.v.), E. Hants, 3 S. of Alton.

Norton (20), coast vil., pa. of Freshwater (q.v.), I. of W., S. Hants, ¼ W. of Yarmouth.

Norton (21), vil., pa. of and ½ N. from Stockton (q.v.), N. Salop.

Norton (22), ha., pa. of Newton St. Cyres (q.v.), Mid Dev., 4 N.W. of Exeter.

Norton (23), ha., pa. of Townstall (q.v.), S. Dev., 1 W.N.W. of Dartmouth.

Norton (24), vil., pa. of Oystermouth (q.v.), W. Glamorgs., 4 S.W. of Swansea.

Norton (25), estate, pa. of and 1 N.W. from Ratho (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc.

Norton Bavant, pa. on the Wiley, S.W. Wilts., 2½ S.E. of Warminster; ac. 2,005; soil clay and chalk, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of All Saints is an ancient stone structure of mixed periods; it was rebuilt, except the tower, in 1840, and again restored in 1868. *N. House* is a seat; the greater part of the house is of the date of Queen Anne.

Norton Beauchamp, ha., pa. of and ½ E. from Kewstoke (q.v.), N.E. Somerset.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Norton (11)	Knighton (3)	181	266
Norton (12)	Norton	164	500
Norton (13)	Norton	183	430
Norton (14)	Langwith (2½)	147	285
Norton Bavant	Heytesbury (1)	109	163

Norton, Bishop, pa., tp., and vil., N. Lincs., 13 E. by N. of Gainsborough; ac. of pa. 3,500, of tp. 2,449; soil clay and limestone, overlying sand. The church of St. Peter was rearranged and refitted 1868; on the north side of the chancel is a small mortuary chapel, and in the tower is an ancient stone coffin of unknown date. There is a Free Methodist and a Primitive Methodist chapel. *Norton Place* is a handsome mansion surrounded by a well-wooded park of 150 acres, in which is a large sheet of ornamental water well stocked with fish.

Norton Bridge, ha. with railway station, pa. of Chebsey (q.v.), N.W. Staffs., about 6 N.W. of Stafford.

Norton-by-Bredon, tp. and vil., pa. of Bredon (q.v.), Mid Worcs., 13 S.W. of Worcester. The chapel, dedication unknown (restored and partly rebuilt 1883), partly Norm., partly E. Eng., contains a tablet to William and Mary Hancock (1685–1719).

Norton-by-Daventry. [NORTON (3).]

Norton-by-Kempsey, pa. and vil., Mid Worcs., 4 S. of Worcester; ac. 1,811; soil various, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. James was practically rebuilt in 1874–75, but retains a Perp. west tower and a Norm. arch to the south porch. N. barracks were built in 1876. *Wood Hall* is a seat.

Norton Canes, or **Norton-under-Cannock,** pa. and vil., S. Staffs., 6 N. of Walsall; ac. 4,077; soil light, overlying gravel. The church of St. James (rebuilt after a fire 1888) is Dec. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The pa. has some small charities, and the national schools have an endowment. The Working Men's Institute was opened in 1882. *N. Hall* is a seat.

Norton Canon, pa. and vil., W. Herefords., 9 S.E. of Kingston; ac. 2,148; soil loam, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Nicholas is partly E. Eng., and has been restored and partly rebuilt at various dates; it contains monuments to the Carless family (1827), James Whitney (1726), and John Tunstall (1835). The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are charities of £50, and the school is partly endowed. *Calver Hill* is a pleasantly-situated seat.

Norton, Chipping. [CHIPPING NORTON.]

Norton, Cold. [COLD NORTON (1) and (2).]

Norton Coleparle. [NORTON (10).]

Norton Conyers, tp., pa. of Wath (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 N. of Ripon; ac. 1,041. *Norton Hall* is a Jacobean mansion, standing in a large well-timbered park.

Norton Cuckney, pa. and vil., W. Notts., on the Derbys. border, 5½ S. of Worksop; ac. 5,324; soil sand and limestone, resting on clay. In the chancel of the church of St. Mary is a large slab of black marble, supposed to be the tomb of the first Baron Pierrepont, killed (on the king's side) during the Civil War in 1643. The Wesleyans have a meeting-room. Adjoining the churchyard is a mound called Castle Hill, around which the remains of a moat can be traced; it is believed to be the site of an old castle formerly occupied by Thomas de Cockeney, the original founder of Welbeck Abbey. There are limestone quarries.

Norton Disney, pa. and vil., W. Lincs., on the Notts. border, 11 S.S.W. of Lincoln; ac. 2,289; soil sandy, resting on clay and moorland. The E. Eng. church of St. Peter, anciently appropriated to the priory of Sempringham, contains several ancient memorials of the Disney family, including a brass to William Disney, Sheriff of Lincolnshire (d. 1532), with effigies of himself in armour, Margaret his wife, and nine children, and another—a palimpsest with a Dutch inscription on the reverse side—to his son Richard, who also was sheriff of the co. (1557 and 1566), with demi-effigies of himself in armour, his two wives, and twelve children. There is also the matrix of a cross-legged effigy in armour. The font is 14th cent., and the screen Elizabethan. *N. D. Hall* is a seat.

Norton, East, pa. and vil., and head of a petty sess. div., S.E. Leics., on the Rutland border, 5½ W. of Uppingham; ac. 1,390; soil rich clay, subsoil chiefly marly clay with brick-earth. Of the E. Eng. church of All Saints, the chancel was restored about 1850, when a new transept was added. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The *Manor House* is a mansion in Tudor style, and is surrounded by pleasure-grounds.

Norton Ferris, ha., pa. of and 1½ E. from Kilmington (q.v.), E. Somerset.

Norton Fitzwarren, pa. and vil., S. Somerset, 2 N.W. of Taunton; ac. 1,216; soil rich loam, resting on marl and gravel. The church of All Saints, for the most part rebuilt, in Dec. style, has a fine embattled west tower, dating from the reign of Richard II.; a curious oak screen, erected about 1500, and carved with figures of two dragons and a plough drawn by three oxen, separates the chancel and chapel from the nave and aisle; on the south side of the nave is a monument to James Prowse (1672). The south-west corner of the churchyard has long been a burial-place for gipsies. The Congregational chapel was built 1821. Norton Camp, on a hill near the church, is a circular earthwork of about 13 acres, with three covert ways leading from the interior at different points, and a path crossing it from south to north-east. In the valley below a large quantity of Roman pottery has been unearthed. *Burnshill*, *Montys Court*, and *Norton Manor* are seats.

Norton Folgate, pa. in parl. bor. of Tower Hamlets (q.v.), E. Middx., 1 N.E. of St. Paul's; ac. 10. The street of this name extends from Bishopsgate Street Without on the south to High Street, Shoreditch, on the north.

Norton Green, ha., pa. of Norton-in-the-Moors (q.v.), N. Staffs., 3 N.E. of Burslem. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

Norton Hawkfield (or **Hautville**), pa., N. Somerset, 5 S. of Bristol; ac. 576; soil loamy sand,

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Norton, Bishop, pa.	Kirton Lindsey (6)	157	422
Norton, Bishop, tp.	Kirton Lindsey (6)	157	321
Norton-by-Bredon	Bredon (1)	167	222
Norton-by-Kempsey	Norton Junction	117	811
Norton Canes	Cannock (2)	128	4047
Norton Canon	Moorhampton (1)	154	281
Norton Conyers	Melmerby (1)	216	104
Norton Cuckney	Langwith (2½)	147	1405
Norton Disney	Swinderby (1)	148	181
Norton, East	East Norton	93	139
Norton Fitzwarren	Norton Fitzwarren	160	530
Norton Folgate	....	.....	1449
Norton Hawkfield	Pensford (½)	124	48

resting on red sandstone. Here are the kennels of the Stanton Drew Harriers.

Norton-in-Hales, pa. and vil. on the Tern, N.E. Salop, 4 N.N.E. of Market Drayton; ac. 1,878; soil sand, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Chad (restored 1864–65, and enlarged 1872) was originally built in the reign of Stephen, rebuilt Edward III., and the chancel added Henry VII.; there is a Norm. doorway in the south tower which contains several memorials of the Cottons. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel; and the pa. has some charities. *Bellaport Hall* and *Brand Hall* are seats.

Norton-in-the-Moors, pa. and vil., N. Staffs., 6 S.W. of Leek; ac. 4,391; soil strong and heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Bartholomew (rebuilt 1738) is a plain brick building. There are some small charities, and Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels. The pa. has extensive ironworks and several collieries. *Greenway Bank* is a seat.

Norton-juxta-Twycross, pa., tp., and vil., W. Leics., 6 W. of Market Bosworth; ac. of pa. 2,568, of tp. 1,858; soil mixed, resting on gravel and clay. The E. Eng. church of the Holy Trinity was restored 1890, when the spire was taken down.

Norton-le-Clay, tp. and vil., pa. of Cundall (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3 N. of Boroughbridge; ac. 1,092. The church of St. John (chapel-of-ease) is a brick building; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

Norton Lees, vil., pa. of Norton (q.v.), N.E. Derbys., 5 S.E. of Sheffield. There is a church dedicated to St. Paul; and the United Free Methodists have a chapel.

Norton, Lower, ha., pa. of Budbrooke (q.v.), S.W. Warws., 2 N.W. of Warwick.

Norton Lindsay, pa. and vil., Mid Warws., 4 S.W. of Warwick; ac. 568; soil clayey, overlying sand and gravel. The church of the Holy Trinity (restored 1874–75) is an E. Eng. and Dec. building, containing some old oak.

Norton Malreward, pa., N. Somerset, 5 S. of Bristol; ac. 1,068; soil in parts clayey, resting on red sandstone and white lias. The church of the Holy Trinity, rebuilt (with the exception of the tower and Norm. arch) 1861, in Norm. and Dec. styles, retains a Norm. font. At the south end of the pa. is a huge circular stone called "Hautvilles Quoit." [MAES KNOLL.] Here Lane, formerly connected with Wans-dyke, or Woden's-dyke, traceable to Old Sarum, and terminating at Portishead, is now a public bridle-way. Human skeletons and British pottery have been exhumed in this locality from ancient graves. Bones and an ancient gold ring have been found in a quarry on the Manor Farm; and the barrows hereabout are very conspicuous. *N. M. Court* is a seat.

Norton Mandeville, pa. and small vil., W. Essex, 7 S.W. of Chelmsford; ac. 774; soil various, subsoil loamy. The church of All Saints is a Norm. stone and shingle building. There is a small Congregational chapel.

Norton-near-Evesham. Another name for NORTON (6).

Norton, Over. [OVER NORTON.]

Norton St. Philip, pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 7 S. of Bath; ac. 1,527; soil loamy and clay, resting on stone. The church of SS. Philip and All Saints, Gothic, with a modern tower (1886), was restored 1847; high carved open screens of oak enclose the north aisle and vestry. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. The charities yield £27 16s. per annum. At the George inn, an interesting specimen of 15th-cent. Domestic architecture, the Duke of Monmouth slept on June 26, 1685, shortly before the battle of Sedgmoor. *The Manor House* retains a dovecote believed to be of Elizabethan date.

Norton Street, a name given to the vil. of Burnham Norton (q.v.), N.W. Norf.

Norton Subcourse, pa. and scattered vil., S.E. Norf., 9 N.E. of Bungay; ac. 1,862; soil light and mixed, overlying sand, gravel, and clay. The church of St. Mary is an E. Eng. structure of flint. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel; and there are charities of about £10 a year.

Norton-under-Cannock. [NORTON CANES.]

Norton-under-Hamdon, pa. and vil. on the Parrett, S.E. Somerset, 6 W. of Yeovil; ac. 538; soil sandy, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1862) is E. Perp., with a more ancient porch. The Wesleyan chapel dates from 1842.

Norton-with-Brockhampton, tp., pa. of and 1½ S. from Bromyard (q.v.), N.E. Herefords.; ac. 1,549. On the Downs, in an elevated part of this tp., is the racecourse, and also rifle-butts and stone quarries.

Norton Woodseats, eccl. pa., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Norton (q.v.), N. Derbys., on the Yorks. border. The church of St. Paul is at Norton Lees, in the northern part of the pa. There is a Methodist New Connexion chapel.

Norton Wood, ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Norton-in-Hales (q.v.), N.E. Salop.

Norwell, pa., tp., and vil. on a tributary of the Trent, W. Notts., 7 N.N.W. of Newark; ac. of pa. 3,946, of tp. 2,569; soil mostly heavy clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1875) is chiefly E. Eng., with portions of earlier date; the nave is separated from the aisles by arcades of four bays, the south arcade being Norm. and the north E. Eng. A lofty arch unites the nave to the tower, the lowest stage of which constitutes a baptistery; at the east end of the north aisle is the stairway to the rood-loft, now opened and restored; the south porch has an inner doorway of Norm. work, but is externally E. Eng. A niche over the arch contains a stone figure of St. Lawrence; in the south transept chapel is the recumbent figure of a knight, and in a recess in the south wall a female effigy in stone. The Wesleyan chapel dates from 1845.

Norwell Woodhouse, tp., pa. of and 2 W.S.W.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Norton-in-Hales	Norton-in-Hales	159	396
Norton-in-the-Moors	Ford Green (1)	150	9919
Norton-j.-Twyc's,pa.	Snarestone (1½)	111	342
Norton-j.-Twyc's,tp.	Snarestone (1½)	111	251
Norton-le-Clay	Boroughbridge (3)	210	91
Norton Lindsay	Warwick (4)	108	127
Norton Malreward	Pensford (1)	124	114
Norton Mandeville	Ongar (3)	23	135

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Norton, St. Philip	Freshford (4)	100	536
Norton Subcourse	Reedham (3)	119	348
Norton-under-H.	Montacute (3)	137	515
Norton-with-B.	Bromyard (2)	135	550
Norton Woodseats	Heeley (1)	157	4158
Norwell, pa.	Carlton-on-Trent(1)	126	719
Norwell, tp.	Carlton-on-Trent(1)	126	441
Norwell Woodhouse	Carlton-on-Tr'nt(2½	126	98

from Norwell (q.v.), W. Notts.; ac. 455. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Norwich, parl., co., and mun. bor., city and co. of itself, the seat of a bishopric, assize, U., and Co. Co. to., on the Wensum, just above its junction with the Yare, E. Norf., 20 w. of Yarmouth; ac. of bor. 7,558. N. is said to have been founded in the 6th cent.; it certainly had a mint under the later Saxons, and the Domesday Survey shows that it was at that period one of the most important places in the kingdom. In the 14th cent. an immigration of Flemish weavers greatly improved the worsted and clothing trades here. In 1413 the first corporation was formed, and members have been returned to Parliament since 1298. The Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, founded by Bishop Herbert Losinga in 1096, after the removal of the see from Thetford to Norwich in 1094, is invaluable as an illustration of the pure Norm. ground plan, which it retains in a manner almost unchanged since its erection. The cathedral, as at present existing, is a cruciform structure, consisting of apsidal choir of four bays, with aisles and lateral chapels; transepts, with an ancient apsidal chantry or sacristy projecting eastward from the northern arm, nave of fourteen bays, and a central tower with spire, 315 ft. in total height; the total length, formerly, with the Lady Chapel, 464 ft., is now 407 ft., the width, including the aisles, 97 ft., and the height to the centre of nave vaulting, 69 ft.; the breadth across the transepts 178 ft., and the height of vaulting 73 ft. The choir terminates eastward in a semicircular apse, which still retains the double-arched entrance, formerly conducting to the now destroyed Lady Chapel. The choir aisles are continued round the apse, forming an eastern processional path, which opens into two radiating chapels, each with a semicircular apse projecting eastward—the Jesus chapel on the north, and St. Luke's on the south; the latter, serving also as the parish church of St. Mary in the Marsh, was destroyed in 1563. The transept is without aisles, but has in the north wing the eastern apsidal chapel of St. Anne; the corresponding chapel in the south wing has given place to a Dec. sacristy of the 15th cent., vaulted, with an upper chamber. Above the crossing, raised on massive piers, rises the loftiest and richest example of a Norm. tower in England; it consists of four stages, three surrounded with arcading, and the fourth displays a double row of large circles, the upper tier being glazed so as to light that stage of the tower; the Dec. battlements are adorned with shields, and at the angles are square embattled turrets, with crocketed spirelets, of the same date as the great octangular spire, which is richly crocketed and capped with an elegant finial. The nave is the largest, grandest, and most interesting of any in this country; on either side are seven double bays, with piers supporting an open triforium. The windows of the clerestory appear through the centre arch of an arcading, and above these spreads a superb vaulting of stone, of Perp. date, adorned with 328 elaborately-sculptured bosses. The south aisle is of uncommon height and has three storeys; in the north aisle is a door leading to the green-yard, where there was anciently a preaching-cross. The west front, although possessing the advantages afforded by a surrounding open space and forest trees, is wanting in dignity and importance. The cloisters adjoining the cathedral on the south side, and in part occupying the angle between the nave and south transept, date from 1297–1430, and are only inferior in size to those of Salisbury, being 177 ft. in length on the west and east sides and 176 ft. on the north and south, with a height of 15 ft.; at the north-west angle are a slype, and outer or great parlour; in the west alley are the E. Eng. door of the guest-house and the lavatories, formed by inclosing arches recessed in the wall, panelled and enriched with carved foliage, while at the back are narrow canopied niches, inclosing pedestals; in the east alley are the processional door and the beautiful triple entrance to the now destroyed chapter-house. Of the infirmary, only three Late Norm. pillars of its hall remain. Immediately opposite to the west front of the cathedral is the Erpingham Gate, erected between 1411 and 1420 by Sir Thomas Erpingham; it is a very early example of the ornamental Perp. flint work peculiar to the Eastern Counties. The charnel chapel of St. John the Evangelist, standing obliquely between this gate and the cathedral, and now used as the grammar school, was built by Bishop Salmon in 1316. Some distance south of these stands St. Ethelbert's, or the Court Gate, built by the citizens about 1272, with a hanging or upper chapel of black flint. On the north side, in St. Martin's Plain, is the Palace or St. Martin's Gate, erected by Bishop Alnwick about 1430; near it is the Bishop's Palace, a considerable pile, dating from the foundation of the church, and embracing almost every subsequent style. In the palace gardens are the remains of a Dec. chapel (130 ft. by 30 ft.) and of the Palace Hall (100 ft. by 60 ft.), built in 1299–1325, and destroyed by Cromwell, as well as the basement of a gatehouse erected by Bishop Salmon, and a kitchen of the 13th cent. The principal monuments in the cathedral are the following:—Bishop Herbert Losinga (d. 1119), a modern altar-tomb erected in 1682; Prior W. Walsham (1218); Sir Thomas Erpingham (1420), low tomb; Sir Thomas Wyndham, vice-admiral (1421), an altar-tomb; Bishop John Wakeryng (1246); Bishop James Goldwell (1499), with canopied effigy; Sir John Hobart, attorney-general to Henry VII.; Bishop Richard Nykke or Nyx (1536), a flat tomb, arched over, with the iron work for the sacring bell of the chantry chapel; Bishop John Parkhurst (1575); Lady Elizabeth Calthorp (1582); and Chancellor Miles Spencer, an altar-tomb of the 16th cent., on which the tenants formerly paid

NORWICH CATHEDRAL.
(Photo. Poulton and Son, London, S.E.)

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Norwich	Norwich	114	100970

their rents; there is also a statue in Carrara marble, by Chantrey, to Bishop Henry Bathurst, who died in 1837. In the sacristy the table of the reredos of the Jesus chapel (1380–1400) has pictures, on panel, of the 14th cent., in five compartments, representing the closing scenes in the Life of our Lord; the heads are treated in the Italian manner, and the grouping is that of the Sienuese school. The city contains numerous pas., all with ancient churches, and many eccl. pas. The church of St. Peter Mancroft (restored 1881–82), in the Upper Market Place, is the largest and most magnificent pa. church in the city; it is of the Perp. period. The columns of the nave, with the clerestory windows above, are singularly light and graceful; and the roofs of the nave and chancel are good specimens of fan-tracery, rising from stone shafts supported on corbels. Below the sacrarium, which is raised eight steps above the floor of the nave, is a passage with a vaulted roof, the greater part of the church being built over a crypt adapted to the rise of the hill, and forming the platform on which the church was erected. At the extreme east end is a Lady Chapel, used of late years as a vestry; the font stands under a remarkable canopy supported by pillars, and was formerly surmounted by a richly-decorated cover. The east window is filled with old stained glass. There is an ancient brass to Sir Peter Reade (1568) and several mural monuments, including one to Sir Thomas Browne, the author of "Religio Medici," who was knighted by Charles II. on his visit to Norwich in 1671, and died Oct. 19th, 1682. St. Andrew's Church is Perp., and contains memorials of the Sucklings, with a monument erected by Sir John Suckling to his father and mother; his own effigy is placed on the monument. The Catholics have three churches; that begun in 1884, from Scott's designs, at the expense of the Duke of Norfolk, is still unfinished. The Sisters of Notre Dame have a convent, with boarding and day school. The Congregational chapel, in Princes Street, is in Classic style, and the Baptist chapel, in Unthank Road, in E. Gothic style. These bodies have other places of worship, and there are also chapels for various branches of the Methodist body and Unitarians, a meeting-house for Friends, a Jewish Synagogue, and a Catholic and Apostolic church. The grammar school, west of the cathedral, was founded in 1547, and a new scheme for its government was framed in 1886. Among its eminent pupils were John Caius, founder of Caius College, Cambridge (d. 1573); Chief Justice Coke (d. 1634); Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury (d. 1715); Cosin, Bishop of Durham (d. 1672); Lord Nelson (d. 1805), of whom a statue stands in the close; and Rajah Brooke of Saráwak (d. 1868). Norman's School, founded 1723, has an endowment of over £1,000 a year. The Blind Asylum and Schools were founded in 1804. The Female Training College, with a practising school, is in Classic style. The Guildhall, in the Market Square, is a large 15th-cent. building, chiefly of flint and freestone; it contains portraits of early mayors and benefactors. The city regalia, also preserved here, comprise a silver-gilt mace, set with crystals, presented by Queen Elizabeth, others given by the Duke of Norfolk and Sir Robert Walpole, and one formerly belonging to the St. George's Company; the Corporation has also some very valuable plate. In the Shire Hall, adjoining the Castle, the assizes and quarter sessions for the county are held. To the north-west is the County Police Station. St. Andrew's Hall, a little west of the cathedral, was the nave of the conventual church of the Black Friars, and now one of the finest Perp. halls in the kingdom. It contains a numerous collection of civic portraits, and is used for the musical festivals and civic feasts, and for meetings. The chancel or choir of this church, leased in 1625 to Dutch and Flemish refugees, and hence called "the Dutch church," now serves as an adjunct to the hall. The Corn Exchange is a structure of white brick, built in 1861. The Castle was probably founded by Uffa, the first King of East Anglia, about 575. It became a royal castle about 642, and the portion now remaining, consisting of the embattled Norm. keep, 110 ft. by 92 ft., and about 70 ft. high, is, on account of its elevated position, one of the most striking buildings in the city. The whole is inclosed with a high battlemented granite wall surrounded by a terrace walk, commanding good views of the city, and the inclining sides of the hill are well planted with trees and shrubs. On the east side of the ancient keep is Bigod's tower, a projecting structure, built, it is conjectured, by Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. It contains a very fine Norm. doorway, forming the original grand entrance to the keep; over the fosse (now laid out as a public garden) is an ancient stone bridge of one circular arch, 40 ft. span, and considered to be of Saxon date. From the 14th cent. the Castle was used as a county gaol, but in Aug., 1887, the prisoners were transferred to a new prison erected on Mousehold. The Castle and grounds have been purchased by the Corporation for the reception of the collections of the Norfolk and Norwich Museum, which are probably unrivalled in the provinces. The Agricultural Hall, opened in 1882 by the Prince of Wales, is an edifice of red stone and red brick. The Post Office (1875) is in Italian style; the Free Library (1857) is a large and handsome building. The theatre dates from 1826. N. has several hospitals and many charitable institutions, and here are the County and City Lunatic Asylums. There are cavalry, infantry, and militia barracks. The chief manufactures of the city are bombazine, crape, gauze, challis, mousselin-de-laine, fillover shawls, silk shawls, bandannas, camlet, mohair, paramatta, poplin, barège, glove cloths, sewing cotton, coach lace, horsehair cloth, sacking, and sail cloth. There are several large foundries; agricultural implements, steam boilers, galvanized wire netting, iron fencing and iron gates are extensively made here, and the proximity of the city to the rivers Wensum and Yare gives great facility for transport. There are also dyehouses, foundries, machine works, tanneries, five large breweries, maltkilns, coach works, rope works, chemical works, soaperies, paper mills, artificial manure works, mustard, starch, and vinegar works, and extensive brick, tile, and drain-pipe works. The boot and shoe trade employs some thousands of hands, and has now become one of the staple trades of the city; and the manufacture of ready-made clothing gives employment to a large number. The goods are exported chiefly by river to Yarmouth and Lowestoft, and by rail to London.

Nor Wick, inlet, N.E. coast of Uist Island (q.v.), N. Shetland, Sc., 48 N. by E. of Lerwick. The bay is 1¼ mile wide at its entrance, and extends the same distance inland.

Norwick, ha. on Nor Wick, N.E. coast of Uist Island (q.v.), N. Shetland, Sc., 48 N. by E. of Lerwick. Here is a ruined church.

Norwood (1), large suburban dis. with three eccl. pas., pas. of Croydon (q.v.), Lambeth (q.v.), and Battersea (q.v.), 5 S. of St. Paul's. N. is hilly and finely wooded, and forms one of the pleasantest of the suburbs of London. The church of All Saints and that of St. John the Evangelist, both at Upper N., are in E. Eng. style; that of St. Mark, at South N., is in E. Dec. style. There are also several other modern churches, besides Nonconformist places of worship. In Central Hill is a Convent Orphanage, surrounded by extensive grounds. The Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, established on Anerley Hill, Norwood, 1872, was removed to its present site 1873; buildings have been added from time to time, and in addition to the main college there are now eight other buildings, gymnasiums, skating rinks, and a swimming bath, the whole being in a simple form of E. Eng. Gothic. The N. Cottage Hospital, Hermitage Road, Central Hill, was founded 1881 and enlarged 1893. The Gipsy Hill and Upper N. Dispensary was established 1868. The Jewish Convalescent Home, Portland Road, was founded 1869 in memory of Judith Lady Montefiore. Public baths for both sexes were opened at South N. in 1881 by the Croydon Corporation; and there is a branch here of the Croydon Free Library. The N. Cemetery, 42 ac. in extent, is the property of the South Metropolitan Cemetery Company. N. Institute was established 1859 for the benefit of all classes within a radius of five miles. The building, in Chapel Road, is mostly used by charitable societies and private clubs. The West N. Free Library was inaugurated 1888. St. Saviour's Almshouses, or Hospital for the poor of the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, in Hamilton Road (erected 1863), the ancient hospital at Southwark having been removed, consist of 38 houses, with a chapel and lodge, and are inhabited by decayed housekeepers and widows.

Norwood (2), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Hayes (q.v.), W. Middx., 1½ S. of Southall. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, originally Norm., was rebuilt by Archbishop Chichele 1439, and partly reconstructed 1864; the chancel is part of the older building; some fragments of old glass remain, and there are some ancient brasses and the canopied altar-tomb of Edward Cheeseman (d. 1547) and his son Robert (d. 1556), lord of the manor. The churchyard, now laid out as a garden, contains an old yew and a memorial cross to Archbishop Chichele (d. 1443). There are four almshouses (rebuilt 1814) for widows. N. Green is an open space of about 10 ac., surrounded by fine elm-trees.

Norwood (3), ha., pa. of Fewston (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 N. of Otley. [CLIFTON-WITH-NORWOOD.]

Norwood Division, one of the four parl. divs. of Lambeth (q.v.). It returns one member.

Norwood End, ha., pa. of Wales (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 8¼ E. of Sheffield.

Norwood Hill, ha., pa. of Charlwood (q.v.), Mid Surrey, 6 S.W. of Reigate.

Norwood Park, ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Glastonbury (q.v.), Mid Somerset.

Norwood, South. [NORWOOD (1).]

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Norwood (2), eccl. pa.	Southall (1½)	9	2885
Norwood (2), tp.	Southall (1½)	9	7627

Norwood, Upper. [NORWOOD (1).]

Noseley, pa., S. Leics., 11 S.E. of Leicester; ac. 880; soil heavy loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary was formerly that of a college founded here *temp.* Edward II., and dedicated to the Ascension and the Assumption; the east window is filled with ancient stained glass; in the chancel are two Dec. piscinæ and three sedilia, and there are also two piscinæ in the nave; the chancel also contains the beautiful marble tomb, with recumbent effigies, of Sir Arthur Hesilrige (d. 1660), colonel in the Parliamentary army, and his two wives. Another tomb is that of Sir Thomas Hesilrige (d. 1629) and his wife. In *N. Hall,* for centuries the seat of the Hazelriggs, hangs the old bell of the church, dated 1596.

Noss, island, pa. of Bressay (q.v.), S. Shetld., Sc., 3½ E. by S. of Lerwick. The island, separated from that of Bressay by a channel 1 furlong wide, has an extreme length and breadth of 1½ mile. The surface, which is mostly pasture-land, rises gradually towards the east, culminating in the Noup of Noss. The coast is rugged and precipitous.

Noss Head (1), headland on the west coast of Caithness., Sc., 3½ N.N.E. of Wick. The headland is bold and rugged, with grand cliff scenery. It is pierced by a very large cavern. The ruins of Castle Girnigoe and Castle Sinclair are in its west vicinity. On the headland is a lighthouse with a revolving light, seen 18 miles.

Noss Head (2), headland (592 ft.) on the east coast of the island of Noss (q.v.), S. Shetld., Sc., 5 E. by S. of Lerwick.

Nossmayo, vil. near the Yealm, pa. of Yealmpton (q.v.), S. Dev., 7 S.E. of Plymouth.

Noss, Noup of, rocky cliff on the south side of Noss Head, S. Shetld., Sc. The Noup rises precipitously from the sea, presenting on one side a sheer wall of rock. It is frequented by innumerable sea-birds.

Nostel, ha. with railway station, pa. of Wragby (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of Wakefield. *N. Priory* is a mansion standing near the site of an Augustinian priory founded in the 12th cent.; the mansion was built in the 18th cent.; on the east side is a fine avenue of elms, on the west is a large sheet of water; the park is well timbered and stocked with deer. [HUNTWICK WITH FOULBY AND NOSTEL.]

Nosterfield, vil., pa. of West Tanfield (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3 S.E. of Masham. There are Wesleyan and Reformed Wesleyan chapels.

Notgrove, pa., E. Gloucs., 19 E. of Gloucester; ac. 1,530; soil and subsoil stone-brash. The church of St. Bartholomew, principally Perp., was restored 1872–73. The chancel retains a piscina and aumbry, and on the east wall are ancient paintings of the Crucifixion and other subjects; above, under richly-gilt canopies, are represented the Annunciation, the Adoration of the Magi, and the Coronation of the Virgin, and over these are figures of six saints and an embattled cresting, now much decayed. Both sides of the chancel were also once decorated, and the Norm. arches of the nave-arcades bear traces of colour. Within the communion-rails is a handsome tomb with the date 1630, surmounted by the effigy of a lady,

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Noseley	Kibworth (3)	89	26
Notgrove	N. & Westfield (1)	96	133

conjectured to represent a member of the Whittington family. On the south side of the chancel lies the marble effigy of William Whittington in legal robes and a ruff; on a slab supported by short marble pillars is the recumbent figure of a knight in armour of the Elizabethan period, assigned to John Whittington, father of the preceding. The original Norm. font is in good preservation. The old manor house was the seat of the Whittington family, descendants of Sir Richard (Dick) Whittington, Lord Mayor of London in the 14th cent.

Nothe, The, promontory on the west side of Weymouth (q.v.), S. Dors., a favourite resort of the townspeople. Here are infantry barracks.

Noth, Tap o', eminence (1,851 ft.), pa. of Rhynie, N. Abers., Sc., 7 S.S.W. of Huntly. On it is a large vitrified fort with a rampart about 15 ft. high and nearly 10 ft. in thickness, with an entrance on the south-east side.

Notley Abbey. [CRENDON, LONG.]

Notley, Black, pa. and vil., Mid Essex, 2 S. of Braintree; ac. 1,936; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1879) is Norm.; the chancel has piscinæ, sedilia, and an old carved oak roof. The charities amount to £54 yearly. The manor house (or Gobians) is near the church. In 1852 many antiquities were found in this parish. B. N. was the birthplace of William Bedell, Bishop of Kilmore (b. 1579), John Ray the naturalist (b. 1628, and buried in the churchyard 1705), and Captain Richard Symonds, who wrote the "Diary of the Royal Army during the Great Civil War." *Lynders Wood* and *Oaklands* are seats.

NOTTINGHAM MARKET PLACE.
(Photo. Frith and Co., Reigate.)

Notley, White, pa. and vil., Mid Essex, 4 S.E. of Braintree; ac. 2,228; soil clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church, dedication unknown (restored 1875 and 1888), is a small building of rubble mixed with Roman tiles, partly consisting of the remains of an old church; there is an octagonal shingled spire. The pa. has some small charities.

No Town, ha., pa. of Bleasby (q.v.), Mid Notts., 3 S.E. of Southwell.

Nottage, vil., pa. of Newton Nottage (q.v.), S. Glamorgs., 6½ W. of Bridgend.

Notter, vil. on the Lynher (here crossed by a bridge of three arches), pa. of St. Stephens by Saltash (q.v.), S.E. Cornw., 2 N.W. of Saltash.

Nottingham, parl., co., and mun. bor., co. and mkt. to. (W., F., & S.), head of U., petty sess. div., and Co. Co. dis., locally in S. Notts., but forming a co. in itself, 27½ N. of Leicester; ac. 10,935. The parl. bor. has three divisions—East, South, and West—each with one member. N. is si nearly in the centre of the kingdom, at the west extremity of the forest of Sherwoo occupies the acclivity of a sandy rock, comm an extensive view of the Vale of Trent a fertile meadows watered by that river a Leen. A Roman settlement, it was called Saxons Snotengaham, by the Normans Snoten and afterwards Snottingham. On the site older fort, crowning an eminence rising pe cularly from the Leen, William the Co built a formidable castle, of which his natur William Peveril, was appointed castellan, at the same time being strongly fortified. reign of Edward III. Mortimer, Earl of Marc the Queen-Dowager Isabel resided in the but a party of noblemen in the interest of th having obtained entrance through a subter passage, surprised Mortimer in an apartme joining the Queen's, and conveyed him to L where he was hanged. In the same reign a ment was held here. It was at N., too, t the beginning Civil War Ch set up his st on a hill with limits of the still known as dard Hill." and castle afterwards be and taken by t liamentary who here st Colonel Hut with a stron rison. Under Cromwell the was dismanti so far demoli to be render serviceable. the Restorat became the perty of the of Buckingham, who sold it to William Cav first Duke of Newcastle, by whom it was down, and a mansion in the Classic style b 1674 on a part of the site, and completed years after his death. This was much inj October, 1831, by a mob which had been inc take revenge on Thomas (Pelham-Clinton) Duke of Newcastle, for his opposition Reform Bill. It is now the property of t poration, and has been converted into a m and art gallery. Some fragments of the castle gateway, repaired some years sinc some portions of the outworks still remai subterranean passage called "Mortimer's H an object of interest, and there are nu caverns and galleries excavated in the rock are of great antiquity. In 1811 and 18 working men, ascribing their distresses introduction of the improved machinery excited to the destruction of property "Luddites." The church of St. Mary, occ a conspicuous position on the High Pavem spacious and elegant Perp. structure rem

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Notley, Black	Bulford (1)	43	658
Notley, White	White Notley	42	417

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	
Nottingham, p. bor.	Nottingham	124
N'ham, co. & mun. bor.	Nottingham	124

umber and size of its windows. The south ighly enriched with panelling, while fan- epends from the finely-groined roof. The was restored 1867, and again 1873–91. ch of St. Nicholas, Castle Gate, was re- 8 and enlarged 1756 and 1783. The oldest hurches is that of St. Peter (restored near the Market Place, containing some features, but mostly Perp. St. James's n Standard Hill, dates from 1809. There al eccl. pas., with modern churches. The of St. Barnabas, in the Derby Road 42–44 from designs by the younger Pugin, g. style) is one of three Roman Catholic The convent of Our Lady of Mercy, in Street, comprises schools and a House of r the training of servants. There are 0 Nonconformist chapels, some of them e specimens of modern Gothic. The public include the Guildhall and Borough Courts (1887–88), in Burton and South Streets, in the French Renaissance style; ty Hall (1770), High Pavement, in the yle; the Corporation Baths (rebuilt 1895), Street; the Poor Law Offices (1887), are Street; and the Post Office (1868), and Queen Streets, in the Italian style. rt Hall (1875), North Circus Street, is in yle, with a tower 120 ft. high; the Victoria 6) is in Lower Talbot Street; the People's Heathcote Street, comprises reading-rooms ubscription library; the Masonic Hall oldsmith Street, is in Queen Anne style; tre Royal (1865, enlarged 1890), Market of the Corinthian order. N. University Shakespeare, South Sherwood, and Bilbie erected by the Corporation 1881, in the style, and affiliated with the Oxford and ge Universities), has above the central a tower with spire 120 ft. high. It com- he Free Public Libraries and Reading he Free Museum of Natural History, the l Schools, and University Extension class- he High School, Arboretum Street (founded er site 1513 by Agnes, widow of Richard Mayor of N., and now worked under a approved by the Charity Commissioners s an endowment of £2,000 a year; the hool for Girls (in the same street) is a f the Girls' Public Day School Co., Lim.; oat School (established 1723, and endowed 0 a year) was removed to the Mansfield 53. The Municipal School of Art Design l 1843) is housed in a handsome building ian Gothic style, in Waverley Street. The Baptist College (founded 1797) was trans- n 1882 to premises acquired and adapted n Forest Road. In the Congregational (Forest Road West) students are trained ge and mission pastorates and evangelistic Bromley House Library (subscription), ew (established 1816), includes the library ev. Dr. Standfast (d. 1744). The Mechanics' , Milton and Burton Streets, was established The County Gaol was enlarged 1894, and ommodation for about 240 prisoners; the Prison, St. John Street (occupying the convent of the Hospitallers of St. John of m) is now disused except a portion occupied as a police station, and the governor's house used as a girls' home. Among the medical institutions are the General Hospital (1782), on Standard Hill; the Free Hospital for Children (established in Postern and Amberly Streets 1869, and several times enlarged); the N. and Midland Eye Infirmary (1859), St. James's Street; the Co. Lunatic Asylum (1812), Sneinton; the Borough Asylum (1879), Porchester Road, in Gothic style; the Lunatic Hospital (1859), Coppice Hill, in Elizabethan style; the Midland Institution for the Blind (1853, enlarged 1889), Clarendon and Chaucer Streets, in Elizabethan style; the Dispensary (1843), Broad Street; and two hospitals for women. The Great Market Place has an area, including Cheapside and the Poultry, of 5½ acres. The Cattle Market (1886), East Croft, covers an area, including buildings and enclosures, of 7 acres, and includes the Horse Fair and the Hay and Straw Market; adjoining it is the Hide, Skin, and Fat Market. The "Goose Fair," for geese, cattle, and cheese, is held in October. The to. is well provided with charities, including several groups of almshouses, of which the more ancient ones have been rebuilt. The Arboretum (opened in 1852, and measuring 17½ acres) is pleasantly situated on two hills. In 1882 a public playground was laid out in Pennyfoot-stile; there are, besides, pleasant recreation walks. The trade of N. includes the manufacture of bobbin-net and beautiful laces, hosiery of all kinds, the throwing and dyeing of silk, and bleaching. The machines for stockings and lace are principally made in the town. There are several mills for spinning and twisting silk and for spinning cotton and woollen yarn; there is also extensive business in malt. The to. derives great facility for trade from its numerous lines of railway, and also from its situation near the Trent, from the Grantham Canal, and from the N., Cromford, and Erewash Canals. Among eminent natives of the to. were Sir Charles Fellowes, the archæologist; Paul Sandby and Dawson, the artists; Henry Kirk White; and Mr. Philip James Bailey, author of "Festus."

Nottingham Canal, W. Notts. and E. Derbys. (completed 1802), commences at the Trent, on the west side of Nottingham, and terminates in the Cromford Canal (q.v.). Its length is 15 miles.

Nottingham, East. [NOTTINGHAM.]

Nottinghamshire, a North Midland co. of England, bounded on the east by Lincs., on the south by Leics., on the west by Derbys., and on the north-west by Yorkshire. Its greatest length is 50 miles, and greatest breadth 25 miles. Its area is 539,754 acres, of which 45 per cent. is arable, 38 per cent. pasture, and 5 per cent. timber land, and the remainder town sites, roads, water, etc., there being very little waste land in the co. The soil is variable, with a predominance of red loams on the rising ground, and gravelly or clayey land elsewhere. Most of the co. is in a high state of cultivation, the chief crops being wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, turnips, and potatoes. Of these, the barley is noted for its fine malting qualities, and the preparation of malt is an important industry. The breeding and rearing of stock receive great attention, the herds being noted for their general excellency. In some districts dairy-farming is extensively carried on. The surface of the co. is

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
ham, East	Nottingham	124	67974

24

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Nottinghamshire	.....	.....	445823

flat in the north and in the broad valleys of the Trent and Idle, and gently undulating elsewhere. The splendid timber for which the co. is famous, and the open prospect, together with the numerous stately country-seats, combine to give much charming scenery in the southern and western districts, especially in the area known as "The Dukeries." There still remain some fragments of the great Sherwood Forest, which once covered at least one-fifth of the co. The co. is drained by the Trent, and its tributaries the Idle, Soar, Erewash, etc. Its canal system unites the Trent and Witham. The railway facilities are excellent, being furnished by the main or branch lines of the Great Northern, the Midland, the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, and other companies. The geology is not very varied, the different formations running in broad belts parallel to the length of the co. The oldest rocks occur in the south-western corner, where an extension of the productive Coal Measures of the Yorkshire and Derbyshire coal-field enters the co., and outcrop at the surface. Farther east these Coal Measures are overlaid by newer rocks, but are reached by deep shafts. Six or seven seams are worked, and the average output of the mines is nearly 5½ million tons annually. The importance of this coal-field has rendered the co. of great industrial consequence. The Permian rocks, which overlie the Coal Measures, extend north and south along the western margin of the co., their prevalent dip being towards the east. Their lowest member is the Magnesian Limestone Series, the limestone beds of which are extensively quarried for lime-burning and for building-stone. The limestone is fossiliferous in some localities. Above the Upper Permian Marls and Sandstones are the Triassic strata, which underlie the eastern side of the co., comprising, at the base, the Bunter Sandstone and Pebble-beds, succeeded by the Keuper Marls and Sandstones. The sandstones are the source of an excellent water-supply, and also yield building-stone. The marls contain extensive deposits of gypsum, from 70,000 to 80,000 tons per annum of which is annually raised for the manufacture of plaster-of-Paris, manure, etc., while the more ornamental portion is converted into alabaster ornaments. Both Permian and Triassic Marls are also dug for brick-making. Fossils are very rare in the Trias, though reptilian footprints are occasionally found. The uppermost beds of the Trias, with the Rhætic marls and overlying dark shales with limestone bands of the Liassic formation, fall just within the eastern border in the vicinity of Newark and further south, these being the newest solid rocks of the co. The Great Ice Age has left a thick covering of superficial deposits of clay and gravel on most of the low ground, and the widespread flood-gravels show that at a later period the rivers have possessed a far larger volume than at present. The remains of the mammoth have been found near Nottingham, etc. Of prehistoric times the chief relics are the tumuli at Oxton and other places; the camps and earthworks, and the weapons of flint and other stone occasionally found on the surface. The Roman occupation is indicated by numerous traces of villas and military stations, and by roads like the Foss-way. Among its historical associations are the treaty made by Ethelred with the Danish invaders at Nottingham in 868, the fighting around Nottingham in the reign of Stephen, and the sieges of Newark and Nottingham during the Parliamentary wars. Nottingham, the co. town, is the place of chief importance; other towns are Newark, Retford, Worksop, Mansfield, and Southwell. Besides agriculture, the principal industries are coal-mining, the manufacture of lace, hosiery, silk, worsted, and cotton-goods, bicycles, agricultural implements, paper, and chemicals, brass- and iron-founding, tanning, malting, brewing, and quarrying. Among the numerous features of architectural interest are the fine old church at Southwell, the seat of a bishopric; the remains of an abbey at Newstead, and other ruins at Beauvale, Mattersey, etc.; the old castles of Nottingham and Newark; and many ancient mansions. For parl. purposes the co. has four divs.: Bassetlaw, Newark, Rushcliff, and Mansfield, each returning one member.

Nottingham, South. [NOTTINGHAM.]

Nottingham, West. [NOTTINGHAM.]

Notting Hill, dis. of West London, pas. of Kensington and Chelsea (q.v.), Middx., 4 W. of St. Paul's. The name is derived by Lysons from the manor of Knotting-Barnes or Knutting-Bernes, which once belonged to the De Veres, Earls of Oxford; afterwards to the Paulets, Earls of Wiltshire; to Lord Burleigh; and then to the Copes and others. The potteries that once flourished here are still kept in remembrance by Pottery Lane. Of late years the neighbourhood has been a favourite residence for artists.

Nottington, vil., pas. of Broadway and Buckland Ripers (q.v.), W. Dors., 2½ W. of Weymouth. N. Spa is a mineral spring rising on the margin of the Wey; the water is sulphureous, but its use as a medicinal spring has ceased. *N. House* is a seat.

Notton (1), tp. and vil. on an eminence, pa. of Royston (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 S.S.E. of Wakefield; ac. 2,602.

Notton (2), ha., pa. of Maiden Newton (q.v.), W. Dors., 8 N.W. of Dorchester.

Notton (3), ha., pa. of Lacock (q.v.), N.W. Wilts., about 3 N. of Melksham.

Notts. [NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.]

Noughaval (1), pa., Kilkenny West bar., co. Wstm., and Ratheline and Shrule bars., co. Longford, Ir., 9 N.N.W. of Moate (q.v.); ac. 12,726. It contains part of the mkt. to. of Ballymahon (q.v.).

Noughaval (2), pa., Burren bar., N. co. Clare, Ir., 2 N.E. of Kilfenora; ac. 4,661.

Noughaval (3). Another form of NOHAVAL (q.v.).

Noup (or **Noop**) **Bay,** inlet on north-west coast of island of Westray, N. Ork., Sc., 25 N. of Kirkwall. The bay is about 4½ miles wide at its mouth, and extends nearly 1½ miles inland. Towards the west it is terminated by Noup Head. A dangerous reef extends across the bay.

Noup (or **Noop**) **Head,** headland (240 ft.), pa. of Westray and Papa Westray (q.v.), N. Ork., Sc., forming the north-west termination of the island

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Nottingham, South	Nottingham	124	62046
Nottingham, West	Nottingham	124	82037
Notton (1)	Notton	174	269
Noughaval (1)	Moate (9)	70	1895
Noughaval (2)	Kilfenora (2)	205	176

of Westray. N. Head, with its bold sharp outline and overhanging crags, is one of the grandest features in the coast scenery of the Orkneys. A detached portion, separated from the adjacent cliff by a narrow chasm, is called the Stack of Noup.

Noup (or Noop) Hill, eminence in Westray Island, N. Ork., Sc., 24 N. of Kirkwall. The hill extends in a north-west direction, terminating in Noup Head.

Noup of Noss. [NOSS, NOUP OF.]

Nova Scotia, ha., pa. of and about 3 N.E. from Chester-le-Street (q.v.), N. Dur.

Noverton, ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Prestbury (q.v.), N. Glouc.s.

Nowton, pa. and vil., W. Suff., 2 S. of Bury; ac. 1,157; soil clay, gravel, and chalk, with a loam surface. The church of St. Peter is Norm., with a Late Norm. doorway.

Nubbuck, ha., pa. of and 4 S.W. from Hexham (q.v.), S. Northumb.

Nuffield, pa. and vil., S. Oxon, 7 N.W. of Henley; ac. 2,076; soil light, resting on chalk. The Dec. church of the Holy Trinity, with a modern chancel, was restored prior to 1850; the font is a plain stone cylinder of the 13th cent., with a Latin inscription in Lombardic characters; there is a small brass, with half-effigy of a priest and an inscription in Norm.-French to Beneit Engliss (d. about 1360).

Nunburnholme, pa., tp., and vil., E.R. Yorks., 4½ N.N.W. of Market Weighton; ac. of pa. 2,533, of tp. 1,857; soil loam and clay, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. James is Norm.; and the Wesleyans have a chapel.

Nuncar Gate, ha., pa. of Kirkby-in-Ashfield (q.v.), W. Notts., 6½ S.W. of Mansfield.

Nunclose, ha., pa. of Hesket-in-the-Forest (q.v.), E. Cumb., 9 S.S.E. of Carlisle. N. is so named from having formerly belonged to a Benedictine convent.

Nuneaton, pa. and mkt. to. (S.), head of U. and Co. Co. dis., and a polling-place for the north-eastern div. of the co., N.E. Warws., 9 N. of Coventry; ac. 6,021; soil clay and heavy loam, overlying clay. N. appears in Domesday as "Etone," and derives its name from the Anglo-Saxon "*ea*" ("water"), and from the nunnery founded here in King Stephen's time by Robert, Earl of Mellent and Leicester, about 1150. The town lies low, but is pleasantly situated, having a rise in every direction, and is near the north-eastern (Leicester) border of the co., on a branch of the Anker, which is crossed by three bridges. The Coventry Canal passes close to the town. The ancient Roman road called Watling Street, "the pilgrims' road," forming part of the boundary of the Danelagh, passes within about 2½ miles of N., on the way to Atherstone. The church of St. Nicholas (given by Robert, son of the founder, to the monastery of Lyra in Normandy, and afterwards belonging to the priory of Shene, in Surrey) is a large and handsome edifice of stone of the E. Eng. period; the interior was rearranged in 1895; there are monuments to the families of Stratford and Newman (1703), ancestors of the Dugdale family; a memorial to the Right Rev. John Ryder, Archbishop of Tuam (d. 1757); there is also an altar-tomb of white marble, with recumbent effigy in armour, commemorating Sir Marmaduke Constable (d. 1560), created a knight banneret by the Earl of Surrey in the camp at Roquesborough in 1547, and his wives Elizabeth (D'Arcy) and Margaret (Butler). The eccl. pa. of St. Mary has a very interesting church (1878); the site, 1½ ac. in extent, is additionally valuable as including within its precincts the ruins of the ancient priory of St. Mary the Virgin, founded by Robert (Blanchmains), Earl of Leicester, in the reign of Henry II. for nuns of the Benedictine order, a circumstance which influenced the designs for the church. The foundations of the priory church still exist, and the bases of the four piers supporting the tower, which have been uncovered, are in fine preservation, and exhibit workmanship of good character; the new nave is a reproduction, as nearly as can be arrived at, of the nave of the old church, in Trans. style, the transepts Norm., and an E. Eng. choir. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Baptists, and Congregationalists have chapels. N. has a Literary Institute, with a library, and a Cottage Hospital (1893), and Liberal and Conservative clubs. There are several small charities. The manufacture of ribbons and the weaving of worsted goods are carried on to some extent. An extensive corn mill, cotton, hat, and elastic factories are actively maintained, and there is a large establishment for wool and skin dressing and tanning. Stone is also quarried. There are large mines of coal and ironstone in the immediate vicinity, which afford employment to a great number of hands. The making of blue and red bricks, tiles, and drain-pipes is carried on to a considerable extent. *Camp Hill Hall* is a seat in Elizabethan style, pleasantly situated 2 W. of the town, on an eminence supposed to have been a Roman camp, and is surrounded by grounds extending over nearly 300 ac., containing some good timber.

Nuneaton (or **North-Eastern**) **Division,** one of the four parl. divs. of Warws. It returns one member.

Nuneham Courtney, pa. and vil. on the Isis, which separates it from Berks., S.W. Oxon, 3 N.E. of Abingdon; ac. 2,041; soil Lower Greensand with patches of gault and Kimmeridge clay, subsoil gravel. Of the old church of All Saints, there are some remains in the grounds of *Baldon House.* [BALDON.] Its immediate successor (designed and built 1764 by Simon, first Earl Harcourt, in Classic style) is still standing on a small eminence near the Isis, though it is now disused. The new church, close to the vil., was built (1860) in E. Eng. style by the late Mr. E. W. Harcourt, M.P., a mortuary chapel being added 1890. *Nuneham Park* (1,200 ac., finely-timbered and well stocked with deer) is beautifully situated on the left bank of the Isis, and commands extensive and beautiful views on every side. On a knoll near Whitehead's Oak stands the Conduit, a rectangular Renaissance structure, originally erected (1610) at Carfax, Oxford, by Otho Nicholson, a student of Christ Church, presented by the city to the second Earl

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Nowton	Welnetham (2½)	73	234
Nuffield	Wallingford (4)	51	236
Nunburnholme, pa.	Nunburnholme	195	283
Nunburnholme, tp.	Nunburnholme	195	252

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub	POPULATION.	
Nuneaton	Nuneaton	97	11580
Nuneaton Division	.....	.....	52644
Nuneham Courtney	Littlemore (3)	60	285

Harcourt (1787), when it was rebuilt here. The gardens were laid out by "Capability" Brown and Mason the poet. The mansion, built by the first Earl Harcourt, a large but plain structure, contains many valuable works by old masters, besides an interesting collection of family and other portraits. In the library are preserved many autograph

COTTAGES AT NUNEHAM COURTNEY.

letters and family MSS., among them a number of letters written by George III. Here also are preserved some interesting relics, including Rousseau's pocket-book and copy of Tasso, tapestry worked by Mary Queen of Scots, and a quarry of glass from Stanton Harcourt (q.v.), on which Pope scratched the words, "In the year 1718 Alexander Pope finished here the Fifth Book of Homer."

Nungate, east suburb of Haddington (q.v.), on the Tyne, W. Haddings., Sc. N. takes its name from a Cistercian convent at Abbey, founded in 1178 by Ada, Countess of Northumberland, mother of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion. Here is an old five-arched bridge, part of which crosses the river.

Nunhead, eccl. pa., pa. of Camberwell (q.v.), N.E. Surrey, 4 S.E. by S. of St. Paul's. The church of St. Antholin is a modern building. The Asylum of the Metropolitan Beer and Wine Trade Association was built 1851–53, and enlarged 1872. Nunhead Green is an open space 1½ ac. in extent. Nunhead Cemetery covers an area of about 50 ac. On the south-west side of it are reservoirs of the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company.

Nunkeeling-with-Bewholme, pa., E.R. Yorks., 3 N.W. of Hornsea; ac. 2,314; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Helen was rebuilt 1810, but retains 14th-cent. mutilated effigies of an armed knight and a lady. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels in the pa. A priory for Benedictine nuns was founded here in the 12th cent., but no remains exist.

Nun Monkton, pa. and pleasant vil. at the confluence of the Ouse and Nidd, W.R. Yorks., 8 N.W. by W. of York; ac. 1,702; soil various, resting on clay and sand. There is a private ferry here, which was granted to Lord Latimer by Henry VIII. The church of St. Mary, mostly E. Eng. style, formerly belonged to a Benedictine convent, founded in the reign of King Stephen by William de Arches and Ivetta, his wife, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The west front, a singular but remarkably elegant design, includes a Trans. doorway with three tall lancets above it, that in the centre rising into the tower, and all of them carved with dog-tooth ornament. The doorway is flanked by semicircular-headed niches, one of which contains a mutilated figure. On the south side are Trans. blocked doorways, once, probably, opening into a cloister. The windows are considerably enriched on the inside, and alternate with lancet arches, surmounted by trefoil-headed niches, opening into a mural passage, and forming a kind of triforium arcade. The font is E. Eng. The chancel was rebuilt and the rest of the church re-roofed and re-seated 1873. The Catholic chapel of St. John dates from 1870. There is also a Wesleyan chapel. *The Priory* is a substantial building in the Queen Anne style, surrounded by gardens of great beauty.

Nunnery How, eminence (492 ft.), pa. of Braddan (q.v.), S. I. of M., 1 S.W. of Douglas. On its north side is *The Nunnery*, a seat situated in wooded grounds.

Nunney, pa. and vil. on a tributary of the Frome, E. Somerset, 3½ W.S.W. of Frome; ac. 2,431; soil various, resting on clay and limestone. The north transept of the E. Eng. church of St. Peter contains several altar-tombs with recumbent figures to members of the De la Mere family, one of which represents Sir John de la Mere, the founder of Nunney Castle. The chancel was rebuilt and the rest of the church restored 1874. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities yield nearly £500 a year. Edge-tools are manufactured. A cattle fair is held in November. The remains of a Roman tessellated pavement, in good preservation, were discovered some years ago; and near the vil. are the remains of a Roman encampment. Nunney Castle was for many years the seat of the De la Meres, and later of the Paulets. The walls, overgrown with ivy, are of great strength, the side walls being 7½ ft. in thickness, and those of the tower 7 ft. A moat, 22 ft. wide and 10 ft. deep, which communicated with a stream flowing near, surrounded the whole building. During the Civil War it was garrisoned for the King, and after a determined resistance surrendered, the buildings being then dismantled. In 1889 the ruins were enclosed, and a small charge is now made for their inspection.

Nunnington, pa., tp., and vil., pleasantly situated on an eminence sloping towards the Rye, N.R. Yorks., 11 N.W. of Malton; ac. of pa. 1,432, of tp. 2,123; soil partly limestone, resting on limestone rock, red sandstone, and clay. The church of All Saints and St. James is E. Eng. (restored 1884). There are monuments to Sir Richard Graham, first Baron Preston (d. 1695); to William, fourth Baron Widrington (d. 1743); and to Thomas Jackson, a famous jockey, of Thornton-le-Street (d. 1766). The Wesleyans have a chapel. The hospital and school were founded 1678 by Ronald Grahme, the rebuilder of the church, who endowed them with

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Nungate	Haddington	387	712
Nunhead	Nunhead	6	15186
Nunkeeling-with-B.	Hornsea (3)	211	238
Nun Monkton	Shipton (3)	193	232

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Nunney	Frome (3½)	107	914
Nunnington, pa.	Nunnington	216	269
Nunnington, tp.	Nunnington	216	354

£20 yearly for the support of the schoolmaster and of the inmates. At the east end of the vil. is an ancient hall, formerly the seat of Viscount Preston, whose coronet and arms are over the entrance.

Nunny Kirk, tp. on the Font, pa. of Netherwitton (q.v.), S.E. Northumb., 9 N.W. of Morpeth; ac. 117. *N. Hall* is a seat.

Nun Ormsby. [ORMSBY, NORTH.]

Nunriding, tp., pa. of Mitford (q.v.), S.E. Northumb., 5 N.W. of Morpeth; ac. 661.

Nunstainton, ha., pa. of Aycliffe (q.v.), S. Dur., 5 N. of Darlington.

Nunthorpe, chap., tp., and small vil., on the road between Stokesley and Redcar, pa. of Great Ayton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4½ S.E. of Middlesbrough; ac. 1,427. The church of St. Mary was rebuilt 1824, in Gothic style. *Grey Towers* and *N. Hall* are seats.

Nunton, vil. in the north-west of island of Benbecula, pa. of South Uist (q.v.), N.W. Invs., Sc., 46 W. of Portree. The remains of an ancient convent, from which the name is derived, have been used in the construction of a modern mansion.

Nunton and Bodenham, pa., S.E. Wilts., 3 S.E. of Salisbury; ac. 1,211; the soil is gravel and chalk, subsoil chalk. The church (dedication unknown) is of mixed periods, dating from the 12th cent.; it was almost wholly rebuilt in 1855. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. *New Hall* is a seat.

Nunwell Mansion, seat, pa. of and 1 W. from Brading (q.v.), I. of W. In 1880 an interesting discovery was made near here of the foundations of a Roman villa, which on excavation has proved to be one of the most important and interesting remains of the kind in the kingdom; many coins of the reigns of Severus (A.D. 197–211), Constans (A.D. 333–350), and Magnentius (A.D. 350–353), and pieces of pottery have been found; several of the chambers can be very clearly traced, and the mosaic pavement of the dining-hall and the bath-room, and other apartments are remarkably perfect; the whole has been covered in, and is now carefully protected.

Nunwick-with-Howgrave, tp., pas. of Kirklington and Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 N. of Ripon; ac. 938.

Nup End (1), ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Codicote (q.v.), N. Herts.

Nup End (2), ha., pa. of and about 1 N.E. from Eastington (q.v.), N. Gloucs.

Nup End (3), ha., pa. of Horsley (q.v.), Mid Gloucs., 4½ S. of Stroud.

Nurney (1), pa. and vil., Forth and Idrone East bars., Mid co. Carlow, Ir., 2 N.E. of Leighlinbridge; ac. 2,717.

Nurney (2), pa. and vil. in West Offaly bar., W. co. Kildare, Ir., 4 S.W. of Kildare; ac. 1,798.

Nurney (3), pa., Carbury bar., N. co. Kildare, Ir., 3½ N.E. of Edenderry; ac. 2,128.

Nursery, The, ha., pa. of and 1¼ W. from East Hoathly (q.v.), S. Sussex.

Nursling, or **Nutshalling**, pa. and vil. pleasantly situated on the Test, W. Hants, 5 N.W. of Southampton; ac. 2,227; soil gravel, clay, and sand, overlying clay. The E. Eng. church of St. Boniface, of which the chancel was restored 1882, contains several monuments; in the vestry are recumbent stone effigies in memory of Sir Richard Mille, Bart. (1613), of Thomas Knollys (1751), and of the family of Edmund Morris (1776). There is a Wesleyan chapel. Grove Place, a Late Tudor mansion occasionally occupied by Queen Elizabeth as a hunting-box, was purchased about 1860 by the late Lord Palmerston, and converted into a commodious farmhouse.

Nursted, pa. and vil., N.W. Kent, 4 S. of Gravesend; ac. 522; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mildred is a small Perp. building, with a finely-carved reredos. Only a portion of *N. Court*, a 14th-cent. building, remains.

Nurston, vil., pa. of Penmark (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., 5½ S.E. of Cowbridge.

Nurton, ha., pa. of Pattingham (q.v.), S.W. Staffs., 5½ W. of Wolverhampton.

Nutbean, ha., pa. of Penton Grafton (q.v.), N. Hants, 3 N.W. of Andover.

Nutbourne (1), vil., pa. of Pulborough (q.v.), N.W. Sussex, 4 S.E. of Petworth.

Nutbourne (2), vil. on Langston Harbour, pa. of Westbourne (q.v.), S.W. Sussex, 6 W. of Chichester.

Nutfield, pa. and vil., S.E. Surrey, 3½ E. of Reigate; ac. 3,401; soil loam, overlying fullers' earth, clay, and ironstone. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1882) is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; the chancel contains a piscina and a tomb bearing an inscription in Norm.-French; there is a fine oak Perp. screen, a pulpit of Late Tudor work, and a font dated 1665; and a window in the north aisle contains a few fragments of ancient glass; the church also contains some interesting brasses, one to Lady Elizabeth Tollemache Powerscourt (d. 1780), and another to Ellen (Power), widow of John Hume Purves, and second wife of Charles (Manners-Sutton), first Viscount Salisbury (d. 1845), and to her daughter Marguerite (Purves), wife of Captain William Augustus Tollemache. There is a charity of £33. Fullers' earth is largely produced here, and sulphate of barytes also occurs. *N. Court* (once the home of the Evelyn family), *N. Priory*, and *Patteson Court* are seats.

Nutford, ha., pa. of Pimperne (q.v.), N. Dors., about 2 N.E. of Blandford.

Nuthall, pa. and vil., S.W. Notts., 5 N.W. of Nottingham; ac. 1,716; soil good red land, overlying limestone. The Perp. church of St. Patrick (restored 1884) retains two piscinæ, and an ancient tomb with mailed effigy representing one of the Cokefelds, while in the east window is some old stained glass. *N. Temple*, a mansion in Italian style, stands in a park containing a lake of 14 ac.

Nuthampstead, tp., pa. of and 1½ E. from Barkway

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Nunny Kirk	Morpeth (9)	288	23
Nunriding	Morpeth (5)	288	22
Nunthorpe	Nunthorpe (1¼)	243	135
Nunton & Bodenham	Salisbury (3)	84	324
Nunwick-with-H.	Ripon (2)	214	22
Nurney (1), pa.	Milford (4)	61	342
Nurney (1), vil.	Milford (4)	61	95
Nurney (2)	Kildare (4)	31	416
Nurney (3)	Edenderry (3½)	39	284
Nursling	Nursling	82	938
Nursted	Sole Street (1)	27	56
Nutfield	Nutfield	23	1642
Nuthall	Bulwell (2)	129	1865
Nuthampstead	Royston (5)	45	207

(q.v.), N.E. Herts., on the Essex border; ac. 1,960.

Nuthurst (1), pa. and vil., Mid Sussex; 4 s. of Horsham; ac. 3,601; soil partly clay and partly sand, subsoil clay. The church of St. Andrew (enlarged 1856) is Dec.; the east window contains some old glass, and there is a piscina in the chancel. The chapel-of-ease of the Holy Nativity, at Copsale, is a plain brick structure; and the mission church of the Good Shepherd, on Manning's Heath Common, was erected in 1881. There is a Wesleyan chapel and a Congregational mission room. *Sedgwick Park* and *Swallowfield* are seats.

Nuthurst (2), tp., eccl. pa. (**Nuthurst cum Hockley Heath**), and vil., pa. of Hampton-in-Arden (q.v.), N. Warws., 10 s. of Birmingham; ac. 668. The eccl. pa. extends into the pa. of Tamworth. On the site of an ancient chapel a modern one was built, which is now used as a mortuary chapel. The church of St. Thomas was built in 1880, in E. Eng. style. There is a Baptist chapel.

The Mull of Oa.

Nuthurst (3), ha., pa. of Astley (q.v.), N. Warws., 4 s.w. of Nuneaton.

Nuthurst cum Hockley Heath. [Nuthurst (2).]

Nutley (1), pa. and vil., N.E. Hants, about 5 s.w. of Basingstoke; ac. 1,523; soil chalky loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1846) is E. Eng.

Nutley (2), eccl. pa. and small vil., pa. of and about 3 N. from Maresfield (q.v.), Mid Sussex. The church of St. James the Less is in E. Eng. style. Here are steam saw-mills and timber-yards.

Nutshalling. [Nursling.]

Nutts, ha., pa. of Birstal (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 4½ N.W. of Dewsbury.

Nutwalls, ha., pa. of and ½ s. from Aylesbeare (q.v.), E. Dev.

Nutwell, ha. on the Exe, pa. of Woodbury (q.v.), S. Dev., 2½ S.E. of Topsham. *N. Court*, a fine mansion, on the estuary of the Exe, and surrounded by a park, is a seat.

Nybster, ha. on the sea-coast, pa. of and 8 N. from Wick (q.v.), N.E. Caithn., Sc.

Nyland, ha., pa. of and 3 s.w. from Kington Magna (q.v.), N. Dors.

Nyland-with-Batcombe, pa., Mid Somerset, 5 S.E. of Axbridge; ac. 830; soil loam, resting on clay. There is a Bible Christian and a Wesleyan chapel. [Draycot.]

Nymet Rowland, pa. on the Taw and Yeo, Mid Dev., 10 N.W. of Crediton; ac. 581; soil loam, overlying shale. Of the E. Eng. church of St. Bartholomew the chancel was restored 1871. *N. House* is a handsome modern house on an elevated site; another seat is *Barton*.

Nymet Tracey. [Bow (1).]

Nymph Bank, fishing-bank off the south coast of Ireland, stretches E.N.E. from a point opposite Cape Clear to a point south-east of the harbour of Dungarvan, its mean distance from the mainland being about 21 miles. The surface, 45 to 60 fathoms below the level of the sea, consists chiefly of sand, but in the deepest places it is ooze. Codling, hake, and other fish are plentiful.

Nymphsfield, pa. and vil., Mid Gloucs., 12 s. of Gloucester; ac. 1,870; soil clayey, overlying stone beds. The church of St. Bartholomew was (with the exception of the tower) rebuilt in 1863, and is E. Eng. The pa. has some small charities. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Joseph, and a Baptist chapel. In the pa. is an ancient British burial-place, opened in 1861. *Woodchester Park*, a seat, is partly in this pa.

Nympton. [Bishop's Nympton, King's Nympton.]

Nympton St. George. [George Nympton.]

Nynehead, pa. and vil. on the Tone, S.W. Somerset, 7 W.S.W. of Taunton; ac. 1,549; soil loam, overlying red marl and sandstone. The church of All Saints is a small Perp. building, containing some Italian monuments of the Sanford and Clarke families, a piscina and a monument to Richard Wike (d. 1590) in the chancel, a squint in the transept, and a carved oak rood-screen. There are small charities. *N. Court* is a seat.

Nythe, ha., pa. of Wanborough (q.v.), N. Wilts., 2 E. of Swindon.

Nytimber, vil., pa. of Pagham (q.v.), W. Sussex, 4 s. of Chichester. N. consists of a few cottages. Within living memory the sea has encroached on the land here to the extent of about 100 acres.

O.

Oa, *q.s.* pa., pa. of Kildalton (q.v.), Island of Islay, S.W. Args., Sc., 13 s. by E. of Bowmore. Port Ellen (q.v.) is in the pa. Beginning in its vicinity, a peninsula called the Oa or Ho extends about 6 s.w., terminating in the Mull of Oa or Ho, a lofty overhanging headland 750 ft. in height. The church dates from 1828. On a promontory near the Mull is a ruin called Dunaidh. In the north-west part of the Oa are some interesting caves, one of which—Slochd Mhad Doraidh—can be reached only by boat.

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Nuthurst (1)	Horsham (4)	38	853
Nuthurst (2), tp.	Hampton (2)	103	101
Nuthurst (2), ec. pa.	Hampton (2)	103	565
Nutley (1)	Basingstoke (5)	48	137
Nutley (2)	Forest Row (5)	34	990

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
N'land-w.-Batcombe	Axbridge (5)	136	51
Nymet Rowland	Lapford (1)	190	92
Nymphsfield	Stonehouse (4)	105	235
Nynehead	Wellington (1½)	166	321
Oa	Fairlie (46)	413	210

Oadby, pa. and large vil., Mid Leics., 3½ S.E. of Leicester; ac. 2,164; soil clay, resting on clay and sand. The Dec. church of St. Peter was renovated and enlarged 1887. The Baptists and Free Methodists have chapels. The majority of the inhabitants are engaged in framework knitting and the manufacture of boots and shoes. There is a Working Men's Club, and a United Club and Institute. The charities include the Wilkinson bequest of £1,330. The racecourse, formed 1883, comprises 196 ac., overlooking the valley of the Soar, and is distinguished by having a straight mile.

Oakamoor, eccl. pa. and vil. in the valley of the Churnet, pas. of Alton, Cheadle, and Kingsley (q.v.), N.E. Staffs., 3 E. by N. of Cheadle. The church of the Holy Trinity was built 1833. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The O. Mills chapel was built 1878, in Gothic style. There are extensive brass and copper works here.

Oakbank, vil., pa. of Kirknewton and East Calder (q.v.), N.W. Edins., Sc. Here is an Established mission church. The vil. contains oil works.

Oake, pa. and scattered vil., S.W. Somerset 4½ N.N.E. of Wellington; ac. 1,691; soil loam. The church of St. Bartholomew is an E. Eng. and Perp. building of sandstone, containing some remains of stained glass believed to be from Taunton Priory, and some good Flemish carving. In the churchyard are the remains of a cross and a stone on which doles were once distributed. There is a small charity.

Oaken, ha., pa. of Codsall and Oaken (q.v.), W. Staffs., 4½ N.W. of Wolverhampton. *O. House* is a seat.

Oakengates, eccl. pa. and mkt. to. (s.), pas. of Shifnal and Wombridge (q.v.), E. Salop, 3 E. of Wellington. The church of the Holy Trinity (1855) is in Gothic style. There are Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Brethren chapels. The Market Hall was rebuilt 1869. Ironstone and coal are mined.

Oakenshaw (1). [WOODLANDS-CUM-OAKENSHAW.]

Oakenshaw (2), vil., pa. of Brancepeth (q.v.), Mid Dur., about 6 S.W. of Durham. There is a mission church, and the Primitive Methodists and Methodist New Connexion have chapels. O. has also a reading-room and small library.

Oaker End, ha., pa. of Darley (q.v.), N. Derbys., about 4 N.W. of Matlock.

Oaker Side, ha., pa. of Darley (q.v.), N. Derbys., about 4 N.W. of Matlock.

Oakerthorpe, ha., pa. of South Wingfield (q.v.), S. Derbys., 1½ W. of Alfreton.

Oakfield (1), eccl. pa., pa. of St. Helens (q.v.), I. of W., forming a fashionable suburb of Ryde. The church of St. John is in E. Eng. style. *Appley Towers* is a seat in Elizabethan style.

Oakfield (2), vil., pa. of Beath (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc., 5 N.N.E. of Dunfermline.

Oakford (1), pa. and vil. near the Exe, N.E. Dev., 4 S. of Dulverton; ac. 5,464; soil clayey, resting on rock. The church of St. Peter was rebuilt 1839, in E. Eng. style. The Bible Christians have a chapel. A reading-room was opened 1885. *Hamslade*, a seat, stands on an eminence overlooking the Exe valley.

Oakford (2), ha., pa. of Marshfield (q.v.), S. Glouc., 8 N. of Bath.

Oakham, pa. and mkt. to. (S. & M.), head of U. and Co. Co. dis., situated in a rich vale, W. Rutld., 11 E.S.E. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 2,047. The church of All Saints, on rising ground near the Castle, is chiefly Perp. There is a monument to Ann (d. 1642), daughter of Andrew Burton; various members of the Freer family are also commemorated, and there is a tablet to Lieutenant Bullivant, who served under General Sir John Moore at Corunna and elsewhere (d. 1825); in 1858–59 the church was thoroughly repaired. The church library contains 200 volumes in Greek and Latin, left by Lady Anne Harrington. The Catholic church (1883) is dedicated to SS. Joseph and

MARKET PLACE AND BUTTER CROSS, OAKHAM.
(*Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.*)

Edith. There are also Congregational, Calvinistic, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The O. Institute was established 1877; the Agricultural Hall is now used for entertainments, etc. The town has an extensive trade in coal, corn, and malt, and the knitting of fancy hosiery is carried on. There are also two shoe manufactories and a large patent steam brewery. The ancient market-shambles ceased to exist from 1880, when a tree was planted at each corner of the site, and a drinking-fountain erected in the centre. Three fairs are held in March, May, and September, and a pleasure fair in May. There are also monthly cattle fairs. Archdeacon Johnson's Rutland charity, which embraces the schools of O. and Uppingham, and a provision for poor pensioners known as the Bedehouse people, was founded 1584, and endowed with lands and impropriations now yielding about £4,000 per annum. The O. School was reconstructed 1875, so as to make it a first-class modern school, with exhibitions at the universities and other places of higher education. The school-house is a modern stone building; over the principal entrance, carved in relief, are the arms of the founder. The Bedehouse people, chiefly decayed

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Oadby	Wigston (1)	95	1865
Oakamoor	Oakamoor	150	755
Oakbank	Midcalder (1)	390	979
Oake	Wellington (4½)	165	468

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Oakengates	Oakengates	153	1694
Oakfield (1)	Ryde	79	2996
Oakford (1)	Morebath (3)	176	513
Oakham	Oakham	94	3566

housekeepers and other poor respectable people who have not received parish relief, now live at their own homes, the hospital having ceased to exist. Among the other charities are Forster's, for apprenticing orphan boys, and St. Anne's, which has an income of about £390, divided among about 20 beneficiaries. Of the ancient Norm. castle, the hall is the only portion in tolerable preservation, and is still used for holding assizes and sessions, and the public business of the to. and co.; it is stated to have been erected between 1165 and 1191 by Walkelin de Ferrars. A singular custom still prevails by which every peer of this realm, on first passing through the to., is compelled to give a shoe from the foot of one of his horses, or upon his refusal the bailiff of the lordship may take by force a shoe (or a sum of money for the purchase of one), to be placed on the walls of the hall. Among many of different sizes, in proportion to the sum paid for the purchase, is one given by Queen Elizabeth, curiously worked and gilt. There is also a splendid one from the late Duke of York; another from George IV. when Prince Regent, of bronze and ormolu; one given by Her Majesty when Princess Victoria (1835); and another by the Princess of Wales in 1881. *O. Lodge* is a mansion surrounded by extensive grounds, which contain some fine cedars of Lebanon. *Catmose* is another seat.

Oakham Deanshold with Barleythorpe, tp., pa. of Oakham (q.v.), W. Rutld.; ac. 1,235.

Oakham Lordshold, tp., pa. of Oakham (q.v.), W. Rutld.; ac. 2,010.

Oakhampton. [OKEHAMPTON.]

Oakhanger, vil., pa. of Selborne (q.v.), N. Hants, 1 S.E. of Alton.

Oakhill (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Shepton Mallet, Ashwick, and Stoke Lane (q.v.), E. Somerset, 3 N.E. of Shepton Mallet. The church of All Saints was built 1861, in E. Eng. style, and contains some stained glass and a handsome reredos. There are Congregational and Wesleyan Methodist chapels. O. has some small charities and a small endowment for the schools. Brewing is extensively carried on.

Oakhill (2), ha., pa. of Froxfield (q.v.), E. Wilts., 2 N. of Hungerford.

Oakington, pa., tp., and vil., W. Cambs., 5 N.W. of Cambridge; ac. of pa. 2,025, of tp. 1,692; soil stiff loam, overlying clay. The E. Eng. and Dec. church of St. Andrew (restored 1885) retains an ancient stone font consisting of a rudely-arcaded basin supported on five shafts, and there are three massive stone coffin-lids, supposed to date from about 1350, one bearing a floriated cross; both aisles originally had chantries at the east end, and the north aisle still retains two niches. The manor of Hockington, given in 946 to Crowland Abbey, remained in the possession of that house till the Dissolution in 1539. In a garden near the church are the graves of three Puritan ministers—Joseph Oddy (1687), Francis Holcroft (1692), and Henry Osland (1711). There are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Oaklands, ha., pa. of Charlton Kings (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 2 S.E. of Cheltenham.

Oakleigh Park, residential dis., pa. of Friern Barnet (q.v.), N. Middx., 9 N.W. of St. Paul's. The church of All Saints' eccl. pa., Friern Barnet, was built 1882, in E. Eng. and Dec. styles. There is a Congregational lecture hall.

Oakley (1), pa. and vil., N. Beds., 4 N.W. of Bedford; ac. 1,740; soil clay, overlying clay and, in places, rock. The Midland Railway passes through the pa. on a viaduct of eleven arches; the Ouse bounds O. on the west, north, and south, and an ancient stone bridge connects it with Bromham and Stevington. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng.; under a canopy in the south wall is a mutilated recumbent figure; the chancel retains a piscina, and in the churchyard are some remains of a cross. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The charities are small. The manufacture of pillow-lace and rush-plaiting are carried on. Portions of the pa. lie low, and are subject to flooding. *O. House* is a seat.

Oakley (2), pa. and vil., W. Bucks., near border of Oxon, 7 N.W. of Thame; ac. 2,250; soil deep tenacious dark clay, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary is Trans. Dec. and Perp.; in the north aisle are two tombs of the 13th cent., and the north wall of the chancel (rebuilt 1885) retains a Dec. piscina; the south transept has a squint and an ancient stone locker; on the wall in the north aisle are portions of an oil-painting or panel, formerly whitewashed over.

Oakley (3), pa. and vil. in the valley of the Waveney, N. Suff., 3½ N.E. of Eye; ac. 1,289; soil mixed, subsoil chiefly gravel. The church of St Nicholas is Perp.; the south porch has a parvise.

Oakley (4), ha., pa. of Canford Magna (q.v.) S.E. Dors., 1 S.E. of Wimborne Minster.

Oakley (5), ha., pa. of Chilthorne Domer (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 2½ N.W. of Yeovil.

Oakley (6), ha., pa. of and ½ W. from Chinnor (q.v.), S. Oxon.

Oakley Church. [CHURCH OAKLEY.]

Oakley, East, ti., pa. of and 2½ S. from Wootton St. Lawrence (q.v.), N. Hants. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

Oakley, Great (1), pa. and vil. on Ramsey Creek N.E. Essex, 6 S.W. of Harwich; ac. 3,049 and 31 water; soil loam, clay, and gravel, overlying loam The church of All Saints (restored 1880) retains some Norm. work and a Norm. font. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. *Great O. Hall* is a seat.

Oakley, Great (2), pa. and vil., N. Northants 6 N. of Kettering; ac. 2,147; soil stiff, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael contains memorials of various members of the Brooke or Broke family of *O. Hall*, including a brass dated 1557. In the vil. is a well called Monk's Well. *O. Hall*, a seat has been enlarged.

Oakley Green, vil., pa. of and 3 S. from Bray (q.v.), E. Berks.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Oakham D. with B.	Oakham	91	1146
Oakham Lordshold	Oakham	94	2396
Oakhill (1)	Shepton Mallet (3)	121	421
Oakington, pa.	Oakington	63	480
Oakington, tp.	Oakington	63	425

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Oakley (1)	Oakley	53	25
Oakley (2)	Brill (4)	62	44
Oakley (3)	Eye (3½)	94	26
Oakley, Great (1)	Wrabness (3)	65	84
Oakley, Great (2)	Rushton (2)	76	19

Oakley (Ironworks) and Comrie, vil., pas. of Carnock and Culross (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc., 4½ W. by N. of Dunfermline. The streets are remarkably wide, with low houses on either side. There is a Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St. Margaret. The ironworks are now discontinued.

Oakley, Little (1), pa. and vil., N.E. Essex, 4 S.W. of Harwich; ac. 1,218 land and 74 water; soil mixed, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Mary is a Dec. and Perp. building; the chancel contains a piscina and a priest's door pierced through a buttress. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Oakley, Little (2), pa. and vil., N. Northants, 6 N.E. of Kettering; ac. 723; soil clayey, resting on clay. The E. Eng. church of St. Peter (restored and re-roofed 1867) contains a monument to William Montagu (d. 1619).

Oakley, North, ha., pa. of Kingsclere (q.v.), N. Hants, 7 N.W. of Basingstoke.

Oakmere, tp. and vil., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Delamere (q.v.), Mid Chesh.; ac. 2,800. There is a mere here 36 ac. in extent.

Oakmoor. [OAKAMOOR.]

Oakridge, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Bisley (q.v.), S. Glouc., 5 E. of Stroud. The church of St. Bartholomew is in E. Eng. style. There is a Wesleyan chapel. *Lilly Horn House* is a seat.

Oaks (Charnwood Forest), eccl. pa., pas. of Whitwick, Sheepshead, Newton Linford, and Barrow-upon-Soar, N.W. Leics., 6 W. of Loughborough. The church of St. James (rebuilt 1883) is in E. Eng. style. The churchyard has a lich-gate.

Oaksey, pa. and vil., N. Wilts., 6 S.W. of Cirencester; ac. 1,758; soil clay, gravel, and flint. The land is chiefly in pasture. The church of All Saints is a handsome E. Eng. and Perp. building; the south porch has been closed up, and is now used as a baptistery. The Primitive Methodists have a small chapel. There is a small charity of about £3 yearly.

Oaks, The, ha., pa. of Norton (q.v.), N. Derbys., 4 S. of Sheffield.

Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe, eccl. pa. (**Donisthorpe**) and tp., pas. of Seal, Church Gresley, Measham, and Stretton-en-le-Field, S.E. Derbys. and N.W. Leics., 3 S.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch; ac. 1,805. The church of St. John the Evangelist, at D. (restored 1889–91), is in Perp. style. At D. also are two Primitive Methodist chapels. There is a colliery and a brewery. At O. are Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Oakwood, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Abinger, Ockley, and Wotton (q.v.), S. Surrey, 9 S.W. of Dorking. The E. Eng. church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1879–80) was founded in the 12th cent. by Sir Edward de la Hall. There is a Congregational chapel. *Redford* is a seat.

Oakwood Tower, ruined fortress on the border of Selkirk and Kirkhope pas., E. Selks., Sc., 3½ S.W. by W. of Selkirk. The fortress crowns a steep bank rising above Ettrick Water. In the 13th cent. it was the abode of the celebrated magician Sir Michael Scott of Balwearie.

Oakworth, eccl. pa. and to. on the Worth, pas. of Haworth and Keighley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2½ S. of Keighley. Christ Church was erected 1846, in E. Eng. style. There is also a school church and a mission church. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Baptists have chapels. *O. House*, situated on the declivity of a hill, is a large and handsome building in the Italian style, with a large and lofty square tower over the principal entrance, serving as a landmark; the grounds are very extensive, with vineries, winter gardens, and grottoes, through which meander rills of water.

Oare (1), pa. and growing vil. on a creek of the Swale, N.W. Kent, 2 N.W. of Faversham; ac. 645 land and 276 water; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Peter (restored 1867) is E. Eng. and Perp. The sill of the east window in the chancel forms a sedile, and near it is a piscina. The font is Norm. The Wesleyans have a chapel. In the pa. are brick-works and powder-mills.

Oare (2), pa. and vil., N.W. Somerset, 13 W. of Minehead; ac. 4,000; soil sandy, overlying sandstone and hard stone. The church of St. Mary is Perp. There is a small charity.

Oare (3), chap. and ha., pa. of Chieveley (q.v.), Mid Berks., 5 N.E. of Newbury. The church of St. Bartholomew (restored) is Perp.; the churchyard contains some fine yew-trees, and memorials to the Butt, Taylor, Tuckey, and Wallins families.

Oare (4), vil., pa. of Wilcot (q.v.), E. Wilts., 4 S.W. of Marlborough.

Oasby, ha., pa. of Haydor (q.v.), S.W. Lincs., 5½ N.E. of Grantham.

Oathlaw, pa., Mid Forfs., 3 N. of Forfar; ac. 5,274; soil clayey, mostly overlying Old Red Sandstone. The South Esk flows along the north border, and in the north-east traverses the interior. On the Aberlemno border is Finhaven Hill, on which is a vitrified fort. Battle Dykes (q.v.) is another interesting antiquity. The Established church was erected in 1815. Sandstone is quarried. *Finhaven House* and *Newbarns* are seats.

Oatlands, eccl. pa., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Walton-on-Thames (q.v.), N. Surrey. The church of St. Mary (1862) is in E. Eng. style. The Working Men's Club dates from 1884. Oatlands (formerly the seat of the Duke of York, and afterwards of Lord Francis Egerton), standing in an exceedingly beautiful domain, commanding delightful views over the valley of the Thames, with Windsor Castle towering in the distance, has been converted into the Oatlands Park Hotel. In the grounds is a grotto, a magnificent structure of shell work, constructed about 1747 by Henry Pelham-Clinton, ninth Earl of Lincoln, at a cost of about £40,000, and consisting of three chambers of elaborate execution leading by passages into each other; the walls and vaulting are inlaid in various devices

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Oakley (I'nw'rks) & C.	Oakley	428	369
Oakley, Little (1)	Wrabness (2¼)	65	305
Oakley, Little (2)	Geddington (1½)	77	108
Oakmere	Hartford (4)	170	387
Oakridge	Brinscombe (2¼)	99	818
Oaks (C. Forest)	Bardon Hill (2)	111	576
Oaksey	Minety (3)	85	374
Oakthorpe & D., ec. pa.	Moira (2)	120	2955
Oakthorpe & D., tp.	Moira (2)	120	1678
Oakwood	Ockley (3)	32	645
Oakworth, eccl. pa.	Oakworth	215	2681
Oakworth, to.	Oakworth	215	5880
Oare (1)	Faversham (2)	53	511
Oare (2)	Crewkerne (3)	132	80
Oathlaw	Forfar (3) [(1)	478	399
Oatlands	Walton-on-Thames	17	1349

with coloured spars, minerals, and shells. At the entrance, in a niche, is a marbie statue by Torregiano; at the foot of the terrace is Broadwater Lake, and on a grassy mound overhanging it stands a model of the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli. *Foxholes* is a seat.

Oaze Sand, sandbank in the Thames estuary, 5 E. of the Nore light. South of it is the channel known as Oaze Deep.

Oban, *q.s.* pa., modern town, seaport, and contributory burgh of the Ayr District, pa. of Kilmore and Kilbride (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., 32 W.N.W. of Inveraray. The town, the "Charing Cross of the Highlands," is situated at the head of a fine bay, protected by the Island of Kerrera in front, having an entrance at each end. This bay is from 12 to 20 fathoms deep, is well sheltered by beautiful hills, and large enough to anchor with convenience a good number of merchantmen. There are three quays, which have been enlarged and improved, so as to afford ample room to the various vessels frequenting the port. The imports of O. consist chiefly of merchandise from Glasgow, Liverpool, and Ireland, and its principal exports are whisky, wool, and sheep-dip. It is also a great centre for the steamer traffic through the Caledonian Canal, W. Args., and the Western Isles, and is the terminus of the Callander and Oban branch of the Caledonian Railway. On the east side of the town stands the pa. church; St. Columba Church (Established), George Street, is an elegant structure with a spire 120 ft. high, erected in 1875. In Tweeddale Street is a Congregational chapel; there are also Free and United Presbyterian and Episcopal churches. On the Corran Esplanade is the Roman Catholic Procathedral, and the residence of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Argyll and the Isles. To the south of the town a union poorhouse was opened in 1862. The sheriff court-house and police station were completed in 1889, in Classic style. The court-house, the main entrance to which is in Albany Street, contains the offices of the Procurator Fiscal, the Sheriff Clerk Deputy, etc. Farther along Albany Street are the police buildings, consisting of the police station and offices. There is a fine sandy beach about 1 N. of the town. The cemetery is about a mile and a half out, on the road to Dunstaffnage. Several fairs and markets for cattle, horses, sheep and wool, and hiring are held.

OBAN—GENERAL VIEW.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Oban, *q.s.* pa.	Oban	504	3337
Oban, to.	Oban	504	4946
Oban, burgh	Oban	504	4377
Oborne	Sherborne (1½)	118	130

Obe, pl., with school, pa. of Harris (q.v.), N.W. Invs., Sc., 40 S.S.W. of Stornoway.

Obney Hills, hill range (1,323 ft.), pa. of Auchtergaven (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., 2¾ S. of Dunkeld.

Oborne, pa., N. Dors., on the Somerset border, 1½ W. of Milborne Port; ac. 607; soil and subsoil oolite. The pa. is referred to as "Wobourn" by Pope Eugenius (1145), and is given as "Woborne" in the Bull of Alexander III. (1303). The church of St. Cuthbert was rebuilt on a new site 1862, in E. Eng. style; the chancel of the old church is used as a mortuary chapel.

O'Brennan, pa., Trughanacmy bar., N. co. Kerry, Ir., 4 N.E. of Tralee; ac. 6,547.

O'Briensbridge, pa. and vil., Tulla Lower bar., E. co. Clare, Ir., 2 N. of Castle Connell; ac. 11,368. The bridge spanning the river, from which the place takes its name, had formerly fourteen arches, no two of which were turned alike; but the commissioners have rebuilt the greater part of it, and the arches are now reduced to twelve; below it is a canal, cut to avoid the rapids in the river. The Protestant church, a building of stone, was erected in 1822. Near the vil. is Montpelier, where is a mineral spring, formerly held in some estimation.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
O'Brennan	Tralee (4)	207	671
O'Briensbridge, pa.	Birdhill (2¾)	110	1590
O'Briensbridge, vil.	Birdhill (2¼)	110	139

Fairs are held on March 17, May 8, July 25, September 7, November 7, and December 8, for horses and cattle.

Oby, or **Owby**, pl. (formerly a pa.), pa. of Ashby-with-Oby (q.v.), E. Norf., 4 N.N.E. of Acle. The church has nearly disappeared; in 1882 the foundations of an old church and some remains of an encaustic-tiled floor were found in the churchyard.

O'Callaghans Mills, vil., pa. of Killinan (q.v.), E. co. Clare, Ir., 4 S.E. of Tulla.

Occlestone, tp. and vil. on the Wheelock, pa. of and 2¼ S.S.W. from Middlewich (q.v.), Mid Chesh. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Occold, pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 2½ S. of Eye; ac. 1,568; soil good heavy land, overlying clay. The Norm. church of St. Michael was repaired 1854. There is a Baptist chapel.

Ochil Hills, hill-range, chiefly in S.E. Perths., but partly in N. Clacks., N.W. Kinrs., and W. Fifes., Sc. The range extends 25 N.E. and S.W. from the Tay in the vicinity of Perth to a point near Bridge of Allan, where the counties of Perths., Stirls., and Clacks. meet. Its mean breadth is 12 miles. The soil is chiefly loam, gravel, sand, and rock, overlying greenstone and basalt, with silver, copper, lead, and iron ores. The rounded and verdant hills, which afford abundant pasturage for sheep and cattle, are intersected by rich and well-cultivated valleys. The declivities on the south side are very abrupt, contrasting with the more gradual slope towards the north. The hills increase in altitude towards the south-west, reaching a height of 2,363 ft. in Ben Cleuch (q.v.). The views are extensive and beautiful.

Ochiltree (1), pa. and small but pleasant vil., Mid Ayrs., Sc., 16 S. of Kilmarnock; ac. 18,328. The country around is delightfully picturesque, and the pa. is well watered. The Scottish Reformer, John Knox, married his second wife at this vil.; she was the daughter of Lord Ochiltree, who at that period resided at O. House. O. formerly gave the title of Baron to a branch of the family of Stewart. There are Established and Free churches. Here is a subscription library.

Ochiltree (2), ha., pa. of and 3 S.E. from Linlithgow (q.v.), N. Linliths., Sc. There was formerly a castle on the north side of the ha. A Roman camp may be traced on a hill in its south vicinity.

Ochiltree (3), loch, pa. of Penninghame, N.E. Wigs., Sc., 8½ N.N.W. of Newton Stewart. The loch is nearly a mile long and more than ¼ mile wide.

Ock, river, Berks., rises near Kingston Lisle, in the White Horse, and runs 18 N.E. to the Thames at Abingdon.

Ockany. [WALKINGHAM HILL WITH OCKANY.]

Ockbrook, pa. and vil., S.E. Derbys., 5½ E. of Derby; ac. 1,619; soil sand and gravel, subsoil various. The tower of the church of All Saints is an interesting example of Trans. work; the spire is of later date, probably of the time of Edward III. A finely-carved oak screen of the 16th cent. separates the nave and chancel, and the choir-stalls are of the same period; the stained east window, brought from the Wigston Hospital, Leics., represents the four Evangelists. The church plate includes a small silver chalice *temp.* Edward VI. The fabric was enlarged and repaired 1835. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. An establishment for Moravians was founded here in 1750, and comprises boarding schools with a chapel. A monument has been erected in the hall to Lieutenant Charles Hearsey, a former pupil, who fell in the Cheardeh Valley, near Cabul, in 1879.

Ockendon, North, pa. and vil., S. Essex, 18½ W. of London; ac. 1,703; soil various, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (restored 1858) is of mixed periods; there is some old stained glass, and brasses to William Poyntz and Elizabeth his wife (d. 1502), John Poyntz (d. 1547), and some of a later date. There are some small charities. In 1858 an early Roman or British burial-ground was discovered here.

Ockendon Rokeby. [OCKENDON, SOUTH.]

Ockendon, South, or **Ockendon Rokeby**, pa. and vil., S. Essex, 20 W. of London; ac. 2,925; soil various, subsoil gravelly. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1866) is a Gothic building of flint and stone; it contains a fine Perp. font and an ornamental hourglass-stand; the north doorway is Norm. There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels. The pa. contains several ancient mounds.

Ocker Hill, eccl. pa., pa. of Tipton (q.v.), S. Staffs., about 1 N. of Dudley. The church of St. Mark was built 1859, in E. Eng. style.

Ockham, pa. and vil. near the Wey, W. Surrey, 7 N.E. of Guildford; ac. 2,756; soil sandy, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (of various periods from Norm. to 15th cent.) was restored and enlarged 1875; in a mausoleum in the churchyard is a sitting statue in white marble of Peter King, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Lord Chancellor (d. 1743). Charcoal-burning is carried on here. *O. Park* is a seat of the Earls of Lovelace, who derive the title of Viscount from this place.

Ockley (1), pa. and vil., S. Surrey, 7 S. of Dorking; ac. 2,992; soil stiff clay, overlying Weald clay. The E. Dec. church of St. Margaret was restored in 1873. The church of St. John, a chapel-of-ease, was opened in 1872. There is a charity of £45. The pa. school has an endowment.

Ockley (2), ha., pa. of Bolsover (q.v.), N.E. Derbys., 5 E. of Chesterfield.

Ocle Pychard, pa., Mid Herefords., 8 N.E. of Hereford; ac. 1,905; soil clayey, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. James is in part E. Eng., the oldest portions dating from the 13th cent., and was restored 1869. There are some small charities. Cider is made here. *O. Court* is a well-built modern mansion.

Odagh, pa. on the Nore, Crannagh and Fassidir in bars., N. co. Kilk., Ir., 4½ N.W. of Kilkenny; ac. 4,542. There are Protestant and Catholic churches.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
O'Callaghans Mills	Six Mile Bridge (8)	142	139
Occold	Eye (2)	94	514
Ochiltree (1), pa.	Ochiltree	380	1910
Ochiltree (1), vil.	Ochiltree	380	499
Ockbrook	Borrowash (1¼)	125	2166
Ockendon, North	Ockendon	18	351
Ockendon, South	Ockendon	18	1071
Ocker Hill	Ocker Hill	122	3927
Ockham	Horsley and O.	22	600
Ockley (1)	Ockley (1)	32	615
Ocle Pychard	Dinmore (5)	151	289
Odagh	Kilkenny (4½)	81	557

Odcombe, pa. and vil., S. Somerset, 3 W. of Yeovil; ac. 1,100; soil light sand, overlying clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1875) is a Dec. and Perp. building of stone, containing an ancient font and a modern marble and mosaic reredos. The Primitive Methodists and Baptists have chapels. There is a small charity. Thomas Coryat, author of "Crudities," was born here 1577.

Oddendale, ha., pa. of Crosby Ravensworth (q.v.), Mid Westmd., 3 S.E. of Shap. On the moor are two ancient concentric circles of small stones; within the inner circle remains of burnt earth and charcoal have been found.

Oddingley, pa. and vil. on the Worcester and Birmingham Canal, Mid Worcs., 6 N.E. of Worcester; ac. 870; soil loamy, overlying marl and clay. The church of St. James (almost wholly rebuilt 1851), in the Perp. style, contains much old stained glass. The farm of Netherwood was the scene of a tragedy in 1806, when a carpenter named Hemming assassinated the then rector, and was himself murdered by the instigators of his crime, fearful of being implicated through him.

Oddington (1), pa. and vil., W. Gloucs., 2 E. of Stow-on-the-Wold; ac. 1,813; soil and subsoil stone-brash. The old pa. church of St. Nicholas, now used only for funerals, is chiefly E. Eng., with a Norm. doorway; in the south aisle are some remains of mural paintings and a piscina. The church of the Ascension was built 1852, in E. Eng. style. There are some small charities. *O. House*, a seat, is an ancient stone building.

Oddington (2), pa. and vil., Mid Oxon, 8 N.E. of Oxford; ac. 1,317; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1886) is chiefly Dec.; in the chancel is a piscina, and a brass to Ralph Hamsterley (d. 1518); there are memorials to Thomas Browne, D.D. (d. 1673), sometime chaplain to Charles I., Henry Brooker (d. 1679), and others. In the churchyard are the remains of a cross. There are two mineral springs. A Roman road formerly crossed Otmoor Common.

Odd Rode, tp., pa. of Astbury (q.v.), E. Chesh., 3½ S.S.W. of Congleton; ac. 3,692; soil variable,

OLD MORETON HALL, ODD RODE.
(Photo. R. Keene, Limited, Derby.)

but chiefly loam. The church of All Saints was built 1864, in E. Eng. style. The school has an endowment of £30. Old Moreton Hall dates from *c.* 1540, and is a picturesque building of timber, wicker-work, and plaster; the house surrounds a courtyard, and is surrounded by a moat, which is crossed by a stone bridge; in the dining-room are the arms of Queen Elizabeth, and on the windows those of Brereton and Moreton; the long gallery, 70 ft. in length, contains some good carved oak and stained glass; the oldest part of the house is the east side, where is situated the chapel. There are collieries in the neighbourhood. *Rode Hall* is a seat.

Odell (corrupted from "Woodhill"), pa. and vil. on the north bank of the Ouse, N. Beds., 9 N.W. of Bedford; ac. 2,711; soil cold and gravelly. The Perp. church of All Saints has a rood-screen in good preservation, a rood-loft, and a Jacobean pulpit with an hourglass-stand; at the restoration in 1867-68 some very fine old glass was cleaned and replaced; the chancel retains a piscina and graduated sedilia, and there is a piscina in each of the aisles; the font is octagonal and has traceried panels; in the north aisle are several floriated coffin-lids of the 14th cent. There are several monuments to the Alston family. Some pillow-lace is made, and rush-plaiting is carried on. *O. Castle* is a seat.

Odiham, pa. and mkt. to. (T.), N.E. Hants, 7 E. of Basingstoke; ac. 7,306 land and 39 water; soil various, subsoil clay and chalk. The town is pleasantly situate on the side of a chalky hill, and from the neighbouring chalk-pits the adjacent country is supplied with lime for manure, and a considerable trade is carried on here in timber and coal. The church of All Saints is E. Eng.; in the nave are some brasses bearing dates 1400 and 1498; the 14th-cent. pulpit is beautifully carved. The vicarage house is a fine specimen of Elizabethan domestic architecture. Here are Congregational, Baptist, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The grammar school is endowed. There is a Literary Institute having upwards of 100 members, with a library of nearly 1,000 volumes. The old stocks are still standing in The Bury. Near the church are almshouses, founded by Sir Edward More in 1623; other charities, producing £320 yearly, are distributed in bread and clothing. William Lilly, the grammarian and first master of St. Paul's School, London, was born here about 1468.

Odin Mine, N.W. Derbys., about 2 N.W. of Castleton. It is said to have been worked for lead by the Saxons, who named it after one of their deities.

Odin Ness. [MILL BAY (2).]

Odin's Cave, or **Lord Lovat's Cave,** sea-cave near east side of entrance of Loch Buy, pa. of Torosay, south coast of Mull, N.W. Args., Sc. The cave is about 300 ft. in length; another cave diverging from it is about 150 ft. long.

O'Donoghue's Prison, rock in lower lake of Killarney, E. co. Kerry, Ir., 1¾ S.W. of Killarney. The rock rises precipitously from the lake to a height of 30 ft. According to the legend, The O'Donoghue (a chieftain of gigantic size, who still haunts the shores of the lake on May mornings) imprisoned his enemies here.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Odcombe	Montacute (2)	137	530
Oddingley	Droitwich (2½)	126	152
Oddington (1)	Adlestrop (1)	87	470
Oddington (2)	Islip (1¼)	22	161
Odd Rode	Mow Cop (1)	154	3121
Odell	Sharnbrook (2½)	57	388
Odiham	Hook (2½)	42	2667

O'Dorney, pa., Clanmaurice bar., N. co. Kerry, Ir., 7 N.E. of Tralee; ac. 7,227. It contains Abbeydorney (q.v.) and part of the Stacks Mountains.

Odsey, ha., pa. of and 4 s. from Guilden Morden (q.v.), W. Cambs.

Odstock, pa., S. Wilts., 2 s. of Salisbury; ac. 1,291; soil chalk and gravel, overlying chalk. The E. Eng. church of St. Mary contains an old stone tomb with a female figure and Latin inscription, and a fine carved oak pulpit bearing date 1580. In the churchyard is the tombstone of Joseph Scamp, who was executed here, having pleaded guilty of an offence in the stead of his brother in 1801.

Odstone (1), tp., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Shackerstone (q.v.), W. Leics.; ac. 1,134.

Odstone (2), ti., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Ashbury (q.v.), N. Berks.

Offaly, East, bar., W. co. Kildare, Ir.; ac. 47,028. It is bounded on the north by Carbury bar., on the east by Connell and Kilcullen bars., on the south and south-west by West Offaly, and on the north-west by K. Co. It contains the to. of Kildare.

Offaly, West, bar., W. co. Kildare, Ir.; ac. 40,608. It is bounded on the north by K. Co., on the east by East Offaly bar., on the south by Narragh and Reban East and West bars., and on the west by Q. Co. It contains the to. of Monasterevin.

Offa's Dyke, ancient rampart and fosse, which formed the boundary between Mercia and Wales, began near Prestatyn, N. Flints., and ran near Mold and past Minera, Ruabon, and Chirk, crossing the Vyrnwy at Llanymynech and the Severn near Buttington. The Dyke proceeded past Montgomery through Radnors., Herefords., and Gloucs. to *Sedbury Park*, on the estuary of the Severn, where it came to an end. The rampart was originally 50 or 60 ft. wide; the remains in some places rise to a considerable height, but elsewhere its site is occupied by cultivated fields. The Dyke was formerly supposed to be the work of Offa (d. 796), King of the Mercians, but it is now generally thought to be older, and some antiquaries assign it a Roman origin.

Offchurch, pa. and vil. on the Leam, Mid Warws., 3 E. of Leamington; ac. 2,273; soil mixed, overlying marl and clay. The Norm. church of St. Gregory, anciently appropriated to the monastery of Coventry, has memorials of the Knightleys, formerly lords of the manor. *O. Bury* is an ancient stone mansion on the banks of the Leam, in a park covering nearly 300 ac., and containing some fine elms and walnuts. In front of the house is one of the largest chestnut-trees in the country.

Offcote and Underwood, tp., pa. of Ashbourne (q.v.), W. Derbys., 6 S.W. of Wirksworth; ac. 1,545. *Ashborne Green Hall*, *O. Hurst*, and *Sandybrook Hall* are seats.

Offenham, pa. and vil. on the Avon, S. Worcs., 16 S.E. of Worcester; ac. 1,215; soil light sandy, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Mary and St. Milbury was entirely rebuilt, except the tower, 1861, in Dec. style. A Baptist chapel was erected 1871. A Working Men's Club was opened 1887. The Manor farmhouse is believed to stand on the site of an ancient mansion used as a retreat by the abbots of Evesham; extensive foundations and fragments of an old building were found in 1860, and the surrounding moat may still be traced. In 1887 twenty skeletons were dug up in a field adjoining the water-mill. A maypole stands at the end of the village.

Offerlane, pa., W. Q. Co., Ir., occupying the whole bar. of Upperwoods; ac. 48,924. It adjoins K. Co. on the west, and is bounded on the north by Tinnahinch bar., on the east by Maryborough West bar., and on the south by the bars. of Clandonagh and Clarmallagh. There are four Catholic churches, six public schools, and three constabulary barracks. The pa. includes portions of the Slieve Bloom Mountains, from which extensive views of mountain and lake scenery can be had. The Nore and some of its tributaries flow through the south portion of the pa. There are several good residences surrounded with plantations, but the inhabitants are principally small farmers.

Offerton (1), tp. and vil., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Stockport (q.v.), N.E. Chesh.; ac. 730. There is a mission room and a Wesleyan chapel.

Offerton (2), tp. on an eminence, pa. of Houghton-le-Spring (q.v.), N.E. Dur., 4 W. of Sunderland; ac. 931.

Offerton (3), tp., pa. of Hope (q.v.), N. Derbys.; ac. 658.

Offham (1), pa. and vil., Mid Kent, 7 N.W. of Maidstone; ac. 711; soil rich loam, overlying stone and gravel. The church of St. Michael (restored 1873) is E. Eng. At the restoration some Norm. windows were discovered. There are two squints and a low side window. Over 200 ac. are occupied as hop-grounds. On the green stands a carefully-preserved quintain.

Offham (2), vil., pa. of Hamsey (q.v.), E. Sussex, 2 N.W. of Lewes.

Offley, pa. and vil. among the chalk hills, N.W. Herts., on the Beds. border, 6 N.E. of Luton; ac. 5,514; soil chalk and stiff clay, resting on clay. The Perp. church of St. Mary Magdalene (restored) contains a Perp. font, elaborately carved. In the chancel (rebuilt 1777) is a large monument by Nollekens to Sir Thomas Salusbury, and another to Sir Henry Penrice (d. 1752), both judges of the High Court of Admiralty. The south chancel has a monument to Sir John Spencer, Bart. (d. 1699). There are also some ancient brasses. O. is believed to be the burial-place of King Offa (d. 796). The Wesleyans have a chapel. *O. Hall* and *Wellbury House* are seats, the latter standing in a park and wood of 324 ac.

Offley Green, ha., pa. of Rushden (q.v.), N. Herts., 4 N. of Buntingford.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
O'Dorney	Abbeydorney	191	1358
Odstock	Salisbury (2)	84	177
Odstone (1)	Swannington (4½)	114	170
Offaly, East	.....	.....	11635
Offaly, West	.....	.....	6195
Offchurch	Leamington (3)	97	308
Offcote & Underwood	Ashbourne (1)	152	608

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Offenham	Evesham (2)	106	563
Offerlane	Mountrath	60	4239
Offerton (1)	Hazel Grove (1½)	179	372
Offerton (2)	Hylton (1½)	262	287
Offerton (3)	Miller's Dale (7)	159	27
Offham (1)	Malling (1)	36	397
Offley	Hitchin (4)	32	1268

Offley, High, pa. and scattered vil., W. Staffs., 6 N.E. of Newport; ac. 2,739; soil loam, overlying clay and red sandstone. The church of St. Mary (restored 1887) is a Gothic building; there are several memorials of the Skrymsher and other families, and one to Henry Ryder, Bishop of Lichfield (1824–36). There are several charities. There are condensed milk, coffee, chocolate, cheese, and cocoa works. *O. Grove* is a seat.

Offley, Little, ha., pa. of Offley (q.v.), N.W. Herts., 2½ S.W. of Hitchen.

Offord Cluny, pa. and vil. on the Ouse, S. Hunts., 5 S. of Huntingdon; ac. 997; soil clay and gravel, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1860) is E. Eng.

Offord D'Arcy, pa. and vil. on the Ouse, S. Hunts., 5½ S. of Huntingdon; ac. 1,827; soil gravel and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter, dating from about the 12th cent., contains a 16th-cent. mutilated brass, with kneeling effigy, to an ecclesiastic, with three others to Laurence Pabenham (d. 1400) and his two wives. The Baptists have a chapel. *The Manor House* is a seat.

Offton, pa. and vil., N. Suff., 7½ N.W. of Ipswich; ac. 1,526; soil principally heavy, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Mary (partially restored 1861) is E. Eng. O. Castle, of which a mound of earth surrounded by a moat is now the only trace, took its name from Offa, King of the Mercians, who is supposed to have resided here.

Offwell, pa. and vil., E. Dev., 12 S.E. of Cullompton; ac. 2,206; soil and subsoil sandy and stony The church of St. Mary is Perp. In this pa. is Honiton Hill, which is surmounted by a tower 80 ft. high, built on an Indian model by the late Dr. Copleston, Bishop of Llandaff, and commanding extensive views of the sea and the surrounding country. *O.* is a seat.

Ogbourne St. Andrew, pa. and vil., E. Wilts., 2 N. from Marlborough, on the road to Swindon; ac. 5,348; soil loam, overlying chalk. The vil. is situated in a valley, surrounded by extensive downs. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng.

Ogbourne St. George, pa. and vil., E. Wilts., 4 N. of Marlborough, on the road to Swindon; ac. 3,585; soil loam, overlying flint and chalk. The church of St. George is a stone building of the 13th cent., and contains two monumental brasses, one of the 16th cent. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have chapels. A Benedictine priory was founded here in 1149. In the neighbourhood of the vil. are several barrows. The surrounding downs, belonging to King's College, Cambridge, have been, to a great extent, brought under cultivation.

Ogbury Camp, S. Wilts., 2¼ S.W. of Amesbury, is a circular entrenchment of 62 ac., in perfect preservation, with a rampart upwards of 30 ft. high.

Ogden, ha., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 4 S.E. of Clitheroe.

Ogilface, ancient fortress, pa. of Torphichen (q.v.), S.W. Linliths., Sc., 3½ W. of Bathgate. Originally a stronghold of the De Boscos, to whom it gave the title of Baron, O. was afterwards held by the Earls of Linlithgow. Vestiges of the foundations alone remain.

Ogilvie Castle, ruined fortress, pa. of and ¾ S.E. from Blackford (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc. The castle, situated in a commanding position on the Ochil Hills, appears from the thickness of the walls to have been remarkably strong.

Ogle, tp., pa. of and 2 S. from Whalton (q.v.), E. Northumb.; ac. 2,180.

Oglethorpe, ha., pa. of Bramham (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 W. of Tadcaster. O. Hall, now occupied as a farmhouse, was formerly the seat of the Oglethorpe family. [BRAHAM-CUM-OGLETHORPE.]

Ogley Hay, pa. and vil., S. Staffs., 5 N.E. of Walsall; ac. 1,060; soil light and sandy, resting on gravel. The church of St. James (1851) is in E. Dec. style; there is also a mission church. At Knave's Castle are traces of a Roman encampment. There are coal-mines in the vicinity. Brownhills (q.v.) is partly in this pa.

Ogmore Vale, valley of the river Ogwr (q.v.), S. Glamorgs. O. V. contains the large mining vils. of Nantymoels and Tynewydd. At the confluence of the rivers Ogwr and Ewenny stands O. Castle, consisting of a small square Norm. keep and part of the wall which surrounded the outer ward.

Ogonnelloe, pa. on Lough Derg, Lower Tulla bar., E. co. Clare, Ir., 5 N.W. of Killaloe; ac. 6,572. There are two Catholic churches, one at Ballybran and one at Aughnacarriga; the latter is picturesquely placed near the summit of the Gap of Ogonnelloe, from which is afforded one of the finest views of scenery in the whole of Ireland. The Protestant church is on the road to Scarriff. *Tinerana House,* in Elizabethan style, stands in large and well-wooded grounds, and commands fine views of Lough Derg and the Tipperary Hills on the opposite side of the lough.

O'Grady, lough, pas. of Tomgraney and Kilnoe, E. co. Clare, Ir., 2 W. by S. of Scarriff. The lough is nearly a mile long and about ¾ mile broad, and lies 122 ft. above the sea. The river Scarriff flows through it.

Ogstoun, ancient pa., now included in the pa. of Drainie (q.v.), N.E. Elgs., Sc.

Ogulla, pa., Roscommon bar., Mid co. Roscom., Ir., 8 N. of Roscommon; ac. 6,213. It contains Tulsk (q.v.).

Ogwell, East, pa. and small vil., S.E. Dev., 2 S.W. of Newton Abbot; ac. 1,360; soil chiefly light red loam, resting on limestone and dunstone. The church of St. Bartholomew, of various dates, has an unconsecrated south aisle or transept, built by the family of Reynell over their vault, and known as the "Golgotha." There are some ancient gravestones in the floor, and several monuments to the Reynells. The font is early; there are some remains of a screen, and on the piers are the arms of the Holbeames. The charities include

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Offley, High	Gnosall (3½)	140	787
Offord Cluny	Offord and Buckden	56	263
Offord D'Arcy	Offord and Buckden	56	373
Offton	Needham (4)	77	324
Offwell	Honiton (2½)	155	264
Ogbourne St. Andr'w	Marlborough (2)	76	386

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Ogbourne St. George	Ogbourne (1)	80	461
Ogle	Morpeth (6½)	288	87
Ogley Hay	Hammerwich (1)	121	2478
Ogonnelloe	Killaloe (5)	138	1061
Ogulla	Roscommon (8)	98	708
Ogwell, East	Newton Abbot (2)	209	271

the rent of 4 ac. of land left by Sir Richard Reynell in 1735, and devoted to school purposes. There is a quarry of madrepore marble. Bradley Vale, one side of which is in this pa., is a beautiful spot, often visited by lovers of fine scenery.

Ogwell, West, pa. and small vil., S.E. Dev., 3 w. of Newton Abbot; ac. 684; soil heavy clay and light red loam, overlying clay and limestone. The church (dedication unknown) is a very small Perp. structure; there are three sedilia, and an oak pulpit emblazoned with arms. *O. House* was originally erected by Sir Thomas Reynell (1589), but of this building only the offices remain. The present residence dates from 1790, and is a handsome building of stone.

Ogwen, river, N.E. Carnarvs., has its source in Llyn Ogwen, and flows 10 N.N.W. along Nant Ffrancon, and past Bethesda to the Menai Straits at Bangor. At the head of Nant Ffrancon are the Falls of Benglog (q.v.), which make in all a descent of 100 ft. *Ogwen Bank* is situated on the river.

Ogwr, river, S. Glamorgs., rises 6½ S.W. of Aberdare, and runs S. to Llangeinor, S.W. to St. Brides Minor, S.S.E. to Bridgend, and thence S.W. again to the Bristol Channel. Its length is 16 miles. The salmon-fishing is good.

Oich (1), loch, pa. of Kilmonivaig (q.v.), Mid Invs., Sc., 5 S.S.W. of Fort Augustus. The loch extends about 4 S.S.W. and N.N.E., and has an extreme breadth of about ½ mile. The loch forms

LOCH OICH, LOOKING TOWARDS GLENGARRY.

the highest part in the course of the Caledonian Canal. The scenery on its banks is extremely picturesque, the castle of Invergarry forming a most romantic feature. The salmon-, trout-, and pike-fishing are good.

Oich (2), stream, Mid Invs., Sc., runs 7 N.N.E. from Loch Oich to Loch Ness at Fort Augustus. The stream abounds in salmon and trout.

Oikell. [OYKELL.]

Oilgate, or **Oylgate,** vil., pa. of Edermine (q.v.), Mid co. Wex., Ir., 6 S.S.E. of Enniscorthy, on the road to Wexford.

Oily, or **Corker,** stream, S.W. co. Don., Ir., rises in the mountains of Banagh bar., and flows impetuously S. by W. to MacSwine's Bay, on the north side of Donegal Bay, which it joins about 8 miles (in a direct line) from its source.

Oisinneach Mhor, loch, pa. of Dunkeld and Dowally (q.v.), N.E. Perths., Sc., 6 W.S.W. of Pitlochry. Dowally Burn runs through the loch, which is ½ mile long and about ¼ mile broad.

Okeford Child. [CHILD OKEFORD.]

Okeford Fitzpaine, pa. and vil., N. Dorset, 7 N.W. of Blandford; ac. 3,739; soil deep sandy loam, overlying chalk, sand, and clay. The church of St. Michael (restored 1866) is Dec. and Perp.; it contains an ancient stone pulpit, which was turned into a font about a hundred years ago by the then rector, but again replaced at the last restoration. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. There is a charity of about £15 derived from land, divided every two years in clothing amongst the poor. Bricks and tiles are made here.

Okehampton, mun. bor., mkt. to. (S.), pa., and head of U. and Co. Co. dis., on the East and West Okement, and on the north border of Dartmoor, Mid Dev., 16 N.N.E. of Tavistock; ac. 9,552. The to. was incorporated from 1623 till 1882, when it ceased to be a bor., a new charter, however, being granted 1885. The curfew bell is still tolled here. The church of All Saints (originally built 1261, and rebuilt in the 15th cent.) was destroyed by fire 1842, except the Trans. and Late Dec. tower, and again rebuilt 1844, in Perp. style. In 1892 it was altered and improved. In the churchyard, entered by lich-gates through avenues of elms, are gravestones with French inscriptions to prisoners of war who died here 1811–15. The south avenue is almost entirely paved with gravestones of the 17th cent. The ancient episcopal chapel of St. James (formerly belonging to the Corporation, but now in the hands of the Charity Trustees) consists of nave (rebuilt 1862, but embodying some E. Eng. windows) and an E. Perp. tower. The Congregational chapel dates from 1800, the Wesleyan chapel from 1841, the Bible Christian chapel from 1868, and the Baptist chapel from 1889. The town hall is an ancient building, with library and reading-rooms belonging to the Literary Institution on the ground floor. There is a Working Men's Club, and in 1890 a swimming-bath was built. The Market, at the back of the town hall, forms an extensive range of spacious buildings. There are cabinet-making works and flour mills here, but the to. is chiefly supported by its markets. In addition to the weekly market, a great cattle market is held on the first Saturday in the month, and a cattle fair in March. The gross annual income of the O. united charities, derived principally from land and houses, amounts to £718, chiefly applied to public uses. Of O. Park (1,050 ac.), 90 ac. have been acquired for the use of the Royal Horse and Field Artillery, who encamp and practise here for about three months annually. In the Meldon valley is a vein of granulite, which is utilised for glass-making. About ½ S.W. of the to. are the remains of the ancient castle of the Courtenays, once lords of O., standing on a rocky mound surrounded by trees, with the West Okement winding at the base; there are considerable portions of the chapel, still

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ogwell, West	Newton Abbot (3)	209	39
Oilgate	Edermine Ferry (2)	81	116
Okeford Fitzpaine	Shillingstone (1½)	123	687

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Okehampton, bor.	Okehampton	197	1879
Okehampton, pa.	Okehampton	197	2469

retaining a piscina, and of the banqueting-hall, with a huge chimney; and the heralds' tower and other parts still remain. The keep, a small quadrangular structure, is possibly Norm., but the lower portions of the castle belong to the transition period between Dec. and Perp. The fortress was traditionally built 1058 by Baldwin, a Norman Earl of Devon, and after being held by the Redvers and Courtenay families, was dismantled in 1539 by Henry VIII., and in the reign of Charles I. descended by marriage to the Mohuns, Barons Mohun of O. On the slope opposite the castle are the remains of an ancient British village, and the route of the old Roman road or King's way from Cornwall to Exeter can also be traced. *Oaklands*, ½ N. of the to., was erected 1820 in Greek Ionic style, and is surrounded by an extensive estate watered by the Okement.

Okement, river, Mid Dev., rises in Cranmere Pool, Dartmoor, in two streams known as the East and West O., which unite at Okehampton, whence it flows 13 N. to the Torridge, 2 N.E. of Hatherleigh.

Okeover, pa. and scattered vil. on the Dove, N.E. Staffs., 13 E.S.E. of Leek; ac. 882; soil mixed, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints (restored 1858) is a Gothic building; it contains a fine monument to E. W. Okeover (1793): also a palimpsest brass to William Lord Zouche (d. 1463) and his wife Alice, altered afterwards to Humfrey Oker (d. 1538) and his wife Isabel. There is a charity of £60 per annum, and a hospital for two clergymen's widows, founded by Rowland Okeover. *O. Hall*, a seat, is a plain red-brick building, containing a holy family by Raffaelle and other examples of the old masters.

Olchard, ha., pa. of and 1½ W. from Ideford (q.v.), S. Dev.

Olchon Brook, stream, S.W. Herefords., rises at the foot of the Black Mountains, and flows 7 S.E. to its confluence with the Eskley, between Longtown and Clodock.

Old, for places with this prefix, not found here, *see* the principal word. Thus OLD ALRESFORD will be found under ALRESFORD, OLD.

Old, or **Wold**, pa. and vil., Mid Northants, about 7 S.W. of Kettering; ac. 1,650; soil clay and marl, overlying stone. The church of St. Andrew is Perp. There is a Congregational chapel.

Old Aberdeen. [ABERDEEN.]

Old Accrington. [ACCRINGTON.]

Oldany. [OLDNEY.]

Old Artillery Ground, pa., bor. of Tower Hamlets (q.v.), S.E. Middx.; ac. 5. The pa. is named from the practice-ground of the City Trained Bands and of the gunners of the Tower of London, situate in Teasel Close, now Artillery Lane, Bishopsgate Street Without. Early in the 17th cent. the headquarters of the Trained Bands were removed to Finsbury.

VIEW AT OLDBURY, WORCESTERSHIRE.

Oldbarrow Down. [COUNTISBURY.]

Old Basing, vil., pa. of Basing (q.v.), N. Hants, 2 N.E. of Basingstoke.

Oldberrow, pa. and vil., E. Worcs., on the border of Warws., 8 N. of Alcester; ac. 1,185; soil loam and clay, overlying marl. The church of St. Mary was rebuilt 1875, in E. Eng. style; it contains some remains of heraldic glass from the old church, supposed to have been transferred from the abbey of Evesham.

Old Bolingbroke, vil., pa. of Bolingbroke (q.v.), Mid Lincs., 3½ W.S.W. of Spilsby.

Oldborough. [CHERHILL.]

Oldbridge, vil., pa. of St. Mary (q.v.), N. co. Waterf., Ir., forming a suburb of Clonmel.

Oldbury (1), pa. and vil., S.E. Salop, 1 S.W. of Bridgnorth; ac. 817; soil rich loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1858) is E. Eng. There are some small charities.

Oldbury (2), tp. and to., pa. of and 5 N.E. from Halesowen (q.v.), N. Worcs.; ac. 1,597. Christ Church was built 1840, in E. Eng. style. St.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Okeover	Ashbourne (2)	152	81
Old	Lamport (2)	76	294
Old Artillery Ground	.....	.....	2138
Oldberrow	Redditch (4½)	146	73

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Oldbridge	Clonmel (½)	135	484
Oldbury (1)	Bridgenorth (2)	149	272
Oldbury (2), tp.	Oldbury	135	20343
Oldbury (2), to.	Oldbury	135	20370

Matthew's mission church dates from 1893. The Roman Catholic chapel of St. Francis Xavier was built 1865. There are also Congregational, Baptist, Unitarian, Wesleyan, Primitive and New Connexion Methodist, and Evangelical chapels. The public buildings (1891), in Renaissance style, contain the offices of the District Council, the Free Library, a Reading Room, and a hall for entertainments and meetings. O. stands in the midst of a district abounding in iron, coal, and limestone, the working of which affords employment to large numbers of its inhabitants. There are iron foundries, edge-tool, alkali, chemical, aluminium, railway carriage, printing, and steel works, besides maltings, corn mills, barge yards, and brick and tile fields. Recreation grounds were formed 1885 and 1893. The endowed school was built 1851. Among the other schools are those built by Messrs. Chance Brothers, 1851, mainly for the children of the men employed in their works.

Oldbury (3), tp., pa. of and 7 s. from Mancetter (q.v.), N.E. Warws.; ac. 611. On the summit of an eminence are the remains of a quadrangular earthwork, which formed a summer camp for the Roman garrison at Manduessedum (Mancetter). Within this area stands *O. Hall*, a large Georgian house, so situated as to command views over a wide expanse of country from Rutld. to the Derbys. Peak; the gardens contain a well-preserved Roman bath. In the tp. is a beautiful sheet of water of 11 ac., surrounded by bold wooded hills. *Mancetter Lodge* and *Purley Chase* are seats.

Oldbury (4), ha., pa. of and ½ w. from Ightham (q.v.), W. Kent.

Oldbury Camp. [Codford St. Mary.]

Oldbury-on-Severn, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Thornbury (q.v.), W. Gloucs., 13½ N. of Bristol. The church, dedication unknown (restored 1886), which stands on the site of a Roman camp, is E. Eng.; the spire was blown down in 1702. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Two Roman camps are in the pa.

Oldbury-on-the-Hill, pl., pa. of Didmarton (q.v.), W. Gloucs., about 6 S.W. of Tetbury station. O. was formerly a pa., but is now amalgamated with Didmarton. The church of St. Arild is E. Eng.

Old Castle (1), pa. within the city of Canterbury (q.v.); ac. 8.

Old Castle (2). [Sabum, Old.]

Oldcastle (1), pa. on the Honddu and Monnow, N. Mon., 7 N. of Abergavenny; ac. 925; soil loamy, overlying loam. The church of St. John the Baptist was rebuilt, in Gothic style, on the site of the ancient church. There are some Roman remains here and supposed entrenchments near the church. O is celebrated as the residence of Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, a zealous adherent of Wycliffe. After his escape from The Tower, in the time of Henry V., he was attainted of heresy, and burnt in St. Giles's Fields, December 25, 1417. A portion of the Black Mountains is within the pa.

Oldcastle (2), tp., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Malpas (q.v.), S. Chesh.; ac. 835. O. derives its name from the Roman fort which once existed here. In 1644, on O. Heath, the forces of the Parliament defeated the Royalists.

Oldcastle (3), vil., pa. of Coyty (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., about 2 N.E. of Bridgend

Oldcastle (4), pa., U. and mkt. to. (M.), and head of petty sess. div., Fore bar., N.W. co. Meath, Ir., 14 N.W. of Kells; ac. of pa. 7,989. The town forms a square, in the centre of which is the market house, in which petty sessions are held. The Protestant church, a handsome structure, stands at the west side of the square. There is also a Catholic church and an endowed school. Monthly fairs are held. *Newcastle* is a seat.

Old Connaught, pa. and vil., Rathdown bar., S.E. co. Dub., Ir.; ac. 1,972. The pa. extends to the coast of the Irish Sea, and contains part of the town of Bray (q.v.). The small vil. of O., though nominally a mile from that town, may be regarded as a suburb, as it is connected with it by a chain of residences with ornamental grounds, among which is *O. C. House*, the country seat of the Archbishop of Dublin.

Oldconnel, pa. on the Liffey, Connell bar., Mid co. Kild., Ir., 4½ S.W. of Naas, containing part of Newbridge (q.v.); ac. 4,075.

Old Cotes, vil., pa. of Blyth (q.v.), N. Notts., 5 S.W. of Bawtry.

Old Dalby, vil. with railway station, pa. of Dalby-on-the-Wolds (q.v.), N. Leics., 6 N.W. of Melton Mowbray.

Olderfleet Castle. [Larne.]

Old Felton. [Acton and Old Felton.]

Oldfield (1), ha., pa. of Bowden (q.v.), Mid Chesh., about 1 N. of Altrincham.

Oldfield (2). [Heswall-with-Oldfield.]

Oldfield Green, ha., pa. of Ombersley (q.v.), Mid Worcs., 4 S.W. of Droitwich.

Old Goole. [Goole.]

Old Hall Green (1), ha., pa. of Standon (q.v.), E. Herts., about 5 N.N.E. of Ware. There is a Working Men's Institute. The Roman Catholic college of St. Edmund includes a chapel, built about 1850 by the elder Pugin, refectory, and large library.

Old Hall Green (2), ha., pa. of and 1½ N. from Cockfield (q.v.), S. Suff.

Oldham, tp., parl., co., and mun. bor., mkt. to. (S.), head of U., Co. Co. dis., and petty sess. div., pa. of Prestwich (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 6½ N.E. of Manchester; ac. of tp., co. and mun. bor. 4,730, of parl. bor. (extending into pa. of Ashton-under-Lyne) 12,310. O. first returned members to Parliament in 1832, and one of the successful candidates in that year was William Cobbett. The church of St. Mary was built 1827, in Perp. style, to replace an ancient church. Among other churches are St. James's, St. Peter's, St. Andrew's, St. John's, and St. Paul's, the oldest of them being St. Peter's, near the centre of the to., built 1756, in Norm. style, and enlarged 1804. There are several Roman Catholic and a large number of

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Oldbury (3)	Atherstone (2)	102	82
Oldbury-on-Severn	Thornbury (2)	136	672
Old Castle (1)	Canterbury	62	62
Oldcastle (1)	Pandy (1½)	159	57
Oldcastle (2)	Malpas (2)	177	87
Oldcastle (4), pa.	Oldcastle	72	2233

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Oldcastle (4), to.	Oldcastle	72	820
Old Connaught	Bray	13	2905
Oldconnel [bor.	Newbridge	26	442
Oldham, mun. & co.	Oldham	188	131463
Oldham, parl. bor.	Oldham	188	183871

Nonconformist places of worship, including Greenacres Congregational Chapel (founded 1662 by the ejected incumbent of St. Mary's, and rebuilt 1854), and the Wesleyan Chapel in Manchester Street, of which the foundation stone was laid by John Wesley in 1790. The town hall, Yorkshire Street, with a frontage of stone with a tetrastyle portico, copied from the Ionic Temple of Ceres, on the Ilyssus, near Athens, includes, besides various offices, a large room for public meetings, concerts, etc. In 1880 a wing was added, of which the principal staircase is lighted by a large stained window, comprising 18 divisions, the lower row containing allegorical figures representing Art, Science, Industry, Commerce, Spinning and Mechanism, surmounted by shields bearing the arms of the principal manufacturing towns of Lancs., while the upper part is filled with figures of eminent men associated by birth or otherwise

The Town Hall, Oldham.

with the history of the town and its suburbs, chief among them being Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, and founder of Manchester Grammar School (1515), who was born in Goulburn Street. Near the town hall is a bronze statue of the late John Platt, member for the borough 1865–72, resting upon a pedestal of polished granite. The Free Reference Library, Art Gallery and Museum, in Union Street, in Gothic style, was opened for exhibition purposes in 1883, and as a reference library in 1885. A branch library was established at the North Moor end of the to. in 1883. The Old Post Office buildings, Greaves Street, were purchased by Mr. Alfred Butterworth and converted into a Free Library and Reading Room in 1880; the present Post Office, Union Street, dates from 1877. The Public Baths, Union Street, erected by the Corporation in Italian style, in 1854, for raising a memorial of the great Sir Robert Peel, and enlarged 1880, contain a marble bust of that statesman. The Waterhead Public Baths, Cedar Street, were built 1894 by the Corporation. The Co. Co. Offices, Church Lane, of red brick and buff terra-cotta, were opened in the same year. The Temperance Hall, Horsedge Street, built as a Hall of Science by the followers of Robert Owen, was purchased by the Temperance Society in 1852. The Theatre Royal, also in Horsedge Street (erected 1879 on the site of the Working Men's Hall, which had been destroyed by fire) is in Italian style. The Gaiety Theatre, Union Street, is used for variety entertainments. The Lyceum, Union and Clegg streets, opened 1856, in Italian style, is an educational institution, comprising an observatory, and with a School of Science and Art attached, the gift of the late Mr. James Platt, M.P. The Werneth Mechanics' Institute dates from 1867; the Hollinwood Working Men's Club and Institute, from 1868; and the Glodwick Mutual Improvement Society's Institution, from 1857. The Central Office of the O. Operative Cotton Spinners' Provincial Association is in Rock Street. The Victoria Market, Curzon Street, opened 1856, is a substantial structure of iron and glass, now the property of the Corporation, who have also acquired the gas and water works. The Fish Market, adjoining Victoria Market, and also the property of the Corporation, was completed 1873. Fairs are held in February, May, July, and October, and also on the second Monday in every month, except the months in which the quarterly fairs occur. The Workhouse, Rochdale Road, was built 1851, but has at various times been enlarged, and now comprises imbecile wards, a small-pox and fever hospital, tailors' and joiners' workshops, etc. The O. Infirmary, West Union Street, is in Gothic style. The Medical Mission Hall, St. Mary's Street, was opened 1876. The Blue Coat School was founded by Thomas Henshaw early in the 19th cent. On his death his representatives unsuccessfully disputed the bequest, which accumulated to upwards of £100,000. The school-house, finished 1834, and occupying one of the most elevated situations in the town, is of oblong form, with a front broken by three gables. The Alexandra Park, in Park Road, opened in 1865, covers an area of 72 ac. The land, naturally adapted for the purpose, is arranged in terraces and valleys, with a pretty lake well stocked with aquatic birds. An enormous boulder, found in a brickfield near the Ashton Road, and weighing 21 tons, was placed in the park in 1874. A fossil forest or Arctic peat bog was discovered in 1880 in a brickfield near O. Edge. O. is one of the great cotton-spinning centres, there being in the to. and immediate neighbourhood nearly 10½ million spinning spindles, and about half a million doubling spindles, employing some 35,000 hands and consuming about 7,000,000 lbs. of cotton per week, or nearly three-quarters of a million bales per annum, representing one-fourth of the whole quantity consumed in the United Kingdom. The goods produced are fustians, velveteens, velvets, cotton cords, shirtings, sheetings, drills, nankeens, and sateens. There are many large foundries and ironworks, where mill and all kinds of cotton machinery are manufactured. Gas meters are also extensively manufactured, and coal-mining on a large scale is carried on. The manufacture of hats, long an important branch of industry here, has declined since the introduction of silk hats.

Oldham Canal, S. Lancs., constructed under an Act of 1792, commences on the south side of O., and is carried south-west to the Rochdale Canal.

Oldhams, vil., pa. of Bolton-le-Moors (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 4 E. of Chorley.

Oldhamstock Burn, rises in the pa. of Innerwick (q.v.), S.E. Haddings., Sc., flows past the vil. of Oldhamstock, and falls into the Dunglass, about 4 miles from the sea.

Oldhamstocks, pa. and vil., S.E. Haddings., Sc., 7 S.E. of Dunbar; ac. 7,420, the detached portion in Berws. being now transferred to the pa. of

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Oldhamstocks	Innerwick (3½)	362	443

Coldingham; soil generally dry, fertile towards the seashore, but towards the higher parts heathy. Fairs are held in July and September.

Old Head (1), headland on south side of Clew Bay, Murrisk bar., S.W. co. Mayo, Ir., 2 N.E. of Louisburgh. Below the headland is a small cove with a quay and pier. *Old H. House* and *Old H. Lodge* are seats in the vicinity.

Old Head (2), headland forming the south-east termination of the island of South Ronaldshay (q.v.), S. Ork., Sc., 21 N. by E. of Wick.

Old Head of Kinsale. [KINSALE, OLD HEAD OF.]

Oldhill, eccl. pa., pa. of Rowley Regis (q.v.), S. Staffs., 3 S. of Dudley. The church of the Holy Trinity (1876) is in Dec. style. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, Wesleyan Reform Union, Primitive Methodist, and Methodist New Connexion chapels. The Workmen's Club and Sunday School (1879), in Gothic style, comprises a large assembly-room. *Haden Hall* is a seat.

Oldhouse (1), ha., pa. of Old Cleeve (q.v.), W. Somerset, 2 S.W. of Watchet.

Oldhouse (2), ha., pa. of Worth (q.v.), E. Sussex, 4 S.W. of East Grinstead.

Old Hunstanton. [HUNSTANTON.]

Oldland, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Bitton (q.v.), S.W. Gloucs., 5½ E. of Bristol; ac. 2,615. The church of St. Anne is E. Eng., with an apsidal chapel. There are Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Baptist chapels. There are collieries in the district.

Old Laund Booth. [LAUND BOOTH, OLD.]

Old Lizard Head, a name applied to the most westerly point of The Lizard (q.v.).

Old Llanberis. [LLANBERIS.]

Old Man of Coniston. [CONISTON (1).]

Old Man of Hoy. [HOY.]

Old Meldrum, pa. and small mkt. to. (S.), N.E. Abers., Sc., 2 N.N.E. of Inverurie; ac. 8,102; soil in the south rich loam, overlying clay, elsewhere mossy, shallow, and light. The surface slopes towards the north, reaching in the north-west an extreme height of 804 ft. The town (which became a burgh of barony by royal charter in 1672) contains a town hall with clock-tower, a public hall, and a Mechanics' Institute. The places of worship include an Established church (erected 1684 and several times repaired), Free and United Presbyterian churches, and an Episcopal church in Dec. style, dedicated to St. Matthew. Distilling and brewing are carried on. The antiquities consist of two ancient graveyards, near one of which a stone coffin containing an urn with human remains was discovered in 1837. The celebrated gardener William Forsyth (1737–1804) was born here. *M. House* (a spacious edifice in Classical style) and *Tulloch Cottage* are seats.

Oldmill (1), ha., pa. of Roystone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1 W. of Monk Bretton.

Oldmill (2), ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Stoke Climsland (q.v.), N.E. Cornw.

Old Mills, vil., pa. of Carncastle (q.v.), E. co. Antr., Ir., about 4 N.W. of Larne.

Oldmixton, ha., pa. of Bleadon (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 4 S.E. of Weston-super-Mare.

Oldmoor. [MOOR, OLD.]

Oldney, or **Oldany**, island off north coast of pa. of Assynt, W. Suths., Sc., 7 N. of Lochinver. The island is 1¼ mile from north-west to south-east, with an extreme breadth (in the north-west part) of 1 mile. It reaches an altitude of 336 ft. above the sea, and affords excellent pasturage for sheep.

Old Park (1), tp., pa. of Whitworth (q.v.), Mid Dur., about 4 N.E. of Bishop Auckland; ac. 414.

Old Park (2), vil., pa. of Shankill (q.v.), S.E. co. Antr., Ir., within the parl. bor. of Belfast, from which city it is distant about 2 miles. There is a seat of the same name.

Oldpark, ha., pa. of Hatton (q.v.), Mid Warws., 3½ N.W. of Warwick.

Old Rattray. [RATTRAY.]

Old Rayne. [RAYNE.]

Oldridge, detached chap., pa. of St. Thomas, Exeter, N.E. Dev., about 6 W. of Exeter. The church (dedication unknown) was built 1789, in Dec. style, on the site of an ancient structure. There are wooden tablets emblazoned with the arms of the Buller and Yarde families. During the restoration of 1842 the basin of the ancient font was exhumed and replaced. For civil purposes O. was annexed in 1884 to the pa. of Whitestone.

Old Rome, vil., pa. of Dundonald (q.v.), N.W. Ayrs., Sc., 2½ W.S.W. of Kilmarnock. Here are important collieries.

Oldross, pa., Bantry bar., W. co. Wex., Ir., 5 E. of New Ross railway station; ac. 10,653. There is a parochial school.

Oldstead, tp., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Kilburn (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,397. The Wesleyans have a chapel. On an eminence in the grounds of *O. Hall* is a stone building known as The Observatory, built to commemorate the coronation of Queen Victoria in 1838.

Old Street Road, eccl. pa., pas. of Old Street, St. Luke, and Shoreditch (q.v.), S.E. Middx. The church of St. Mark is in Gothic style.

Old Street, St. Luke, pa. in parl. bor. of Finsbury (q.v.), S.E. Middx., 1 N.E. of St. Paul's; ac. 237. The church of St. Luke (1732) has a steeple terminating in a fluted obelisk. St. Luke's Hospital for the Insane was built towards the end of the 18th cent., when it was removed from Moorfields. It has accommodation for upwards of 200 patients.

Oldswinford. [SWINFORD, OLD.]

Old Tower Without, pa. on the Thames, in parl. bor. of Tower Hamlets (q.v.), S.E. Middx., 1 S.E. of St. Paul's; ac. 6.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Oldhill	Old Hill	137	9126
Oldland, eccl. pa.	Bristol (5½)	118	1856
Oldland, tp.	Bristol (5½)	118	8837
Old Meldrum, pa.	Old Meldrum	550	2019
Old Meldrum, vil.	Old Meldrum	550	1321
Oldney	Lairg (58)	657	Nil
Old Park (1)	Byers Green (½)	247	902
Old Park (2)	Belfast (2)	113	196
Oldross	New Ross (5)	102	1279
Oldstead	Coxwold (2)	208	93
Old Street Road	.....	.....	3089
Old Street, St. Luke	.....	.....	42440
Old Tower Without	.....	.....	65

Old Town (1), ha., St. Mary's island, Scilly. It lies at the head of a bay of the same name. Part of the old church was restored in 1891. During the restoration traces of a Norm. arch and pillar were found, indicating the existence of a still older church.

Old Town (2), vil., pa. of Leck (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., 8 S.W. of Dunfanaghy.

Oldtown, ha., pa. of Clonmethan (q.v.), N.W. co. Dub., Ir., about 7 N.W. of Swords.

Old Water of Cluden, stream, E. Kirkcuds., Sc., flows 5½ E.S.E. through the pas. of Kirkpatrick Durham and Kirkpatrick Irongray, and then 2½ N. through the latter pa., uniting with Cairn Water to form Cluden Water, 6½ W.N.W. of Dumfries.

Old Winchester Hill. [EXTON (2).]

Old Wood, eccl. pa., pas. of Tenbury, Laysters, and Middleton-on-the-Hill (q.v.), W. Worcs., 2 S.W. of Tenbury. The church of St. Michael and All Angels (1856), in Gothic style, is remarkable for its stained windows and for its fine organ, which was reconstructed in 1873. The chancel has a handsome baldachino. The suspended lamps are a reproduction of those in the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The north transept is used as a baptistery, and contains a well 40 ft. deep and a richly-canopied font. Adjoining is St. Michael's College, which, with the church itself, was built by the late Rev. Sir Frederick A. Gore-Ouseley, Bart., to prepare the sons of gentlemen for the higher forms of the large public schools. Attached to it is a foundation for the choristers. The College Library comprises 8,000 vols., some of them of great value.

Olive Green, ha., pas. of Hamstall Ridware and Yoxall (q.v.), E. Staffs., 6½ N. of Lichfield.

Oliver Castle, ancient fortress, pa. of Tweedsmuir (q.v.), S.W. Peebs., Sc., 8½ S. by E. of Biggar. The castle stands above the left bank of the Tweed, on the opposite side of which is the pa. church. It was the most ancient abode of the Fraser family, and was afterwards occupied by the Tweedies. *O. House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Oliver's Mount. [SCARBOROUGH.]

Ollaberry, coast vil., pa. of Northmavine (q.v.), Shetland, Sc., 17 N.W. of Voe.

Ollersett, ha., pa. of Glossop (q.v.), N. Derbys., 2 W. of Hayfield. [BEARD, THORNSETT, OLLERSETT, AND WHITTLE.]

Ollerton (1), tp. and small mkt. to. (F.), pleasantly placed a little north of the point where Rainworth Water falls into the Maun, pa. of Edwinstowe (q.v.), Mid Notts., 9 S.S.E. of Worksop; ac. 1,708. The church of St. Giles is in Gothic style. The Church and Poor Estate (of 80 ac.) produces about £85 per annum for the repair of the church. There is a Wesleyan and a Primitive Methodist chapel. A cattle fair is held in May. *O. Hall* is a fine brick mansion, built by George Markham, standard-bearer to Queen Elizabeth.

Ollerton (2), tp., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Knutsford (q.v.), Mid Chesh.; ac. 1,215. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. *O. Hall*, a seat, was built 1728.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Old Town (2)	Letterkenny (1)	187	130
Old Wood	Tenbury (2)	152	487
Ollerton (1)	Farnsfield (5)	144	726

Ollerton (3), ha. on the Tern, pa. of Stoke Tern (q.v.), N. Salop, 6 S.W. of Market Dray

Olmstead Green, ha., pa. of Castle Camps S.E. Cambs., 9 N.E. of Saffron Walden.

Olna Firth, inlet of the sea, pa. of Delting N.W. coast of Mainland, Mid Shetland, Sc., 15 of Lerwick. The Firth forms the east term of St. Magnus Bay. It extends 3 miles inlan E.S.E. direction, terminating at the hamlet o

Olney (in Domesday "Olnei"), pa., tp., an to. (TH.), in the valley of the Ouse, N. 5 N. of Newport Pagnell; ac. 3,078. O. prin consists of one long street, with a few branching off from the Market Place, a space in the centre of the town. The ch SS. Peter and Paul is Dec. The chancel is p so as mystically to refer to the inclination Lord's head upon the cross, the deflection fr central axis being to the north, though generally it is towards the south. There ar sedilia and a piscina. In 1870 the chanc restored under the direction of Sir Gilbert the nave was restored 1876–77, and further tions have since been carried out. In 18 remains of the Rev. John Newton, Cowper's

COWPER'S HOUSE, OLNEY.
(Photo. W. S. Wright, Olney.)

for many years curate here, were remove the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, interred in the churchyard. There is a chapel, founded 1694 and rebuilt 1893; th ticular Baptist chapel was erected 186 "Cowper Memorial" chapel (Congregational from 1879. The trade of the town chiefly d on the agricultural districts around, and manufacture of boots and shoes; there a large brewery. Fairs are held at Easter, end of June, and in October. There are almshouses for women, erected and endo 1835 by two benevolent ladies of the Soc Friends, who also left £45 yearly for clot poor Dissenters, and £45 to a school. The f charity, consisting of Peirson's charity a Causeway estate, amounts to about £2 annum, devoted to educational purposes, maintenance of the Causeway, and to th William Cowper, the poet, resided here fro

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	
Ollerton (2)	Chelford (2)	172
Olney, pa.	Olney	60
Olney, tp.	Olney	60

to 1786, occupying a large house in the Market Square with garden in the rear; the summer-house, in which, according to tradition, the poet composed his ballad of "John Gilpin," is situated midway between the house and the rectory, the residence of the Rev. John Newton. Some relics of the poet are preserved in the house, which, as well as the garden containing his favourite seat, is shown to visitors. The old bridge over the Ouse, of which Cowper writes, was rebuilt 1819, but, with the exception of part of its north end, was removed about 1830. Not far north of the town is the site of a Roman station, and in a field called "Ash Furlong" remains of Roman pottery, and coins from the reigns of Nerva (A.D. 96) to that of Constantine (A.D. 306) have been met with in considerable abundance, besides a small bronze figure of Mercury.

Olney Park Farm, pa. on the Ouse, W. Bucks., 12 S.E. of Northampton; ac. 206. It was formerly a royal property belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster.

Olrig, pa. on Dunnet Bay, N. Caiths., Sc., 4 E. of Thurso; ac. 10,015; soil near the shore and in the lower parts of the interior deep rich clay, with some sand and till, elsewhere lighter. The surface presents an alternation of hills and rich valleys, with a rugged coast of no great elevation. There are Established and Free churches, the former being situated at Castletown (q.v.). The antiquities include several Picts' houses. *O. House* is a seat.

Olrig Hill, eminence (463 ft.), pa. of Olrig (q.v.), N. Caiths., Sc., 5 E.S.E. of Thurso. On its summit are some remains of an old watch-tower. It commands a very fine view, extending to the Orkney Islands in the north and the mountains of Abers. in the south.

Olton, dis. with railway station, pa. of Bickenhill (q.v.), N. Warws., about 4½ S.E. of Birmingham. The church of St. Margaret is in Gothic style. The Roman Catholic monastery of St. Bernard (built 1873) is in Gothic style; in 1888 it passed into the hands of the Capuchins, and is now principally used as their study-house for the English province. The Congregationalists have a chapel. O. was formerly the chief seat of several ancient families, and some traces of a castle still remain.

Olveston, pa. and vil., W. Gloucs., 10 N. of Bristol; ac. 4,787; soil loam, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary (restored 1840 and 1888) is of mixed periods, part of the tower and the nave being Norm., and other portions of the building dating as late as Perp.; there is a brass to Morys Denys and his son Sir Walter (d. 1496); a tomb inscribed Ralph Greeve, vicar (1590–1639); the plate dates from 1634; in 1604 the tower and steeple were destroyed by lightning. There are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels. The charities are small.

Olwy, river, E. Mon., rises near Trelleck, and flows 12 miles in a south-westerly direction to the Usk below Llanllowell.

Omagh, co. and mkt. to. (s.), head of petty sess. div., pa. of Drumragh (q.v.), Mid co. Tyr., Ir., 34 S. of Londonderry. The site of the town is a declivity, and its plan may be figured by the letter Y, but the slope on which the town stands is so precipitous as to be inconvenient for the passage of vehicles. The Protestant church is a fine stone structure in Gothic style; the Catholic church is a fine edifice on the summit of a hill. The other places of worship are for Presbyterians and Methodists. Other public buildings are the county-court house, with Grecian front; Her Majesty's gaol, a large castellated building; the infantry and police barracks; the county infirmary and dispensary; the union workhouse; and the O. lunatic asylum. There are four convenient market-places and shambles. Monthly fairs are held.

Omagh, East, bar., S.W. co. Tyr., Ir.; ac. 132,539. It is bounded on the north by West Omagh and Upper and Lower Strabane bars., on the east by Upper, Middle, and Lower Dungannon bars., on the south by Clogher bar., and on the west by co. Fermanagh. It contains Omagh, the co. town, and Dromore, and is traversed by the Great Northern (Ireland) Railway.

Omagh, West, bar., W. co. Tyr., Ir.; ac. 93,321. It is bounded on the north by co. Don., on the south and west by co. Fermanagh, and on the east by Upper and Lower Strabane and East Omagh bars. It contains Castlederg and Drumquin.

Ombersley, pa. and vil. on the Severn, Mid Worcs., 6 N. of Worcester; ac. 6,813; soil chiefly rich loam. The church of St. Andrew, in Dec. style, erected 1825–29, near the site of an older structure, was restored 1888; the chancel of the old church, situated to the south of the present one, is used as the burial-place of the Sandys family. The vil. contains some curious old buildings in the half-timbered style. There is an annual pleasure fair on May 29. Fruit and potatoes are extensively grown. *O. Court*, a handsome modern edifice containing some fine pictures, including a portrait of Prince Rupert, stands in a beautifully-wooded park.

Omeath, vil. on Carlingford Lough and opposite Rosstrevor, pa. of and 4 N.W. from Carlingford (q.v.), N. co. Louth, Ir. The Protestant church is in E. Eng. style. There are also two schools and a Catholic church. Here are some good residences.

Omey, pa., Ballynahinch bar., W. co. Galway, Ir.; ac. 20,835. This pa. (the nearest point of land in Europe to the continent of America) is situated on the coast of Connemara, and is deeply indented with bays and creeks, forming excellent harbours. It includes the market town of Clifden (q.v.), and several islands off the coast, including the island of Omey. The surrounding country is extremely wild and remarkable for the grandeur of its scenery; in some parts it is boldly majestic, and in others beautifully picturesque. Some of the surrounding islands form good harbours for small vessels, but are difficult of access owing to the rocks. There are two coastguard stations in the pa.

Omey Island, pa. of Omey (q.v.), W. co. Galway,

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Olney Park Farm	Olney (1)	60	10
Olrig	Thurso (4)	744	1837
Olveston	Thornbury (3)	136	1427
Omagh	Omagh	143	4039
Omagh, East	.....	.....	29276
Omagh, West	.....	.....	13653
Ombersley	Droitwich (4)	126	2085
Omey	Clifden	176	4584
Omey Island	Clifden (6)	176	126

Ir., about 6 N.W. of Clifden; ac. 522. It lies very low, and is connected with the mainland at low water.

Ompton, or **Almpton**, tp. and vil., pa. of Kneesal (q.v.), Mid Notts., 10 N.W. of Newark-upon-Trent; ac. 614. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

Onaght, vil., pa. of Inishmore (q.v.), S.W. co. Galway, Ir. O. lies on the north-west side of the island.

Onchan. [KIRK ONCHAN.]

Onecote, eccl. pa. (**O.-with-Bradnop**), tp., and vil. on the Hamps, pa. of Leek (q.v.), N. Staffs. The church of St. Luke (built 1755) is a small stone structure. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. There are several charities.

Onehouse, pa. of scattered houses, Mid Suff., 2 W. of Stowmarket; ac. 898; soil clay and loam, with a heavy subsoil. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1887) is Dec., and retains an ancient font. Stow Union Workhouse (1778) is in this pa.; it is a building of red brick, occupying an elevated position between this vil. and Stowmarket. *O. Hall* is a seat.

Oneilland, East, bar., N. co. Armagh, Ir.; ac. 21,422. It is bounded on the north by Lough Neagh, on the east by cos. Antr. and Down, on the south by Lower Orior bar., and on the west by Oneilland West bar. It contains Lurgan, and is traversed by the Ulster Railway.

Oneilland, West, bar., N. co. Armagh, Ir.; ac. 57,512. It is bounded on the north by Lough Neagh, on the east by Oneilland East and Lower Orior bars., on the south by Lower Fews bar., and on the west by Armagh bar. and the Blackwater. It contains Portadown, and is traversed by the Ulster Railway.

One Man's Path, dangerous track near the summit of Slieve League (q.v.), Banagh bar., S.W. co. Don., Ir. The track runs along a ridge between a precipice of nearly 2,000 ft., descending to the sea on one side and an extremely steep slope on the other.

Ongar, Chipping, pa. and mkt. to. (S.), head of U. and petty sess. div., on the Roding, W. Essex, 11 S.W. by W. of Chelmsford; ac. 503. The to. is within the area of an old entrenchment, and consists chiefly of one street on the main road, situated on the rising bank of the river. The Trans. church of St. Martin (restored 1884, when a south aisle was added) contains a memorial slab of marble to Jane, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, who was buried here in 1637, and another to Horatio Pallavicini (d. 1648). Near the church, enclosed by a moat, is an artificial mound, on the top of which a castle was built *temp.* Henry I., but was pulled down in Elizabeth's reign and a strong brick building of three storeys erected, from which an extensive view can be had. Many Roman remains have also been found in the pa., and a silver penny of Edward I. has been dug up in the churchyard. The Roman Catholic church (1869) is dedicated to St. Helen. There is a Congregational chapel, in which is a memorial to the Rev. Isaac Taylor, a former minister and writer for the young (d. 1829), and to his daughter Jane Taylor, the authoress (d. 1824), who was buried here. Attached is Dr. Livingstone's room, in which the explorer lived when a student. The Budworth Hall, in Elizabethan style, erected as a memorial to Captain Budworth, consists of a room for public meetings, etc.; a clock-tower was added 1887. The Lecture Hall dates from 1870. The Volunteer Drill Hall (1873) is also used for concerts and meetings.

Ongar, High, pa. and vil., Mid Essex, 12 W. of Chelmsford; ac. 4,505; soil and subsoil gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is in Norm. style. There are six almshouses, founded in the 16th cent., and some small charities. *Forest Hall* is a mansion picturesquely situated in a well-wooded park.

Onibury, pa. and vil., S. Salop, 5 N.W. of Ludlow; ac. 2,532; soil clayey, limy, and gravelly, overlying gravel. The church of St. Martin is E. Eng. There is a mission room in connection with it, and a lending library attached. The Wesleyans have a meeting-house. The national school is endowed. *Stokesay Court* is a seat.

Onich, ha., pa. of Kilmallie (q.v.), S.W. Invs., Sc., 10 S.S.W. of Fort William. O. is situated on the north side of the entrance to Loch Leven.

Onley, ha., pa. of Barby (q.v.), S. Northants, 3 N.W. of Daventry.

Onneley, vil., pa. of Madeley (q.v.), N.W. Staffs., 6 S.W. of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Onny, river, S.W. Salop, rises under Stiperstones, and flows 16 S.E., past Mindtown, Wistanton, Onibury, Halford, Stokesay, and Bromfield, to the Teme.

Onston, formerly a tp., pa. of and 1½ W. from Weaverham (q.v.), N. Chesh. The Baptists have a chapel.

Oola, pa. and vil., Coonagh bar., E. co. Lim., Ir., 6½ N.W. of Tipperary; ac. 6,858.

Oolagh, stream, S.W. co. Lim., Ir., rises about 5 W. of Newcastle, and runs W.S.W. to the Feale, which it joins 7 miles (in a direct line) from its source, 1 N.W. of Abbeyfeale.

Oony (or **Oonagh**), **Lough**, pa. of and 3½ N.E. from Clones, W. co. Monaghan, Ir. The lough extends 3 furlongs N.N.E. and S.S.W., and is 1½ furlong wide. *Lough Oony House* is on its north side.

Oorid Lough, W. co. Galway, Ir., 12 W. of Oughterard. It lies at the foot of a hill (1,174 ft.) of the same name.

Openshaw, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and 3½ S.E. from Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.; ac. 581. The church of St. Barnabas (1844), in E. Norm. style, contains a monument to the memory of Charles Brett, the police officer who was killed in the Fenian attack on a police-van in 1867.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ompton	Carlton-on-Trent (7)	126	55
Onaght	Galway (33)	128	105
Onecote, eccl. pa.	Leek (5)	157	851
Onecote, tp.	Leek (5)	157	401
Onehouse	Stowmarket (2)	81	318
Oneilland, East	.....	.....	24853
Oneilland, West	.....	.....	29392

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ongar, Chipping	Ongar	23	813
Ongar, High	Ongar (1)	23	1142
Onibury	Onibury	166	499
Oola, pa.	Oola	111	1468
Oola, vil.	Oola	111	394
Openshaw, eccl. pa.	Ashburys	184	11715
Openshaw, tp.	Ashburys	184	23927

Openshaw, Higher, eccl. pa., pa. of Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs. The church of St. Clement is in Gothic style.

Oran, pa., Ballymoe bar., Mid co. Roscom., Ir., 5 N.W. of Roscommon town; ac. 5,181.

Oranmore, pa. and to. on Oranmore Bay, Dunkellin and Galway bars., S. co. Galway, Ir., about 5 E. of Galway; ac. 17,700. The castle of O. in 1641 was garrisoned by the Earl of Clanricarde, to whom it then belonged. Petty sessions are held every Thursday, and fairs on May 23 and October 20. *Menlough Castle* and *Merlin Castle* are seats. [MENLOUGH (1).]

Oranmore Bay, small inlet of the sea, on the north shore of Galway Bay, S. co. Galway, Ir.

Orby, pa. and vil., E. Lincs., 6½ E. of Spilsby; ac. 2,088; soil rich loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is Perp.; the chancel retains a piscina, and there is another in the south aisle. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are some small charities.

Orcades. [ORKNEY.]

Orchard, East, pa., N. Dorset, 3½ S.W. of Shaftesbury; ac. 839; soil clay and gravel, overlying blue clay. The land is heavy pasture. There are numerous apple orchards, and cider is manufactured. A stream flowing to the south-west forms the boundary between this pa. and West Orchard. The church of St. Thomas is in E. Eng. style. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Orchardleigh, pa., E. Somerset, 2 N. of Frome; ac. 800; soil loam and marl, overlying marl. The E. Eng. church (dedication unknown) stands in O. Park, and contains monuments to the Champneys. *O. Park* is a seat, with an undulating park of about 800 ac.

Orchard Portman, pa., S. Somerset, 2 S. of Taunton, on the road to Chard; ac. 635; soil marl and clay, overlying New Red Sandstone and blue lias. The church of St. Michael, chiefly Perp., has a good Norm. doorway, and contains a curious illuminated brass of the 17th cent. The charities amount to about £10 a year.

Orchard, West, pa., N. Dorset, 5 S.W. of Shaftesbury; ac. 669; soil loam and sand, overlying gravel and clay. The church (dedication unknown) was rebuilt in 1878, in Gothic style.

Orcheston St. George, pa. and vil., Mid Wilts., 7 N.W. of Amesbury; ac. 2,198. The church of St. George (restored 1832) is E. Eng.

Orcheston St. Mary, pa. and vil., Mid Wilts., adjoining Orcheston St. George (q.v.); ac. 1,846. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. In these pas. the celebrated Orcheston grasses are grown.

Orchy, stream, N.E. Args., Sc., rises on the boundary of Perths., at an altitude of about 3,000 ft. For about ten miles of its course it is known as the Water of Tulla, and broadens into Loch Tulla. Issuing from this loch, it flows about 16 S.W. to Loch Awe at Kilchurn Castle.

Oroop, pa. and scattered vil., S. Herefords., 10 S. of Hereford; ac. 2,465; soil clay and loamy, overlying sandstone and limestone. The church of St. John (restored 1860) is Norm. and E. Eng.; in the churchyard remain the shaft and base of a cross. The Baptists and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

Ord (1), tp., pa. of Tweedmouth (q.v.), N. Northumb., 1 S.W. of Berwick-upon-Tweed; ac. 3,687. *O. House* is a seat.

Ord (2), *q.s.* pa., pas. of Alvah, Banff, Boyndie and Marnoch (q.v.), N.E. Banffs., Sc., about 3 W. of Banff railway station. O. shares with Marnoch the benefits of the Glasgow bequest.

Ord (3), or **Ord of Caithness,** headland, pa. of Latheron (q.v.), S.W. Caiths., Sc., 3 N.E. of Helmsdale. The Ord rises abruptly to a great height above the sea, terminating the chain of heights between Suths. and Caiths. The view over the sea towards the south is extremely fine. The old road, which was carried along the summit of its seaward face, has been replaced by one which, though extremely steep, is less alarming to the traveller. It is supposed to be unlucky for a Sinclair to cross the Ord on a Monday, a body of men belonging to that clan having passed over it on that day whilst marching to the battle of Flodden, in which they were nearly all slain. Below the Ord stands a ruined building, in which the Earl of Sutherland and his lady were poisoned (1567) by Isabel Sinclair.

Ord (4). [MUIR OF ORD.]

Ordbain, eminence (1,250 ft.) on north-west side of Loch-an-Eilein, pa. of Duthil (q.v.), N.E. Invs., Sc., 9½ E.N.E. of Kingussie. The hill is covered with verdure to the summit, which is accessible by means of a footpath, and commands a fine view.

Ord, East, small vil., pa. of and 1 W. from Tweedmouth (q.v.), N. Northumb.

Ord Fundie, eminence (800 ft.), pa. of and 1 E.N.E. from Kincardine O'Neil (q.v.), S. Abers., Sc.

Ordhead, pl., pa. of and about 3 N.W. of Monymusk (q.v.), Mid Abers., Sc.

Ord Hill (633 ft.), pa. of Knockbain (q.v.), S.E. Ross and Crom., Sc.

Ordie, loch, pa. of Dunkeld and Dowally (q.v.), N.E. Perths., Sc., 5 N. by E. of Dunkeld. The loch, situated 980 ft. above the sea, is upwards of ½ mile long and nearly ¼ mile in width. It is beautifully situated in the midst of pine woods. Dowally Burn flows from its west shore to the Tay.

Ordie Water, stream, E. Perths., Sc., rises in the pa. of Auchtergaven, about 2½ S.W. of Dunkeld, and flows 8½ S.E. to the Tay, which it joins near Luncarty. Ordie Water and Shochie Water unite a little above Luncarty. The stream abounds in excellent trout.

Ordiquhill, pa., N. Banffs., Sc., 7 S. of Portsoy; ac. 4,754. Fairs are held on the second Thursday in every month. The pa. contains several mineral springs.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Openshaw, Higher	Fairfield (1)	185	9885
Oran	Donamon (4)	104	548
Oranmore, pa.	Oranmore	123	2612
Oranmore, to.	Oranmore	123	233
Orby	Burgh (1)	124	304
Orchard, East	Sturminster Newton	120	166
Orchardleigh	Frome (2) [(2)	107	47
Orchard Portman	Taunton (2)	158	56
Orchard, West	Sturminster Newton	120	115
Orcheston St. George	Wylye (7)	115	181
Orcheston St. Mary	Wylye (8)	115	145
Oroop	St. Devereux (4½)	151	474
Ord (1)	Berwick (1)	338	552
Ord (2)	Banff (3)	592	783
Ordiquhill	Cornhill	584	684

Ordley, ha., pa. of and 3½ S.S.E. from Hexham (q.v.), S. Northumb. *Newbiggin House* is a seat.

Ord, Middle, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Tweedmouth (q.v.), N. Northumb.

Ordsall (1), pa. on the Idle and the Chesterfield Canal, bor. of and 1 S. from East Retford (q.v.), N. Notts.; ac. 2,050. The church of All Hallows (restored and enlarged 1878) is chiefly E. Eng., but the arcades separating the nave and aisles are Perp., to which date also belong the tower and the former chancel screen, now at the west end, and once forming part of the music gallery of Hayton Castle, which has been demolished. The chancel retains its piscina. Affixed to the wall of the tower is a mural tablet, bearing, without any inscription, the figure of a man kneeling before a desk, on which is an open book. The Rev. Marmaduke Moore, incumbent during the Protectorate, was deprived by the Rump Parliament in 1652, for "the damnable sin of playing cards with his wife."

Ordsall (2), or **Ordsall-in-Salford,** eccl. pa., pa. of Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., forming part of the bor. of Salford. The church of St. Clement was built 1878, in Perp. style.

Ord, The, headland (542 ft.) on south-east shore of Bressay Island, S. Shetld., Sc., 3 S.S.E. of Lerwick.

Ore (1), pa., S.E. Sussex, forming part of Hastings; ac. 2,149; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Helen is a Perp. building. Christ Church is an eccl. pa., and the church was built 1887, in Dec. style. There is a Wesleyan chapel and a Congregational mission hall. The Hastings Union Workhouse and the Borough Sanatorium are in this pa. *O. Place* is a modern building standing on the site of an ancient house built in the 14th cent. by John of Gaunt. *Coghurst Hall* is also a seat.

Ore (2), river, S. Fifes., Sc., rises 4½ N. by W. of Dunfermline, and runs 17 miles to the Leven, which it joins 3¼ N. of Dysart. The general direction of its course is E.N.E. The stream winds slowly between low banks, which in some places are well wooded. Loch Ore, formed by an expansion of the stream, has been drained.

Orensay, island, pa. of Uig (q.v.), Ross and Crom., Sc.

Oreston, vil. on Plymouth Sound, pa. of and 1 N.W. from Plymstock (q.v.), S. Dev. There is a mission church and a Wesleyan chapel. O. has extensive quarries, which supplied the limestone for the Plymouth breakwater. During the excavation the bones of hyænas, elephants, rhinoceroses, wolves, deer, and other animals were found intermixed in some fissures.

Oreston Point. [HURTSTONE POINT.]

Orford (1), pa. and small to., S.E. Suff., 5 miles above the mouth of the river Alde, 20 E.N.E. of Ipswich; ac. 2,697; soil loam, sand, and clay, overlying sand and rock. The church of St. Bartholomew is E. Eng., with a western tower, a portion of which fell down in 1829. The chancel, which was of a much earlier date, has been in ruins for the last two centuries; in the north aisle is a marble kneeling figure of the Rev. Francis Mason, of "Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ" (d. 1621) are several brasses of various dates, and an font with carved figures on its sides. Th small chapel belonging to the Primitive ists. The to. has a recreation ground o 5 ac. in extent. Large quantities of oys taken in the river. There is some trade and coal, also a coastguard station. A is held annually in August. Of Orford C Norman fortress, partly built of Caen st keep alone, which stands on the summit

ORFORD CASTLE.
(Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.)

hill, commanding a fine view, and serves a mark, now remains; it is a polygon of e sides, described within a circle of 27 ft 90 ft. high, with three square embattled flanking it on the west, north-east, south-e rising above the parapet. The centre ap was restored, and furniture placed there convenience of visitors, in 1831, by th Marquis of Hertford. The to. was f much larger than it now is, with the castle centre, and three churches; foundations of have been frequently ploughed up in the bouring fields north and west of the cas formerly had a corporation, which ceased in 1886. About 1½ E. of the to. and 1 mi each other are two lighthouses, called th and Low Lights, on each side of the point Orfordness; there is also a floating light 4 s the fixed lights.

Orford (2), ha., pa. of and 1½ from Wa (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.

Orfordness, prom., S.E. Suff., forming th boundary of Hollesley Bay, about 3 E. of O

Organ Ford, ha., pa. of and about 1 S. Lytchett Minster (q.v.), S. Dors.

Orgarswick, pa., consisting of a farm an pasture land, S. Kent, 2 N.W. of Dymchu 386. The living is a sinecure rectory.

Orgreave (1), tp. on the Rother, pa. of a from Rotherham (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 49 is Rotherwood, the scene of incidents in "Iv In the Rotherwood plantation are some bell pits, from which the Danes are beli

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ordsall (1)	Retford (1)	139	3852
Ordsall (2)	Manchester	185	19679
Ore (1)	Ore (1)	62	5680

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub	
Orford (1)	Melton (8)	80
Orgarswick	Ham Street (5)	60
Orgreave (1)	Rotherham (3¾)	163

have won ironstone; there are also traces of old furnaces.

Orgreave (2), small vil., E. Staffs., formerly a separate tp., but now united, for civil purposes, with Alrewas (q.v.), from which it is 1¼ N.W. *O. Hall* is approached by a fine avenue.

Orior, Lower, bar., E. co. Arm., Ir.; ac. 32,151. It is bounded on the east by co. Down, on the south by Upper Orior bar., on the west by Upper Fews, Lower Fews, and Oneilland West bars., and on the north by Oneilland East bar. It is traversed by the Belfast Junction Railway.

Orior, Upper, bar., S. co. Arm., Ir.; ac. 49,500. It is bounded on the east by co. Down, on the south by co. Louth, on the west by Upper and Lower Fews bars., and on the north by Lower Orior bar. It is traversed by the Belfast Junction Railway.

Oristown, ha., pa. of Teltown (q.v.), N. co. Meath, Ir., 4 E. of Kells.

Oritor, pl., pa. of Kildress (q.v.), E. co. Tyr., Ir., 3 N.W. of Cookstown.

Orkney, a north insular co. of Scotland, consisting of a group of islands, known to the ancients as "Orcades," and situated in the North Sea, separated from Caithness-shire by the Pentland Firth. The form of the islands is extremely irregular, and from these circumstances the dimensions of some of them are ascertained with difficulty. They are separated from one another by portions of the sea denominated "sounds," "firths," or "ferries," some of which are only a mile broad, whilst others are more than five miles. The whole area covered is of considerable extent, for from south-west to the north-east they extend about 55 miles, and upwards of 30 in another direction. The number of the islands amounts to sixty-seven, of which twenty-nine only are inhabited; the remaining thirty-eight—which, in the primitive language of the country, are termed "holms"—are much inferior in size, and solely appropriated to pasturage. The hills composing the ridge that skirts the Western Ocean, as well as those that intersect the mainland and occupy some of the other islands, for the most part are formed into ridges of some extent, with small intervening valleys; and their tops are generally either flat or rounded. Some few of them are almost entirely covered with verdure; at the base of many are cornfields, interspersed with patches of rich grass, affording excellent feeding for cattle; the soil is sandy or clay loam, and peat-moss is found over a considerable portion of these islands. Much of the land under tillage is not regularly fenced, nor divided into separate fields. Numbers of cattle and sheep are raised, for the pasture of which this county is peculiarly well suited. The chief crops are oats, turnips, hay, barley, potatoes, and green crops; total acreage of land and water, 249,565, of which 59,785 are mountain and heath land, and only 12 of woods and plantations. The herring fishery is considerable; the principal stations are Papa-Stronsay, Deer Sound, Holm, Burray, and South Ronaldshay. The markets are Ireland, Scotland, and England, a few only being sent abroad from Orkney, except the produce of the early fishery, which is carried on in the neighbourhood of Stromness, and from that place the herrings are despatched direct to Hamburg. The cod and ling fisheries are also prosecuted from almost all the islands, and in the curing of the fish many persons are engaged. Lobster-catching is pursued with fair success, as is also oyster-dredging. The manufacture of kelp was at one time the staple of Orkney. In consequence of the reduction of the duty on barilla, this trade suddenly collapsed, but latterly it has shown signs of reviving, as kelp is now used in the making of iodine and other chemical substances. The distillation of whisky has long been established, there being two distilleries—one near Kirkwall, and another at Stromness. The earliest inhabitants appear to have been Celts, who, at an unknown period before the Christian era, established themselves in Scotland. The origin of the name is believed to be Celtic, and may perhaps be derived from Orkin, a large marine animal—a term that has been applied to both whales and seals. Orkney, therefore, appears to mean "the land of whales" or "of seals." In the Middle Ages the sovereignty of the islands was held sometimes by Norway and sometimes by Scotland; but in the 16th cent. it was recognised as belonging to Scotland. From the middle of the 16th to the beginning of the 17th cent. the islands were possessed successively by Earls Robert and Patrick Stewart, Robert being a natural son of James V. and half-brother to Queen Mary. Subsequent to this period the islands passed into the possession of the English Crown, and were bestowed by Charles I. and afterwards by Charles II. on the Morton family. In 1776 Lord Morton sold them to Sir Lawrence Dundas, and they have since remained in the family of his descendants. Having been so long and so repeatedly in the possession of the Norwegians, many personal and place names are derived from the Scandinavian language. Orkney has given birth to some individuals who have attained to eminence in science, literature, and the arts. Among these are Malcolm Laing (1762–1818), author of a "History of Scotland"; Mrs. Brunton (1778–1818), authoress; Samuel Laing (b. 1810), author of "A Tour in Norway"; his son, Samuel Laing, Finance Minister of India (1860–65) and M.P. Orkney (1873–85); William Balfour Baikie, M.D., the African traveller (1820–64); Dr. Rae, the Arctic traveller; Thomas Stewart Traill (1781–1862), an eminent professor of medical jurisprudence in the University of Edinburgh; and Murdoch M'Kenzie, author of "A Survey of the Orkney and Lewis Islands." The co. comprises eighteen entire pas.; the only two towns are Kirkwall and Stromness. The isles of Orkney and Shetland form one parl. dis., under the title of the co. of Orkney and Shetland, which returns one member to Parliament.

Orkney and Shetland. [ORKNEY.]

Orlestone, pa. of the Weald, extending into Romney Marsh, S. Kent, 6 S. of Ashford; ac. 1,831; the subsoil is clay, and there are extensive woods on the uplands. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is a small Dec. building; south of the chancel is a recess under a plain E. Eng. arch, and a similar recess in the north wall of the nave. The Manor House, adjoining the church, contains timber work

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Orior, Lower	.....	.....	10453
Orior, Upper	.....	.....	25703

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Orkney & Shetland	.....	.....	30453
Orlestone	Ham Street (1½)	60	458

of the 14th cent.; and the old parsonage, about 2 miles from the church, in Warehorne pa., is of the same period.

Orleton (1), pa. and vil., N. Herefords., 6 N. of Leominster; ac. 2,606; soil clay and sand, overlying rock and sand. The church of St. George (restored 1863–64) is of the Trans. period; the font is E. Norm.; in the chancel is a piscina, and some old stained glass remains. The pulpit, of Jacobean date, is finely carved. During the restoration some old frescoes were discovered, but they could not be preserved. In the churchyard is an ancient cross. There are Nonconformist places of worship, and the pa. has some small charities. *O. Court*, an old timbered mansion, is a seat, and in the vil. are some half-timbered houses.

Orleton (2), tp. on the Teme, pa. of and 3 E. from Eastham (q.v.), N.W. Worcs. The church of St. John the Baptist dates from about 1816.

Orlingbury, pa. and vil., Mid Northants, 4 S. of Kettering; ac. 1,990; soil mixed, resting on great oolite limestone, white sand, ironstone, and Upper Lias clay. The church of St. Mary was rebuilt on a larger scale 1843, in Dec. style. In a recess on the north side of the chancel is a recumbent effigy in alabaster, with the inscription, "I.H.C. Nazareni:" from the arms on the surcoat it has been assigned to a 14th-cent. member of the family of De Orlingbury, but, according to local tradition, the figure represents "Jock of Batsaddle," who killed the last wolf in England. There are also mural tablets to the Young and other families, and in the south transept are four brasses to the Chybnales (1671–78). Two other brasses belong to the 15th and 16th cents. The Nonconformists have a chapel. *O. House* is a noble mansion, pleasantly placed not far from the church.

Ormes Bay, inlet on north-east shore of Cardigs., extends from Great Ormes Head (q.v.), on the west, to Little Ormes Head, on the east. It is nearly 2½ miles wide at its mouth, and extends less than one mile inland. Llandudno is on its west side.

Ormesby (1), pa., tp., and pleasant vil., N.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Middlesbrough; ac. of pa. 3,802, of tp. 2,282; soil loamy, resting on strong clay. The Norm. church of St. Cuthbert, of which the chancel was renovated 1871, contains several ancient monuments to the Pennymans. There is a pa. lending library. *O. Hall* is a handsome house standing in a pretty park.

Ormesby (2). [ORMESBY ST. MARGARET WITH SCRATBY.]

Ormesby Broad. [ORMESBY ST. MICHAEL.]

Ormesby, Great. [ORMESBY ST. MARGARET WITH SCRATBY.]

Ormesby, Little. [ORMESBY ST. MICHAEL.]

Ormesby St. Margaret with Scratby, pa. and vil. (**Ormesby**) and a polling-pl., E. Norf., about 1 mile from the sea and 5 N. by W. of Yarmouth; ac. 2,761; soil mixed, overlying sand and gravel. There were formerly five churches in the united parishes, three of which—All Saints at Scratby, Holy Trinity, and St. Peter's, between O. St. Margaret and O. St. Michael—have long been in ruins. The pa. church of Ormesby St. Margaret is a Dec. building of flint and stone, with a fine embattled western tower, surmounted by the figures of four monks in lieu of pinnacles; it contains brasses and memorials to the family of Clere, including Sir Robert Clere (d. 1529) and the Lady Alice Clere, aunt of Queen Anne Boleyn; there are others to the Symonds family and the Homes, Earls of Home. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and the pa. has some charities. The Dowager Lady Lacon left a legacy of £1,000, the interest to be for benefit of the poor of Ormesby St. Margaret and Scratby for ever. *O. House*, *O. Old Hall*, and *Scratby Hall* are seats. The site of the family mansion of the Cleres is now occupied by a farmhouse, and only one arch of the ancient structure remains.

Ormesby St. Michael, pa., E. Norf., about 6 S.S.W. of Yarmouth; ac. about 1,000; soil mixed, overlying gravel and clay. Here is Ormesby Broad, about 100 ac. in extent; it adjoins Rollesby Broad. The church of St. Michael (restored 1886) is principally E. Eng.; there are several monuments to the Upcher and Manning families. An estate in this parish, yielding about £40 a year, is left for repairing the fabric of the church and for the benefit of the poor. *O. House* is a seat.

Ormiclate, pl. in South Uist Island, Outer Hebrides, N.W. Invs., Sc., 48 W.S.W. of Portree. Cattle-fairs take place here in July and September.

Ormidale, pl. on Loch Riddon, pa. of Kilmodan (q.v.), S.E. Args., Sc., 10 E.S.E. of Lochgilphead. Here is a pier from which pleasure steamers run to Rothesay. *O. House* is a seat in the vicinity.

Ormiston, pa. and vil. on the Tyne, W. Haddings., Sc., 2½ S.S.E. of Tranent; ac. 3,444; soil partly light loam with gravelly soil below, elsewhere stiff clay, mostly overlying coal and limestone. O. takes its name from the Ormes, the ancient proprietors. The surface is level but well wooded, with hedges and wayside trees, planted in the English fashion. The places of worship include an Established church (1856) in E. Eng. style and a Free church. At one end of the village street stands a granite obelisk commemorating the African missionary, Dr. Robert Moffat (1797–1883), who was a native. The pa. contains coal mines. The principal antiquities are an ancient cross in the middle of the village street and the remains of a circular camp on a hill near the south border; part of the old church also remains. *O. Hall*, the seat of the Earl of Hopetoun, was erected in 1745, and has since been enlarged; in the old mansion, part of which remains, the reformer George Wishart was residing when he was given up to Earl Bothwell, on the understanding that he should suffer no injury (1545); the grounds contain a magnificent yew 18 ft. in girth, which has been renowned for upwards of 400 years.

Ormond, Lower, bar., N. co. Tip., Ir.; ac. 127,222. It is bounded on the west by the Shannon and Lough Derg, on the north and east by King's Co.,

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Orleton (1)	Woofferton (1)	157	513
Orleton (2)	Newnham (4)	125	118
Orlingbury	Finedon (2)	68	288
Ormesby (1), pa.	Ormesby	241	8933
Ormesby (1), tp.	Ormesby	241	8757
Ormesby St. M. w. S.	Great Ormesby	133	1202
Ormesby St. Michael	Great Ormesby (1½)	133	336
Ormiston, pa.	Ormiston	395	1178
Ormiston, vil.	Ormiston	395	555
Ormond, Lower	.....	.....	17496

and on the south by Owney and Arra and Upper Ormond bars. A branch of the Great Southern and Western Railway passes through.

Ormond, Upper, bar., N. co. Tip., Ir.; ac. 79,741. It is bounded on the north by Lower Ormond bar., on the east by King's Co. and Ikerrin bar., on the south by Upper Kilnamanagh bar., and on the west by Owney and Arra bar. A branch of the Great Southern and Western Railway passes through.

Ormsby, North, or **Nun Ormsby**, pa. and vil., N.E. Lincs., 5½ N.W. of Louth; ac. 1,707; soil loam, overlying chalk. The E. Eng. church of St. Helen was rebuilt 1848. In 1863 six graves, cut out of the chalk, and enclosed by pieces of sandstone, and supposed to have been of Saxon origin, were found in the churchyard. The site may still be traced of a priory of Gilbertine nuns founded here in the reign of Stephen by William, Earl of Albemarle, and Gilbert, son of Robert de Ormsby, and granted by Henry VIII. at the Dissolution to Sir Robert Heneage.

Ormsby, South, pa. and vil., E. Lincs., 8 N.N.W. of Spilsby; ac. 2,316; soil chalky loam, overlying chalk and sand. The partly Norm. church of St. Leonard was restored 1871. Near the chancel is a canopied brass with effigies and an inscription to Sir William Skypwyth, Knt. (d. 1482), and Agnes, his wife, and one son and two daughters; also a brass of a lady in a mantle (*circa* 1420); in the chantry are several monuments to the Massingberd family. On the brow of a steep hill close by are the remains of a Roman encampment, in and about which several Roman coins, chiefly of the Emperor Constantine (A.D. 306–337), have been found. *O. Hall* is a seat.

Ormside (formerly called "Ormeshead"), pa. and vil. on the Eden, E. Westmd., 3¼ S.S.E. of Appleby; ac. 2,687; soil red clay, resting on strong clay. The vil. is sometimes called Great Ormside, to distinguish it from Little Ormside, in the same pa. The Norm. church of St. James, dating from the 11th cent., and standing on an eminence, embodies the chantry of the Tuftons. In the south wall of the chancel is a double piscina, and in the opposite wall is a squint. Ormside Hall, a small mansion of the 16th cent., now a farmhouse, facing the church, and forming three sides of a quadrangle, contains a number of interesting arched stone passages. Another old mansion is Breaks Hall, also occupied as a farmhouse.

Ormside, Great. [ORMSIDE.]

Ormside, Little, small vil., pa. of and ¾ S.E. from Ormside (q.v.), E. Westmd.

Ormskirk, pa., tp., and mkt. to. (TH.), head of U., Co. Co. dis. and petty sess. div., S.W. Lancs., 12½ N. of Liverpool; ac. of pa. 31,009, of tp. 573; soil chiefly mossy and sandy, resting on sand and clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is a spacious building of various periods, chiefly Perp., consisting of chancel, nave, three aisles, south porch, several mortuary chapels, a massive embattled tower at the west end of the nave with eight small pinnacles, and a low octagonal tower rising from a square lower storey at the west end of the south aisle, with a spire reaching a height of about 25 ft. above the summit of the other tower, an arrangement which is paralleled in only two other places in England—viz. Wanborough and Purton, Wilts., where, however, the tower is at the west and the spire at the east end of the nave, instead of being side by side. In the chancel is an E. Norm. window, dated 1068. On the south-east side of the chancel is Derby chapel, restored by the 14th Earl; it covers a vault which was the burying-place of the Stanleys from the dissolution of Burscough Priory, whence many remains were removed hither, until 1851, when it was closed. Here are mutilated recumbent full-length figures in marble, supposed to represent Thomas Stanley, the first Earl of Derby (d. 1504), and the Lady Margaret Beaufort, his wife, widow of Edmund, Earl of Richmond, and mother of Henry VII.; there are also two similar effigies, removed from the Bickerstaffe chapel, of Thomas, second Earl, Lord of Man and the Isles (d. 1522), and Anne (Hastings) his wife. At the west end of the chapel is the Eccleston, or Scarisbrick chapel, partly restored by the late Lady Scarisbrick, and completed by her son-in-law and daughter, the Marquis and Marchioness de Casteja. It contains a mural brass with effigy of a knight in armour, said to represent James Scarisbrick (*temp.* Henry VII.), who is believed to have been the donor of the great bell of the church (A.D. 1497), brought, according to tradition, from Burscough Priory. On the north side of the nave is the Bickerstaffe chapel. There are several fine memorial windows. The church has been completely restored, and reseated with massive oak benches. There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels. The Court Room and police offices are adjoined by the Savings Bank. The Working Men's Institute (1867) includes a library and reading-rooms, and a large concert hall, besides a bowling-green. The Public Library was founded 1854. The Dispensary is a small building in Doric style. At the end of Moor Street is a life-size statue of the late Earl of Beaconsfield in Portland stone, unveiled in 1884. In 1876 a clock, with bell-tower, was erected. The Grammar School was founded 1613, under the will of Henry Ascroft, and endowed with £75 a year. Cattle-fairs are held on Whit-Monday and Tuesday and in September. Rope and twine making is carried on, and there are a few breweries and an iron foundry.

Ormskirk Division, one of the twenty-three parl. divs. of Lancs. It lies in the south-west of the co., and returns one member.

Ornsay. [ISLE ORNSAY (1) and (2).]

Oronsay (1), island, pa. of Colonsay and Oronsay (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., 32 W. of Lochgilphead. The island is about 2½ miles long from east to west, and nearly 2 miles wide. The surface is rugged and broken, but not lofty. At low tide O. is united to the island of Colonsay on the north, the distance between them in the narrowest part being only 100 yards. O. takes its name from St. Oran, who visited the island with St. Columba in the course of their journey from Ireland to Iona. There are

PLACE	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ormond, Upper	.....	.....	9594
Ormsby, North	Louth (4)	141	183
Ormsby, South	Alford (5)	130	238
Ormside	Ormside	275	208

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ormskirk, pa.	Ormskirk	203	24138
Ormskirk, tp.	Ormskirk	203	6298
Ormskirk Division	.....	.....	64096
Oronsay (1)	Glasgow (90)	400	23

some very fine remains of an Augustinian priory, founded by the Lords of the Isles in the 14th cent. as a cell to Holyrood Abbey. The church, upwards of 70 ft. long, has a handsome window of three lights at the east end. Adjoining it is a cloister with triangular-headed arches resting on square piers. The churchyard retains a good sculptured cross, commemorating Colin (d. 1510), one of the priors, on the head of which is a carving of the Crucifixion. There are several cairns and tumuli on the island.

Oronsay (2), island in west part of Loch Sunart, pa. of Morvern (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 6 E.N.E. of Tobermory. The island is about 2 miles long from east to west, with an extreme breadth of one mile.

Orphir, pa., comprising Cava island and part of Mainland island, Ork., Sc., about 9 W. of Kirkwall; ac. 12,762; soil in the valleys black loam, in other parts of inferior quality, in some a cold clay.

Orpington, pa. and vil., W. Kent, 8 S.W. of Dartford; ac. 3,510; soil sandy loam, subsoil chiefly chalk. The church of All Saints (restored 1872) is E. Eng.; the west doorway is of the Trans. period and retains a stoup; in the porch is a fine Dec. altar-tomb; part of a mural staircase remains on the south side of the nave. In the chancel are sedilia and a piscina, and a slab inclosing a brass to Thomas Wilkinson (d. 1511); there is also one to William Gulby (d. 1439) and another to John Gover, vicar (d. 1522); the pulpit and lectern are of oak; the ancient rood-screen was removed at the restoration and replaced by one of oak and brass. Here is a Baptist chapel. Charities amounting to £130 are yearly distributed. Fruit of all kinds, for the London markets, and hops are extensively grown here. *The Priory* is a gabled mansion, with mullioned windows of the Tudor period, the oldest portion being a small stone buttressed annexe of three rooms on the east side, erected in 1393, and used by the priest who served the church; the hall, which is panelled with oak, and the principal rooms date from 1471; the dining room is panelled and the beams and cornice are covered with moulded plaster; the library is also panelled in oak and has a number of concealed cupboards; and in the head of the window are the arms of the University of Oxford, and those of Dr. John Bancroft, master of University College (d. 1649); there are also three chapel rooms and various dormitories; the crypt, reached by a flight of steps, now serves as an oratory, but was originally a kitchen, and the masonry of the fireplace and chimney are visible on the outside.

Orrell, tp. and large vil., pa. of and 4 W. from Wigan (q.v.), Mid Lancs.; ac. 1,618. The Roman Catholic chapel of St. James dates from 1805; there are also Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. Nail-making is carried on here, and there is a cotton mill. *O. Mount* was formerly a French convent of the Benedictine order. *O. Hall* is a Tudor mansion,

Orrell and Ford, tp., pa. of Sefton (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 5 N. of Liverpool; ac. 727. At Ford is a cemetery of 21 ac., laid out in 1855 as a burial-place for the Roman Catholics of Liverpool and the neighbourhood, and containing the church of the Holy Sepulchre. Adjoining is the convent of the Good Shepherd and an asylum for penitent women.

Orrery and Kilmore, bar., N. co. Cork, Ir.; ac. 69,346. It is bounded on the north by co. Lim., on the east by Fermoy bar., and on the west and south by Duhallow bar. The Great Southern and Western Railway runs through the bar., which contains Charleville.

Orrest Head, eminence (784 ft.), W. Westmd., near Windermere vil., commanding one of the widest views in the Lake District.

Orrin, stream, pa. of Urray (q.v.), E. Ross and Crom., Sc., runs 26 E.N.E., joining the Conon 4 S.S.W. of Dingwall. Descending as a rapid mountain torrent from the glen to which it gives its name, it afterwards flows through the level dis. of Strathconon, where the salmon-fishing is remarkably good. O. Falls are situated about 3 miles above its confluence with the Conon, at a point where its channel is extremely narrow.

Orrisdale Head, pa. of Ballaugh (q.v.), on the west coast of the I. of M., about 1 N. of Kirkmichael.

Orrock Hill, eminence, pa. of and 1¾ N.N.W. from Burntisland (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc. The hill is remarkable for some very fine basaltic columns.

Orsay. [Oversay.]

Orsett, pa. and vil., head of U. and petty sess. div., S. Essex, 10 S. of Brentwood; ac. 4,214; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Giles and All Saints was rebuilt in the 13th cent., and has since undergone alterations in Dec. and Perp. styles; on the south side is a fine Norm. doorway. The chancel retains sedilia with Purbeck shafts and a trefoil-headed piscina. Under the west window are five carvings in relief representing the five principal events of Our Lord's life. A 14th-cent. screen separates the north aisle from its chapel; there are a number of 15th- and 16th-cent. brasses. A large marble tomb with a recumbent figure commemorates John Hatt, attorney of the City of London. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels. There is an isolation hospital for the O. Union. A Literary Institute was erected 1860. The charities amount annually to about £150. *O. Hall* and *O. House* are seats.

Orslow, ha., pa. of Church Eaton (q.v.), W. Staffs., 7½ N.W. of Penkridge.

Orston, pa. and vil. on the Smite, S.E. Notts., on the Leics. border, 9 S. of Newark-upon-Trent; ac. 1,955; soil strong clay, resting on clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1889-90) is Norm. and Perp. There is a piscina, and a mural monument to the Kerchevalls (1695). The Wesleyans have a chapel. Gypsum stone abounds, and there are manufactories of plaster-of-Paris. Near the vil. is a mineral spring, said to be beneficial in scorbutic complaints.

Ortach, islet, Channel Islands, 3 N.W. of Alderney. The rock rises 60 ft. above the sea, and forms a conspicuous object in views from the south. On

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Orphir	Thurso (28)	744	1001
Orpington	Orpington	13	4099
Orrell	Orrell & Upholland	198	4914
Orrell and Ford	Aintree	206	1066

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Orrery and Kilmore	.....	.....	12325
Orsett	Stanford-le-Hope (4)	27	1379
Orston	Elton (1)	115	408

the south side the vertical wall of rock is continued some 60 ft. or 70 ft. below the sea-level. O. is a haunt of the razor-bill and guillemot, which build their nests here.

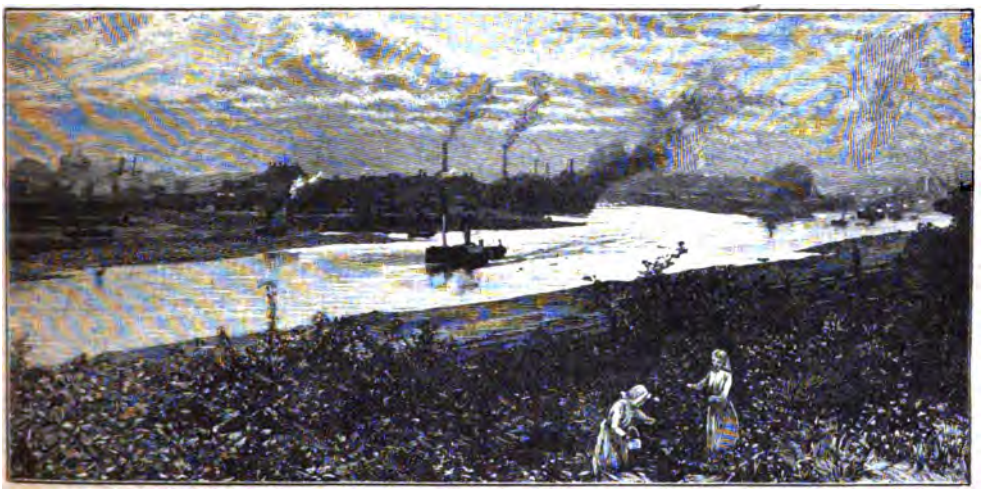
Orton (1), pa. and mkt. to. (w.), on the Lune, Mid Westmd., 9 s.w. of Appleby; ac. of pa., 24,513; subsoil limestone. The Gothic church of All Saints (restored 1877, when the chancel was rebuilt) has a piscina with trefoil-headed canopy; the font is dated 1662. In the chancel is a marble tablet to Richard Burn, LL.D. (d. 1785), historian of the county, author of "The Justice of the Peace" and "Ecclesiastical Law," and for forty-nine years vicar of the pa. The church also contains a fine oak chest made out of a single tree grown in Lowther Park. There is a Wesleyan chapel and a Primitive Methodist mission-room. The Temperance Hall dates from 1858; there is also a reading-room. The fairs (held in May and August, etc.) include one for earthenware, known as the Pot Fair. Among the charities is an endowed school, founded 1730 and rebuilt 1809. *O. Hall* is pleasantly surrounded by pleasure-grounds and walks. O. Old Hall, now a farmhouse, known locally as Petty Hall, after the family which acquired it towards the end of the 17th cent., is a low two-storeyed building of Elizabethan date, comprising a dining-hall with mullioned windows, and a great fireplace. In the pa. are cairns and other antiquities.

Orton (2), pa. and vil., N.W. Cumb., 5 s.w. of Carlisle; ac. 4,287; soil black mould, overlying clay. The Trans. church of St. Kentigern (restored 1886) has walls over 3 ft. thick, partly composed of Roman materials. There is a piscina, and the Communion plate includes a silver chalice dated 1571. During the restoration fragments of an E. Eng. font and part of the shaft of a cross with nail-head moulding were discovered; the former is now outside the church door—the latter has been built into the churchyard wall. The vil., known as Great O., is surrounded by a ditch and rampart, and a Roman road and foundations of Roman buildings have been met with. An enclosed spot, called "Parson's Thorn," is noted for the extensive view it commands.

Orton (3), chap., tp., and vil., pa. of Rothwell (q.v.), Mid Northants., 5 w. of Kettering; ac. 941. The church of All Saints (restored 1887) is Perp., and contains an 18th-cent. slab to Thomas Dainty.

Orton Longueville. [Overton Longville.]

Orton-on-the-Hill, pa. and scattered vil., W. Leics., on the Warws. border, 7 N.W. of Tamworth; ac. 2,290; soil red marl, overlying a bed of sandstone. The church of St. Edith, formerly the church of Twycross and Gopsall, Leics., and Baxterley, Warws., dates from the 12th cent., but is chiefly Early Dec., the chancel, however, being of later date. In the south aisle is a stone coffin-lid of a priest, with carving of a cross and a chalice. There is also a stone coffin, supposed to be that of the founder of the church. The chancel retains a piscina and several tablets to the Perkins family, and there is a squint in one of the piers of the south aisle. *O. Hall* is a seat.



On the Orwell, Ipswich. (*See page* 78.)
(*Photo. Payne Jennings, Ashtead.*)

Orton Waterville. [Overton Waterville.]

Orwell (1), pa., S.W. Cambs., 8 s.w. of Cambridge; ac. 2,205; soil clayey and chalky, resting on clay, gault, and limestone. In the E. Eng. and Perp. church of St. Andrew is an effigy of Dr. Jeremiah Radcliffe, one of the forty-seven translators of the Bible in 1608–11, who was buried in the chancel March 4, 1625. The church was repaired 1883, when the roof was reinstated in oak, only a small portion of the old material being available for replacement. Part of the old oak ceiling with cusped and traceried ribs, which remained behind

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Orton (1)	Tebay (3)	262	1847
Orton (2)	Curthwaite (3)	306	477
Orton (3)	Desborough (3½)	78	73

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Orton-on-the-Hill	Polesworth (3)	106	238
Orwell (1)	Shepreth (3)	50	689

the later boarding, has been restored; at the intersections of the ribs was an interesting series of shields, bearing the almost obliterated arms of many of the principal county families, painted in distemper and now recoloured. The Wesleyans have a chapel; and there is a Reading Room. There is an extensive brewery, and malting is carried on here.

Orwell (2), river, S.E. Suff., is the continuation of the Gipping (q.v.), which begins to be known as the O. at Ipswich, whence it runs S.E. to the estuary of the Stour at Harwich. At Ipswich the banks are lined with ironworks, as well as with docks and wharves, where lie ocean-going vessels and fleets of "billy-boys" from Goole and elsewhere. The witty Earl of Rochester, visiting Ipswich when the tide was out, described it as a town without people on the banks of a river without water; and to this day, at low water, the shores present an expanse of muddy foreshore the reverse of pleasing. At other times, however, its noble breadth and its well-wooded slopes explain the charm which the stream had for Gainsborough, who, according to Constable, was attracted to it by "the beauty of the landscape, its extensiveness and richness in variety." There is a frequent service of steamboats to Harwich, and the trip up and down the river is much favoured by excursionists from London. The chief points of interest on the right hand, going down the stream, are Stoke Park, Wherstead, Freston with its ancient tower, and Woolverstone Hall with its obelisk; on the left bank are Orwell Park with its observatory, and Broke Hall, once the seat of the Sir Philip Broke who captured the *Chesapeake* in 1813.

Orwell (3), pa., N. Kinrs., Sc., on the Perths. border; ac. 13,133. The greater part is fine arable land, well inclosed and planted. The church is at Milnathort (q.v.). On the low ground, towards Loch Leven, stands the ruins of the ancient castle of Burleigh. *Hattonburn* is a seat.

Osbaldeston, tp. and small vil. near the Ribble, pa. of and 3½ N.W. from Blackburn (q.v.), E. Lancs.; ac. 1,084. There is a Roman Catholic chapel dedicated to St. Marie. The old manor house, surrounded by a moat, is now a farmhouse.

Osbaldwick, pa. and tp., N.R. Yorks., on the E.R. border, 2 E. of York; ac. of pa. 1,574, of tp. 730; soil loamy and clayey, resting on clay and gravel. The Norm. church of St. Thomas (restored 1878) retains a stoup. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Osbaston, tp., pa. of Cadeby (q.v.), W. Leics., 2¾ N.E. of Market Bosworth; ac. 1,325. *O. Hall* is a seat.

Osberton, ha., pa. of and 3 E. from Worksop (q.v.), N. Notts. *O. Hall*, a seat, contains a valuable museum of British birds, geological specimens, etc. [SCOFTON-WITH-OSBERTON.]

Osborne, the marine residence of Queen Victoria, pa. of Whippingham (q.v.), on the north shore of the I. of W. The manor was formerly styled Austerborne, either = East Bourne, or Oysterbourne, from the oyster-beds of the Medina. It was acquired by Her Majesty from Lady Isabella Blachford in 1840, and, the old house having been pulled down, the present one, in the Italian style, was built 1845–48 from designs by the Consort, who himself superintended the tion. Standing on an eminence, com extensive and beautiful views, with a law down to the sea, it rises into a flag-towe high, and a clock-tower of 90 ft. It is paintings and statuary, mostly modern. north-east front is a series of terraces with exotic plants, and with three or fountains. The north lawn has for its chief a gigantic vase of Swedish granite, over 20 from the Exhibition of 1851. Beside the a paved esplanade two-thirds of a mile in The estate, which now extends to about 5 includes the Prince Consort's model fa near to it Barton Court House, a mansi gables, much modernised since Osborne b royal demesne.

Osbournby, pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 6 s. ford; ac. 1,260; soil and subsoil clay, s gravel. The church of SS. Peter and E. Eng., Late Dec., and Perp.; there ar canopied sedilia, the ogee arches of w deeply moulded and crocketed in a free s style; the chancel also retains a pisc locker, and there are remains of a rood-s Perp. date, and a Late Norm. font with an of interlaced semicircular arches. There i leyan chapel. A cemetery of about hal was formed 1882. *O. Hall* is a seat.

Oscott, ha., pa. of Aston (q.v.), N. War of Birmingham. The Roman Catholic c St. Mary, on an eminence commanding view, is in Gothic style.

Oseby, ha., pa. of Haydor (q.v.), S.W 5½ N.W. of Falkingham.

Osengal Down, N.E. Kent, 1½ W. of R On the summit have been discovered mar of Romans and of the first Saxon settlers in In the Saxon graves personal ornaments, etc., were found, indicating that they belo heathen period.

Osgathorpe, pa. and vil. in a fertile val tributary of the Soar, N.W. Leics., 5 1 Ashby-de-la-Zouch; ac. 883; soil red clay on clay and limestone. The church of St an elegant specimen of Dec. work, but modern chancel (1860), the former chanc incorporated with the nave and retaining a piscina, and the outline of a squint; another piscina in the south wall of the nave with an inscription on brass, unda font is ancient; at the west end of the na alabaster tablet to Thomas Harley (d. 1670 is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities residences for seven clergymen's widows whom receive £70 yearly, left by the Harley mentioned above, and the seve bequeathed by John Allsop in 1683. T grammar school, founded by Thomas Ha an endowment of £140 per annum.

Osgodby (1), tp. and vil., pa. of and 1 N Hemingbrough (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.; ac. 1, *Hall* is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Orwell (3)	Milnathort (1)	435	1852
Osbaldeston	Blackburn (4)	211	169
Osbaldwick, pa.	York (2)	188	379
Osbaldwick, tp.	York (2)	188	181

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dis fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Du	
Osbaston	Bagworth (3)	10
Osbournby	Aswarby (2)	10
Osgathorpe	Worthington (1)	12
Osgodby (1)	Cliffe Common (1)	17

Osgodby (2), tp., pa. of and 1½ S. from Lenton, S. Lincs.; ac. 1,093. O. Hall, formerly a seat, is now occupied as farmhouses.

Osgodby (3), pl., formerly a separate tp., but now merged for civil purposes with Cayton (q.v.), from which it is 1 N., N.R. Yorks.

Osgodby (4), vil., pa. of Kirkby-with-Osgodby (q.v.), N. Lincs., 3½ N.W. of Market Rasen.

Osgoldcross Division, one of the 19 parl. divs. of the W.R. Yorks. It returns one member.

Osgoodby, ha., pa. of Thirkleby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 E.S.E. of Thirsk.

Outer Islands. [AITS.]

Osleston and Thurvaston, tp., pa. of and 2 N. from Sutton-on-the-Hill (q.v.), S. Derbys.; ac. 1,745.

Osmaston (1), or **Osmaston-near-Ashbourne,** pa. and picturesque vil., W. Derbys., 10½ N.W. of Derby; ac. 1,267; soil mixed, resting on gravel and clay. The church of St. Martin (1845), a poor specimen of the Dec. style, was embellished 1887. The churchyard is planted with trees and shrubs, and contains several fine yew-trees, as well as the ancient font, now overgrown with evergreens. A reading-room with library was opened at the national school 1873. *O. Manor House* is a noble mansion situated on an eminence commanding extensive views of the picturesque scenery around, and enclosed in well-kept pleasure grounds, measuring about 35 ac.

Osmaston (2), or **Osmaston-near-Derby,** pa. and vil., S.E. Derbys., 1½ S.E. of Derby; ac. 844; soil light loam, resting on gravel and marl. The restored church of All Saints, mostly E. Eng., embodies some portions of an earlier Norm. church. In the chancel is a carved tablet of alabaster, inscribed in Latin to Sir Nicholas Wilmot (d. 1682), besides several others of later dates to the same family. There is also a modern monument of marble to the Eastwood family. The pulpit is of stone, finely carved. The church plate includes an Elizabethan chalice, a paten of Queen Anne's time, and a pewter flagon of 1629. O. Hall, formerly the residence of the Wilmots, dating from 1696, has, with its well-wooded grounds (250 ac.), been acquired by the Midland Railway Company. In the park are the links of the Derby Golf Club.

Osmerdike, ha., pa. of South Cave, E.R. Yorks., 7 E. of Howden.

Osmington, pa. and vil., on the English Channel, S. Dorset, 3½ N.E. of Weymouth; ac. 2,209; soil heavy clay, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Osmund (rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1846) is in the Perp. style; the chancel contains an ancient monument with the arms of Warham and a rudely-cut inscription. O. is much frequented by visitors from Weymouth for the lobsters and prawns caught in the bay. At O. Mills, about a mile from the vil., is a coastguard station. Cut in the chalk on a hill in this pa. is the figure of a horse and rider, representing George III. on horseback; it occupies nearly an acre, and is visible from a great distance at sea.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon or Dub.		POPULATION.
Osgodby (2)	Corby (2)	97	49
Osgoldcross Division	.....	.....	66794
Osleston and T.	Derby (6)	128	293
Osmaston (1)	Ashbourne (2)	152	264
Osmaston (2)	Derby (1½)	128	2067
Osmington	Weymouth (3½)	142	292
Osmotherley (1), pa.	Northallerton (7)	218	861

Osmondiston. [SCOLE.]

Osmondthorpe (1), ha., pa. of Whitkirk (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 3 S.E. of Leeds. *O. Hall,* a mansion in Classic style, is a seat.

Osmondthorpe (2), vil., pa. of Edingley (q.v.), S. Notts, 2½ N.W. of Southwell.

Osmotherley (1), pa., tp., and large vil., on the south-eastern declivity of a commanding eminence, in a cleft of the Hambleton Hills, N.R. Yorks., 7 N.E. of Northallerton; ac. of pa. 8,625, of tp. 3,196; soil and subsoil stiff clay. The church of St. Peter has an ancient tower, but the body of it is of more modern date. It was restored 1892, when a south aisle was added. There is a Catholic chapel dating from 1771, besides Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels and a Friends' meeting-house. In the centre of the vil. is an old stone cross, which has been restored. Bleaching and the spinning of flax are here carried on. The hills afford a plentiful supply of freestone of good quality, used for building purposes; alum rock is found. There are fairs for horned cattle and sheep in May and October. By Act of Parliament passed in 1755 part of the moor was enclosed and apportioned to forty-nine commoners in the tp.

Osmotherley (2), tp., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Ulverston (q.v.), N.W. Lancs.; ac. 1,929. The chapel of St. John the Evangelist (1874) is in E. Eng. style.

Osnaburgh. [DAIRSIE.]

Osney, island in the Isis, Oxon, 1½ W. of Oxford.

Osney Hill, or **Horse-on-the-Hill,** pa., W. Oxon, near Northleigh; ac. 208; soil gravel and clay, subsoil chiefly limestone.

Osney, New, eccl. pa., pa. of St. Thomas, Oxford (q.v.), Oxon. The church of St. Frideswide (built 1872, in E. French Gothic style) occupies part of the site of Osney Abbey, an Augustinian house founded 1074 by Robert d'Oyley and his wife Editha.

Ospringe, pa. and vil., N. Kent, 7 E. of Sittingbourne; ac. 2,872. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1866) is chiefly E. Eng. The tower was rebuilt in 1695; the north doorway is a good specimen of Norm. work; there is a piscina and several monuments, including one to James Master (1631); the font is E. Norm. *Syndale Park* is a seat.

Ossendyke. [RYTHER-WITH-OSSENDYKE.]

Ossett, mun. bor. on the Calder, pa. of and 2½ E.S.E. from Dewsbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 3,105. There are two eccl. pas.—that of Holy Trinity, with a church (rebuilt 1865) in E. Dec. style, and that of Christ Church, with a church dating from 1851. The Roman Catholic chapel (1878) is dedicated to St. Ignatius. There are also Congregational, Baptist, Particular Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Methodist New Connexion, and Free Methodist chapels, with a Salvation Army hall. The Mechanics' Institution and Technical School (1890) is in Eng. Renaissance style; the Temperance Hall dates from 1887. There is a

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Osmotherley (1), tp.	Northallerton (7)	218	637
Osmotherley (2)	Ulverston (3)	255	453
Osney Hill	Witney (4)	75	11
Osney, New	Oxford	63	2206
Ospringe	Faversham (1)	53	1123
Ossett	Ossett	179	10984

hospital for infectious diseases. The manufacture of plain and fancy woollen cloths, including army, navy, and police cloth, is carried on; and the to. is one of the main centres of the woollen-rag trade, artificial wools, especially the mungo, merino, and extract varieties, being extensively prepared for both home and Continental markets. There are also coal-mines, woollen- and rag-machine and flock factories, worsted-yarn spinning works, etc. Two spa baths, similar in their properties to the Cheltenham waters, are much used by scorbutic and rheumatic patients.

Ossett-with-Gawthorpe, tp. on the Calder, pa. of and 2½ E.S.E. from Dewsbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 3,105.

Ossian, Loch, pa. of Kilmonivaig (q.v.), S.W. Invs., Sc., about 15 E. of Ben Nevis. [GULBIN.]

Ossian's Grave. [CLACH-NA-OSSIAN.]

Ossington (anciently Oschington), pa. and vil., E. Notts., 10 N.W. of Newark-upon-Trent; ac. 2,268; soil strong clay, subsoil various. The church of the Holy Rood is in Classic style. *O. Hall,* formerly the seat of Speaker Evelyn Denison, created Viscount Ossington, is a mansion of brick, with lofty stone portico and two terraces, commanding extensive views; the entrance-gates open on a fine avenue leading to the Hall.

Ossory Division, one of the two parl. divs. of Q. Co., Ir. It lies in the west of the co., and returns one member.

Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. [FERNS.]

Ostend, ha., pa. of Burnham (q.v.), S.E. Essex, 6½ N.E. of Rochford.

O'Sullivan's Cascade, waterfall on west shore of Lower Lake of Killarney, E. co. Kerry, Ir., 3½ W.S.W. of Killarney. The cascade comprises three falls, the highest of which descends very abruptly for a distance of 20 ft. into a natural basin; issuing thence, the stream passes between two jutting crags, forming a second fall of similar character, and ending in another basin of the same kind, from which it descends a third time so as to form the last stage.

Oswaldkirk, pa., tp., and vil. on a south slope of the Hambleton Hills, N.R. Yorks., 3 S. of Helmsley; ac. of pa. 5,524, of tp. 2,166; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Oswald (restored 1886) is mainly E. Eng., but with Norm. features.

Oswaldtwistle, tp. and to. on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, pa. of Whalley (q.v.), E. Lancs., 1 S.W. of Accrington; ac. 4,883. Emmanuel Church, built 1837 in Gothic style, was enlarged 1867 by the addition of a chancel and transepts. Connected with it are five mission-rooms. The tp. comprises another eccl. pa., that of St. Paul, with a church (1885) in E. Eng. style. There are also several Nonconformist chapels. The town hall (1891) comprises a large assembly-room. There are extensive cotton factories, print works, potteries, and collieries, besides quarries. Peel Fold was the birthplace (April 25, 1750) of the first Sir Robert Peel, Bart., founder of the calico-printing industry, and father of the repealer of the Corn Laws. [STANHILL MOOR.]

Oswestry, mun. bor., pa., and mkt. to. (W. & S.), head of U., petty sess. div., and Co. Co. dis., N.W. Salop, 18 N.W. of Shrewsbury; ac. of bor. 1,888, of pa. 16,234. Seated on a gentle eminence amidst picturesque scenery, O. is one of the principal places on the Welsh border. It is of great antiquity, being named after St. Oswald, King of Northumberland, who was defeated and slain here (642) by Penda, King of Mercia. Its possession was frequently disputed, first between the Britons and the Saxons, afterwards between the Britons and the Normans. In 1212 it was taken and burnt by King John, and in 1233 it met the same fate at the hands of the Welsh prince Llewellyn. At this time it was defended by a strong wall, of which some traces may still be seen. Of the castle also, surmounting a hill west of the to., a few fragments remain; the site is now enclosed by a wall and planted with flowers and shrubs. The pa. church of St. Oswald, originally the church of a monastery, is a large structure (restored 1873), principally Trans., E. Eng., and Dec. It contains an elaborate canopied monument, with two kneeling effigies and an inscription to Alderman Hale (1616) and his wife. The communion-plate includes a 16th-cent. chalice. The "griddle" or lich-gate bears date 1631. The eccl. pa. church of the Holy Trinity (1837), in Dec. style, was renovated and considerably enlarged 1893-94. The chapel of St. Anne, Weston (1883), is used principally by the inmates of the Workhouse. To the Roman Catholic chapel of Our Lady the Help of Christians and St. Oswald (1890) there is attached a presbytery; a convent and an elementary school form a separate block. There are also many Nonconformist places of worship, some of them handsome examples of modern Gothic. The municipal records show an unbroken corporate existence of over 600 years. The Municipal Buildings (1893), occupying the site of the old town hall, comprise a library and reading-room, a science and art school. The Public Hall dates from 1863, the Victoria Rooms from 1864. The Corn Exchange and Wholesale Cheese and Butter Market, bounding on one side the area known as "Bailey Head," were rebuilt 1869; the Cross Market was enlarged 1883. There are monthly cheese and butter fairs and weekly cattle fairs, the latter held in Smithfield, an open area of 2½ ac. The charities, yielding about £300, include an almshouse for six men and as many women. The Provident Dispensary was established 1828, the O. and Ellesmere Cottage Hospital in 1866. Near the Workhouse (1790) is a modern hospital for infectious diseases. The Grammar School, rebuilt 1871 for 120 boys, was founded and endowed *temp.* Henry IV. by David Holbeche; the school chapel was erected 1863, in E. Eng. style. The chief industries are malting, tanning, currying, fellmongering, and woolstapling; there are also iron and brass foundries, agricultural implement and other machine works, and steam saw-mills. Here, too, are the engine and carriage works of the Cambrian Railway Company.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ossett-w.-G'thorpe	Ossett	179	10984
Ossington	Carlton-on-Trent(2½	126	211
Ossory Division	.....	.....	32823
Oswaldkirk, pa.	Gilling (2)	213	390
Oswaldkirk, tp.	Gilling (2)	213	182
Oswaldtwistle	Church (1)	209	13296
Oswestry, bor.	Oswestry	183	8496
Oswestry, pa.	Oswestry	183	12526

Oswestry (or **Western**) **Division**, one of the four parl. divs. of Salop. It returns one member.

Oswestry Rural, tp., pa. of Oswestry (q.v.), N.W. Salop, being that part of the pa. lying outside the bor.; ac. 14,346.

Oswestry Town, tp., pa. and bor. of Oswestry (q.v.), N.W. Salop, 18 N.W. of Shrewsbury; ac. 1,888.

Otby, ha., pa. of Walesby (q.v.), N. Lincs., 2 N.E. of Market Rasen.

Otford, pa. and vil. on the Darenth (here crossed by a stone bridge of one arch), N.W. Kent, 3 N. of Sevenoaks; ac. 2,806; soil chalky, overlying clay. The church of St. Bartholomew (restored) is Perp.; there are various monuments to the Polhill family; on the north side is a small vestry of Perp. character and a canopied tomb of the 14th cent., now defaced. There is a Wesleyan chapel, erected in 1800. The poor have about £100 yearly from an ancient charity. The kennels of the West Kent

OTFORD.
(Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.)

Hunt are situated here. O. was attached to the see of Canterbury as early as 1006, and the archbishops appear to have had a dwelling-place here from the time of Lanfranc, the first Norman archbishop (A.D. 1070), and to have made it a favourite place of residence; Archbishop Warham rebuilt the castle or palace in a magnificent style, at a cost of £33,000, and entertained Henry VIII. here with splendid hospitality; the existing remains furnish an admirable specimen of brickwork of the time of Henry VII., and include a roofless octagonal tower of three storeys, with double square-headed windows, and the cloistered side of a court, now formed into cottages. There is a spring of water in the castle grounds which flows into a chamber upwards of 30 ft. in length by about 15 ft. in breadth, known as St. Thomas à Beckett's Well.

Otham (1), pa. and vil., Mid Kent, 3 S.E. of Maidstone; ac. 955; soil mixed, sandy, and clayey, upon rock, which is well adapted for the growth of hops, which are largely grown here, also much fruit. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1865) is E. Eng. and later; there are some curious monuments to the Floods and Hendleys, or Henleys, and a tablet to Dr. George Horne, Bishop of Norwich (1790–92), who was born here (1730), his father being then rector of this pa. There are some charities, and a convalescent home for twelve patients. The Len, which forms the northern boundary of the pa., works a mill. Stone Acre, 1 S.E., is a very ancient farmhouse. *Gore Court*, a mansion of the date of Henry VII., standing in its own grounds, with a remarkably fine entrance-hall, is a seat.

Otham (2). [HAILSHAM.]

Otherton, ha., pa. of Cotheridge (q.v.), Mid Worcs., 3 W. of Worcester.

Othery, pa. and vil. on the Parret, Mid Somerset, 7 S.E. of Bridgwater; ac. 1,483; soil loamy and sandy, overlying limestone. The church of St. Michael is chiefly E. Eng., with details of the 13th and 14th cents. At the vicarage is preserved an embroidered cope of the 15th cent. There is a Congregational chapel.

Otley (1), pa., tp., and mkt. to. (F.), head of Co. Co. dis. and petty sess. div., pleasantly situated on the Wharfe, and in a valley at the foot of the Chevin range, W.R. Yorks., 10 N. of Bradford; ac. of pa. 23,759, of tp. 2,870; soil various, overlying clay and rock. The name is derived from Otho, a Saxon prince, whose principality lay betwixt the Humber and Tyne (A.D. 620), and in Domesday is given as Othelai. At an early period O. returned two members to Parliament, but ceased to do so as soon as members had to be paid for their services. The church of All Saints (restored) is Norm., and the north porch is an early specimen of this work. During the restoration a Saxon cross was discovered. There is a piscina, in good preservation, and there are mural monuments, with arms, to the Fawkeses (1620–26); a brass shield, with several quarterings, to the Lindley and Palmes families. In the south aisle are two recumbent stone figures, one of which represents Sir Thomas Fairfax, first Baron Fairfax of Cameron (d. 1649), and Helen (Aske) his wife, with a quaint inscription. Adjoining this is a curiously-carved monument, dated 1640, to Edward Fairfax, the translator of Tasso, and another (undated) to the Dyneleys of Bramhope. In the churchyard is a monument of Caen stone, beneath which lie the remains of more than thirty men who lost their lives during the cutting of Bramhope tunnel, through the Chevin hill, on the North Eastern Railway. The Roman Catholic church of Our Lady and All Saints was erected 1851, in Gothic style, and has since been enlarged. There are also Congregational, Wesleyan, Primitive and New Connexion Methodist chapels, and one for the Brethren. The Mechanics' Institution (1869), in Italian style, comprises a library and lecture hall with class-rooms; a concert hall seating some 800 persons; and on the ground floor a lecture-room capable of holding upwards of 250; science and art classes are held here on four nights each week. The Court-house dates from 1875. There are Liberal and Conservative club-houses. In 1888 a turret clock, with drinking-fountain, was erected in the market-place as a memorial of Her Majesty's Jubilee. The grammar school of Prince Henry

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Oswestry Division	.....	.....	54192
Oswestry Rural	Oswestry	183	4030
Oswestry Town	Oswestry	183	8496
Otford	Otford	24	1480
Otham (1)	Bearsted (2)	43	361
Othery	Athelney (3)	150	575
Otley (1), pa.	Otley	208	20202
Otley (1), tp.	Otley	208	7838

was founded by Thomas Cave 1611, but the building has now been sold and the money invested, the total income, about £65, being applied to the maintenance of scholarships at grammar schools in the neighbourhood. The charities amount to about £120 per annum. Worsted-spinning and weaving, printing, tanning, and leather-dressing are carried on, together with printing-machine making, now one of the principal trades of the town. Fairs are held at Easter, Whitsuntide, and in August, and also (for the hiring of servants) at Old Martinmas.

Otley (2), pa. and large vil., Mid Suff., 8 N. of Ipswich; ac. 2,157; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1879) is Gothic, and retains an ancient carved font.

Otley Division, one of the 19 parl. divs. of the W.R. Yorks. It returns one member.

Otmoor Common, plain, E. Oxon, on the Bucks. border, 8 N. of Oxford. It was once a public common, intersected by a Roman causeway, but has now been enclosed. Roman pottery has been excavated here.

Otter, river, E. Dev., rises near the Somerset border, close to the Black Down Hills, and flows 23 S.W. and S. past Honiton, Ottery St. Mary, and Colyton, to Otherton, where it enters the English Channel. The stream passes through pleasant scenery, and affords good trout-fishing.

Otterbourne, pa. and pleasant vil., S. Hants, situated 4 S. of Winchester, on the road to Southampton; ac. 1,498; soil gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Matthew is a modern cruciform building of blue brick, in E. Eng. style. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel, built in 1859. A memorial of the Rev. John Keble, author of the "Christian Year" (rector 1836–66), has been erected here; it is a granite cross, 9 ft. high, standing upon three steps.

Otterburn (1), tp. and vil. on the Rede, pa. of and 3½ W. from Elsdon (q.v.), Mid Northumb.; ac. 8,536. The church of St. John the Evangelist, a chapel-of-ease to St. Cuthbert's, Elsdon, erected 1857, in Gothic style, has several memorial windows. The Presbyterian church, dating from 1834, was rebuilt 1885. There is a small woollen manufactory and a colliery. At a spot bounded on the east by the Otter and on the south by the Rede was fought (August 19, 1388) the famous battle of Otterburn, or "Chevy Chase," between an invading army of Scots under the Earls of Douglas, Moray, and Dunbar, and an English force led by Sir Henry Percy, the renowned "Hotspur," then Warden of the Marches, and his brother, Sir Ralph Percy. The Scots, having devastated Durham and failed to take Newcastle-upon-Tyne, began to retreat, and arriving in the afternoon of August 18 at Otterburn, took possession of an eminence in the north of the tp., and there formed an entrenched camp, which appears to have been nearly square, with rounded angles, and fortified with a double vallum, portions of which still remain on the north-west and south-east. Next day the position was further strengthened with outworks; and the Scots had hardly completed these, when the Percys, who had followed them from Newcastle, assaulted the camp on two sides. Earl Douglas was struck down with three mortal wounds, while on the other side both the Percys were taken prisoners. The victory of the Scots in the end was decisive. The ancient and modern ballads of "Chevy Chase" are both concerned with this encounter. *O. Hall*, situated in the centre of the Hotspur plantation, 1 N.W. of the vil., is a building of red brick with stone facings, in Gothic style, commanding an extensive view of the valley of the Rede. *O. Tower* is a fine modern building, incorporating remains of early work, and occupying the site of the ancient tower.

Otterburn (2), tp., pa. of and 3 S. from Kirkby-in-Malham-Dale (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,126.

Otterden, pa. and vil., Mid Kent, 7 S.W. of Faversham; ac. 1,487; soil loam, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Lawrence stands on the site of an older building (pulled down in 1753), and is a plain structure; it contains altar tombs to William Lewin, his wife and children (1598), and to Justinian Lewin (1620), a monument to John Bunce (1611), and two memorials to the family of Wheler; a ledger-stone with a brass effigy was discovered in 1894, the figure representing a knight, Thomas St. Leger of Otterden (d. 1408). Bunce's benefaction is a charity for parochial purposes. *O. Place*, a seat, is a brick mansion of Tudor architecture; here Stephen Gray conducted his electrical experiments in 1725.

Otter Ferry, pl. on east shore of Loch Fyne, pa. of Kilfinan (q.v.), E. Args., Sc., 5 E. by S. of Lochgilphead. The loch is here crossed by means of a ferry of 1½ mile.

Otterford, pa. and vil. on the Otter, S. Somerset, on the Dev. border, 6 N.W. of Chard; ac. 2,343; soil clayey and stony, subsoil flinty. The vil. part of O. is known as Bishop's Wood. The E. Eng. church of St. Leonard (repaired and enlarged 1861) has a Norm. font, a piscina, a holy-water stoup, and several interesting brasses. There is a chapel for Plymouth Brethren. *O. House*, built on the site of an ancient farmhouse called "Week Farm," and afterwards acquired by the late Sir John Mellor, Justice of the Queen's Bench, is in the pa. of Church Staunton, Dev., but the grounds, measuring 1,200 ac., extend into the pa. of O.

Otterham, pa. and vil., N. Cornw., 6 N.N.E. of Camelford; ac. 3,262; soil loam, overlying clay and slate. The church of St. Denis (restored 1889) is an E. Eng. building; there is a slab to John Moyes and his family (1700–1721), to the Prest family (1710–1763), to Abel French (d. 1660), and others.

Otterhampton, pa. on the Parret, Mid Somerset, 6 N.W. of Bridgwater; ac. 1,982; soil clay, overlying limestone. The church of All Saints is E. Eng., with a modern chancel. *Hill House* is a seat.

Otterington, North, pa. and tp., N.R. Yorks.; ac. of pa. 4,039, of tp. 819; soil light, resting on sand and gravel. The church of St. Michael, now a

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Otley (2)	Westerfield (6)	72	525
Otley Division	.....	.....	61746
Otterbourne	Shawford (1½)	68	1092
Otterburn (1)	Woodburn (5)	308	260
Otterburn (2)	Bell Busk (2)	228	47
Otterden	Lenham (3)	49	199

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Otterford	Chard (6)	143	391
Otterham	Otterham	237	154
Otterhampton	Bridgwater (6)	152	478
Otterington, N., pa.	Otterington (1)	214	580
Otterington, N., tp.	Otterington (1)	214	86

chapel-of-ease to St. Barnabas', Thornton-le-Moor, is Norm. and E. Eng.

Otterington, South, pa. and vil. on the Wiske, N.R. Yorks., 6 N.W. of Thirsk; ac. 1,414; soil light, subsoil sandy. The church of St. Andrew (1846), in Norm. style, occupies the site of the old church. *O. Hall* is a modern mansion pleasantly situated on a slight eminence.

Ottershaw, eccl. pa., pa. of and 2 S. by W. from Chertsey (q.v.), N.W. Surrey. Christ Church (1864), designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, is in E. Eng. style; the tower was added 1885. Here are extensive nursery grounds and potteries. There are two Homes of the Ministering Children's League, founded by the Countess of Meath for the rescue of destitute children by the children of the wealthy. There is also a private home for children, established in 1884. A working men's club, with lecture, reading and refreshment rooms, was established 1875. *O. Park* covers about 400 acres, and is beautifully wooded. *Austenleyley Park* is another seat.

Otterswick, bay on north coast of Sanday Island, N.E. Ork., Sc., 26 N.N.E. of Kirkwall. The bay is 4 miles wide at its mouth, and extends nearly 6 miles inland.

Otterton, pa. and vil. on the Otter, S. Dev., 12 S.E. of Exeter; ac. 3,434; soil loam, chiefly overlying red sand. The church of St. Michael (rebuilt 1871) is in Dec. style, and contains several brasses to the Duke family, including one to Richard Duke (d. 1641), and another to Sarah Duke (d. 1641); there is a fine carved reredos. The charities amount to about £30 yearly. There was a Benedictine priory here, which was originally a cell to the abbey of Mount St. Michael, in Normandy.

Ottery, ha., pa. of Lamerton (q.v.), S.W. Dev., 3 N.W. of Tavistock.

Ottery Hill, eminence, E. Dev., 3 S.W. of Ottery St. Mary.

Ottery Hill, East, eminence, E. Dev., about 2½ N. of Sidmouth. On one of its spurs is an ancient camp known as Sidbury-Castle, in which are two wells.

Ottery St. Mary, pa. and mkt. to. (TH.), and head of petty sess. div., in a fertile valley on the east bank of the Otter, E. Dev., 12 E. of Exeter; ac. 9,944; soil sandy, resting on gravel. Cromwell is said to have held a convention in a house (no longer standing) near the churchyard, for the purpose of raising men and money. Fairfax also had his headquarters here in 1645. In 1866 a disastrous fire destroyed 111 houses, rendering homeless about 500 persons. The church of St. Mary is the only church in England, except Exeter Cathedral, with transeptal towers, of which that on the north side is capped by a low octagonal spire. They are E. Eng., and date from about the middle of the 13th cent., when a church was consecrated here by Bishop Bronescombe. In 1337 Bishop Grandisson, having founded here a college of secular priests, began to enlarge the church; and to this period belong the graceful vaulting of the nave and choir, the clerestory, the reredos, and the altar-screen, the only important additions since made being the huge Dorset aisle, built early in the 16th cent. by Cicely, Marchioness of Dorset and Countess of Wiltshire, and remarkable for its fan tracery, and the south porch, dating from the latter part of the same cent., and built by John Haydon (d. 1587), first governor of the Corporation of O. St. M., whose altar-tomb is in the chancel. The nave, choir, and transept are alike provided with a clerestory; and behind the chancel is a lady-chapel, flanked on either side by a tiny chantry. In the nave are two corresponding altar-tombs, believed to be those of Sir Otho de Grandisson, a brother of the builder-Bishop (d. 1364) and his wife, both surmounted by an ambitious ogee canopy. There are also other ancient memorials. The greater part of the interior was restored 1849–50, under Butterfield's direction, mainly at the expense of Sir John Taylor Coleridge, father of the late Lord Chief Justice. The south transept was afterwards adorned with mosaics in memory of his parents, and contains the recumbent marble figure by Thrupp of the first Lady Coleridge (d. 1878). The beautiful stone reredos, which was long hidden out of sight, and has been drastically restored, extends right across the choir; across the summit is carried a line of shields, some of them emblazoned. Bishop Grandisson's large altar-screen has also been vigorously restored. The sedilia, unlike the west front, resemble those in Exeter Cathedral. The misereres also have been preserved. In the south transept is a curious old clock, made to indicate the phases of the moon as well as the time. The magnificent font, of Devon and Cornish marbles, supported by a central shaft, with four smaller ones at the corners, was designed by Butterfield. In the churchyard is a monument to Sir John Taylor Coleridge. The Baptists, Congregationalists, and Wesleyans have chapels. The Town Hall,

THE PARISH CHURCH, OTTERY ST. MARY, FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Otterington, South	Otterington	214	335
Ottershaw	Chertsey (2)	22	829

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Otterton	Sidmouth (3)	168	725
Ottery St. Mary	Ottery St. Mary	162	3858

which comprises a library and reading-room, dates from 1853. There is a provident dispensary, established 1860. Paxford House Hospital was established 1870, and rebuilt 1881. There are several almshouses, and the pa. is rich in other charities. Great markets are held in August and December, and there are three annual fairs. The King's Grammar School, founded by Henry VIII., when St. Mary's College was dissolved, was demolished 1884. It was at O. St. M. that Samuel Taylor Coleridge was born (1772), his father being master of the school and vicar of the pa.; and the excavation known as the "Pixies' Parlour" figures in his verse. The pa. also appears, under the name Clavering St. Mary, in "Pendennis," a reminiscence of the vacations which Thackeray spent here while a Charterhouse student. Sir Walter Raleigh once lived here; and among the names on the roll of the Grammar School appear those of S. T. Coleridge, Richard Hurrell Froude, and Bishop Patteson. *Heath's Court*, where the late Lord Chief Justice resided, and *Salston* are seats.

Ottery, Upper. [UP OTTERY.]

Ottery, Venn. [VENN OTTERY.]

Ottringham, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 12½ E. by S. of Hull; ac. 4,320; soil rich, overlying in parts blue clay. The church of St. Wilfrid (restored 1860) is an E. Eng. and Dec. building. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a small charity.

Oude, river, pa. of Kilninver and Kilmelford, Mid Args., Sc., runs 5 miles W. and S.S.W. to the head of Loch Melfort. It passes through some picturesque country, especially about a mile above its mouth, where the overhanging rocks on either side reach a height of several hundred feet.

Oughaval, pa. on Westport Bay, Murrisk bar., S.W. co. Mayo, Ir.; ac. 33,695. The pa. includes Westport (q.v.), and several islands off the coast. The principal seats are *Murrisk Abbey*, with some remains of an Augustinian abbey, and *Westport House*, on the margin of a small lake in a well-planted demesne.

Oughteragh, pa. on Yellow River, Carrigallen bar., S.E. co. Leit., Ir.; ac. 21,705, including several lakes. Limestone abounds here. The pa. includes the to. of Ballinamore (q.v.).

Oughterard (1), pa., South Salt bar., E. co. Kild., Ir., 4 W. of Rathcoole; ac. 2,886. The Protestant church is a ruin, and close to it is a round tower in a very imperfect state. *Bishop's Court House* is a seat, with a fine estate.

Oughterard (2), vil. and head of petty sess. div., pa. of Kilcummin (q.v.), S.W. co. Galway, Ir., 13½ N. of Galway. O. is on the west bank of Lough Corrib, and is much frequented by invalids for its chalybeate spa, and the surrounding country is wild and romantic. There are Catholic and Protestant churches, and a parochial school. Black marble is quarried.

Oughterby, ha., pa. of Kirkbampton (q.v.), N. Cumb., 7 W. of Carlisle.

Oughterleague, pa., Clanwilliam and Lower Kilnamanagh bars., S.W. co. Tip., Ir., 4½ N.W. of Cashel; ac. 2,616.

Oughter, Lough, N. co. Cavan, Ir., about 2 E. from Killashandra. It is about 4 miles long by 3 miles wide, and contains several islands.

Oughterside and Allerby, tp., pa. of and 2 W. by S. from Aspatria (q.v.), W. Cumb.; ac. 2,311. At O. coal is found in abundance.

Oughtibridge, eccl. pa., pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., forming a north-west suburb of Sheffield. The church (dedication unknown) is in Norm. style. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Reformed Methodist chapels. The industries include steel-works, spring-knife, file, and nail factories, and ganister grinding; there are also quarries, and paper and corn mills.

Oughtmama, pa., Burren bar., co. Clare, Ir., 10 N. of Corofin station; ac. 9,843. The pa. includes the harbour of Newquay on Galway Bay.

Oughtrington, eccl. pa., pa. of Lymm (q.v.), N. Chesh. The church of St. Peter is in Gothic style. *O. Hall*, formerly the seat of the Traffords, is a handsome mansion commanding a fine view.

Oulart, vil., pa. of Meeluagh (q.v.), E. co. Wex., Ir., about 8 E. of Enniscorthy. In 1798 about 100 of the North Cork Militia were here surrounded by a large body of rebels, and only five escaped.

Ouler, Lough, E. co. Wick., Ir., about 4 N.E. of Glendalough.

Oulston, tp., pa. of and 2 S. from Coxwold (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,466. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A Roman Catholic chapel, dating from 1795 has been converted into a cottage.

Oulton (1), pa., N.E. Suff., about 2 W. of Lowestoft; ac. 1,961; soil mixed, light and heavy, overlying clay, gravel, and sand. O. is bounded by

OULTON BROAD.
(Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.)

the river Waveney and the south-western part of Lake Lothing, known as Oulton Broad, a fresh-water lake in which is some good fishing, and on which sailing and rowing matches take place during the summer. The church of St. Michael (restored 1862) is Norm. *O. Hall* is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ottringham	Ottringham	209	515
Oughaval	Westport	163	7216
Oughteragh	Ballinamore	104	5355
Oughterard (1)	Hazlehatch (6)	11	278
Oughterard (2)	Oughterard	143	810
Oughterleague	Goold's Cross (3)	96	314

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Oughterside and A.	Aspatria (2)	319	572
Oughtibridge	Oughtibridge	167	2100
Oughtmama	Corofin (10)	163	505
Oughtrington	Lymm (1¼)	187	2040
Oulston	Coxwold (2)	208	168
Oulton (1)	Oulton Broad	118	1314

Oulton (2), pa. and vil., N. Norf., 11 W. of North Walsham; ac. 1,828; soil sandy, overlying sand and clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is E. Eng. There is a Congregational chapel of ancient date, with residence for the minister. *O. Hall* is an ancient mansion, pleasantly situated, and nearly surrounded by thriving plantations.

Oulton (3), tp. and vil., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Wigton (q.v.), W. Cumb.; ac. 2,878.

Oulton (4), eccl. pa. and small vil. on the side of a hill, pa. of and about 1 N. from Stone (q.v.), W. Staffs. The church of St. John the Evangelist (built 1874) is in Gothic style. St. Mary's Abbey, a modern foundation of the Benedictine order, is a large brick building with a beautiful chapel (1854) from designs by E. W. Pugin. *O. House*, on an eminence commanding fine views, is a seat.

Oulton (5). [OULTON-WITH-WOODLESFORD.]

Oulton (6), ha., pa. of Norbury (q.v.), W. Staffs., 3 N.E. of Newport.

Oulton Broad. [OULTON (1).]

Oulton, Low, formerly a separate tp., pa. of Over (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 4 N.E. of Tarporley. A farmhouse now occupies the site of Darley Hall.

Oulton-with-Woodlesford, tp. on the Aire, pa. of Rothwell (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 E.S.E. of Leeds; ac. 1,361. The church of St. John, Oulton, dates from 1827. There are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels. Webster's charity, founded 1824, yields £220 per annum, two-thirds of which are for distribution, while the remainder is used for apprenticing children. O. stone, an excellent grit-stone, is extensively quarried here. *O. Hall*, an elegant mansion in Classic style, standing in an undulating and well-wooded park, was rebuilt 1851, after a fire. [WOODLESFORD.]

Oundle, pa., tp., and mkt. to. (TH.), head of U., petty sess. div., and Co. Co. dis., on the Nen, N. Northants, 13 S.W. of Peterborough; ac. of pa. 4,992, of tp. 3,144. The church of St. Peter is a large structure of the E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. periods, with panelled tower ending in an octagonal crocketed spire 208 ft. high. The chancel retains sedilia and a piscina, richly carved; the reredos, of alabaster, displays "The Last Supper;" the brass eagle-lectern dates from the middle of the 15th cent. Beneath the south transept (E. Dec.) is a crypt with groined roof; the south porch also (built about 1440 by John Wyatt and his wife, founders of the Guild of the Blessed Virgin) has a groined roof. The interior was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, and, more recently, the exterior has been taken in hand. Jesus Church, at the west end of the to., was built 1879, in E. Eng. style. There are also Congregational, Wesleyan, and Baptist chapels. The town hall, in the Market Place, accommodates the Literary Institute, and the lower part serves as the butter market. A horse and cattle fair is held in February, and a pleasure fair in October and on Whit-Monday. The front of the Talbot Hotel, an ancient hostelry, was built with materials from Fotheringhay Castle, and also contains some of the Castle stairs. There are several charities, among them the Town Estates, which yield £120 a year for public uses. Lathom's Hospital, endowed with about £500 a year, was founded 1611 for 18 aged women by Nicholas Lathom, rector of Barnwell St. Andrew. In 1556 Sir William Laxton, Lord Mayor of London, left an estate in the City of London in trust to the Grocers' Company to support a school and almshouses. The foundation now supports two schools —O. School, of the first grade, and Laxton School, of the second—for both of which new buildings have been provided. The almshouses also have been rebuilt. There are, besides, four almshouses for Protestant Dissenters, founded 1801 by John Paine. *Biggin Hall* is an ancient seat.

Ouplaymoor, or **Uplawmoor,** vil., pa. of and 3 S.W. from Neilston (q.v.), S.E. Renfs., Sc.

Ourtnagapple, vil. on the south side of the island of Inishmore (q.v.), W. co. Galway, Ir.

Ousby (formerly "Ulfsby"), pa. and vil., E. Cumb., 9 E.N.E. of Penrith; ac. 7,457; soil chiefly red marl, overlying sand. The Roman road called "The Maiden Way" passes through the pa., and there are remains of an ancient pentagonal earthwork, defended by a double rampart and ditch. Within the area thus enclosed traces of buildings have been met with. The church of St. Luke, dating from the 13th cent., retains a piscina, and three sedilia with trefoiled heads, under plain angular canopies. Within the altar-rails is the recumbent wooden figure of a knight in mail-armour of the 13th cent., his feet resting on a dog. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Ousden, or **Owsden,** pa., E. Suff., 7 E. by S. of Newmarket; ac. 1,295; soil clay and loamy, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Peter is Norm. A Primitive Methodist chapel was erected in 1872. Here is a small charity for the maintenance of public worship, and another applied to educational purposes. *O. Hall*, in Grecian style, with extensive grounds, is a seat.

Ouse (1), river, Yorks., is formed by the confluence of the Ure and the Swale, 1 E. of Boroughbridge, and, constituting the boundary between the North and the West Ridings, flows about 15 S.E. past Newton-upon-Ouse, Beningbrough, Overton, and Skelton, to York. Thence it runs in a southerly direction by Bishopthorpe, Naburn, and Moreby Hall, to Cawood, where it again takes a predominantly south-east course, past Selby, Drax, and Goole, to Faxfleet, where it unites with the Trent to form the Humber. At Nun Monkton it is joined by the Nidd, at York by the Foss, at Nun Appleton by the Wharfe, at Barmby-on-the-Marsh by the Derwent, near Howden (3 miles to the north-east) by the Aire, and at Goole by the Don. With its tributaries, the O. drains a considerable part of the North of England, although its actual course is almost confined to the great plain of York. It traverses beautiful and fertile land, and all its affluents come to it over picturesque and classic ground. Its total length is about 45 miles.

Ouse (2), or **Great Ouse,** river, the ancient *Trivona*, rises at Ouse Well, Farthingoe, S.W. Northants, and

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Oulton (2)	Bluestone (½)	136	372
Oulton (3)	Wigton (2)	310	317
Oulton (4)	Stone (1)	139	886
Oulton-with-W'ford	Woodlesford (1½)	190	2776
Oundle, pa.	Oundle	96	2886

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Oundle, tp.	Oundle	96	2680
Oundle, to.	Oundle	96	2667
Ourtnagapple	Galway (30)	128	125
Ousby	Temple Sowerby (6)	289	271
Ousden	Higham (4)	77	277

winds, mainly in an easterly and north-easterly direction, through Bucks., Beds., Hunts., Cambs., and Norf., being carried into The Wash by the Eaubrink Cut at King's Lynn, after running a course of about 160 miles. For about two-thirds of this distance, from Bedford to its mouth, it is navigable. It flows by Buckingham, Stony Stratford, Newport Pagnell, Olney, Bedford, St. Neots, Huntingdon (where it is crossed by a picturesque old bridge),

Junction of the Ouse with the Cam.

St. Ives (where it is spanned by another venerable bridge), Ely, and Market Downham. The country through which it passes is fertile, but marked by an increasing monotony which culminates in the featureless scenery of the Fen Country, where its course is largely artificial, forming part of a connected system of drainage. Among its tributaries are the Tare, the Ouzel, the Ivel, the Cam, the Lark, and the Little Ouse or Brandon River.

Ouse (3), river, rises at Slaugham, N. Sussex, 5 S.E. of Horsham, flows S.E. and then S. past Lindfield, Fletching, Irfield (where it receives a branch from Mayfield), Barcombe, and Lewes, where it is joined by the Glynde stream. Cutting for itself a course through the South Downs, it runs into the English Channel at Newhaven, 28 miles from its source. Formerly it entered the English Channel at Seaford, nearly 3 S.E. of its present mouth. It is navigable from Lindfield downwards.

Ouseburn, Great, pa., tp., and vil., and head of U., on the Ouse, W.R. Yorks., 8½ N.E. of Knaresborough; ac. of pa. 1,931, of tp. 1,789; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary has an E. Norm. pinnacled tower. The nave was rebuilt in Perp. style 1820, and the building was restored 1883, when a south chapel was added. The charities yield £26 a year.

Ouseburn, Little, pa., tp., and vil. on the Ouse, W.R. Yorks., 8½ N.E. of Knaresborough; ac. of pa. 4,167, of tp. 675; soil clay, overlying sand. The church of the Holy Trinity, mostly E. Norm. and Perp., has an embattled west tower, believed to be of Saxon date. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to £17 per annum.

Ousefleet, tp. and vil. on the south bank of the Ouse, pa. of Whitgift (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 7 E. of Goole; ac. 2,139. *O. Hall* is a seat.

Ouse, Great. [Ouse (2).]

Ousel. [Ouzel.]

Ouse, Little (1), eccl. pa., pa. of Hilgay, Feltwell St. Mary and St. Nicholas, Feltwell Anchor and Redmore, W. Norf., and Littleport, N. Cambs. The church of St. John, situated on the south bank of the Little Ouse, about 2 miles above its confluence with the Great Ouse, is in E. Eng. style. Here are two Primitive Methodist chapels.

Ouse, Little (2), or **Brandon River,** S. Norf., rises in two headstreams, one in the Norf. fens at North Lopham, 4 N.W. of Diss, near the source of the Waveney, the other a few miles to the south, in Suffolk, and flows in a westerly direction, as the boundary between the two counties, past Thetford (where it is joined by the Thet) and Brandon to the Great Ouse (q.v.) at Brandon Bridge. Its total length is 34 miles.

Ouse Viaduct, The, N. Sussex, between Balcombe on the north and Cuckfield on the south, carries the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway across the Ouse. It rests on thirty-seven arches, is 1,475 ft. long, and 99 ft. high.

Ouston (1), tp., pa. of and 1 S. from Stamfordham (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 517.

Ouston (2), tp., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Chester-le-Street (q.v.), N. Dur.; ac. 643. Here is a large colliery.

Outchester, tp., pa. of and 2½ S.E. from Belford (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 1,055.

Outeragh, pa., Middlethird bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 3½ N.E. of Caher; ac. 1,547.

Outer Dowsing. [Dowsing, Outer.]

Outer Hebrides. [Hebrides.]

Outgate (1), ha., pa. of and 1½ E. from Leverton (q.v.), S.E. Lincs.

Outgate (2), ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Hawkshead (q.v.), N. Lancs.

Outhgill, vil., pa. of and 5 S. from Kirkby Stephen (q.v.), N.E. Westmd.

Outlands, ha., pa. of Adbaston (q.v.), W. Staffs., 3 W. of Eccleshall.

Outlane, ha., pa. of and 4 N.W. from Huddersfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Out Newton, coast tp., pa. of and 2½ N. from Easington (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.; ac. 676. Near the cliff is a part of the gable end of an ancient chapel, forming a landmark.

Outrath, pa., Shillelogher bar., Mid co. Kilkenny, Ir., 1½ S. of Kilkenny; ac. 2,050.

Out Rawcliffe. [Rawcliffe, Out.]

Outseats (1), tp., pa. of Hathersage (q.v.), N. Derbys., 6½ N.E. of Tideswell; ac. 5,001.

Outseats (2), ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Alfreton (q.v.), S. Derbys.

Out Skerries. [Housie Skerries.]

Outwell (1) and (2), pa. and vil., principally in

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ouseburn, Great, pa.	Cattal (3½)	198	532
Ouseburn, Great, tp.	Cattal (3½)	198	481
Ouseburn, Little, pa.	Cattal (3)	198	379
Ouseburn, Little, tp.	Cattal (3)	198	218
Ousefleet	Goole (7)	173	243
Ouse, Little (1)	Littleport (4½) [(12)	76	924
Ouston (1)	Newcastle-u.-Tyne	271	16

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ouston (2)	Pelaw (2)	265	253
Outchester	Belford (2½)	323	90
Outeragh	Caher (3½)	124	161
Out Newton	Patrington (4)	212	42
Outrath	Kilkenny (1½)	81	291
Outseats (1)	Hassop (7)	154	186
Outwell	Wisbech (6)	94	1253

W. Norf., extending into Cambs., the Nen passing through it, dividing the counties, 6 S.E. of Wisbech; ac. of Norfolk part 2,512, of Cambs. part 552; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Clement is E. Eng. Here are Wesleyan, Free Methodist, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities are considerable.

Outwick, ha., pa. of Breamore (q.v.), S. Hants, 3 N. of Fordingbridge.

Outwood (1), eccl. pa., pa. of and 2 N. from Wakefield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (1858), in Dec. style, was restored 1888, when a south aisle and side chapel were added.

Outwood (2), eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Nutfield, Horley, Burstow, and Bletchingley (q.v.), S.E. Surrey, 5 S.E. of Redhill. The church of St. John the Baptist (1869) is in E. Eng. style. There is a Baptist chapel.

Ousel, or **Ousel**, river, E. Bucks., rises near Ivinghoe, and runs 30 miles N.N.W. beside the Grand Junction Canal, past Leighton Buzzard and Fenny Stratford, to Newport Pagnell, where it joins the Ouse (q.v.). For some miles during the lower part of its course it forms the boundary between Bucks. and Beds.

Ovenden, eccl. pa., tp., and large vil., pa. and bor. of Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 7 S.W. of Bradford; ac. 5,350. The church of St. George the Martyr, Lee Mount (1877), is in E. Eng. style. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Methodist New Connexion chapels. The charities yield about £55. There are many extensive woollen and cotton mills.

Ovens, vil., pa. of Athnowen (q.v.), Mid co. Cork., Ir., about 9 S.W. from Cork, on the main road to Killarney.

Over, for names to which this word is prefixed, not found here, *see* the principal word. Thus, OVER DARWEN will be found under DARWEN, OVER.

Over (1), pa., tp., and to. on the Weaver, Mid Chesh., 10 N. of Nantwich; ac. of pa. 4,700, of tp. 4,527. The to., called in ancient records "the borough of Over," used to be administered by a mayor, but no such official has been elected since the passing of the Unreformed Corporations Act of 1883, and the silver mace is now in private ownership. In former days O. was also a mkt. to., but the market-house (built 1840) has been converted into a national school. The Perp. church of St. Chad, standing in a valley, was rebuilt 1543 by Hugh Starkey, usher to Henry VIII., whose altar-tomb, with effigy in brass, is in the chancel. Christ Church, in High Street, originally erected 1844, was taken down in 1880, on account of the subsidence of the land, and a new church built on the same site two years later. St. John the Evangelist's is an eccl. pa., with the church (built 1863) in Gothic style, as a memorial to Lady Sarah (Hay), wife of the late Lord Delamere (d. 1859). There are Congregational, Wesleyan, Free Methodist, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The salt trade forms the chief industry, but boat-building is also carried on. Cattle and sheep fairs are held in May and September. Woodford Hall is now a farmhouse. O. was one of the appanages of the Earldom of Chester till 1270, when it was transferred to the Abbey of Darnhall.

Over (2), pa. and vil., W. Cambs., on the Hunts. border, 5 E. of St. Ives; ac. 3,565; soil strong clay, resting on gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is principally Dec. The chancel is Perp., but retains an E. Eng. chancel arch, of which, however, the columns have been cut away in order to insert the rood-screen, a good Perp. work of seven divisions, with a groined loft above. Both nave and chancel have high-pitched Dec. roofs, and the nave and aisles are embattled. The south aisle exhibits on the exterior some exceedingly fine and bold gurgoyles. The south porch is a highly-enriched composition of the Dec. period. Over the west doorway of the tower is a rude carving of the "Assumption of the Virgin." The whole of the north aisle has been rebuilt, and the tower and spire and the chancel have been restored. There are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels. Lady Kirby's charity of £22 is applied towards the education of poor children and in providing gifts for the poor. A sum of about £370 yearly, derived from the town lands, is, after payment of expenses, divided into thirds, one-third going to the churchwardens for church purposes, and another to the overseers for the poor-rate account; the remaining, called "the constables' third," is applied in various ways for the benefit of the parishioners. The manor was given to the convent of Ramsey by Ednothus, Bishop of Dorchester (1034–50), and in 1619 was granted by James I. to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.

Over (3), ha., pa. of Churcham (q.v.), W. Glouc., 2 W. of Gloucester. [HIGHNAM, OVER, AND LINTON.]

Over Beck, rivulet, S.W. Cumb., has a southerly course of about 3 miles, and falls into the northern end of Wast Water.

Overbrae, eminence (701 ft.), pa. of King Edward, N.E. Abers., Sc., 5 W.N.W. of New Pitsligo.

Overbury, pa., tp., and pretty vil. south of Bredon Hill, S. Worcs., on the Glouc. border, 5½ N.E. of Tewkesbury; ac. 2,031; soil light gravelly loam, etc., overlying gravel and stone. The church of St. Faith (of various periods, from E. Norm. to Perp.) was restored 1879–80, the old oak seats, with their beautiful Perp. tracery, being worked up into new benches. The choir-stalls are of walnut, resting on oak plinths; the pulpit was constructed at some previous restoration out of the rood-screen; the font (believed to be Saxon) is enriched with sculptured figures; the staircase to the rood-loft still exists, although the doorway has been blocked up. *O. Court* is a picturesque seat.

Overcester, ha., pa. of Monks Kirby (q.v.), E. Warws., 4 N. of Rugby.

Overchurch, another name for Upton (q.v.), pa. and vil., Chesh.

Overcoombe, ti., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Sherborne (q.v.), N. Dors.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Outwood (1)	Lofthouse & Outwo'd	178	4954
Outwood (2)	Nutfield (2¼)	23	571
Ovenden, eccl. pa.	Ovenden	196	5079
Ovenden, tp.	Ovenden	196	13458
Over (1), pa.	Over and Wharton	168	6033

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION
Over (1), tp.	Over and Wharton	168	6835
Over (2)	Swavesey (1)	67	1005
Overbury, pa.	Bredon	167	769
Overbury, tp.	Bredon	167	417

Over Norton, tp., pa. of and ¾ N. from Chipping Norton (q.v.), N.W. Oxon; ac. 2,227. A drinking-fountain with polished marble pillars commemorates Colonel Henry Dawkins, M.P. (d. 1864), and his wife. The poor's allotments of 50 ac., awarded 1770, produce about £50 per annum for distribution. *Over N. House*, standing in a well-wooded park of about 90 ac., was rebuilt in Tudor style (1879).

Overpool, tp. on the Manchester Ship Canal, pa. of and 3 S.E. from Eastham (q.v.), N.W. Chesh.; ac. 451.

Oversay Island, lies off the south-west extremity of Kilchoman pa., Islay, W. Arg., Sc.

Overseal. [SEAL, NETHER AND OVER.]

Oversley, tp., pa. of Arrow (q.v.), S.W. Warws., 14 S.W. of Warwick; ac. 1,478.

Overstone, pa., Mid Northants, 5 N.E. of Northampton; ac. 1,940; soil chiefly red loam, resting on ironstone and clay. The church of St. Nicholas, in O. Park, was built 1803, in Perp. style, when the old Dec. church was demolished. *O. Park*, built in 1861–64, is a mansion of stone, standing on a broad gravel terrace in an undulating park of about 900 ac., enclosed by a high wall six miles in circumference. From the north-west front of the house grassy slopes descend to an ornamental lake of 23 ac.

Overstrand, pa. and vil., E. Norf., 2 S.E. of Cromer; ac. 438; soil light heath, overlying gravel and brick-earth. One church was swallowed up by the sea in the reign of Richard II., and a new

OVERSTRAND CHURCH.
(Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.)

church, dedicated to St. Martin, was thereupon erected, but this is now in ruins; Christ Church (1867) is in E. Eng. style. The Cromer lighthouse is situated in this pa., as are the links of the Cromer Golf Club.

Over Street, ha. on the Wiley, pa. of Stapleford (q.v.), S. Wilts., about 5 N.W. of Wilton.

Overthorpe, ha., pa. of Middleton Cheney (q.v.), S. Northants, about 2 E. of Banbury. *O. House* is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Over Norton	Chipping Norton (1)	89	342
Overpool	Ellesmere Port (2)	190	112
Oversay Island	Oban (48)	504	9
Oversley	Alcester (1)	121	319
Overstone	Billing (3)	71	239
Overstrand	Cromer (2)	138	443
Overton (1)	Overton	56	1496
Overton (2)	Marlborough (4)	76	784

Overton (1), large pa. and vil. (formerly a mkt. to.) on the Test, N. Hants, 8 W. of Basingstoke; ac. 6,736 land and 36 water; soil part light, the rest heavy, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary (restored 1853) is an ancient stone building; the arcade between the nave and aisle belongs to the E. Trans. period, and there is an inscribed stone to William Savage, rector in the early part of the 15th cent. The Wesleyans and Congregationalists have chapels. There are some small charities. Of the fairs formerly held, only the July fair for lambs and sheep is continued. *Southington House* is a seat.

Overton (2), pa. and vil. on the Kennet, Mid Wilts., 4 W. of Marlborough; ac. 6,157; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Michael, rebuilt 1878 in E. Dec. style (the ancient features being retained), stands on a slight acclivity.

Overton (3), pa. and tp. on the Ouse, N.R. Yorks., 5 N.W. of York; ac. of pa. 3,321, of tp. 1,312; soil variable, overlying clay. The church of St. Cuthbert (rebuilt 1855) is Perp. There is a small charity.

Overton (4), eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on a peninsula formed by the Lune and Morecambe Bay, pa. of and 4 S.W. from Lancaster (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. 1,052. The church (dedication unknown), restored, is E. Norm.; there is a well-preserved Norm. doorway of three orders, with zigzag moulding, and an ancient font.

Overton (5), tp., pa. of and 2 S. by W. from Malpas (q.v.), S.W. Chesh.; ac. 736. *O. Hall* is an ancient mansion, formerly moated.

Overton (6), parl. bor. and pa., S.E. Flints., 5 E. by S. of Ruabon; ac. of pa. 4,577. O. belongs to the Flint. District of bors. It is situated on high ground overlooking the Dee, which passes within a mile to the west, and commands very fine views. The church of St. Mary is an ancient Gothic edifice with a square tower surmounted by a round turret; the churchyard contains some very fine yew-trees. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Castle Field marked the site of a fortress erected by Madoc ab Meredydd, Prince of Wales. *Bryn-y-Bys* (where the Duke of Wellington lived during part of his childhood), *Gwernhaelod* (in the grounds of which are the remains of a large circular camp), and *Knolton Hall* are seats.

Overton (7), ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Frodsham (q.v.), W. Chesh.

Overton (8), vil., pa. of Porteynon (q.v.), S. Glamorgs., 14 S.W. of Swansea.

Overton (9), ha., pa. of Thornhill (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 S.W. of Wakefield.

Overton (10), vil., pa. of Dreghorn (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., about 3 N.E. of Irvine.

Overton, Cold. [COLD OVERTON.]

Overton Heath, pa. (formerly extra-parochial), Mid Wilts., 4½ S.W. of Marlborough; ac. 124.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Overton (3), pa.	Shipton (1½)	193	551
Overton (3), tp.	Shipton (1½)	193	49
Overton (4), eccl. pa.	Lancaster (4)	230	598
Overton (4), tp.	Lancaster (4)	230	321
Overton (5)	Malpas (2)	177	101
Overton (6)	Overton-on-Dee	179	1136
Overton (10)	Dreghorn (½)	395	381
Overton Heath	Marlborough (4½)	76	34

Overton (or **Orton**) **Longville**, pa. and vil. on the Nen, N. Hunts., on the Northants border, 2 S.W. of Peterborough; ac. 2,353; soil gravel, resting on strong clay. The church of Holy Trinity (restored 1840 and 1890) is chiefly E. Dec. The chancel has a low side window, now blocked, recesses with stone seats on both sides, and a trefoiled piscina. The adjoining chantry (restored 1861) retains a piscina and two niches; here also is the effigy of a knight, with the chain hauberk and gorget, of about 1330, besides numerous memorials, including an elaborate mural monument covered with shields and having a tablet beneath it inscribed to Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury (1629), Mary, her daughter, wife of Sir William Armyne (1674), and to Talbot Armyne (1630). Another mural monument is to Sir Charles Cope, Bart. (1781). There is also a memorial of white marble, with a graceful female figure by Chantrey, to Lady Mary Seymour (1825), and a massive altar-tomb of black marble to Charles, tenth Marquess of Huntly (1863). On the south side of the chancel arch is a squint, and on the north the rood-loft door. In the north aisle is a fresco painting of St. Christopher, in good preservation. *Orton Hall* is a Tudor mansion.

Overton Market. [MARKET OVERTON.]

Overton (or **Orton**) **Waterville**, pa. and vil., N. Hunts., on the Northants border, 3 W. of Peterborough; ac. 1,364; soil various, resting on gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is E. Dec. The chancel is much debased, but has a fine low side window, and near it a semicircular recess with stone seat. At the east end of each aisle is a piscina, with brackets. The font consists of an octagonal basin on a cluster of five shafts, and the pulpit is a magnificent piece of 16th-cent. Renaissance oak carving, with richly-wrought panels, exhibiting figures and foliage in high relief. In the north aisle is a brass inscribed to John de Herlyngton (d. 1408). The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. There are charities yielding about £13, and the proceeds of the town and church lands, let in allotments, are applied to church and educational uses, etc.

Overton, West, tp., pa. of Overton (q.v.), Mid Wilts., 4 W. of Marlborough; ac. 4,248.

Overtown (1), ti., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Wroughton (q.v.), N. Wilts.

Overtown (2), *q.s.* pa. and vil., pa. of Cambusnethan (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 2 S.E. of Wishaw. The church is in E. Eng. style, and there is a Roman Catholic church and school. The vil. is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the neighbouring ironworks.

Over Water, lake, pa. of and about 3 S. from Ireby (q.v.), W. Cumb. It covers an area of about 65 ac.

Over Worton, pa. and small vil., N. Oxon, 9 N. of Woodstock; ac. 623; soil sandy loam, overlying limestone, clay, and sand. The church of the Holy Trinity, almost rebuilt 1844, is in Dec. style.

Overy, ha. on the eastern bank of the Thame, pa. of Dorchester (q.v.), S. Oxon, 4 N.W. of Wallingford.

Ovesham, ha., pa. of Matching (q.v.), W. Essex, about 4 E. of Harlow.

Oving (1), pa. and vil. on an eminence, Mid Bucks., 6 N.W. of Aylesbury; ac. 971; soil and subsoil chiefly clay. The church of All Saints, principally E. Eng. (restored 1867), has two piscinæ, and remains of the rood-stairs. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. *O. House*, standing in a commanding situation overlooking the Vale of Aylesbury, contains some beautiful wood-carving and richly-decorated ceilings designed by Inigo Jones.

Oving (2), pa. and vil., W. Sussex, 3 E. of Chichester; ac. 2,989; soil light, overlying clay and marl. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1881) is E. Eng. There are some small charities and six houses for the poor. *O. Manor House* is a seat.

Ovingdean, pa. and vil., S. Sussex, 3½ E. of Brighton; ac. 1,618; soil chalky. The church, dedication unknown (restored 1867), is chiefly E. Eng.; the tower-arch is of chalk, and dates from about 1230; the stained windows are chiefly memorials to the Beard and Kemp families.

Ovingham, pa., tp., and vil. on the north bank of the Tyne and the Dur. border, S. Northumb., 11 W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; ac. of pa. 14,781, of tp. 555; soil sandy, resting on gravel. The church of St. Mary, chiefly E. Eng., has a low tower of massive masonry, possibly Saxon. The transepts, which have west aisles, exhibit some interesting corbels, carved with the nail-head ornament; and in the south transept is a piscina. The chancel retains two sedilia of early date, with trefoil heads; here also are two ancient altar-stones, and several inscribed floor-slabs. The church was restored 1857, when a destroyed north aisle was rebuilt and a blocked arcade reopened. In the churchyard are the graves of Thomas Bewick, the celebrated wood-engraver (d. 1828), his wife, and his brother John, also an engraver (d. 1795). The ancient rectory-house (once forming part of a convent of Austin Canons, founded by one of the Umphravilles of Prudhoe, as a cell to the priory of Hexham) still shows some remains of early date, including a Dec. window of two trefoiled lights. The kitchen retains a noble fireplace, and in one of the upper rooms is a richly-moulded cornice, while over the south door is the date 1692 and the letters "I. A." for one of the Addison family. Near the steps leading from the rectory garden to the river are inscribed stones, marking the height of the flood on November 17, 1771, and December 31, 1815. In the vil. is a modern cross, marking the site of the old toll-booth; the head is copied from a former cross.

Ovington (1), pa. and vil., Mid Norf., 8 S.E. of Swaffham; ac. 1,497; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. John the Evangelist, mainly Dec., has a fine Norm. door, and in the chancel is a piscina; there are some traces remaining of the

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Overton Longville	Peterborough (2)	76	266
Overton Waterville	Peterborough (3)	76	285
Overton, West	Marlborough (4)	76	606
Overtown (2), *q.s.* pa.	Overtown	384	2180
Overtown (2), vil.	Overtown	384	1385
Over Worton	Grateley (2)	73	89

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Oving (1)	Winslow (4½)	54	364
Oving (2)	Drayton (1)	68	1973
Ovingdean	Brighton (4)	51	161
Ovingham, pa.	Prudhoe	279	9479
Ovingham, tp.	Prudhoe	279	328
Ovington (1)	Watton (1½)	103	280

old dedication crosses, in the shape of patches of plaster on the outer walls. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship.

Ovington (2), pa. and vil. in a valley on the Itchen, S. Hants, 5½ N.E. of Winchester; ac. 1,300; soil and subsoil chalk. The church of St. Peter, rebuilt on a new site (1866) adjoining the old one, is in Dec. style, and retains a Norm. font. *O. Park* is a seat.

Ovington (3), pa. on the Stour, N.W. Essex, 7 E. of Haverhill; ac. 671; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng.

Ovington (4), tp. and vil. on the north bank of the Tyne, pa. of Ovingham (q.v.), S. Northumb., 8½ E. of Hexham; ac. 1,106.

Ovington (5), tp., pa. of Gilling, near Richmond (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., on the Dur. border, 12 N.W. of Richmond; ac. 540.

Ovoca (1), vil. and head of petty sess. div., pa. of Castlemacadam (q.v.), S. co. Wick., Ir., 5 S.W. of Arklow. The places of worship are the Protestant church, a Catholic church, and one for Methodists. This place is within the Vale of O., famous for "the Meeting of the Waters," celebrated by Thomas Moore (1779) in his Irish Melodies. This valley is rich in natural beauty and sylvan scenery, the celebrated "meeting of waters" being the confluence of the rivers Avonbeg and the Avonmore, the combined stream thence, under the name of Ovoca, flowing for 4 miles of its course between densely-wooded banks, about a quarter of a mile apart, exhibiting masses of foliage, interspersed with seats and backed by mountains, covered with timber or heath, the whole combination of water, wood, hill and dale presenting scenery of exquisite beauty. The river Ovoca, 4 miles below this vil., receives the Aughrim, and this forms the "second" meeting of the waters at a point called Woodenbridge, and thence flowing to the sea. The romantic scenery around, especially during the summer months, attracts numerous visitors, for whom there are several good hotels. The neighbouring mountains abound with mineral ores, but are little worked.

VALE OF OVOCA.

Ovoca (2), river. [OVOCA (1).]

Owby. [OBY.]

Owey, stream, E. co. Kerry, Ir. It rises in Glanacmy bar., and, after a short north-east course, falls into the Feale about 2 S.W. of Abbeyfeale.

Owel, Lough, Cookaree bar., Mid co. Wstm., Ir., about 3 N.W. of Mullingar.

Owen, a prefix common in Irish place-names, signifying "running water." AWIN, AVEN, and AVON are other forms of the same word. [AWINBANNA.]

Owenarrea, small stream, rising in the hills in the north of Burrishoole bar., W. co. Mayo, Ir., falling into Clew Bay a little east of Molrenny.

Owenass, stream, N.W. Q. Co., Ir., rises in an eastern spur of the Slieve Bloom Mountains, and, after a north-east course of about 11 miles, falls into the Barrow, 1½ S. of Mountmellick.

Owenavarragh, another form of Awinbarra (q.v.).

Owenbeg (1), stream, Trughanacmy bar., N.E. co. Kerry, Ir., runs 7 E.N.E. and N.N.E., joining the Feale about 3 S.S.W. of Abbeyfeale.

Owenbeg (2), stream, Leyny bar., Mid co. Sligo, Ir., rises 2¼ E. by N. of the north extremity of Lough Easky, and runs 12 miles past Coolaney to the Owenmore, which it joins nearly 2 miles above Collooney. The general direction of its course is almost due east.

Owenbeg (3), stream, Mid co. Londy., Ir., rises in the south-west of the co., flows about 4 N.E., and falls into the Roe, near Dungiven.

Owencarrow, stream, Kilmacrenan bar., N. co. Don., Ir. It flows N.E. out of Lough Beagh, and falls into Glen Lough.

Owenduff (1), pa. on a stream of the same name, Shelburne bar., S.W. co. Wex., Ir., 6½ S.W. of Taghmon; ac. 7,980.

Owenduff (2), stream, S.W. co. Wex., Ir. It rises in Bantry bar., and has a south-east course of about 8 miles to Bannow Bay.

Owenduff (3), stream, N.W. co. Mayo, Ir. It rises in the mountains in the south-east of Erris bar., and flows about 12 N.W. to Tullaghan Bay.

Owenea, stream, W. co. Don., Ir. It rises in Boylagh bar., and, after a westerly course of about 14 miles, falls into Loughros More Bay, 1 N. of Ardara.

Owengarriff, stream, Magunihy bar., E. co. Kerry, Ir. It rises on Mangerton Mountain, and flows about 5 N. to the Middle Lake of Killarney.

Owenglen, stream, W. co. Galway, Ir. It rises at the foot of Twelve Pins, and flows 9 W. to Ardbear Bay, near Clifden.

Owen Hill (1,762 ft.), E. Carbery bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir., about 4 W. of Dunmanway.

Owenkillew, river, N. co. Tyr., Ir. It rises in Upper Dungannon bar., and flows about 20 W., falling into the Strule at Newtonstewart.

Owenmore (1), stream, N.E. co. Leit., Ir., is formed by the junction of two headstreams, and flows W. by S. past Manor Hamilton, joining the

PLACE.	Nearest Railly. Stn., and dist. in (1) place, (2) to Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
[illegible]	Bubon Abbas (2½)	80
[illegible]	Clare (2)	82
[illegible]	Foulkes (1½)	279

PLACE.	Nearest Railly. Stn., and dist. in (1) place, (2) to Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Ovington (5)	Piercebridge (2½)	238
Owenduff (1)	New Ross (8)	102

		134
		133
		308

		131
		1302

Bonet about 2 miles (in a direct line) from the point of union.

Owenmore (2), headstream of the Shannon, Tullyhaw bar., N.W. co. Cav., Ir., rises in several sources about 7 W.S.W. of Swanlinbar, and runs N.W. between Cuilcagh and Slieve-na-Killa.

Owenmore (3), river, E. co. Sligo, Ir., rises about 5 N. of Ballaghaderreen, and winds 25 N. through or between the bars. of Coolavin, Corran, Leyny, and Tirerrill to the head of Ballysadare Bay.

Owenmore (4), stream, Murrisk bar., S.W. co. Mayo, Ir., runs 9 E.S.E., joining the Erriff 6½ miles from the head of Killary harbour.

Owenmore (5), stream, Erris bar., N.W. co. Mayo, Ir., runs 14 W. to the head of Tullaghan Bay.

Owennacurra, stream, S.E. co. Cork, Ir., rises in the north of Barrymore bar., through which it flows in a S.E. direction to the eastern branch of Cork Harbour.

Owenogarney, river, Lower Tulla and Lower Bunratty bars., S.E. co. Clare, Ir., runs about 12 S.S.W., passing Sixmilebridge. At Bunratty, where it enters the Shannon, it is crossed by a handsome bridge. Bunratty Castle stands beside the river.

Owenreagh, stream, N. co. Tyr., Ir. It rises in East Omagh bar., and, after a N.W. course of about 12 miles, falls into the Owenkillew 2 E. of Gortin.

Owenrigh, stream, Mid co. Londy., Ir. It rises in Keenagh bar., and flows about 5 N. to the Roe, near Dungiven.

Owentocker, stream, W. co. Don., Ir. It rises in Banagh bar., and flows about 8 N.W. to Loughros Beg Bay, near Ardara.

Owenwee, stream, Boylagh bar., W. co. Don., Ir., flows 4½ S.W. to the Gweebara river, which it joins 6½ E.S.E. of Dunglow. Its valley, which lies between the Derryveagh and Glendowan ranges, is extremely picturesque.

Ower (1), ha., pa. of Eling (q.v.), S. Hants, 3 S.W. of Romsey.

Ower (2), ti., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Fawley (q.v.), S. Hants.

Ower (3), pl., pa. of Killursa (q.v.), N. co. Galway, Ir., 3 miles from Headford.

Owermoigne, pa. and vil., S. Dors., 7 S.E. by E. of Dorchester; ac. 4,046; soil gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Michael was rebuilt 1883 (except the tower), in Gothic style. Jones's charity yields about £40 per annum.

Owers, sandbank in the English Channel, off the Sussex coast, 6 E.S.E. of Selsey Bill. Its position is indicated by a revolving light, first put up 1788.

Ower Shoal, ridge, 5 miles long, in the North Sea, outside Leman Sand, off the Norfolk coast, 20 N.E. of Cromer.

Owersby, North, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 6 N.W. of Market Rasen; ac. 3,391; soil and subsoil clay and sand. The church of St. Martin is in Norm. style. On taking down the old pulpit in 1888, when the church was being partially restored, a paper was found in the sounding-board containing a record of the rebuilding of the church in 1763 by the Right Hon. Lord Monson, of Boston, near Lincoln. There is a Wesleyan chapel and a Free Methodist chapel.

Owersby, South, pa., Mid Lincs., 5½ N.W. of Market Rasen; ac. 1,393; soil and subsoil clay.

Owey Island, pa. of Templecrone (q.v.), N.W. co. Don., Ir., about 10 S.W. of Bloody Foreland.

Owlerton, eccl. pa. in the valley of the Don, pa. of and 2 N.W. from Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. John the Baptist (1874) is in Gothic style. There are tilts, forges, and steel works, with a paper mill and stone quarries.

Owlpen, pa., Mid Gloucs., 15½ S. of Gloucester; ac. 720; soil sandy loam, overlying gravel. The church of the Holy Cross (rebuilt 1828) is in E. Eng. style. *O. Park* is a seat.

Owlshaw, ha., pa. of Gisburn (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 10 S. of Settle.

Owlsmoor, ha., pa. of Sandhurst (q.v.), E. Berks., 3 S.E. from Crowthorne.

Owlswick, ha., pa. of Monks Risborough (q.v.), Mid Bucks., 2 N.W. of Princes Risborough. A school chapel was erected in 1866.

Owmby (1), pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 11 N. of Lincoln; ac. 1,600; soil sand, loam, and clay, overlying clay and sandstone. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Norm. The vil. is 2 E. of Ermine Street; many Roman coins have been found here, some being of the reign of Constantine (306–337).

Owmby (2), ha., pa. of Searby (q.v.), N. Lincs., 4 N.W. of Caistor.

Owney and Arra, bar., W. co. Tip., Ir.; ac. 85,494. It is bounded on the east by Lower and Upper Ormond and Upper Kilnamanagh bars., on the south by co. Limerick, on the west by the Shannon, and on the north by Lough Derg.

Owneybeg, bar., N.E. co. Lim., Ir.; ac. 27,211. It is bounded on the north by co. Tipperary, on the east by Coonagh bar., and on the west by Clanwilliam bar., these two bars. together forming its southern boundary.

Owning, pa., Iverk bar., S.W. co. Kilk., Ir., 4½ N. of Carrick-on-Suir; ac. 4,030. Here are the ruins of an old friary, but there is no record of it in history. In the townland of Skough in this pa. there is a burial-ground with three remarkable crosses.

Owsden. [OUSDEN.]

Owslebury, pa. and pleasant vil., S. Hants, 5 S. by E. of Winchester; ac. 5,391 land and 22 water; soil and subsoil chalk. The church of St. Andrew is a small Trans. building of flint and rubble. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship in the pa. *Marwell Hall* was erected about 1816, on the site of an ancient edifice, the residence of the Seymours and afterwards of the Dacre family. Connected with the old hall there is a tradition of the untimely death of a young

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Owermoigne	Dorchester (7)	136	386
Owersby, North	Holton (2)	150	390
Owersby, South	Holton (2)	150	71
Owey Island	Glenties (30)	186	139
Owlerton	Sheffield (2)	158	3740
Owlpen	Frocester	129	108

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Owmby (1)	Market Rasen (6)	145	231
Owney and Arra	.....	.....	11725
Owneybeg	.....	.....	4513
Owning	Carrick-on-Suir (4½)	149	591
Owslebury	Shawf'd&Twyf'd (3½	68	764

lady, who, having withdrawn herself from her companions in the course of some pastime or amusement, and to elude their search, took refuge in a retired part of the mansion, in an old oak chest, which closed upon her with a secret spring; although search was made, her remains were not discovered till many years afterwards. *Longwood House* is also a seat.

Owsthorpe, tp., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Pocklington (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.; ac. 330. Traces exist of a moated mansion.

Owston (1), pa., tp., and pleasant vil. on the Trent, N.W. Lincs., 9 N. of Gainsborough; ac. of pa. 8,003, of tp. 5,126; soil clay and warp, overlying peat. The church of St. Martin is chiefly E. Eng., the oldest portion being 12th cent. In 1790 the nave roof was renewed, and shortly afterwards those of the aisles, the clerestory being, in the course of these alterations, destroyed. The church was the ancient burial-place of the Sheffield family, and there were here in 1530 five tombs, which John, Earl of Mulgrave, in the reign of Charles II., is said to have removed to the church of Burton-on-Stather. In the chancel, among other more modern inscribed slabs, is a large fractured one with a deeply-incised inscription in Old English characters to Richard Becbanke, vicar (d. 1458). The approach to the church is through a beautiful stone arch and an avenue of elms, sycamores, and chestnuts. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A cemetery of 1½ ac., with a mortuary chapel, was formed 1881. There are endowed almshouses for six poor women. The poor's land produces £42 yearly for fuel, and there are other charities. Various Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood.

Owston (2), pa., tp., and vil., W.R. Yorks., 5 N. of Doncaster; ac. of pa. 3,509, of tp. 2,577; soil sand, clay, and limestone. The church of All Saints, E. Eng. and Perp., retains a pre-Reformation stone altar and some remains of a canopied tomb of the 14th cent., and there are handsome monuments, including one by Chantrey, besides an interesting brass; there is an Easter sepulchre and a carved oak screen; the chancel was restored 1872–73 by Sir Gilbert Scott. *O. Park* is a mansion of some antiquity, situated in a park of 200 ac.

Owston (3) (formerly Olveston, Osulveston, Wolveston, and Ouston), pa. and vil., E. Leics., 8 S. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 2,460; soil good loam, subsoil chiefly blue clay. The church of St. Andrew dates from the 11th cent. Nothing now remains of the priory of Austin canons founded here in the 12th cent. by Robert Grimbald, and dedicated to St. Andrew and All Saints.

Owston Ferry, or **West Ferry**, vil. pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Trent (here crossed by ferry-boats), pa. of Owston (q.v.), N.W. Lincs., about 7 N. of Gainsborough. The principal part of the land here has been reclaimed from the river. The tidal bore rises to a great height. In the market-place are the remains of an ancient stone cross. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel, and a public hall with reading-room was built 1852.

Owstwick, tp., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Roos (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,336.

Owthorne, coast pa., tp., and vil., E.R. Yorks., 18 E. of Hull; ac. of pa. 4,430, of tp. 1,740. The ancient church of St. Peter, with a portion of the churchyard, was destroyed on the night of February 16th, 1816, during a storm, a large portion of the church being washed down the cliffs and many coffins strewn upon the shore; and in 1844 the parsonage house and two cottages shared the same fate. The existing church of St. Peter, at Rimswell (q.v.), nearly 2 miles from the sea, was built 1802, and restored 1884.

Owthorpe, pa. and vil. on the Grantham Canal, S. Notts., 9 S.E. of Nottingham; ac. 1,602; soil strong clay, overlying clay and limestone. The church of St. Margaret (restored, occupying the site of a larger edifice, of which a part of the north wall alone remains) contains a monument to Col. John Hutchinson, one of the Regicides, brought hither for burial from Sandown Castle, Kent, where he died (1663), after eleven months' imprisonment.

Owyane, stream, S.W. co. Cork, Ir. It rises in the hills in the south of West Muskerry bar., and flows for about 11 S.W. through Bantry bar. to Bantry Bay.

Oxborough, pa. and vil., S.W. Norf., 7½ S.W. of Swaffham; ac. 2,518; soil loam and some clay, with fen land, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in Gothic style; in the church is an altar-tomb, under a marble Corinthian canopy, to Sir Henry Bedingfeld, knight-marshal and constable of the Tower under Queen Mary (d. 1583). The Catholic chapel of Our Lady and St. Margaret dates from 1835. There are charities to the amount of £130. O. was a Roman station, and is mentioned in Domesday survey. *O. Hall* is a castellated mansion of the 15th cent., entirely surrounded by a moat filled with water; there are a few good paintings and some curious tapestry.

Oxbridge, ha., pa. of Poorstock (q.v.), S.W. Dors., about 2 N. of Bridport.

Oxcar, rock in the Firth of Forth, 3½ S.W. of Burntisland. O. is situated about 1 E.S.E. of Inchcolm. It has a lighthouse (erected 1886), with a fixed light visible 13 miles.

Oxcliffe, ha., pa. of and about 2½ W.S.W. from Lancaster (q.v.), N. Lancs. [HEATON-WITH-OXCLIFFE.]

Oxcombe, pa., E. Lincs., 8 S. of Louth; ac. 1,021; soil chalk and gravel, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints is in E. Dec. style.

Oxcroft, ha., pa. of Bolsover (q.v.), N.E. Derbys., 4 E. of Chesterfield.

Oxenbourn, ti., pa. of and 1 S.E. from East Meon (q.v.), E. Hants.

Oxendale, valley, W. Wstmd., branching off from Great Langdale.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Owsthorpe	Pocklington (1½)	198	17
Owston (1), pa.	Haxey&Hepworth(3	153	1988
Owston (1), tp.	Haxey&Hepworth(3	153	1294
Owston (2), pa.	Carcroft (1)	160	461
Owston (2), tp.	Carcroft (1)	160	356
Owston (3)	Tilton (1)	97	136
Owstwick	Rye Hill (6)	206	89
Owthorne, pa.	Withernsea (½)	216	894
Owthorne, tp.	Withernsea (½)	216	82
Owthorpe	Widmerpool (2½)!	116	105
Oxborough	Stoke Ferry (3½)	92	222
Oxcombe	Horncastle (6)	130	33

Oxendon, Great, pa. and vil., Mid Northants, 2½ S.E. of Market Harborough; ac. 1,300; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Helen, on the brow of a hill, is Dec. There is a Non-conformist chapel. *O. Hall* is a seat.

Oxendon, Little, ha., pa. of Great Oxendon (q.v.), S. Northants, 2 S.W. of Market Harborough. According to tradition, the vil. was burnt at the time of the battle of Naseby (1645). Ancient coins and pottery have been found.

Oxen End, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Little Bardfield (q.v.), N.W. Essex.

Oxenfell, eminence, N.W. Lancs., 4 N.E. of Coniston.

Oxenfoord Castle, seat near the Tyne, pa. of Cranston (q.v.), N.E. Edins., Sc., about 4 S.E. of Dalkeith. It belongs to the Earl of Stair, and contains a fine library and a good collection of pictures.

Oxenhall, pa. on a tributary of the Leadon, N.W. Gloucs., 9 N.W. of Gloucester; ac. 1,816; soil rich sandy loam, in some places inclining to clay; subsoil sand, rock, ironstone, and coal. The church of St. Anne was rebuilt (except the tower and spire) 1868, in Gothic style. *The Furnace* is a seat.

Oxenhope, eccl. pa. and to., pa. of and 10 W. by N. from Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., extending to the Lancs. border. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (1849) is in E. Norm. style. There are Wesleyan and Baptist chapels. The worsted manufacture is carried on, and there are stone quarries.

Oxenton, pa. and vil., N. Gloucs., 4½ E. by S. of Tewkesbury; ac. 1,090; soil clay, subsoil clay and gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist is E. Eng.

Oxenwood, ha., pa. of Shalbourn (q.v.), S. Berks., on the Wilts. border, about 4 S.S.W. of Hungerford.

Oxford, parl. (returning one member), mun., and co. bor., co. and mkt. to. (W. & S.), and head of U. and petty sess. div., at the confluence of and lying between the Isis and the Cherwell, Oxon, 27 N.W. of Reading; ac. 4,714. The foundation of the city has been assigned to the year 727, when St. Frideswide established a nunnery where Christ Church now stands; but its history may more properly be dated from 912, when Edward the Elder took possession of it, and made it a fortified city. In 1009 O. was burnt by the Danes, and in 1013 submitted to Sweyn. Edmund Ironside met his death here in 1017, owing to the treachery of Eadric; and in 1018, and on several subsequent occasions, it was the scene of a gemot summoned by Canute. In 1142 the Empress Maude was besieged in the castle by King Stephen, and had to flee to Wallingford Castle. Richard I. and John were both born in Beaumont Palace, and in the latter's reign (1213) Parliament assembled at O. The "Mad Parliament," in 1258, here framed the code called "The Provisions of Oxford." On October 16, 1555, Bishops Ridley and Latimer suffered martyrdom, and in the following year Archbishop Cranmer was burnt at the same stake. Parliament again sat here in 1625, in the reign of Charles I., whose cause the city espoused, only surrendering to the Parliamentary forces by the King's order (1646). In 1680–81 (*temp.* Charles II.) Parliament was once more convened at O. James II. visited the city in 1687 to make his abortive attempt to force a Roman Catholic president on Magdalen College. O. has suffered severely from plague and fire. In 1577, during "The Black Assize," over 300 persons, including the Lord Chief Baron and the High Sheriff, died of the pestilence; and in 1644 about 320 houses were burnt to the ground.

The see of Oxford was constituted, 1542, out of the diocese of Lincoln by Henry VIII. Christ Church Cathedral, the smallest in England, was originally the church of St. Frideswide's Priory, which was surrendered to Cardinal Wolsey in 1522 for the purposes of his new college, styled Cardinal College. Intending to build a new and larger chapel on the north side of the quadrangle, and to use the ancient church for minor services and divinity exercises, he destroyed the west front and four out of the eight bays of the nave, lowered the roofs, and made various other alterations. After his fall (1529) Henry VIII. refounded the college (1532), and gave it his own name, but a few years later suppressed it, and in 1546 reconstituted the whole foundation under its present title. He then removed the new see of O. from Osney Abbey, in the western suburbs of the present city, to St. Frideswide's, styling the latter the Cathedral Church of Christ in O. The church, however, continued to be, as it still is, the college chapel, and the foundation comprises, in addition to a dean and chapter, a large body of students. The architecture is predominantly Late Norm. and Trans. The east end was rebuilt by Sir Gilbert Scott (1871), who substituted for the window inserted in the Dec. period a large wheel window, with two round-headed ones below. Much, too, has been done at the west end, and one of the bays demolished by Wolsey has been replaced. The interior also has been extensively restored. The Jacobean organ-screen, now enclosing the greater part of the nave, is interesting from its curious mixture of Gothic and Italian detail; the organ is one of Father Schmidt's. The reredos was designed by Bodley (1881), and the carved throne of Italian walnut (1876) commemorates Bishop Samuel Wilberforce. Fragments of the so-called shrine of St. Frideswide —which is not, however, earlier than the 14th cent.—eked out with new stone have been pieced together, forming a small open shrine of three arches on a base surrounded with a band of quatrefoiled panelling; it is surmounted by a Late Perp. "watching gallery." The south choir aisle contains the altar-tomb and canopy of Robert King, last Abbot of Osney, and first Bishop of the diocese. Between the Lady Chapel and the Latin (or St. Frideswide's) Chapel, where service in Latin is read at the beginning of Term, are the tombs of Alexander de Sutton, Prior of St. Frideswide's (1294–1316); Lady Elizabeth Montacute (d. 1355), who gave Christ Church Meadow to the convent, and is believed to have built the Latin Chapel; and Sir George Nowers (d. 1425), one of the Black

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Oxendon, Great	Clipston & Oxendon	80	213
Oxenhall	Newent (1)	124	218
Oxenhope, eccl. pa.	Oxenhope	217	2995
Oxenhope, to.	Oxenhope	217	2475

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Oxenton	Ashchurch (2)	169	120
Oxford, parl. bor.	Oxford	63	45742
Oxford, mun. bor.	Oxford	63	45472
Oxford, co. bor.	Oxford	63	45472

Prince's companions. Among others buried in the cathedral are Dean Aldrich (1710), Bishop Berkeley (1753), and Dr. Pusey (1882). The bells, five of which were brought from Osney Abbey, were removed in 1870, on account of the unsafe condition of the belfry, and have been re-hung in the campanile built in 1876–78 over the staircase of the Hall. Osney Abbey (founded by Robert d'Oilly 1129 for Austin canons) was not the only monastery that flourished at O. Rewley Abbey was established 1281 by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, for Cistercian monks; and several orders of friars had houses in the city.

Of the pa. churches of O., the most noteworthy is that of St. Mary the Virgin, of which the spire forms one of the principal ornaments of the High Street. The tower and spire are Dec., the body of the church Perp. The exterior was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott; the restoration of the pinnacles, canopies, and statues clustering around the base of the spire was begun in 1892. At the east end of the chancel is the grave of Amy Robsart, wife of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who met her death at Cumnor Hall (September 8, 1560). Dr. Radcliffe also, founder of the Radcliffe Library, is buried in the church. In St. Mary's the University sermons are preached; here, too, the Bampton Lectures are delivered. All Saints' Church, High Street, a rectangular structure of the Corinthian order, was built on the site of the old church by Dean Aldrich (1706–8). St. Aldate's, or St. Old's—named after a 5th-cent. British saint, and facing Christ Church College—is an ancient structure embodying E. Norm. work. St. Giles's, at the north end of St. Ebbe's Street, is Trans. and E. Eng. St. John the Baptist's (Dec. and Perp.) originally belonged to Reading Abbey, the monks of which gave it (1265) to Walter de Merton, founder of Merton College, and it is still a collegiate as well as parochial church. In the ante-chapel are monuments to Sir Thomas Bodley (d. 1613), founder of the Bodleian Library, and Anthony à Wood, the antiquary (d. 1695). The church of St. Mary Magdalen, in the street of that name, is mostly Dec., and has been extensively restored. In the "Martyrs' Aisle" is preserved the door of the cell in which Ridley, Latimer, and Cranmer were imprisoned. With St. Peter's-in-the-East, in Queen's Lane, are incorporated portions of the original Norm. church, including a very ancient crypt. The church of St. Thomas the Martyr, at the west end of the city, a mixture of E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., was founded 1141 by the canons of Osney; the porch bears the arms of Robert Burton, author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy" and vicar of the pa. (d. 1639). There are besides several eccl. pa. churches, a large Roman Catholic church in Trans. style, and many Nonconformist places of worship.

Oxford.
(Photo. *Charles Gillman and Co., Oxford.*)

The foundation of the University is ascribed by tradition to Alfred the Great, but it cannot safely be assigned to a remoter date than 1267, when Walter de Merton purchased a site for the college named after him. The University was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth (1571), but its constitution has been greatly altered and its powers much extended by the Oxford University Act of 1854, and by further statutes of 1856, 1857, and 1877. It is represented in Parliament by two members. Of the University buildings, the first to be noticed is the Sheldonian Theatre, in Broad Street, erected by Sir Christopher Wren (1644–49) at the charges of Archbishop Sheldon. Here, in June, "Commemoration" is held, when prize compositions are recited and honorary degrees conferred on distinguished personages. The Examination Schools, at the east end of the High Street, designed by Mr. T. G. Jackson, A.R.A., in a kind of Italianised Gothic style, form three sides of a square; adjoining the east end is a building

(1887–88) for the Delegacy of Unattached Students, and the Oxford Local Examination Board. The Bodleian Library (opened 1602) ranks in extent and importance next to the British Museum. Close by is the Divinity School, a magnificent Perp. chamber (1445–80) with a fine groined roof, where Parliament sat in 1625. In the Convocation House (1639), approached from the west end of the Divinity School, the meetings of Convocation are held, and degrees conferred. The Radcliffe Camera (1737–49), designed by James Gibbs, is a circular building in the Classical style, surmounted by a lofty dome with a cupola, and is now used as the general reading-room of the Bodleian; it formerly housed the library named after Dr. John Radcliffe (d. 1714), removed to the University Museum. This structure (1855–60), in the Venetian Gothic style, stands in "The Parks," on the north side of the city, and was designed to bring under one roof the various collections of objects illustrating the natural sciences, together with a library, laboratories, lecture-rooms, etc. The Clarendon Laboratory was added 1869–70, and a further addition was made 1891–92 for the departments of physiology and human anatomy. The Ashmolean Museum (1679–83), west of the Sheldonian Theatre, contains the MSS., antiquities, and curiosities presented to the University (1679) by Elias Ashmole, who inherited the nucleus of the collection from the younger Tradescant. To the University Observatory, in the New Parks, built 1873–74 for the Savilian Professor, a library and lecture-room have since been added. The Radcliffe Observatory, another of Dr. Radcliffe's gifts, situated in grounds north of the Radcliffe Infirmary, was opened 1775. At the junction of St. Giles' and Beaumont Streets are the Taylor Institution and University Galleries (1841–49), forming a stately pile of the Grecian Ionic order. The Taylor Institution, in the east wing, was founded by Sir Robert Taylor (d. 1788) to promote the teaching of European languages; the Galleries were enlarged 1888–89, and in 1894 new buildings were erected in the rear for the reception of objects from the Ashmolean Museum, etc. The Indian Institute (1882–83, enlarged 1892), at the corner of Holywell and Broad Streets, was established for the advancement of Indian studies. The University Printing Office, Walton Street, dates from 1830; the Clarendon Building, Broad Street (built 1711–13 out of the profits of Lord Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion"), served as the University Press until 1830, and now accommodates the University Registrar and University Chest, etc.

The colleges, twenty-one in number, and most of them quadrangular in form, are as follows: University, traditionally said to have been founded by Alfred the Great in 872, though the first statutes are dated 1280; Balliol, founded (by intention) between 1263 and 1269 by John de Balliol, of Barnard Castle, but actually by Devorgilla, his widow, in 1282; Merton, originally located at Malden, Surrey, in 1264, by Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester and Lord Chancellor of England, and transferred to Oxford ten years later; Exeter, founded as Stapledon Hall in 1314 by Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, and erected into a college in 1566; Oriel, incorporated by Edward II. in 1326; Queen's (1340), named after Philippa, Queen of Edward III.; New, founded 1380 by William of Wykeham; Lincoln (1427), originated by Richard Flemyng, Bishop of Lincoln; All Souls', established by Henry VI. in 1438, with the co-operation of Archbishop Chichele; Magdalen, founded 1458 by Wm. of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester; Brasenose (1509), named after Brasenose Hall, and due to Wm. Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton; Corpus Christi (1516–17), the foundation of Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester and Lord Privy Seal; Christ Church, the largest in the University; Trinity, founded towards the close of the 13th cent. by the Benedictines of Durham, and re-founded after the Dissolution of the Monasteries by Sir Thomas Pope; St. John's, established 1557 by Sir Thomas White; Jesus, to which a charter was granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1571; Wadham (1610), named after Nicholas Wadham and Dorothy his widow; Pembroke (1624), which traces its origin to the Earl of Pembroke, at that time Chancellor of the University; Worcester (1714), named after the co. of the founder, Sir Thomas Cookes; Hertford, founded as Hart Hall 1282, and erected into a college under its present name 1740; and Keble (1868), a memorial of the Rev. John Keble. To these must be added St. Mary Hall (1333) and St. Edmund Hall (1269), which, though not incorporated, enjoy the same privileges as the colleges. There are also three private halls—Turrell's, Grindle's, and Marcon's. The public educational establishments of O. include Wycliffe Hall (1878), St. Stephen's House (1876), and St. John's Hall (1887), mainly for divinity students; Mansfield College (1866), for Nonconformist members of the University; Manchester New College (transferred to O. 1889), for theological students, chiefly Unitarian; Somerville College (1879), Lady Margaret Hall (1879), and St. Hugh Hall (1886), for women. Besides these there are the High School for Girls (1875); the Diocesan Female Training College (1873); the Convent of the Society of the Holy and Undivided Trinity (1849); Christ Church Cathedral School (1546); Magdalen College School (1480); the City High School for Boys (1878); St. Edward's School (1863); and the City Technical Schools (1894).

The Corporation of O. ranks among the most ancient in the kingdom, and is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicles (1013). In St. Aldate's Street are the new Town Hall and Municipal Buildings (began 1893), in Tudor style, and comprising the Free Public Library and Reading Room. The new Corn Exchange (commenced 1894) is situated between George Street and Gloucester Green. The County Hall and Assize Courts (1841), in the New Road, occupying part of the site of the old Castle, are castellated; the Probate Court (1864), in the same thoroughfare, is in Gothic style. Her Majesty's Prison (1805, enlarged 1858), incorporates portions of the old castle. The Post Office (1880), a specimen of modern Gothic, is in St. Aldate's Street. Westward of Balliol College is the Martyrs' Memorial (1841), designed by Sir Gilbert Scott and Mr. Moffat on the model of the Eleanor Cross at Waltham Cross, to commemorate the sufferings of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer. The scene of their martyrdom is marked by an iron cross at the top of Broad Street. There are handsome club-houses and baths, and some picturesque old hostelries. Many of the private houses are of considerable antiquity; and the city walls are still in part extant. The market buildings, on the north side of High Street, date from 1774, but have been much improved during recent years. The historic fair of St. Giles is held in September, and there is another fair at Michaelmas. The most notable of the many charitable institutions is the Radcliffe

Infirmary (1770), yet another of Dr. Radcliffe's foundations.

The High Street, one of the noblest thoroughfares in Europe, is admired not only for its extent, but for the graceful curvature of its course, and the fine buildings with which it is adorned. A still more notable feature of the city is its promenades and walks—among them the Broad Walk, lined with lofty elms, the "Water Walks" of Magdalen, and the gardens of others of the Colleges. The Botanic Garden, formerly called the Physic Garden, measuring about 5 ac., was laid out by Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, in 1632-33. "The Parks," a magnificent stretch of sward, measuring 93 ac., extends on the west from the elm walk fronting Keble College to the Cherwell on the east. A bridge crossing a branch of the Cherwell leads from The Parks to a pleasant embanked walk, lined on either side with pollard willows, and known as "Mesopotamia."

Oxford Canal, made 1754-90, extends from the Coventry Canal (q.v.) to the Thames at Oxford, a distance of 91½ miles. Entering Oxon at the northern extremity of the county, it follows a southerly course nearly parallel with that of the Cherwell. It belongs to the canal system by which the Thames is connected with the Trent, the Mersey, and the Severn.

Oxfordshire, a South Midland co. of England, bounded on the north by Northants and Warws., on the west by Glouces., on the south by Berks., and on the east by Bucks. It is of very irregular outline, its breadth varying from 8 to 29 miles, while its greatest length is 53 miles. Its total area is 483,617 ac., of which 48 per cent. is arable land, 37 per cent. permanent pasture, and 5 per cent. woodland. There is a wide variety of soil, light chalky land predominating in the south-east, and marls, loams, and clays in the centre and north, the different varieties frequently running in strips from east to west, following the outcrop of the rocks. Agriculture is conducted with great skill and care, and is the chief industry of the co. On the arable land the main crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, and turnips. The extensive tracts of stiff clay are chiefly kept as grassland, and their excellent pastures are stocked with cattle of high quality, valuable both for fattening and for dairy purposes. The light chalky land of the Chiltern Hills is chiefly utilised for sheep-farming. The surface of the co. is pleasantly diversified, low hill-ranges alternating with broad well-wooded valleys. In the south the Chiltern Hills attain an elevation of about 700 ft., and in the north-west the highest ground rises to 836 ft. in Shenlow Hill. Nearly the whole of the co. lies within the drainage basin of the Thames, that river forming its southern boundary, while its tributaries the Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, and Thame are the other important streams. The Oxford Canal traverses the eastern side of the co. Numerous lines of railway under the control of the Great Western Railway Company, or of the London and North Western Railway Company, afford excellent facilities for intercommunication. In geological structure, the rocks seen at the surface in the co. comprise a wide variety of formations belonging to the Secondary era. In a deep boring at Burford, near however, carboniferous rocks were fou depth of 1,184 ft. The Secondary str a general inclination towards the south- their outcrops therefore tend to stretch a co. in bands from north-east to south-w lowest beds occurring in the north, w Lower Lias Clays occupy the valleys of t lode and Cherwell. A band of fossilifer stone in these clays, known as Banbury has been worked and polished as an or stone. The overlying Middle Lias or M yields an iron-ore, which was at one tim sively worked. Upper Lias Clays have sinuous outcrop above the Marlstone in t of the co., and are often very fossiliferous. south the various divisions of the Oolite posed in succession (in some beds of w bones of gigantic extinct reptiles, like Tel Megalosaurus, etc., occur), comprising the Oolite Sands and Sandstones, the Great Oolite Series, the Forest Marble, the C the Oxford Clay, Coralline Oolite, Kim Clay, and Portland Beds. The Great O cludes a thinly-bedded fissile sandst Stonesfield Slate, which has yielded small mammals, among the earliest kn other interesting fossils. This rock is for roofing-slabs; and a white limestone another division of the series, is qua building-stone. The Cornbrash is an imp stone, which weathers into an excellent c ing soil. The Oxford Clay has a wide o the low ground in the Thames Valley ar eastward of Oxford, and makes a cold more adapted for grazing land than for cu It is much used for brick-making, as is Kimmeridge Clay, while the Coralline O Portland Stone are quarried for buildi lower part of the Cretaceous formation sented by isolated patches of ferruginou the south-east of the co., overlaid by p clay, known as the Gault, about 200 ft. th Gault, in turn, dips beneath the Upper G a narrow belt of which crosses the sou the co. along the margin of the Chilte The overlying White Chalk forms this hi and extends up to the southern limits o In a few localities small patches of Eo (Reading Beds and London Clay) rest on t the remnants of a once continuous co these deposits which has been removed by tion. In the north and east of the co. s sheets of gravel and clay, accumulated d Great Ice Age, frequently conceal the so and partially fill the old valleys. Alluvial brought down by the streams in times form low-lying tracts of considerable wi the larger rivers. Flint and stone im used by prehistoric man are found scatt the surface of the co. There are numerou earthworks, etc., of the same period, Grimes Dyke, 2½ miles long, near Walling a cromlech near Chipping Norton. Of th occupation the chief relics are the gre Icknield Street and Akeman Street; the camps; and the coins, tessellated pavem discovered at Great Tew, Stonesfield, a places. In Saxon times it formed pa kingdom of Mercia, until the victory of Saxons at Burford in 752, after which th part became incorporated with Wessex. several times ravaged by the Danes, an

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Oxfordshire	.....	185669

the 11th cent. fell completely under their rule. Among later historic associations are the rallying of the Royalist forces at Oxford in 1644 during the Parliamentary war, and the siege of the town by Fairfax. The patriot Hampden was killed in a skirmish at Chalgrove in 1643, and at Islip Cromwell defeated the Royalists. Oxford (q.v.) is the co. town and the place of chief importance. Other towns are Banbury, Chipping Norton, Bicester, Witney, and Henley. Agriculture is the chief industry, and there is some manufacture of woollen goods, gloves, lace, paper, and agricultural implements. For parl. purposes the co. has three divs. (Banbury, Henley, and Woodstock), each returning one member.

Oxhey, eccl. pa., pas. of Bushey and Watford (q.v.), S.W. Herts., on the Middx. border, 1½ S.W. of Watford. The church of St. Matthew (1880) is in E. Eng. style. O. chapel, still used for Divine service, is a small rectangular building of brick, and contains a reredos, which occupies the whole of the east end and reaches to the ceiling. Of wood, elaborately carved in the upper part, it is divided into three compartments by two massive twisted columns, with Corinthian capitals, supporting a frieze, cornice and pediment, the whole being a good example of early 17th-cent. work; on the south wall is a large monument to Sir James Altham, a Baron of the Exchequer and founder of the chapel (d. 1617), and his wife; there are kneeling figures of both under a canopy of alabaster, bearing a shield of arms, the judge being habited in his judicial robes. At O. Hall, now a farmhouse, much modernised, is an ancient carved oak ceiling of great beauty, arranged in 16 panels, but somewhat roughly executed.

Oxhill (in Domesday "Oclseelve"), pa. and vil., S.E. Warws., 14 S.E. of Warwick; ac. 1,768; soil clay, overlying blue lias. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1877–78) is Norm., with a Perp. west tower. In the centre of the nave is an inscribed stone to Daniel Blackford, a Royalist officer who died 1681. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Oxley, ha., pa. of Bushbury (q.v.), W. Staffs., 2½ N. of Wolverhampton, on the road to Stafford. *O. Manor*, on an eminence, is a seat.

Oxlode, ha., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Downham (q.v.), Mid Cambs. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Ox Mountains, mountain range, Tireragh and Leyny bars., W. co. Sligo, Ir.; extends about 17 W.S.W. and S.W. from Ballysadare Bay, terminating in the Slieve Gamph range. The highest point is Knockalongy (1,778 ft.)

Oxna Island, pa. of Tingwall (q.v.), Shetland, Sc., about 4 S.W. of Scalloway.

Oxnam, pa. and vil., S.W. Roxbs., Sc., extending on the south to the borders of Northumberland; ac. 21,160; soil chiefly clay, loam, and gravel, with heath and peat-moss.

Oxnam Water, stream, S.E. Roxbs., Sc. It has its source in the Cheviots, and is a feeder of the Teviot. It runs through the centre of the pa. of Oxnam (q.v.).

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Oxhey	Bushey (1½)	16	3344
Oxhill	Kineton (4)	92	209
Oxna Island	Thurso (180)	744	31
Oxnam	Jedburgh (4)	369	684
Oxnead	Aylsham (3)	132	70

Oxnead, pa. on the north bank of the Bure, over which there is a bridge of one arch, N. Norf., 10 N. of Norwich; ac. 644; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Michael, almost entirely hidden by trees, is E. Eng. and Dec.; it contains a marble tomb, with alabaster effigy to Clement Paston, a naval commander of the reign of Henry VIII. and subsequent monarchs, and a tomb to Lady Paston (*née* Lindsay); the communion plate, all silver-gilt, is remarkably large and valuable, resembling in size and shape the plate of Norwich Cathedral. O. Hall, erected by Clement Paston, mentioned above, is but a part of the mansion which formerly stood here; the existing portion is of red brick with stone dressings, in the Domestic style of the Tudor period.

Oxney, pa., E. Kent, 5 N. of Dover; ac. 313: the soil is chalky, and the land consists of unenclosed cornfields and meadows. There is no church here, but the ruins of an old church, supposed to be the church of the manor, are in the park attached to *O. Court*.

Oxney Field, or **Oxen-le-Field**, a detached part of the pa. of Darlington (q.v.), S.E. Dur.

Oxnop, ha., pa. of Grinton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2 S.E. of Muker.

Oxon and Shelton, eccl. pa., pa. of Shrewsbury St. Chad, Mid Salop, 2 W. of Shrewsbury (q.v.). Christ Church is in E. Eng. style. There is a Methodist New Connexion chapel. The Salop and Montgomery Counties Lunatic Asylum, at Bicton Heath, was built in Elizabethan style 1845, and has since been enlarged to accommodate 800 patients; attached to it are 35 ac. of well-cultivated land. *Oxon* and *Shelton Oak* are seats, the latter named after an oak said to have been the highest tree in the neighbourhood at the time of the battle of Shrewsbury (1403).

Ox Rocks. [Aires.]

Oxshott, ha., pa. of Stoke D'Abernon (q.v.), N. Surrey, 4½ S.W. of Surbiton.

Oxspring, tp. and vil. on the Don, pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Penistone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,100.

Oxted, pa. and vil., E. Surrey, 3 E. of Godstone; ac. 3,659; soil chalk, sand, and clay. The church of the Virgin Mary, of which the interior was restored 1877, is Dec., with traces of E. Eng. work. The chancel contains three 15th-cent. brasses; in the vestry is preserved an ancient iron box with a curious lock, which entirely covers the lid, and has 13 bolts. The Baptists have a chapel. There is an Institute and Reading Room. The charities yield £52, of which the greatest part is derived from a bequest of Henry Smith, a City Alderman (d. 1628).

Oxton (1), pa. and vil., Mid Notts., 9 N.N.E. of Nottingham; ac. 3,618; soil sand and clay. The church of St. Peter contains a recumbent effigy of a woman, said to date from the 12th cent. There is a Wesleyan and a Primitive Methodist chapel. Near the vil. are three barrows. *O. Hall* stands in a park of 200 ac.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Oxney	Martin Mill (1)	80	31
Oxon and Shelton	Shrewsbury (2)	163	405
Oxspring	Penistone (1½)	174	322
Oxted	Oxted (1)	20	1499
Oxton (1)	Southwell (5)	139	439

Oxton (2), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Woodchurch (q.v.), N.W. Chesh., forming part of the bor. of Birkenhead (q.v.), from which it extends 2 S.W.; ac. 814. The church of St. Saviour (rebuilt 1891) is in Gothic style. There are many well-built residences occupied by Liverpool merchants.

Oxton (3), tp. on the Wharfe, pa. of and 1 E. from Tadcaster (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 658. *O. Hall* stands in a beautiful park.

Oxton (4), vil. on the Leader Water, pa. of Channelkirk (q.v.), W. Berws., Sc., about 5 N.W. of Lauder.

Oxwich, pa. on O. Bay, in Gower peninsula, N.W. Glamorgs., 10 W.S.W. of Swansea; ac. 1,265, with 514 tidal water and foreshore. The church of St. Illtyd is E. Eng.; it contains the altar-tomb of Sir Richard Mansell, who belonged to the family by which the castle was founded. The latter, said to have been built in the reign of Henry VIII., is situated on the promontory which terminates in O. Point; the massive six-storeyed tower displays Perp. characteristics; part of the building is now used as a farmhouse.

Oxwich Bay, inlet of the sea, on south coast of Gower peninsula, N.W. Glamorgs., 8 S.W. by W. of Swansea. The Bay, a very fine piece of water, is 4½ miles wide at its mouth between Pwlldu Head on the east, and O. Point on the west, and extends 2½ miles inland. On its east side the cliffs are high and precipitous, but on the west richly-wooded declivities rise gradually from the shore. In the inner part of the bay is a stretch of fine smooth sand, excellently adapted to bathing. Here are bone caves, in which remains of extinct animals have been found.

Oxwich Point, headland on south shore of Gower peninsula, N.W. Glamorgs., 10½ W.S.W. of Swansea. O. Point forms the south termination of the promontory which encloses O. Bay on the west.

Oxwick and Pattesley, pa., N. Norf., 3½ S. of Fakenham; ac. 1,039; soil chiefly stiff loam, subsoil clay. The church of All Saints is an ancient building of flint. There is a list of rectors of the pa. from the year 1318. The church of St. John the Baptist at Pattesley has long disappeared; fragments of its walls may be seen at the west end of a farmhouse.

Oykell, or **Oikell,** river, S. Suths. and N.E. Ross and Crom., Sc. It rises in Loch Ailsh, and runs E. by S., dividing the pa. of Creich in Suths. from that of Kincardine in Ross and Crom., to the head of Dornoch Firth, which it enters at Bonar Bridge. The lowest part of its course is through the Kyle of Sutherland. A little above Oykell Bridge it forms a fine series of waterfalls. The lower part of the valley, called Strathoykell, is picturesquely wooded, especially in the neighbourhood of Tuiteam Tarbhach. The salmon and trout fishing are good.

Oykell Bridge, pl. with inn, pa. of Kincardine (q.v.), N. Ross and Crom., Sc., 17 S.W. of Lairg.

Oyne, pa. on the Don, Mid Abers., Sc., 14 S.E. of Huntly; ac. 10,131. In this pa. are the ruins of an old castle believed to have belonged to the family of Leith. *Petmathen House* and *West Hall* are seats.

Oyster Haven, creek, S. co. Cork., Ir., 3 E. of Kinsale.

Oysterhaven, or **Pallas,** vil. on Oyster Haven, pa. of Kilmonoge (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir.

Oyster Island, pa. of Killaspugbrone (q.v.), N. co. Sligo, Ir. It lies on the east side of Sligo Bay, a little south of Rosses, and has a lighthouse with two fixed lights visible for 11 miles.

Oystermouth, pa. on the sea-coast, in Gower peninsula, N.W. Glamorgs., 4 S.S.W. of Swansea; ac. 2,996, with 971 foreshore. O. contains the vils. of Mumbles (q.v.), Newton (q.v.), and Norton (q.v.). All Saints' Church (partly rebuilt 1860) is a Gothic edifice, with some Perp. windows and a handsome embattled tower. There are Presbyterian, Baptist,

OYSTERMOUTH CASTLE.
(*Photo. Harvey Barton, Bristol.*)

Wesleyan, and Congregational chapels. O. Castle occupies a height overlooking the sea, behind which rises a massive limestone cliff. In plan it resembles a rudely-formed triangle, the principal remnant being the E. Dec. three-storeyed quadrangular keep at the north-east angle. The highest storey is occupied by a chapel of the same period. The castle was partly restored by the Duke of Beaufort in 1843. *Clyne Park* and *The Grange* are seats.

Ozendike, ha., pa. of Ryther (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 7 N.W. of Selby.

Ozleworth (anciently "Wozelworth"), pa. and vil., S. Glouc., 5 S.E. of Dursley; ac. 1,114; soil clayey and loamy, resting on oolite. The Early Norm. church of St. Nicholas was restored 1874. *Newark Park,* formerly belonging to a monastery, and restored *temp.* Edward VI. with the materials of Kingswood Abbey, stands on an eminence in a park of 50 ac., and commands extensive views. *O. Park,* a modern mansion in a charming situation, is on an eminence in a small and finely-wooded park, commanding extensive views of hill and dale.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Oxton (2), eccl. pa.	Birkenhead (2)	194	3866
Oxton (2), tp.	Birkenhead (2)	194	4429
Oxton (3)	Tadcaster (1)	189	51
Oxwich	Killay (11)	208	214

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Oxwick & Pattesley	Fakenham (3½)	134	86
Oyne	Oyne	552	883
Oystermouth	Oystermouth	203	4132
Ozleworth	Dursley (5)	129	121

P.

Pabay, or **Pabaidh**, island in Loch Roag, pa. of Uig (q.v.), Lewis Island, Outer Hebrides, N.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 22 W. by S. of Stornoway The island is 1 mile long, and exceeds ½ mile in breadth. The nearest part of the mainland of Lewis is ¼ mile to the south-west.

Pabbay (1), island at the north-west extremity of the Sound of Harris, pa. of Harris (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, N. Invs., Sc., 40 S.W. of Stornoway. The island approaches a circle in form, the greatest distance from shore to shore being 2½ miles; its shape is conical, reaching a height of 1,000 ft. above the sea. Much of the corn consumed in Harris was formerly grown here; but now the south-west portion alone is fertile, sand-drifts having accumulated in the south-east, whilst towards the north-west the island is exposed to the Atlantic gales.

Pabbay (2), island off east coast of I. of Skye, pa. of Strath (q.v.), Inner Hebrides, Sc., 3 N.N.E. of Broadford. P. is a verdant island about 1 mile long and ¾ mile broad, forming a table-land, which rises 90 ft. above the sea. It is composed of Upper Lias, and there is an abundance of fossils on the sea-shore. At the north end are traces of a small chapel.

Pabbay (3), island, pa. of Barra, Outer Hebrides, S.W. Invs., Sc., 7 S. by W. of Barra Island. The island is nearly 1½ mile long, with a maximum width of 1 mile. It consists mainly of a hill, composed of gneiss, 800 ft. in height.

Packington (1), pa. and large vil., N.W. Leics., 1½ S. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch; ac. 2,396; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of the Holy Rood is E. Eng. In 1894, during the alterations rendered necessary by the erection of a new organ and choir stalls, an alabaster slab of the 15th cent., commemorating members of the Leeson family, was discovered, and a mutilated brass, probably representing a priest; both are now fixed in the chancel wall. Land left for the purpose produces about £24 a year, divided among nine poor widows, and there is a bequest of about £34 a year for the repair of the highways.

Packington (2), ha., pa. of Weeford (q.v.), S.E. Staffs., 3 N.W. of Tamworth. *P. Hall* is a seat. [SWINFEN AND PACKINGTON.]

Packington, Great, pa. on the Blyth, N.W. Warws., 10 E. of Birmingham; ac. 2,326; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. James was built 1791, in the Italian style. The charities are small. *P. Hall* is an Italian mansion, built 1693, and subsequently enlarged.

Packington, Little, pa. on the Blyth, N.W. Warws., about 10 E. of Birmingham; ac. 1,110; soil fertile. The church of St. Bartholomew, of which the nave was rebuilt 1879, is principally Norm.

Packmoor, ha., pa. of Wolstanton (q.v.), N Staffs., about 2½ N. of Tunstall.

Packwood, pa. and vil., W. Warws., 8¾ N.W. of Warwick; ac. 1,634; soil clay and sand, overlying marl. The church of St. Giles (restored 1885) is chiefly Dec., with a Perp. tower; there are several monuments to the Aylesbury and Fetherston families. There are some small charities and a home for girls. P. Hall, surrounded by a moat, is now used as a farm. *Aylesbury House* and *P. House*, a 15th-cent. timbered house, are seats.

Padanaram, pl., pa. of Kirriemuir (q.v.), W. Forfs., Sc., about 3 N.W. of Forfar.

Padbury, pa. on a tributary of the Ouse, N. Bucks., 2¾ S.E. of Buckingham; ac. 2,000; soil clay and gravel, overlying clay. Of the E. Eng. and Perp. church of St. Mary the Virgin or St. Matthew, the chancel was restored 1882 by Sir Gilbert Scott; the massive oak communion table is said to have been given to the church by the young men of the pa. in 1634; the communion plate includes a silver chalice, with cover, dated 1574, and a silver paten of the early part of the 17th cent. The Wesleyans have a chapel. In July, 1643, an engagement took place here between a detachment of Royalists, under Sir Charles Lucas, and some Parliamentary troops, commanded by Col. Middleton, in which the latter were defeated. Lace-making, formerly the occupation of the poorer female classes, is gradually dying out. *P. Lodge* is a stone structure surrounded by a lawn of 4 ac.

Paddington (1) (formerly "Padynton"), parl. bor. (with two divs., North and South) and pa., Middx., 4 W. by N. of St. Paul's; ac. 1,256. Anciently P. formed a part of the pa. of St. Mary's, Westminster. The old pa. church of St. Mary, at P. Green, which dates from the later years of the 18th cent., when it replaced an older one dedicated to St. James, is in the pseudo-classical style. It ceased to be the pa. church in 1845, when it was superseded by the church of St. James, at the west end of Oxford and Cambridge Terraces, designed by Cundy, in Perp. style, with a pinnacled tower and richly-crocketed spire. In St. Mary's burial-ground lie Mrs. Siddons (d. 1831), Haydon (d. 1846) and William Collins (d. 1847) the painters, Banks the sculptor (d. 1805), and George Bushnell (d. 1701), who executed the statues on old Temple Bar. There are many ecclesiastical pa. churches, besides Nonconformist places of worship. P. Green, skirted on one side by some interesting old houses, was waste ground until 1865, when it was enclosed and laid out as a public recreation ground. It contains a statue of Mrs. Siddons (erected 1896). Hard by is a hospital for children. The London Lock Hospital and Rescue Home, Harrow Road, is a branch for women of the similar institution for men in Dean Street, Soho. Named after The Loke or Lock, an ancient hospital for lepers at Southwark, it was founded 1746, and removed hither from Grosvenor Place 1842. St. Mary's Hospital, Cambridge Place, dates from 1850; the Provident Dispensary, in the same part of the pa., from 1833. P. Station, the terminus of the Great Western Railway, was completed 1856. The Vestry Hall and the Workhouse are in the

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Pabbay (1)	Strome Ferry (70)	661	3
Pabbay (2)	Strome Ferry (25)	661	7
Pabbay (3)	Oban (112)	504	13
Packington (1)	Ashby-de-la-Z. (1)	118	489
Packington, Great	Hampton (2)	103	223
Packington, Little	Hampton (2)	103	105
Packwood	Knowle (1)	119	320
Padbury	Padbury	58	490
Paddington (1)	....	.....	117846

Harrow Road; the Public Baths and Wash-houses in Douglas Place, Westbourne Grove. In the middle of the 18th cent. P. consisted almost entirely of grazing-ground, and it was not until the construction of the P. Canal (q.v.) and of the Great Western Railway that it ceased to be a distinct vil., and was absorbed in the metropolis.

Paddington (2), eccl. pa., pa. of Eccles and Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., within the bor. of Salford. The church of St. Paul is in E. Eng. style.

Paddington Canal, made 1795–1801, leaves the Grand Junction Canal near Cranford, and follows a winding course by way of Southall, Greenford Green, Twyford Abbey, and Kensal Green to Paddington (13½ miles), whence it is continued by the Regent's Canal to the Thames at Limehouse.

Paddington, North. [PADDINGTON (1).]

Paddington, South. [PADDINGTON (1).]

Paddlesworth (1), pa., S.E. Kent, 4 N.W. of Folkestone; ac. 561; soil light loam, sand, and clay, subsoil chalk. The church of St. Oswald (restored 1869), on a dreary site, 650 ft. above sea level, is E. Norm.; south of the chancel arch is an arched recess in the wall facing west, where was once probably an altar, and there is a squint; north of the chancel is an oblong recess, perhaps an aumbry, and on the south wall a piscina; near the north wall is a large circular block of Kentish rag of very great antiquity, upon which the modern font is now placed; the south door has fine Norm. shafts. This pa. is said to contain some of the highest ground in the county.

Paddlesworth (2), ha., pa. of and 1 w. from Snodland (q.v.), Mid Kent.

Paddock (1), eccl. pa. within the bor. of Huddersfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of All Saints (restored 1859) is modern Gothic. There is a Congregational chapel in Gothic style, a Methodist New Connexion chapel in Italian style, and the Friends have a meeting-house. There are Conservative and Liberal clubs. The Mortimer charity amounts to £20 a year.

Paddock (2), ha., pa. of Kirkburton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of Huddersfield.

Paddock Wood, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Brenchley, Yalding, and Nettlestead (q.v.), S.W. Kent, 5 E. of Tonbridge. The church of St. Andrew is in E. Gothic style. Bricks and tiles are made here. *Mascalls* is a seat.

Padeswood, vil. with railway station, pa. of and 3 miles from Mold (q.v.), S. Flints.

Padfield, vil., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Glossop (q.v.), N. Derbys.

Padgate, eccl. pa., pa. of Warrington (q.v), S. Lancs., about 2 N.E. of Warrington. Christ Church is a brick building in E. Eng. style.

Padiham, eccl. pa., tp., and to. on the Calder, pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 3 W.N.W. of Burnley, on the road to Clitheroe; ac. 1,953. The church of St. Leonard, a large and handsome edifice of stone, was rebuilt in 1869 in Perp. style. It contains an ancient font, the gift of Abbot Paslew, the 17th and last abbot of Whalley (hanged March 12, 1537), to an older church. The church of SS. Anne and Elizabeth, on P. Green, is a chapel-of-ease. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, Unitarian, and Primitive Methodist chapels. St. Leonard's cemetery, on the Blackburn Road, has an area of 2 ac. Hapton (Nonconformist) cemetery, on P. Green, has an area of 3 ac. Coal is plentiful and is worked; stone is also abundant. The cotton trade is carried on extensively here. A fair is held on the second Thursday in August yearly, for pedlery.

Padley, Nether, tp. and ha. on the Derwent, pa. of Hope (q.v.), N.W. Derbys., about 6 N.E. of Tideswell; ac. 296.

Padnoll, ha., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Blendworth (q.v.), N.E. Hants.

Padside, ha., pa. of Hampsthwaite (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 S. of Pateley Bridge. [THORNSIDE-WITH-PADSIDE.]

Padstow (*i.e.* "Petrocstow" = the town of St. Petroc), pa., seaport, and mkt. to. (S.), on the estuaries of the Camel and Alan, W. Cornw., 16 W.N.W. of Bodmin; ac. 3,339, with 338 tidal water and 246 foreshore; soil and subsoil clay. In 1583 P. was incorporated by royal charter, but in what year it ceased to be a corporation is not known. The town furnished two vessels and men to Edward III. for the siege of Calais. The church of St. Petrock (restored 1888–89) is Late Dec.; there are two piscinæ, one of which bears a figure of St. Petroc, and the rood-stairs remain; the font has arcaded sides and sculptured effigies of the twelve apostles; there is a monument to Sir Nicholas Prideaux, Knt. (d. 1637), erected by his wife in West Putford church, and removed here about the year 1732, and a brass with Latin inscription to Laurence Merther, vicar of Padstow (d. 1421); at the west end, connected with the tower, is the vault of the Prideaux-Brune family, surrounded by an embattled wall of masonry, and over the entrance thereto is an old stone cross, discovered in the grounds of Prideaux Place. A cemetery of 2 ac. was formed in 1881. The public rooms are in Church Lane, and will hold 300 persons. P. Institute, a building of red brick in Dec. style, contains a concert-hall, recreation- and reading-rooms, and has a library. The P. Harbour Association was formed in 1829, for the purpose of saving life and property by rendering assistance to ships entering the port in distress; no salvage claims are made other than expenses out of pocket. A branch of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution is also located here. Stepper Point, a headland forming the western boundary of the harbour, 227 ft. in height, has a daymark; within the headland is an immense sandbank, rich in sand containing carbonate of lime, of which it is said to contain 80 per cent., and large quantities of the sand are sent inland. The town has a considerable import trade in general merchandise and in

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Paddington (2)	Manchester	183	10539
Paddington, North	.....	.....	64668
Paddington, South	.....	.....	53178
Paddlesworth (1)	Snodland (1)	36	46
Paddock (1)	Glenholt	203	5308
Paddock Wood	Paddock Wood	34	1759

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Padgate	Padgate	195	1984
Padiham, eccl. pa.	Padiham	214	11130
Padiham, tp.	Padiham	214	9923
Padley Nether	Chapel-en-le-Frith(S	167	42
Padstow, pa.	Padstow	260	1877
Padstow, mkt. to.	Padstow	260	1546

the exportation of corn; shipbuilding, which was formerly carried on here to a large extent, has much declined, repairs forming the principal operations. Two fairs for cattle, sheep, and horses are held, one on the first Tuesday in May, and the other on the third Tuesday in September. A festivity or pastime called "The Hobby Horse" is celebrated every May Day by the juveniles. A monastery was founded here A.D. 520 by St. Petroc; but in 997 the place was destroyed by the Danes, and the community was then transferred to Bodmin. Before the Reformation there were in existence here nine chapels or oratories, two of which were dedicated to St. Cadoc and St. Sampson; the site of the latter now forms part of the grounds of Prideaux Place, and some remains of St. Saviour's chapel also exist on the brow of the hill; attached to these chapels were cemeteries of considerable extent. There are almshouses in Middle Street for eight single women, each of whom receives in addition £10 a year. *Prideaux Place*, which occupies the site of the ancient monastery, is a noble edifice of the Elizabethan period, in grounds of about 4 ac., and affording an extensive diversified view overlooking the town and the serpentine harbour. Among the ancestral portraits in the house is that of the celebrated Humphrey Prideaux, D.D., Dean of Norwich (born here May 3, 1648, and died November 1, 1724).

Padworth, pa. and small vil. on the Kennet, S. Berks., 8½ S.W. of Reading; ac. 1,113; soil gravel, overlying clay. Of the church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1890) the walls are Norm., with inserted Perp. windows. The Norm. chancel-arch has sculptured capitals, and the north and south doorways are recessed, and have ornamented arches; three of the five bells are dated 1597, 1654, and 1660. Near the church is *P. House*, a handsome mansion standing on an eminence in park-like grounds.

Page Bank, ha., pa. of Brancepeth (q.v.), S. Dur., 4 N.W. of Ferryhill.

Pagefold, ha., pa. of Mitton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 N.W. of Clitheroe.

Page Street, ha., pa. of and 1½ E. from Edgware (q.v.), N. Middx.

Pagham, coast pa. and vil., S.W. Sussex, 6 S. of Chichester; ac. 3,886; soil loam, overlying clay and sand. P. Harbour is said to have been formed early in the 14th cent. by a sudden irruption of the sea, which devastated 2,700 ac.; this has now been recovered from the sea, three reclamations having been made at different periods. The cruciform church of St. Thomas à Becket is E. Eng. John Bowyer and Alice his wife founded a charity here in 1383, and endowed it with lands at Nytimber.

Paglesham, or **Paklesham**, pa. and vil. on a creek of the Roach, comprising part of Wallasea Island, S.E. Essex, 9 N.E. of Southend; ac. 2,334; soil loam, overlying gravel. The pa. was given by Abbot Ingulf, of Croyland, to Westminster Abbey in 1066. The Perp. church of St. Peter was restored 1883. The charities yield £27. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the oyster fishery.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Padworth	Aldermaston (2)	45	277
Pagham	Bognor (3)	67	887
Paglesham	Rochford (5)	38½	491
Paignton	Paignton	217	6783

Paignton, pa. and coast to. on Tor Bay, S. Devon, about 3 S.S.W. of Torquay; ac. 5,092. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1864) is chiefly Perp., with remains of Norm. and E. Eng. work; the chancel has sedilia reconstructed from portions discovered during the restoration, and there is a stone pulpit, elaborately adorned with carved foliage and curious coloured devices; the font, an ancient work, is of Purbeck marble; the south transept, or Kirkham chapel, retains a very fine but mutilated stone screen of Perp. work. Near this chapel were interred the heart and viscera of John Snellin, Rear-Admiral of Holland and West Friesland (d. Aug. 23, 1691), and on the wall is an inscription recording the fact, and a shield of arms; in the church is a monument with a cadaver, apparently of the 14th cent., but without inscription; the churchyard contains the remains of a cross. Christ Church is an eccl. pa. with a church in E. Eng. style. The Congregationalists, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Brethren have places of worship. At St. Mary's Hill (late The Quarry) is the Novitiate of the Marist Fathers. The church of Our Lady of Immaculate Conception (1883–84) is in Dec. style. Other public buildings are the town hall, in New Street (1869–70), comprising a court-room and Local Board offices, adjoining the police station, with the Masonic Hall, the New Public Hall (1890), the School of Science and Art, the new offices of the Young Men's Christian Association, the P. and S. Devon Yacht Club, and the Cottage Hospital. The town has risen into notice as a place of resort for invalids on account of the salubrity of its air and its adaptability as a watering-place, the beach affording a fine expanse of firm sand 2 miles in extent, with an ample supply of bathing machines. There is a promenade pier, on which are billiard- and concert-rooms, and a pavilion and band-stand. The charities are considerable. P. was held at an early period by the Bishops of Exeter, who had a palace here, the remains of which are still standing near the church; the chief feature, however, is the south-east tower, a work of the 14th cent., restored and made habitable a few years ago, and commonly known as the "Bible Tower," from the tradition that Bishop Myles Coverdale, the first translator of the whole Bible into English, was the last person to occupy the tower as a residence previous to its being dismantled. In the neighbourhood are several seats.

Pailton, tp. and vil., pa. of Monks Kirby (q.v.), E. Warws., about 5 N.W. of Rugby; ac. 1,661. The chapel-of-ease of St. Denys is in Norm. style. Here is a Baptist chapel.

Painestown (1), pa., partly in Carlow bar., N. co. Carlow, and partly in Kilkea and Moone bars., co. Kildare, Ir., about 2 N. of Carlow; ac. 2,159. *Oak Park* is a seat in well-timbered grounds.

Painestown (2), pa., Lower Duleek bar., E. co. Meath, Ir., 2 S.W. of Slane; ac. 3,511. There are Protestant and Catholic churches.

Painley Hill, ha., pa. of Leigh (q.v.), N. Staffs., 3 S.W. of Cheadle.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Pailton	Brinklow (2)	88	493
Painestown (1)	Carlow (2)	56	127
Painestown (2)	Beaupark	44	507

Painscastle, ha., pa. of Llanbedr-Painscastle (q.v.), S. Radnors., 5 N.W. of Hay.

Painsford, Pensford, or **Pynesford**, chap., pa. of and 1 W. from Ashprington (q.v.), S. Dev. The church of St. David is in ruins. P. House, an ancient mansion, is now a farmhouse.

Painshaw. [PENSHAW.]

Pains Lane, another name for Donnington Wood (q.v.).

Painsthorpe, ha., pa. of Kirby-under-Dale (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 7 N. of Pocklington.

Painswick, pa. and (formerly mkt.) to. on the southern slope of one of the Cotswold ridges, Mid Glouces., 6 S.E. of Gloucester; ac. 5,790; soil rubbly, and nearly all of them uniformly cut. Ther Congregational, Baptist, and Primitive Meth chapels, and a meeting-house for Brethren. Congregational church is one of the olde England, having been founded 1680. There convalescent and training home, and a tavern with reading-room. Markets and were formerly held, but all have now fallen disuse. *P. House* was built about 1720, an larged 1837; some of the parqueted floors constructed of wood grown on the estate chemically stained in the growing trees. *Court House*, near the church, is a good exa of the domestic architecture of the Tudor pe here Charles I. slept (August 9, 1643), and o following day held a court, then leading his t

TOWN HALL, PAISLEY

resting on oolite. The church of St. Mary is chiefly E. Perp., with some portions of semi-Classic character, erected in the Georgian period; it has a font dating from 1661; in the north chantry, beneath a groined canopy enriched with elaborate fan-tracery, is the altar tomb of Sir William Kingston, Constable of the Tower (d. 1540), and Elizabeth, his wife; on it are now placed alabaster effigies of John Seaman, LL.D., chancellor of the diocese (d. 1623), and his wife, which have been removed from their original site in the chancel; during the restoration brasses dated 1571 were found under the flooring of the nave; at the back of the pulpit is a double squint of unusual type, and in the belfry are tablets recording some of the peals rung at different times by the "Painswick Youths;" the work of restoration was begun 1878–79, and continued in 1883, after the church had been much damaged by lightning; the churchyard contains 116 yew-trees, all regularly planted, to besiege Gloucester. Baffled in this attem returned to the Court House on September 5.

Pairney Burn, stream, pa. of Auchterarder Perths., Sc., runs about 6 N.N.W., joining Ru Water 1 E.N.E. of the town of Auchterarde is spanned by a viaduct consisting of two a —the upper arch supporting the railway, an lower the road.

Paisley, parl. and mun. burgh, pa., (with divisions, P. High Church, P. Low Church P. Middle Church), river port, and manufac to., Mid Renfs., Sc.; ac. 16,794; soil in the lands dry and light, in the lower parts s clay. The country around P. (except on the where a wide and fertile plain, known by the of the "Carse of Renfrewshire," extends) is ably diversified. The town, about 7 S. by W. Glasgow, occupies a healthy and picturesque ation on the banks of the White Cart, about

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Painswick	Stroud (4)	102	4134
Paisley, burgh	Paisley	407	66418
Paisley, to.	Paisley	407	66425

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	
Paisley High Church	Paisley	407
Paisley Low Church	Paisley	407
Paisley Middle Ch.	Paisley	407

miles above the confluence of that river with the Clyde, and consists of two portions—the burgh or Old Town (containing the chief warehouses) on the west side of the river, and the New Town on the east. Three bridges connect the Old Town with the New; the old stone bridge at the foot of High Street has been widened, and there is a single large arch carrying the railway across the river. The mitred Abbey of P. was founded in the year 1164, by Walter, Great Steward of Scotland, and son of Alan, the first of the Stewarts, who, for a long period, made this abbey their family mausoleum. It was originally a Cluniac priory, colonised from the abbey of Much or Great Wenlock, in Shropshire, and dedicated to SS. James, Milburga, and Mirinus, but was afterwards elevated to the rank of an abbey, and its lands erected into a regality by James II., the abbot being constituted lord thereof. Abbot George Schaw, in 1484, surrounded the abbey precincts with a lofty stone wall, of which only a portion remains; an inscription, commemorating the builder, once on a tablet in the wall, is now inserted in a house in Lawn Street; there were cloisters on the south side 60 ft. square, but the domestic buildings have almost entirely disappeared. In the 18th cent. the abbey lands were let on building leases; so that the park, orchard, and gardens of the abbey became the site of the new town of P., and the materials of the abbey and its dependences were used in the erection of the houses. The abbey church of SS. James, Milburga, and Mirinus consists of the nave with aisles, north transept, north porch with parvise, and a chapel on the south side of the original church, and is almost entirely E. Eng. The choir has almost entirely disappeared, only a few feet of the height of its walls remaining; within the choir lie the remains of Robert III. (d. 1406), and also of Margaret, his daughter, wife of Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas, over which a slab of Sicilian marble has been placed by Her Majesty Queen Victoria in commemoration of her visit to Paisley in 1888. The nave, the only portion now in use, contains some curious monuments and sepulchral inscriptions, and on the south side are four Dec. sedilia and a piscina. Other churches are the High church, on a fine eminence, called Church Hill; St. George's church; the North church; the Middle Parish church, on Church Hill; and St. Columba's or the Gaelic church. The Coats Memorial Baptist church was erected in memory of Thomas Coats, Esq., a local philanthropist, and there are also places of worship for other Nonconformist bodies and for the Roman Catholics. The other public buildings are the town hall (1882); the Municipal Buildings, with the county gaol, now used as a bridewell, at the rear; the County Buildings (1890), in Classic style; the Sheriff Court House (1885), the Free Library and Museum, and the Coats Observatory; the Government School of Design (1847), the Infirmary, the Fever Hospital, the Lunatic Asylum, the Burgh or Riccartsbar Asylum, and the Workhouse. Prominent among the educational establishments are the John Neilson Institution (1852), richly endowed by the citizen whose name it bears; it was opened in 1852, and is a massive structure, occupying an elevated site, and surmounted by a lofty dome; the Technical School (commenced in 1896); and the Camphill Public School, which has accommodation for 1,900 scholars. Public reading-rooms for the working classes have been established by some of the principal manufacturers in different parts of the town. The Fountain Gardens, the gift of Thomas Coats, Esq., comprise 6 ac. of ground, tastefully laid out. Brodie Park, originally a farm of 26 ac., was bequeathed to the town of P. many years ago by the late Mr. Brodie. Races are held annually in August on a picturesque course near the Greenock road. This ground, comprising 40 ac., has become the property of the community, and is now named St. James's Park. As a manufacturing town, P. is chiefly distinguished for the beauty of its shawls and muslins, and its extensive production of thread. The earliest fabrics made here were coarse linen checks; to these succeeded textiles of a lighter kind, such as lawns, both figured and plain. About 1760 silk gauze took the lead. The demand for gauze subsequently decreased, and muslin, cambric, and cotton thread were made instead; the manufacture of silk and cotton shawls, scarfs, and plaids composed of silk and merino wool began in 1805. In P. and its neighbourhood there are also numerous thread and cotton spinning mills, bleaching and printing works, dyehouses, power-loom factories, iron and brass foundries, engineers' and millwrights' shops, timber yards, a brewery, a distillery, soap, starch, and corn-flour manufactories, and a very extensive tannery. Fairs are held on the third Thursday in February and May, and the second Thursdays in August and November respectively. February and August are the principal fairs for cattle. Those of May and November are mostly for hiring servants. Among the eminent natives of P. were Alexander Wilson, writer on American ornithology (1766–1813); Robert Tannahill, a weaver and lyric poet (1774–1810); and John Wilson, best known as "Christopher North," and famous both as a critic, essayist, and wit (1785–1854).

Pakefield, pa. on the sea-coast, E. Suff., joining Kirkley in the main street, forming a joint vil., 1½ S.W. of Lowestoft; ac. 686 and 85 water; soil light loamy, overlying sand. The church was originally divided in the centre, thus forming two churches, one named All Saints' and the other St. Margaret's; it is an ancient building of flint, with thatched roof, south porch, and a square embattled tower containing five bells; the interior has two naves and an elevated chancel with a handsome reredos, beneath which is a crypt; there are three piscinæ and brasses to the memory of the Bowf, Folkhard, and Manners-Sutton families, and a tablet to Mrs. Cunningham. There is an inscription in Anglo-Saxon characters on the brass of John Bowf, his wife, and eleven children, in the northern portion of the church. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house at this place. Here are two charities, and some allotments of land to the poor, which let for £20 yearly, which is distributed in coals annually. This being a very dangerous coast, the National Lifeboat Society have two lifeboats here. The sea has made considerable encroachments on this coast. A temporary lighthouse has been erected here until a permanent one can be built on the cliffs, as the sand is continually shifting. The Lowestoft South Roads are off here. P. Hall is now a farmhouse.

Pakenham, pa. and vil., N.W. Suff., 5 N.E. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 3,696; soil mixed, overlying clay

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Pakefield	Lowestoft (1½)	118	1010
Pakenham	Thurston (2)	82	945

and chalk. The church of St. Mary, situated on an eminence, is a cruciform building of flint of mixed periods; the chancel arch and the west and south doorways are Norm.; the nave and chancel are E. Eng.; the tower and transepts Dec.; the nave is divided from the chancel by a carved oak screen; in the south wall of the sacrarium is a piscina; there are numerous memorials and mural tablets to the Spring, Osborne, Symonds, and Disciplin families. The Primitive Methodists have a small chapel. There are several charities (all administered under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners). Here is a Village Club and Reading Room, a Conservative club, and a free reading- and coffee-room. In 1764 a fine tessellated pavement was found on Red Castle Farm. *Barton Mere*, an old brick mansion; *Nether Hall*, a brick building, in Queen Anne style, standing in a noble and well-wooded park, with pleasure grounds attached; *New House*, a 17th-cent. mansion; and *P. Lodge*, at the east end of the vil., are seats.

Palace Brae. [BLAIRINGONE.]

Palacecraig. [FASKINE AND PALACECRAIG.]

Palatine, pl., pa. of Urglin (q.v.), N. co. Carlow, Ir., 4 N.E. of Carlow.

Paley Street, ha., pa. of White Waltham (q.v.), E. Berks., about 3 S. of Maidenhead. The Congregationalists have a chapel.

Palgrave (1), pa. and pleasant vil., N. Suff., on the border of Norfolk, 1 S. of Diss; ac. 1,474; soil principally of a light, mixed character, overlying gravel, sand, and clay. The church of St. Peter is Perp., with north and south porches; the latter contains a memorial to Thomas Martin, the antiquary. In the church are several monuments to the Harrison family. The roof over the nave retains its ancient colouring, and is a good example of a single hammer-beam roof. Martyn's charity consists of £1,100, invested in stock, for school, coals, and clothing for the poor. There is also a farm producing about £65 yearly, used for church expenses. Near the vil. is *St. John's*, a seat with small park and shrubberies.

Palgrave (2). [SPORLE-WITH-PALGRAVE.]

Pallas (1), or **Pallasmore**, ha., pa. of Forgny (q.v.), S. co. Longf., Ir., 2½ S.E. of Ballymahon.

Pallas (2). [OYSTERHAVEN.]

Pallas Grean, vil., pa. of Grean (q.v.), E. co. Lim., Ir., about 2 S.W. of Pallas railway station.

Pallaskenry, vil. and head of petty sess. div., pa. of Chapelrussell (q.v.), N. co. Lim., Ir., about 5 N.E. of Askeaton station.

Pallas Lough, Ballyboy bar., Mid K. Co., Ir., about 5 S.W. of Tullamore. *Pallas House* is a seat on the north shore.

Pallasmore. [PALLAS (1).]

Pallas, New, vil., pa. of Grean (q.v.), E. co. Lim., Ir., near Pallas railway station. There is a Protestant church, and a school on Erasmus Smith's foundation.

Palling, or **Palling-next-the-Sea**, pa. and fishing vil. on the coast, E. Norf., 18 N.E. of Norwich; ac. 830; soil mixed, resting on clay. The church of St. Margaret is a small but ancient building of flint and stone. The Primitive Methodist chapel dates from 1860. There is a coastguard station. The fuel allotment of 14 ac. produces about £26 a year.

Pallingham, ha., pa. of Wisborough Green (q.v.), W. Sussex, 4 N.E. of Petworth.

Palling-next-the-Sea. [PALLING.]

Pallington, ha., pa. of Aff-Puddle (q.v.), S. Dors., 7 E. of Dorchester.

Pallinsburn, ha., pa. of Norham (q.v.), N. Northumb., about 2 S.E. of Cornhill. *P. House*, a mansion in Tudor style, stands in a park containing a lake of about 7 ac., which in the summer is frequented by thousands of sea-birds from the Farne Islands.

Pallion, eccl. pa. within the bor. of Sunderland (q.v.), N.E. Dur. The church of St. Luke is a modern building in French Gothic style.

Palmer's Green, residential dis. with railway station, pa. of and 2½ S.W. from Enfield (q.v.), N.E. Middx.

Palmerston, pa. and vil. on the south bank of the Liffey, Upper Cross bar., Mid co. Dub., Ir.; ac. 1,517. The vil. lies about 4 W.S.W. of Dublin, on the road to Lucan, and the steam tramcars pass through several times in the day. Here is the Stewart Institution for imbecile children and asylum for lunatics. P. gives the title of Viscount to the Temple family. In the neighbourhood are many seats.

Palmerstown, pa., West Balrothery bar., N. co. Dub., Ir., 11 N.W. of Dublin; ac. 1,581.

Palmstead, ha., pa. of Upper Hardres (q.v.), E. Kent, 4 S. of Canterbury.

Palnackie, vil. at the mouth of Urr Water, pa. of Buittle (q.v.), S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc., about 4 S. of Dalbeattie.

Palnure, vil. with railway station and a small quay, near the confluence of the P. burn with the river Cree, pa. of Minnigaff (q.v.), W. Kirkcuds., Sc., 3 S.E. of Newton Stewart.

Palterton, vil., pa. of and 1½ S. from Bolsover (q.v.), N.E. Derbys.

Pamber, scattered pa., N. Hants, 6 N.W. of Basingstoke; ac. 2,814; soil clay and gravel. There is no parish church and no endowment for the maintenance of clergy or public worship. The chapel of the old Benedictine priory of Monk Sherborne (to which place this parish is annexed for ecclesiastical purposes) is, by permission of Queen's College, Oxford, used by the parishioners of P. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

Pamington, vil., pa. of Ashchurch (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 2½ E. of Tewkesbury.

Pampisford, pa. and vil., S. Cambs., 8 S. of Cambridge; ac. 1,500; soil mixed, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1850), which is surrounded by fine elms, is an ancient structure; the arcades are Trans. Norm.; the font is Norm., and there is an E. Norm. south doorway; the rood-screen is in good preserva-

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Palgrave	Diss (1)	95	776
Pallas Grean	Pallas (1½)	115	136
Pallaskenry	Askeaton (6)	150	329
Palling	Stalham (4)	145	395
Pallion	Pallion	263	8446

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Palmerston, pa.	Clondalkin (5)	2½	1126
Palmerston, vil.	Clondalkin (5)	2½	220
Palmerstown	Malahide (9)	9	93
Pamber	Basingstoke (6)	48	709
Pampisford	Pampisford	54	329

tion; there are some memorial windows. *P. Hall* is a seat with a magnificent collection of conifers and an Italian flower garden; on the south side, running east and west for more than a mile, and in excellent preservation, is an ancient British dyke.

Pananich (or **Pannanich**) **Hill**, eminence (1,896 ft.), pas. of Glenmuick, Tullich, and Glengairn (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc., 1½ W. of Ballater. On its north side are four chalybeate springs, the principal ingredients in which are carbonates of iron and lime.

Panborough, ha., pa. of Wedmore (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 5½ N.W. of Wells.

Panbride, coast pa. and vil., S.E. Forfs., Sc., 5 S. of Arbroath; ac. 5,199; soil towards the coast light and sandy, in some places a rich loam, towards the centre clayey, and in other parts inclining to a sterile moor. The pa. contains part of the to. of Carnoustie (q.v.). The inhabitants are principally engaged in fishing and agricultural pursuits, and there are bleach-works. *Panmure House*, a seat of the Earl of Dalhousie, is a fine mansion, the prominent feature of which is a tower 80 ft. high; a large well-wooded park surrounds the house.

Pancras, ha., pa. of Old Cleeve (q.v.), W. Somerset, 2 S.W. of Watchet.

Pancrasweek, pa. and vil., W. Dev., 6 E. of Bude; ac. 3,782; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Pancras (partially restored 1891) is a Perp. building; there is a squint, and the roodloft stairs can still be seen. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel.

Pandy, vil., pa. of Llanuwchyllyn (q.v.), Mid Merions., 4 S.W. of Bala.

Pandy Mill, picturesque spot much frequented by artists on the Machno, E. Carnarvs., about 2 S.E. of Bettws-y-Coed.

Panfield, pa. and pleasant vil. on the Pant, Mid Essex, 3 N.W. of Braintree; ac. 1,475; soil loam, overlying clay. The Perp. church of St. Mary (restored 1858) contains the grave of John Cotton, of the Hall Manor, and his wife (d. 1525). Half a mile north of the church is the site of a priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Stephen, at Caen, in Normandy, and founded by Waleran Fitz-Ralph in 1070. On the outbreak of hostilities between England and France in the 13th cent., it was seized by Edward II. in 1285 as an alien priory, but was restored on the establishment of peace. In 1414, however, when all alien priories were totally suppressed, the property was vested in the Crown. P. Hall, erected in the year 1546, and now occupied as a farmhouse, is a fine building, with a quadrangular tower and handsomely-clustered chimneys.

Pang, stream, Berks. It rises near Hampstead Norris, flows south past Frilsham, then in a north-easterly direction as far as Tidmarsh, whence it has a northerly course to the Thames at Pangbourne.

Pangbourne, pa. and large vil. beautifully situate on the banks of the Thames, Berks., on the border of Oxon, 5½ W.N.W. of Reading; ac. 1,940; soil gravel, subsoil gravel and chalk. The Dec. church of St. James the Great contains a curious monument with effigy to Sir John Davis (d. 1625), who was knighted at the taking of Cales, in Spain; the pulpit is a beautiful specimen of carved oak in the arabesque style. The Congregationalists have a chapel. Rude implements of flint, together with the bones of mammals, have been found in the gravel pits. During the summer months the place is much frequented by tourists and anglers. *Bere Court*, situated in a picturesque and retired spot, was given by Robert de Bingham, Bishop of Salisbury, to the abbot and monastery of Reading, in 1230. Other seats are *Shooter's Hill* and *West End Grove*.

Panhope, bay on east coast of Flotta Island, S.W. Ork., Sc., 12 S.S.W. of Kirkwall. It extends 1½ W.S.W., and has an extreme breadth of nearly a mile. The bay forms a good harbour.

Panmure House. [PANBRIDE.]

Pannal, pa. and vil. on a tributary of the Nidd, W.R. Yorks.; ac. 4,582; soil rich and productive, overlying rock. Part of the town of Harrogate is within the pa. The church of St. Robert of Knaresborough is an ancient stone building. There are Wesleyan chapels. The charities amount to about £25 a year. On Harlow Hill is an observatory open to the public on payment of a small fee, a favourite resort of visitors to Harrogate.

Pan Rock, Pan Sand, shoal in the Thames, about 6 N.E. of Herne Bay. It is said to derive its name from the fact that broken pottery (from a ship wrecked here) has been often found.

Panshanger. [HERTINGFORDBURY.]

Panson, ha. near the Tamar, pa. of St. Giles on the Heath (q.v.), W. Dev., 5 N.E. of Launceston.

Pant (1), ha. with railway station, pa. of and 4½ S. from Oswestry (q.v.), W. Salop.

Pant (2), river, Essex. [BLACKWATER (6).]

Pantarfon, ha., pa. of Llanfynydd (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 7 N.W. of Llandilo.

Panteg, pa. on the Brecon and Monmouthshire Canal and a tributary of the Usk, Mid Mon., 3 S.E. of Pontypool; ac. 3,560; soil loam and clay, overlying marl. The church of St. Mary was rebuilt 1876 (except the tower, dating from about 1450) in E. Eng. style. There are coal- and iron-mines, and limestone and other quarries.

Panton, pa., N. Lincs., 3 E.N.E. of Wragby; ac. 1,996; soil light and heavy loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Andrew is a small building. *P. Hall* is a seat situated on a finely-wooded eminence and surrounded by a beautifully-undulating and park-like country.

Pantry Green, ha., pa. of Darfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 S. of Barnsley.

Pantyffrydlas, ha., pa. of Llanllechid (q.v.), N. Carnarvs., 3 S. of Bangor.

Pantygroes, ha., pa. of St. Dogmells (q.v.), N. Pembs., 2 W. of Cardigan.

Pantyrid, vil., pa. of Llandyfodog (q.v.), Mid Glamorgs., 6½ N.E. of Bridgend.

Panxworth, vil., pa. of Ranworth-with-Panxworth (q.v.), E. Norf., 9 N.E. of Norwich. For upwards of 200 years there was no church, a ruined tower

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Panbride	Carnoustie (1)	468	1741
Pancrasweek	Holsworthy (3)	218	362
Panfield	Braintree (3)	45	273
Pangbourne	Pangbourne	42	885

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pannal	Pannal	202	3759
Panteg	Panteg	159	3746
Panton	East Barkwith	138	150

a... marking the spot where the church of All ... and ... was erected. ... a ... ... Primitive Methodists have a ... chapel.

Papa, ... pa. of Bressay (q.v.), ... west coast of Mainland, ... Shetland, ... 2½ W.S.W. of ... by way. ... about ¾ mile long from east to west, and ... of a mile from the nearest part of Mainland.

Papal, Holm of. [HOLM OF PAPAL.]

Papa, Mull of, headland forming the north extremity of the island of Papa Westray (q.v.), N. Orkney, 2 miles N. of Kirkwall. It is pierced by a cave ... to 70 ft. high, with a width of 50 ft. at ... and ... which increases ... to 90 ft., but ... is 45 ft. in the narrowest part.

Papa Sound, ... channel between the islands of Stronsay and Papa Westray, N.E. Ork., Sc., 17 N.E. of Kirkwall. ... and varies ... miles from ... to ... mile. A portion of it ... the island of Stronsay, forming ... Harbour.

Papa Sound, channel between the islands of Westray and Papa Westray, N. Ork., Sc., 25 N. of Kirkwall. The channel is 3 miles long from north to south, and has an extreme breadth of about 2 miles.

Papa, Sound of, channel, S.W. Shetland, Sc., separating the island of Papa Stour from Mainland. It is about 2 miles long and 1 mile in width. The current is swift and dangerous.

Papa Stour, island, parish of Walls (q.v.), off west coast of Mainland, Mid Shetland, Sc., 21 N.W. of Lerwick. The island lies at the south-west side of St. Magnus Bay, and is separated from the main portion of the parish by the Sound of Papa. It is nearly 3 miles long, with an extreme breadth of about 2 miles, but the coast is extremely irregular, its total length being about 20 miles. The soil is sandy but productive. On the south coast are some interesting caves, the principal Christie's Hole and Frances's Hole being the most remarkable. Here was an early Culdee settlement. There is an interesting old church on the island. The Sword Dance mentioned in Scott's "Pirate," is (or recently was) performed by the islanders.

Papa Stronsay, island, N.E. Ork., Sc., 19 N.E. of Kirkwall. The island lies immediately N. of that of Stronsay, from which it is separated by Papa Sound. In form it resembles a rude circle, with a diameter of about ¾ mile. The surface is low and level, with a very productive soil. There are remains of two ancient chapels, dedicated to St. Nicholas and St. Bride; also traces of an old cemetery.

Papa Westray, island, N. Ork., Sc., 25 N. of Kirkwall. The island lies north-east of Westray, from which it is separated by Papa Sound. It is 4½ miles long from north to south, with an extreme breadth of somewhat over a mile. Northwards it terminates in the Mull of Papa (q.v.). For the most part the surface gradually ascends towards the centre of the island. The soil is very productive. The Loch of St. Tredwall, near the south end of the island, takes its name from a female saint, whose chapel, now a ruin, remains on an islet in its midst. The other antiquities include a Picts' House of great size and vitrified cairns. *Holland* is a seat on the island.

Papcastle, tp. and vil., pa. of Bridekirk (q.v.), W. Cumb., 1 W.N.W. of Cockermouth, and connected with that town by a stone bridge over the Derwent; ac. 1,283. P. was the site of a Roman station.

Paplay. [HOLM AND PAPLAY.]

Papplewick, pa. and vil., W. Notts., 7 S. of Mansfield; ac. 1,986; soil principally sandy, overlying rock. The E. Eng. church of St. James retains some old glass, and in the churchyard are tombstones with good floriated crosses. *P. Grange* and *P. Hall* are seats. The latter stands in a park and commands extensive views; near the lodge is a cave cut out of the solid rock, and called Robin Hood's Stable.

Paps of Jura. [JURA.]

Paps, The (2,269 ft. and 2,239 ft.), two conical mountains separated by a deep ravine, Magunihy bar., E. co. Kerry, Ir. They lie on the south of the railway line from Mallow to Killarney.

Papworth Everard, pa., W. Cambs., 6 S.E. of Huntingdon; ac. 1,091; soil heavy clay, overlying blue gault. The church of St. Peter (restored and nearly rebuilt 1870) dates from the Perp. period. *P. Hall*, on rising ground adjoining the Great North Road, is a seat.

Papworth St. Agnes, pa., W. Cambs., 5 S.E. of Huntingdon; ac. 1,302; soil heavy clay, overlying blue gault. The church of St. John the Baptist has been rebuilt in Dec. style.

Par, eccl. pa. and seaport, pas. of St. Blazey and Tywardreath (q.v.), E. Cornw., 4 E. of St. Austell. The church of St. Mary is in E. Eng. style. There are Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels. P. has been converted from an open bay into a thriving port, with breakwater and quays; it is now an important shipping-place for china-clay stone, and granite: the imports being coal, timber, and general merchandise. The Great Western Railway connects the harbour of Newquay on the north with those of Par and Fowey on the south coast, thus opening communication with the various china-clay and china-stone works, tin, copper, and iron mines, and the granite districts of the interior, a branch line being also extended to the extensive iron lodes in the Perran district. The extensive works and chief depôt of the Cornwall Minerals district branch of the Great Western Railway are situated here. The smelting works at P., part of which is used as a mill, have a chimney 280 ft. in height.

Paracombe, pa. and vil., N. Devon, 5 S.W. of Lynton, on the high road to Barnstaple; ac. 4,338; soil gravelly loam, overlying slate and sandstone. Christ Church (1878) is in E. Eng. style. The E. Eng. church of St. Helen still remains, and is now used as a mortuary chapel and for occasional services in the summer; it retains a chancel screen.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Papa	Aberdeen (124)	23
Papa Stour	Thurso (120)	214
Papa Stronsay	Thurso (48)	27
Papa Westray	Thurso (52)	337
Papcastle	Papcastle	633
Papplewick	Hucknall (1)	384
Papworth Everard	St. Neots (4)	134
Papworth St. Agnes	Offord (3)	139
Par	Par	1634
Paracombe	Barnstaple (11)	316

Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The common, which consisted of 900 ac., was enclosed in 1860. A fair is held each year on August 18 for cattle and sheep, also stock sales at irregular intervals. On an estate called Holwell is a circular mound known as The Castle.

Paracombe Mill, ha., pa. of Paracombe (q.v.), N. Dev., about 5 S.W. of Lynton.

Paradis, pl., pa. of Vale (q.v.), Guernsey, 3 N. of St. Peter Port. Here are some remains of a kistvaen, beneath which urns containing human bones and other ancient relics were discovered in 1837. In the immediate neighbourhood is a cromlech called L'Autel du Déhus.

Paradise, ha. on Bridgwater Bay, pa. of Burnham (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 8 N. of Bridgwater.

Parbold, tp. and vil., pa. of Eccleston (q.v.), N. Lancs., 6½ N.W. of Wigan; ac. 1,159. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal passes through the tp. Stone, suitable for building purposes, is quarried. P. Hill commands good views of the I. of M. and the mountains of Wales and Cumberland. *P. Hall* is a seat.

Parbrook, ha., pa. of West Bradley (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 5½ N.W. of Castle Carey.

Parcel Canol, tp., pa. of Llanbadarnfawr (q.v.), N. Cardigs., near Aberystwith; ac. 2,855.

Parc Grace Dieu, pa., S. Mon., 3 W. of Monmouth; ac. 388; soil and subsoil clay. The Cistercian abbey of Parc Grace Dieu, which stood near the Trothy, was founded in the 13th cent. by John de Monmouth; its scanty remains now form part of a barn.

Pardenick Point, headland, S.W. Cornw., about 1½ S.S.E. of Lands End. It is of great grandeur and beauty, and the columnar arrangement of the granite is very fine.

Pardshaw, ha., pa. of Dean (q.v.), W. Cumb., 4 S.W. of Cockermouth.

Parham (1), pa., S. Sussex, 10 S.E. of Petworth; ac. 1,284; soil various, overlying sand, clay, rock, and chalk. The Perp. church of St. Peter contains a curious leaden font. *P. House* is an Elizabethan mansion, occupying a site of great beauty at the foot of the South Downs, in the midst of a picturesque park of 700 ac., well stocked with deer; it is believed to incorporate an older and smaller fortified house; the date 1583, with the arms of Queen Elizabeth and her motto *Semper eadem*, occur on the wall at the upper end of the hall, and suggest its construction or modification at that period. The collection of ancient armour here is almost unrivalled; there are also very fine examples of gold and silver plate, enamels, and ivory carvings; the library contains MSS. collected from the monasteries of the Levant, numerous printed volumes from the presses of Caxton and Wynkyn de Worde, first editions of Homer, Virgil, and Shakespeare, and other rarities. Queen Elizabeth is said to have visited P. in 1591. The deer-park contains a heronry; the birds migrated hither from near Penshurst, on being disturbed in 1826.

Parham (2), pa. and pleasant vil. with railway station, E. Suff., 8 N. of Woodbridge; ac. 2,212; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is Perp. The old Hall, formerly the seat of the first Earl of Orford, but now a farmhouse, contains many relics of antiquity; it is surrounded by a moat. *P. Hall*, surrounded by a small park, is a seat.

Park (1), ha., pa. of Tolpuddle (q.v.), Mid Dors., 7 N.E. of Dorchester.

Park (2), ha., pa. of Eglwysilan (q.v.), E. Glamorgs., 4 S.W. of Llandaff.

Park (3), mountainous dis. forming a peninsula between Lochs Erisort and Seaforth, in the south-east part of the pa. of Lochs (q.v.), E. Isle of Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross and Crom., Sc. It was once a deer forest, and presents some grand Highland scenery.

Park (4), pl., Tirkeeran bar., W. co. Londy., Ir., 13 S.E. of Londonderry.

Park Burn (1), stream, pa. of Durrisdeer (q.v.), N.W. Dumfs., Sc., flows about 5 S.E., and falls into the Nith 2 N.N.W. of Thornhill.

Park Burn (2). [LOCHAR WATER.]

Park Corner, ha., pa. of Swyncombe (q.v.), S.E. Oxon, 3½ S.E. of Watlington. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

Parkend, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of West Dean (q.v.), W. Glouc., 4 S.E. of Coleford. The church of St. Paul is in mixed styles, and the Baptists have a chapel. *Whitemead Park* is a seat.

Parkers Green, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Ardeley (q.v.), N. Herts.

Parkfield, eccl. pa., pa. of Middleton (q.v.), S.E. Lancs. Holy Trinity church is in Gothic style.

Parkfoot and Longcroft, vil., pa. of Denny (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc., about 5 W. of Falkirk.

Parkgate (1), eccl. pa. and large vil., pas. of Rawmarsh and Rotherham (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 7 N.E. of Sheffield. Christ Church is in E. Eng. style, and there are Wesleyan and Methodist chapels. P. contains extensive iron and steel works, large collieries, and several brick works.

Parkgate (2), watering-place with railway station on the estuary of the Dee, pa. of Great Neston (q.v.), N.W. Chesh., 13 N.W. of Chester. [NESTON (1).]

Parkgate (3), ha., pa. of Newdigate (q.v.), S. Surrey, 4 S.W. of Reigate.

Parkgate (4), ha., pa. of and 5½ S.W. from Whitby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Parkgate (5), ti., pa. of and about 1 S.W. from Haselbury Bryan (q.v.), N. Dors.

Parkgate (6), ha., pa. of Kirkmichael (q.v.), Mid Dumfs., Sc., about 8 N.E. of Dumfries.

Parkgate (7), ha. on the estuary of the Dee, pa. of and 2½ S. from Kirkcudbright (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc.

Parkgate (8), vil., pa. of Nilteen Grange (q.v.), S. co. Antr., Ir., about 3 N. of Templepatrick.

Park Grace Dieu. [PARC GRACE DIEU.]

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Parbold	Parbold	201	598
Parcel Canol	Aberystwith (1½)	243	366
Parc Grace Dieu	Monmouth (3)	144	16
Parham (1)	Pulborough (3)	50	58
Parham (2)	Parham	89	477

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Parkend	Parkend	130	2194
Parkfield	Heaton Norris (2)	178	3941
Parkfoot & Longcroft	Dennyloanhead	412	588
Parkgate (1)	Park Gate	166	7649

Parkham, pa. and vil. on the Yeo, W. Dev., 7 W. of Great Torrington; ac. 5,808; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. James (restored 1875) is a 15th-cent. building; there is a Norm. door and font and some stained glass; the north aisle was built by the Risdons of Bableigh, and contains a slab to Giles Risdon (d. 1583), to Grace Risdon (d. 1676), and to Catherine Risdon (d. 1862); there are also several inscriptions to the Giffard family of Halsbury, one to Thomas Moncke of Pudderydge (d. 1595), and one to Richard ——— (d. 14–6). There are two Wesleyan chapels.

Parkham, Broad. [BROAD PARKHAM.]

Parkhead, *q.s.* pa., pa. of Barony (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., in the east of Glasgow.

Park Hill, steep and sharply-ridged hill, W. Derbys., about 4 S.S.E. of Buxton.

Parkhill (1), ha., pa. of Calverley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N.E. of Bradford.

Parkhill (2), estate with modern seat, pa. of St. Vigeans (q.v.), S.E. Forfs., Sc., 3 N. of Arbroath.

Parkhill (3), estate with modern seat, pa. of Polmont (q.v.), S.E. Stirls., Sc., about ½ N. of Polmont railway station.

Parkhold, formerly a separate tp., but now for civil purposes annexed to Pixley (q.v.), S. Herefords., 2 N.E. of Ledbury.

Parkhurst Forest, pa. of Carisbrooke (q.v.), I. of W., about 1 N.W. of Newport. It occurs in Domesday book under the name of King's Park, and was afterwards called the King's Forest. [NEWPORT (2).]

Parklane, vil., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Aston-in-Makerfield (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.

Park Leys, pa., E. Notts., about 4 N.W. of Newark; ac. 310; soil loam and clay, overlying principally gravel.

Parkmill, ha., pa. of High Hoyland (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 N. of Penistone.

Parkminster, pl., pa. of Cowfold (q.v.), Mid Sussex. Here is St. Hugh's Carthusian monastery.

Parkmore, pl., pa. of Layd (q.v.), N.E. co. Antr., Ir., about 6 S.W. of Cushendall.

Parknook (1), ha., pa. of Ranton (q.v.), Staffs., 4 W. of Stafford.

Parknook (2). [MILESMARK.]

Parks, ha., pa. of Hatfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. 3 S.W. of Thorne.

Parkstone, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., on Poole Harbour, forming a suburb and 1½ N.E. of Poole, pa. of Canford Magna (q.v.), S.E. Dors.; ac. 2,858. The church of St. Peter has been to a great extent rebuilt (1876 and 1892) in E. Eng. style; the large and lofty chancel, surmounted by a vaulted roof of pitch pine, is surrounded by an ambulatory. Connected with St. Peter's are the chapels of the Holy Angels and of St. Osmund. There are also Congregational, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels. The views of the English Channel, Corfe Castle, Brownsea Castle, etc., bring many visitors to P. Canford Cliffs estate, facing the Channel 2 S.E., consists of an undercliff sea frontage, with excellent sands, backed by sloping heights clad with pines and Scotch firs. Victoria Park (5 ac.), in the centre of the vil., is well wooded and laid out in walks, with a fountain in the centre. There are two other recreation grounds. P. Park and the Constitution Hill grounds, at Sandbanks, is a coast-guard station. The subsoil is extensively used for terra-cotta articles and drain-pipes.

Park Street, ha. with railway station, pa. of and 2 S. from St. Albans (q.v.), S. Herts.

Park Terrace Rows, part of The Den, vil., pa. of and 2½ N.E. from Dalry (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc.

Parley, East, ha. on the Stour, pa. of and 3 N.W. from Christchurch (q.v.), S.W. Hants. There is a small school church and a Baptist chapel. *Heron Court* is the seat of the Earl of Malmesbury, and contains a valuable collection of paintings and books; amongst the latter is the books collected by James Harris, author of "Hermes." The house is situated among fine woods and plantations.

Parley, West, pa. on the Stour, E. Dors., on the Hants border, 8 N.E. of Poole; ac. 3,407; soil light loam, overlying gravel. A large portion of the pa. is heath land. The church of All Saints is Norm.; at the east end, under a circular stone, is buried a lady's heart.

Parliament Hill Fields. [HIGHGATE (1).]

Parlington, tp., pa. of Aberford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 S.W. of Tadcaster; ac. 1,734. There are coal mines, and coal was worked here before and during the reign of Charles II. *P. Hall*, a stone mansion standing in a deer-park of about 200 ac., is a seat.

Parme. [MOORESBARROW-WITH-PARME.]

Parndon, Great, pa. and vil., E. Essex, 6 N. of Epping; ac. 2,221; soil various, overlying gravel and clay. The church (dedication unknown) is Late Perp. Here was formerly a house for Premonstratensian canons, which was removed in 1180.

Parndon, Little, pa. and vil., N. Essex, on the Stort, which separates it from Herts; ac. 534; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1869) was originally E. Eng.; it retains a piscina; among the mural tablets is one to Sir E. Turnour (d. 1676), Speaker in the reign of Charles II.; there is also a headstone, with a long and curious inscription to Hester Woodley, a slave (d. 1767). *Parndon Hall*, in well-wooded grounds, is a seat.

Parney Burn. [PAIRNEY BURN.]

Parnham House. [BEAMINSTER.]

Parr-, for places not found under this spelling, *see also* PAR-.

Parr, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Prescot (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., within the bor. of St. Helens; ac. 1,633. The church of St. Peter is in Gothic style.

Parret, river, Dors. and Somerset, rises at South Perrott, on the Dorset side of the border, and entering Somerset, flows N. and N.W. past Crewkerne, South Petherton, and Muchelney, above

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Parkham	Bideford (6)	220	843
Parkhead	Glasgow (2)	401	9839
Park Leys	Newark (4)	120	8
Parkstone, eccl. pa.	Parkstone	110	3167
Parkstone, tp.	Parkstone	110	4125
Park Terrace Rows	Kilbirnie (1¼)	404	72

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Parley, West	Herne (3)	105	334
Parlington	Micklefield (3)	185	192
Parndon, Great	Burnt Mill (2)	23	534
Parndon, Little	Burnt Mill (1)	23	99
Parr, eccl. pa.	St. Helens (1)	192	8630
Parr, tp.	St. Helens (1)	192	13203

which it receives the Isle, to Langport, where it is joined by the Yeo, and whence it is navigable for the remaining 20 miles of its course. It then runs through the Isle of Athelney, by Burrowbridge, where the Tone comes in, and Bridgwater, falling into the Bristol Channel at Stert Point. The stream is subject at spring tides to the bore.

Parr Mount, eccl. pa., pa. of Prescot (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., within the bor. of St. Helens. The cruciform church of the Holy Trinity is in Gothic style.

Parsonage, pl., pa. of and about 4 N. from Thatcham (q.v.), S. Berks.

Parson and Clerk Rocks, two prominent stacks of New Red Sandstone, S. Dev., about 1½ S. of Dawlish. The Clerk is separated from the mainland, the Parson not quite.

Parson Drove, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Leverington (q.v.), N. Cambs., 6 S.W. of Wisbech; ac. 3,853. The church of St. John Baptist is in E. Eng. style.

Parson's Barn, large cave on the north side of Swanage Bay, S.E. Dorset. It is so called in allusion to its size; "as big as a parson's barn" being a Wessex proverb.

Parson's Green, ha., pa. of and ½ E. from Cockfield (q.v.), S. Suff.

Parsonstown (1), pa., Ferrard bar., S. co. Louth, Ir., 4 S.E. of Dunleer; ac. 529.

Parsonstown (2). [BIRR.]

Parteen, vil., pa. of St. Patrick's, Lower Bunratty bar., S.E. co. Clare, Ir., 2½ N. by E. from Limerick. The Protestant church of St. Patrick is a handsome stone building attached to St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick. There is also a Catholic church and a school upon the national plan.

Partick, *q.s.* pa. and to. at the junction of the Kelvin with the Clyde, and on the road from Glasgow to Dumbarton, pa. of Govan (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., suburb and 2 W.N.W. of Glasgow.

ON THE CLYDE AT PARTICK.

The Established church dates from 1834, and there are Free, United Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Congregational churches. Victoria Park, west of the town, has an area of 50 ac. It was laid out as a memorial of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, and contains an interesting group of fossil trees, discovered in an old quarry. P. has various industrial establishments, including extensive flour-mills, factories, and boatbuilding yards. The flour-mills known as the Bunhouse Mills, with their connected granaries, are of historic interest, having been originally presented to the "baxsters" of Glasgow by the Regent Murray after the battle of Langside, in recognition of their good service in supplying bread to his army. P. (formerly "Perdeyc" or "Perthick") is an ancient place. King Morden, the contemporary of St. Mungo, is supposed to have resided here, and in 1136 land was granted by David I. to the see of Glasgow. There is some evidence that in the following cent. it had a bishop's palace, although no remains exist. Early in the 17th cent. a castellated mansion was erected, probably on the site of the old episcopal palace for George Hutcheson, one of the founders of the Hutcheson Hospital at Glasgow. Ruins of this building remained till about 1836. P. continued a vil. till towards the middle of the 19th cent., since which time its growth has been very rapid.

Partick Division, one of the six parl. divs. of Lanarks., Sc. It returns one member.

Particles, pa., Coshlea bar., S.E. co. Lim., Ir., 5 S. of Kilmallock railway station; ac. 8,496. The principal seats are *Castle Oliver* and *Sunville*.

Partington, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., on the Mersey, pa. of Bowdon (q.v.), N. Chesh., 4 N.W. of Altrincham; ac. 754. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (built 1884) is in the Gothic style. The Wesleyans and Congregationalists have chapels. The Mersey is at this point diverted into the Manchester Ship Canal, and a large coal basin with ½ mile of quayage has been constructed.

Partney, pa. and vil., E. Lincs., 2 N.E. of Spilsby, on the road to Louth; ac. 920; soil various, overlying sand and chalk. The church of St. Nicholas is Dec., with later additions; the piers and arches of the arcades separating the nave from the aisles have delicate foliage on the capitals. A Perp. screen divides the north chapel and aisles. In the north aisle is a 17th-cent. brass. The churchyard contains an ancient oak, now decayed and covered with ivy. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are some small charities. *P. Hall* is a seat.

Parton (1), tp. and fishing vil. on St. George's Channel, pa. of Moresby (q.v.), W. Cumb., 1½ N. of Whitehaven; ac. 52. Towards the end of the 18th cent. trade here was in a flourishing condition, and several vessels were employed in shipping coal; but in 1795 the pier was washed away, and has not been rebuilt. Here are extensive engineering works and a large brewery. The Congregationalists, Methodists, and Brethren have places of worship. There is an endowed school.

Parton (2), pa. and vil., Mid Kirkcuds., Sc.; ac. 15,481. The pa. is bounded on the west by the Dee, the river Urr forming its eastern boundary. A large portion is hilly, especially in the northern quarter, but towards the Dee the land is flat and arable, and under cultivation; the village, which

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Parr Mount	St. Helens (1)	192	7780
Parson Drove, ec. pa.	Murrow (1)	90	157
Parson Drove, tp.	Murrow (1)	90	716
Parsonstown (1)	Dunleer (4)	42	118
Partick, *q.s.* pa.	Glasgow (2)	400	11736
Partick, to.	Glasgow (2)	400	36538

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Partick Division	.....	.....	77136
Particles	Kilmallock (5)	125	827
Partington	Partington	188	576
Partney	Spilsby (2)	126	345
Parton (1)	Parton	304	1452
Parton (2)	Parton	359	692

contains only a few houses, has a railway station. The church was erected in 1834, and, with the manse belonging to it, is about 3 miles from Crossmichael. *P. House* is a seat.

Parton Cross, ha., pa. of Eardisley (q.v.), W. Herefords., 6 S.E. of Kington.

Partridge Green, ha. with railway station, pa. of West Grinstead (q.v.), W. Sussex, 5 N.E. of Steyning.

Partrishow. [PATRICIO.]

Parwich (in Domesday "Perewic"), pa. and vil., W. Derbys.; ac. 3,264; soil light, overlying chiefly limestone. The church of St. Peter is in Norm. style. The north doorway and chancel of the old church have been preserved. Over the doorway is a tympanum of early date, and carved with symbolic figures of animals, discovered in the walls of the old church. The charities amount to about £100 a year. Here are remains of a camp, within which many Roman antiquities have been found.

Parwyd, sea-cliffs (600 ft.), S.W. Carnarvs., 16 W.S.W. of Pwllheli, forming the south-west termination of the peninsula of Lleyn. The cliffs, situated opposite Bardsey Isle, rise abruptly from the sea.

Parys Mountain, eminence (480 ft.), pa. of and 2 S. from Amlwch, N. Anglesey. Rich copper mines, originally worked by the Romans, were reopened in 1761–68 by Sir Nicholas Bayley (grandfather of the first Marquis of Anglesey) and the Rev. E. Hughes. The ore consists mainly of a sulphate of copper. Lead is also found in small quantities. The mines are said to derive their name from Robert Parys, Chamberlain of N. Wales in the time of Henry IV.

Pasley. [PATTESLEY.]

Passaford, ha., pa. of Otterton (q.v.), S. Dev., 3 W. of Sidmouth.

Passage, or **Passage East,** fishing vil. on the estuary of the Suir, pa. of Kill St. Nicholas (q.v.), co. Waterf., Ir., 6 S.E. of Waterford. The scenery in the neighbourhood is very striking, splendid views being obtained of the river Suir and a large stretch of country. The places of worship consist of a Protestant church and one for Catholics; the former a small building, beautifully situated upon rising ground. There is also a good school.

Passage West, seaport and watering-place on the west shore of the Lee estuary, opposite Great Island, pas. of Marmullane and Monkstown (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 7 E.S.E. of Cork. The town comprises one principal street, extending along the shore for nearly a mile, with small streets and lanes diverging from it, to which there is a ferry to Queenstown, and the traffic during the summer months is very great. There are Catholic and Protestant churches and schools and a dispensary. The interesting character of the scenery, the varied and delightful views over the river and the islands, and its general salubrity, have combined to render Passage highly desirable as a place of permanent residence, and attractive during the summer for the fine air and sea-bathing.

Passenham, pa. and vil., S. Northants, 1 S. of Stony Stratford; ac. 3,126; soil loam and gravel, overlying stone and gravel. The Buckingham Canal runs through this pa., and the river Ouse divides it in some parts from Bucks. The church of St. Guthlac is Dec.; in the chancel are seven stalls on each side, richly carved, with niches supported by Ionic pillars at the back of each stall, each niche bearing the name of an apostle or saint in gilt letters. During some alterations at the rectory in 1873 a number of skeletons were found, and are now placed in the museum at Bristol. There are charities amounting to about £60 a year. King Edward the Elder, son of Alfred the Great, is recorded by the Venerable Bede to have encamped here with his army in A.D. 921. A portion of the forest of Whittlebury is in this pa. *P. Manor* is a seat. Adjoining the manor house are two huge barns—one erected in the reign of Henry VIII., the other in 1626.

Passfield, ha., pa. of Bramshott (q.v.), N.E. Hants, about 9 N.E. of Petersfield.

Passingford Bridge, ha. on the Roding, pa. of Stapleford Tawney (q.v.), W. Essex.

Pass of, for passes, generally, *see* principal name. Thus the PASS OF BRANDER will be found under BRANDER, PASS OF.

Pass of Awe, valley of the Awe (q.v.), N.E. Args., Sc., 10½ E. of Oban. The Awe enters the Pass (which is about 3 miles in length) after leaving the Pass of Brander on its way from Loch Awe to Loch Etive. The south declivity of Ben Cruachan ascends abruptly from its north bank. At the Bridge of Awe, about 2½ W. of Taynuilt, a severe conflict took place between Robert Bruce and a local chieftain.

Paston (1), coast pa., E. Norf., 9 S.E. of Cromer; ac. 1,390; soil mixed, resting on sand and gravel. In the E. Dec. church of St. Margaret (restored) is a fine monument with recumbent effigy, by Nathaniel Stone, to Catherine (Knevet), wife of Sir Edmund Paston (d. 1628); others of the Pastons are also buried in the church. The Paston Letters, written by or to members of this family during the reigns of Henry VI., Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII., were first published 1787–89, and have been edited by Mr. James Gairdner (1872–75) for the Arber series. *P. Hall* is a seat.

Paston (2), pa. and tp., N.E. Northants, about 2½ N. of Peterborough; ac. of pa. 3,464, of tp. 892; soil various, overlying silt and stone. The church of All Saints is chiefly Perp.; there is a screen of Perp. date remaining; the tower and the spire belong to the Trans. period from E. Eng. to Dec.; the chancel retains a piscina, sedilia, locker, and bracket, and there are mural tablets (one with effigy) and floor-stones. There are six small almshouses, and the church estate brings in about £26 a year. *P. Hall* is a seat.

Paston (3), tp., pa. of Kirknewton (q.v.), N. Northumb., 9 N.W. of Wooler; ac. 2,324 and 31 water. About ½ S. is P. Lake. On the hills are remains of entrenchments and ramparts, with fosses of considerable extent.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Parwich	Cromford (2)	143	498
Passage	Passage	172	623
Passage West	Waterford (6)	112	1765
Passenham	Wolverton (4)	52	1149

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Paston (1)	North Walsham (3)	130	278
Paston (2), pa.	Peterborough (2½)	76	1175
Paston (2), tp.	Peterborough (2½)	76	96
Paston (3)	Velvet Hall (4)	341	170

Pasture Beck, stream, N.W. Westmd., flows N.W. through Thresthwaite Glen, and falls into the Goldrill Beck, about 1 s. of Brothers' Water.

Pastures, ha., pa. of Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 N. of Ripley.

Patcham, pa. and vil., S. Sussex, 3 N. of Brighton; ac. 4,398; soil and subsoil chalk. The church of All Saints (restored 1884) is E. Eng. and Dec.; the chancel contains a piscina, a monument to Richard Shelley (d. 1594), and a brass to Ann Stapley (d. 1637). During the restoration a painting of the "Doom" was laid bare.

Patchets Green, ha., pa. of Aldenham (q.v.), S.W. Herts., 2 N.E. of Watford.

Patching, pa. and vil., S. Sussex, 6 N.W. of Worthing; ac. 1,767; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. John the Divine (restored 1889) is an E. Eng. flint building.

Patchole, ha., pa. of Kentisbury (q.v.), N. Dev., 9 N.E. of Barnstaple.

Patchway, tl. with railway station, pa. of Almondsbury (q.v.), W. Glouc., 6 N. of Bristol.

Pateley Bridge, eccl. pa., mkt. to. (s.), and head of a U., pa. of Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 11 S.W. of Ripon. The to. is in a pleasant valley on the Nidd, and consists of one principal street on the hillside, declining steeply towards the river, over which is a stone bridge. The ancient church of St. Mary is now in ruins, a portion only being retained as a mortuary chapel. The church of St. Cuthbert (built 1827) is in Gothic style. There are Wesleyan and Methodist chapels. The Mechanics' Institute comprises a reading-room and a good library. There are a few small charities. Flax-spinning and brewing are extensively carried on here. There are numerous lead mines in this locality, as well as quarries, from which large quantities of flag- and landing-stones are obtained. A fortnightly fair is held on Saturdays for sheep and cattle. In January, 1860, the Yorkshire Mining Company discovered, 2 miles from P. B., some very extensive caverns, known as Stump Cross Caverns, incrusted with stalactites and stalagmites of great brilliancy; these caverns extend about two hundred fathoms in length, forming a series of superincumbent chambers communicating with each other by small passages; some of these cavities are as large as good-sized rooms, and are described as having the appearance of a palace of jewels.

Pater or **Pembroke Dock**, eccl. pa. on inlet of Milford Haven, bor. and 2 N.W. of Pembroke (q.v.), S. Pembs. The church of St. John is a modern edifice of limestone. There are Methodist, Congregational, and Roman Catholic chapels. The principal feature of the place is the Royal Dockyard, established 1814, covering 80 ac., with every facility for the building and repairing of ironclads, and giving employment ordinarily to about 1,000 men. It is defended by a fort mounting twenty-four guns and two martello towers, while immediately behind and overlooking it is Barrack Hill, also strongly fortified. Within the dockyard is a military church, with memorial window to the officers and men of the *Atlanta*, lost 1813. Special objects of interest are the Nasmyth steam hammer and saw-mill. About ½ S.W. of Barrack Hill is the Government submarine depôt.

Paternosters. [PIERRES DE LECQ.]

Pathhead (1), *q.s.* pa., pa. of Dysart (q.v.), S.E. Fifes., Sc., lying within the burgh of Kirkcaldy.

Pathhead (2), vil., pa. of Crichton (q.v.), E. Edins., Sc., 11 S.S.E. of Edinburgh. The principal street is broad and straight, and the houses are well built. The surrounding country abounds in beautiful scenery.

Pathhead (3), ha., pa. of New Cumnock, E. Ayrs., Sc. It forms part of the vil. of New Cumnock (q.v.).

Path Hill, ha., pa. of Whitchurch (q.v.), S. Oxon, about 6 N.W. of Reading.

Pathlow, vil., pa. of Aston Cantlow (q.v.), S. Warws., 3 N.W. of Stratford-on-Avon.

Path of Condie, or **Pathstruie**, ha., pa. of Forgandenny (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., about 5 S.E. of Forteviot railway station.

Pathstruie. [PATH OF CONDIE.]

Patiemuir. [PETTYMUIR.]

Patmore Heath, pl., pa. of and 1½ N. from Albury (q.v.), E. Herts. There is an unsectarian mission chapel.

Patna, *q.s.* pa. and vil., pas. of Straiton, Dalmellington, Dalrymple, and Kirkmichael (q.v.), Mid Ayrs., Sc. The vil. is about 10 S.E. of Ayr, and stands on the banks of the Doon, which abounds with trout. There are Established and United Presbyterian churches. Coal and ironstone are plentifully obtained in this neighbourhood, and the working of these minerals furnishes employment to many of the villagers.

Patney (Anglo-Saxon *Paetenigge* = "peaty island," for the river Avon divides above it and re-unites below it), pa. and vil., Mid Wilts., 6 S.E. of Devizes; ac. 830; soil and subsoil clay, chalk, and greensand, with some peat. The church of St. Swithin (restored 1877) is E. Eng.; in the chancel is a canopied piscina, and there is a double sedile.

Patricio, or **Partrishow**, pa., S. Brecons., 5 N.E. of Crickhowell; ac. 1,479. The pa. is situated in a mountainous district, and the surrounding country presents some fine scenery. The church is dedicated to St. Ishow.

Patrick, coast pa., W. I. of M., 1 S. by E. of Peel; ac. 10,634. The surface is mountainous, with fertile valleys. Lead is mined and slate quarried in the pa. The church of St. Patrick dates from 1714; there is also a chapel-of-ease, and the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The hill Slieauwhuaillan was, according to tradition, a place of punishment for witches, persons suspected of the evil art being rolled down

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Patcham	Preston Park (1½)	49	1064
Patching	Angmering (2½)	63	270
Pateley Bridge	Pateley Bridge	217	2910
Pater	New Milford (2)	73	10481
Pathhead (1)	Dysart (1)	416	4285
Pathhead (2)	Dalhousie (3)	388	545

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pathhead (3)	New Cumnock (1)	369	532
Patna, *q.s.* pa.	Patna	389	908
Patna, vil.	Patna	389	456
Patney	Woodborough (2)	79	106
Patricio	Abergavenny (5)	166	54
Patrick	Peel (1)	288	2228

the side in spiked casks. Glen Meay (q.v.) is in the pa. On the coast near Dalby are some curious caves. [CRONK-NY-ARREY-LHAA.]

Patrick Brompton, pa., tp., and vil., N.R. Yorks., 3½ W.N.W. of Bedale; ac. of pa. 4,173, of tp. 1,238; soil gravel, subsoil various. The church of St. Patrick is E. Eng. There is an endowed school.

Patrick's Island, or **Saint Patrick's Island**, island in the west vicinity of Peel (q.v.), pa. of German,

PATRICK'S ISLAND.
(*Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.*)

W. I. of M. The island embraces 7½ ac., rises abruptly from the sea only a few yards from the shore, and is connected with Peel by a causeway.

Patrick's Well, vil. with railway station, pas. of Kilkeedy, Killonahan, and Mungret (q.v.), W. co. Lim., Ir., 7 S.W. of Limerick. Here is a Roman Catholic church and a national school.

Patricroft, eccl. pa. and large vil., pa. of Eccles (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 5 W. of Manchester. Christ Church, built 1868, is in E. Eng. style; and there are Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Free Methodist chapels. The large Volunteer Drill Hall dates from 1892. The Eccles and P. Hospital is a red-brick building with stone facings. There is a Home for Children in Green Lane; and the public baths form a square brick building. P. has large silk-throwing and weaving mills, extensive ironworks, cotton mills, and a quilting factory.

Patrington, pa. and small ancient to., E.R. Yorks., 15 S.E. of Hull; ac. 3,693; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Patrick (restored) is Dec. with Perp. insertions. The spacious chancel has a large Perp. east window, the jambs of which, on the exterior, are carried some distance below it, and the space thus inclosed is relieved with arcaded panelling. There are sedilia and a piscina, and on the north side an Easter sepulchre in unusually perfect condition, consisting of four horizontal stages, the lowermost inclosing figures of the three Roman guards under ogee crocketed arches, and the third exhibiting a representation of the "Resurrection"; the other divisions are vacant; the uppermost is finished with a depressed crocketed arch, flanked by pinnacles; the rood-screen belongs to the Tudor period, and there is a good Jacobean pulpit bearing the date 1612; the transepts are of two bays each, and have turret staircases at their western angles, and retain piscinæ; the eastern aisle of the south transept has in the centre a three-sided apse or Lady Chapel, at the entrance to which, and pendent from the groined ceiling, is an ancient stone lantern or, possibly, a reliquary, open on the side facing the east; the walls bear traces of fresco painting. The font, formed out of a single block of Tadcaster stone, is a twelve-sided cylinder, enriched on the outside with traceried arches divided by crocketed pinnacles, and having triangular crocketed canopies. During the restoration the recumbent effigy of a woman in religious habit was discovered beneath the pews, and two tombstones were recovered from the wall of the south aisle. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The Temperance Hall dates from 1870. There are some small charities, and Linsdall's Hospital is for four poor widows. The trade is chiefly in seed, corn, coal, and agricultural produce; and there are flour mills. P., anciently a Roman station, was granted to the Archbishops of York by King Cnut, and continued a distinct manor, and remained in their possession till the Reformation. In the reign of Edward II. a charter was granted to William, Archbishop of York, that he and his successors, archbishops of the same place, should for ever have a market here every week on Monday, and one fair every year of two days' duration. There was formerly a market for corn, but it has long since been discontinued. *Ruston House* is a seat.

Patrixbourne, pa. and vil. on the Lesser Stour, E. Kent, 8 S.E. of Canterbury; ac. 1,639; soil loam, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Mary contains some very fine Norm. work, including the tower doorway, the north doorway, and some of the chancel windows; there are also some Perp. windows, and a Dec. niche in the chancel; there are two monuments of the Conyngham family. *Bifrons* is a seat.

Patshull, pa. and vil., S.W. Staffs., on the border of Salop, 9 N.W. of Wolverhampton; ac. 1,850; soil loam, subsoil various. The church of St. Mary, beautifully situated in P. Park, is in the Italian style. It was restored and a north aisle added in 1874. It contains a marble monument of Sir Richard Astley (d. 1687) and his two wives, with standing effigies of all three, and an inscription; and another monument with recumbent effigies commemorating Sir John de Astley, a knight of great distinction in the reign of Henry VI., and his wife, with an inscription round the margin. *P. Park* is the seat of the Earl of Dartmouth.

Pattack (1), stream, pa. of Laggan, S.W. Invs., Sc., issues from Loch Pattack, and runs about 8 S. and then nearly 2½ W.S.W. to the head of Loch Laggan, 16 W.S.W. of Kingussie.

Pattack (2), loch, pa. of Laggan, S.E. Invs., Sc., 20 S.W. of Kingussie. The loch is 7½ miles long and about ½ mile wide, and lies 1,430 ft. above the sea.

Patterdale, eccl. pa., vil., and valley, pa. of Barton (q.v.), N.W. Westmd., 10 N. of Ambleside. The vale extends about 4 miles southward from

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
PatrickBrompt'n, pa.	Bedale (4)	226	856
PatrickBrompt'n, tp.	Bedale (4)	226	163
Patrick's Well	Patrick's Well	137	216
Patricroft	Patricroft	189	12902
Patrington	Patrington	212	1127
Patrixbourne	Bekesbourne (½)	65	264
Patshull	Albrighton (3)	149	234
Patterdale	Troutbeck (8)	291	836

Ullswater, alongside the Goldrill Beck. The vil., at the head of Ullswater, is beautifully situated, and is a centre for excursions by land and water. The church of St. Patrick is in E. Eng. style, with saddleback tower on the north side. The Wesleyan chapel is in Gothic style. Near the church is St. Patrick's Well, where, it is said, that saint baptised several of the inhabitants of this dale, the ancient name of which is Patrick's Dale, and is so entered in the bishop's register of 1581. There is a small charity, and the school is endowed. In the pa. are several lead mines and some quarries. *P. Hall* is a seat.

Patterdale and Hartsop, tp., pa. of Barton (q.v.), N. Westmd., at the head of Ullswater; ac. 16,104 and 631 water. Hartsop Hall, now occupied as a farm, is a 15th-cent. manor house, but much modernised, consisting of two blocks at right angles to each other; the house has long mullioned windows and a good oak staircase with baluster-rails and ball-capped posts. The basement has a stone-vaulted cellar, from which a newel stair leads to the upper floors. [PATTERDALE.]

Puttersham, ha., pa. of and about 1 N.W. from Leatherhead (q.v.), Mid Surrey.

Pattesley, or **Pasley**, pl. (formerly a pa.), pa. of Oxwick and Pattesley (q.v.), Mid Norf., 3½ S. of Fakenham. The church has disappeared, but there are portions of its walls at the end of a farmhouse.

Pattingham, pa. and vil., S.W. Staffs., on the borders of Salop, 6 W. of Wolverhampton; ac. 2,501; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Chad is Norm. and E. Eng., with a massive Dec. tower. Restorations and additions have been effected 1857, 1865, and 1890. In 1700 a gold torque weighing 3 lb. 2 oz. was found in the poor's land (which produces £39 annually), and another piece of gold in 1780. There is a brick kiln in the pa. A horticultural show is held annually in August, and a fair on the Thursday after Whit Sunday.

Pattishall, pa. and vil., S. Northants, 4 W. of Blisworth; ac. 2,663; soil various, overlying iron-stone and clay. The church of the Holy Cross (restored 1872) is Norm., with some remains of Saxon work. There are two Baptist chapels and a Primitive Methodist chapel. The charities amount to nearly £400 yearly. Shoemaking is the staple trade.

Pattiswick, pa. and vil., N. Essex, 4 E. of Braintree; ac. 1,297; soil loam and clay, overlying the same. The church of St. Mary (restored 1882) dates from the 14th cent.

Patton, tp., pa. of and 4 N.E. from Kendal (q.v.), S. Westmd.; ac. 637. *Shaw End*, in extensive grounds commanding fine views, is a seat.

Paul, pa. and vil., S.W. Cornw., about 2½ S. of Penzance; ac. 3,433; soil rich loam, overlying clay-slate and granite. The church of St. Paul (restored 1893) is Perp.: the register records that "the Spanyer burnt this church in the year 1595;" a small portion of the old church is still standing, and bears traces of the fire; between the nave and north aisle is a small arched opening, perhaps a squint. In the churchyard wall is a monument with inscriptions in English and Cornish to the memory of Dorothy Pentreath (d. 1778, aged 102) who was supposed to be the last person who spoke the ancient Cornish language. Affixed to the wall is also the quatrefoiled head of a cross, with a figure of the "Crucifixion." In the north aisle is the tomb of William Godolphin (d. 1689), and above it hangs some ancient armour. The charities amount to about £5 a year, and there is an almshouse for the maintenance of six old men and six old women born in the pa. At Trewoofe, a romantic valley, are the remains of a triple entrenchment, with subterranean chambers or caves connected by passages; one of these caves is said to have afforded concealment to a party of Royalists, who thus escaped the forces of Sir Thomas Fairfax. In the pa. is a fine chalybeate spring, and on Paul Down stands an ancient cross 6 ft. high.

Paulerspury, pa. and large vil., S. Northants, 3 S. of Towcester; ac. 2,900; soil strong clay, overlying clay. The church of St. James (E. Eng., with Dec. chancel and nave and Perp. tower) was renovated 1886. It contains alabaster figures of Sir Arthur Throckmorton and his wife (1603); an altar-tomb of stone, bearing two oak effigies of a knight in plain armour and a lady, supposed to represent Sir Robert de Pavely, Knight, and his wife (1329); a brass inscribed to Sir Henry Mylnar, parson (d. 1512). There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. Charities amount to about £80 yearly. Pillow-lace is manufactured here to some extent. Edward Bernard, D.D., astronomer, linguist, and critic, was born here 1638, and William Carey, D.D., "the Patriarch of British Missions" and the first Oriental professor of languages in India, 1761.

Paull, pa., tp., and fishing vil. on the Humber, E.R. Yorks., 8 E. of Hull; ac. of pa. 6,911, tidal water and foreshore 6,893, of tp. 4,921, tidal water and foreshore 6,892; soil gravelly, in the lower parts warp and clay, overlying clay. The church of SS. Mary and Andrew (restored) is a Gothic building of hewn stone and cobbles; on the north side of the chancel is a broken stone lectern. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Near the river is a large battery, and a submarine mining establishment adjoins. A lighthouse was built here in 1836, but is now disused. P. was visited in 1642 by Charles I. for the purpose of reviewing his forces. P. Holme, now a farmhouse, was anciently the mansion of the Holme family; an old brick tower, which formed the north wing, is still standing; the remainder of the house was built in 1837 from the materials of the old Hall.

Paulton, pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 10 S.W. of Bath; ac. 1,060; soil loamy, resting on clay and limestone rock. The church of the Holy Trinity was rebuilt (except the tower) 1839, in E. Eng. style. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Baptist chapels. The Cottage Hospital was opened 1872, but the present building dates from

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Patterdale & Hartsop	Troutbeck (8)	291	826
Pattingham, pa.	Wolverhampton (6)	125	984
Pattingham, tp.	Wolverhampton (6)	125	859
Pattishall	Blisworth (4)	63	890
Pattiswick	Braintree (4)	45	341
Patton	Kendal (4)	251	82
Paul	Penzance (2½)	320	5977
Paulerspury	Roade (4)	60	1065
Paull, pa.	Hedon (3)	204	822
Paull, tp.	Hedon (3)	204	531
Paulton	Hallatrow (1)	119	2301

1886. There is an iron foundry and a large shoe factory, and butter- and cheese-making is extensively carried on. A Working Men's Institute, with a large reading-room, was opened 1893 in connection with the shoe factory. *P. House*, in the centre of the vil., is a large Jacobean mansion.

Pauntley, pa., picturesquely situated on the Leadon, W. Gloucs., on the Worcs. border, 10 N.W. of Gloucester; ac. 1,461; soil sandy loam and clay, overlying rock. The Norm. church of St. John the Evangelist, believed to have been built soon after the Conquest by Walter de Pauntley, contains a mural brass to Elizabeth (Whittington), wife of Sir Giles Pole (d. 1546), and a handsome marble monument to Anne Somerset (d. 1764), to her sister Anna Carolina Brickendine (d. 1770), and to their nephew, Henry Blachford Scudamore (d. 1795). On the banks of the Leadon are springs of a saline character.

Pauperhaugh, formerly a separate tp., but now for civil purposes amalgamated with Raw, pa. of Rothbury (q.v.), N. Northumb., 3½ S.E. of Rothbury, on the road to Morpeth. P. is on the Coquet, here crossed by a stone bridge of five arches.

Pavenham, pa. and pretty vil. on the Ouse, N. Beds., 6 N.W. of Bedford; ac. 1,320; soil and subsoil clay. The small church of St. Peter is E. Eng. and Dec.; its form is peculiar, widening towards the east and the transept also towards the south. Sir Thomas Hubrahum, Knight, was buried in it 1508. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a reading and coffee room. Pillow-lace is made here to a small extent; there is also mat-making and rush-plaiting. The mat-making business was brought from London at the time of the great plague. *P. Bury* is a seat.

Pavey Ark, cliffs on the north shore of Stickle Tarn (q.v.). W. Westmd., about 6 N.W. of Ambleside. They lie on the north-west side of Harrison Stickle (q.v.).

Paviland, pl. in Gower peninsula, pa. of Penmaen (q.v.). N.W. Glamorgs., 14½ W.S.W. of Swansea. On the cliffs here are two bone-caves, in which have been found remains of elephants, hyænas, and other quadrupeds, various birds, and the skeleton of a woman; also ornaments, pieces of ivory, and other relics. On a rock above is a large British encampment.

Pavilion, estate on the Tweed, pa. of and about 2 N.W. from Melrose (q.v.), N. Roxbs., Sc. There is a seat of the same name.

Pawle Island, islet in Lough Strangford, pa. of and 3 N. by E. from Killyleagh (q.v.), E. co. Down, Ir. The islet is ½ mile long from north to south, and lies ¾ mile from the west shore of the lough.

Pawlett, pa. and vil. on the Parret, N. Somerset, 4 N. of Bridgwater; ac. 3,033; soil loam, subsoil various. The church of St. John the Baptist is of various periods, the oldest portion being the south porch, which is Norm. There are extensive brick works. "P. Hams," about 2,000 ac., is said to be the richest pasture-land in England.

Paxford, ha., pa. of Blockley (q.v.), E. Worcs., 3½ N.W. of Moreton-in-the-Marsh.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Portions.	
Pauntley	Gloucester (10)	114	155
Pavenham	Oakley (2½)	53	387
Pawlett	Highbridge (3)	143	483
Paxton, Great	Offord (2½)	56	262

Pax Hill Park. [LINDFIELD.]

Paxton, vil. on the west bank of the Tweed, pa. of Hutton (q.v.), E. Berws., Sc., 4½ W. of Berwick. *P. House*, a spacious mansion in Grecian style, is a seat.

Paxton, Great, pa. and vil., S. Hunts., 3 N. of St. Neots; ac. 1,425; soil and subsoil clay. The church of the Holy Trinity is Norm. and E. Eng., and there is a Gospel Hall in the vil. There are some small charities.

Paxton, Little, pa. and vil. pleasantly situated on the Ouse, S. Hunts., 2½ N. of St. Neots; ac. 1,445; soil and subsoil clay and gravel. The church of St. James is E. Eng. There are some small charities. Extensive paper mills by the Ouse are partly in the pa. *P. Park*, with a good collection of pictures, and *P. Hall* are seats.

Payhembury, pa. and vil., E. Dev., 14 N.E. of Exeter; ac. 2,698; soil sandy, overlying clay, sand, and stone-brash. The church of St. Mary, once attached to Ford Abbey, is a Perp. building containing a fine wooden screen; there are monuments to Mrs. Dorothy Goswill and Rev. Timothy Terry (1745). The churchyard contains a very old yew-tree. There are charities of £30 yearly. Hembury Fort (q.v.) commands a fine view.

Paythorne, tp. on the Ribble (here crossed by a bridge of four arches), pa. of Gisburn (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 9 S. of Settle; ac. 2,703. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Paytoe. [ADFORTON, STANWAY, PAYTOE, AND GRANGE.]

Peak Cavern, pa. of Castleton (q.v.), N. Derbys. It is close to the vil. of Castleton, and beneath the ruins of William Peveril's Castle.

Peak Forest, pa. and vil., N. Derbys., 5 N.E. of Buxton; ac. 5,299; soil brown loam, overlying limestone. The old church (erected 1657), partly in the Italian style, has been pulled down. The present church of King Charles the Martyr (1876) is in Late Perp. style; it contains some monuments brought from the old church; the centre light of the east window has been filled with stained glass to the memory of Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish, Chief Secretary for Ireland, assassinated in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, May 6, 1882. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are some charities. In the pa. are extensive limeworks. P. F. was originally a free chapelry in the king's forest, and was extra-episcopal and extra-parochial, and up to 1804, when it was abolished by Act of Parliament, there was an average of 80 weddings annually, which might fairly be termed "Gretna" marriages. The minister then held a court for the proving of wills and making of affidavits, etc. The ancient seal, now in the possession of the vicar, is dated 1661.

Peak Forest Canal extends from Ashton-under-Lyne, S.E. Lancs., southwards past Marple and Whalley Bridge, Cheshire, to Milton, Derbys. Its length is about 21 miles.

Peak Hill, ha., pa. of Cowbit (q.v.), S. Lincs., 4 S.E. of Spalding.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Portions.	
Paxton, Little	St. Neots (2)	52	243
Payhembury	Sidmouth Junc. (2)	159	461
Paythorne	Long Preston (5)	232	105
Peak Forest	Peak Forest	164	502

Peak Hill (2), eminence (about 500 ft.) on the south coast of Dev., about 1 W.N.W. of Sidmouth. It commands an extensive view. *Peak House* is a seat.

Peakirk, pa., N. Northants, on the borders of Lincs., 5½ N.N.W. of Peterborough; ac. 630; soil rich and productive, overlying gravel and silt. The small church of St. Pega is a curious structure, chiefly Norm. and E. Eng.

Peak, The, hilly district, N.W. Derbys., about 9 S.E. of Glossop, having Castleton for its capital. It measures about 30 by 22 miles, and is watered by the Derwent, Dove, and Wye. The Peak forms part of the Pennine chain of hills, and culminates in Kinder Scout (1,981 ft.). The high flat moors are bordered by bold continuous escarpments, and broken by deep narrow valleys of great beauty—features which have rendered the Peak District renowned for its picturesque scenery.

Peartree Green, vil., pa. of St. Mary Extra (q.v.), S. Hants, about 1 E. of Southampton.

Peartree Hill, ha., pa. of Beckingham (q.v.), N. Notts., 4 N.W. of Gainsborough.

Pease Burn, stream, pa. of Cockburnspath, N.E. Berws., Sc., runs about 3 N. to the North Sea. The deep, narrow, wooded dell (called "Pease Deane") which forms the lower part of its valley is extremely picturesque. It is crossed by a four-arched viaduct, constructed in 1786, about 300 ft. long and 127 ft. in height. In ancient days the ravine formed an important defence against invasion from England.

Peasedown, eccl. pa., pas. of Camerton, Dunkerton, and Wellow (q.v.), E. Somerset, 6½ S.W. of Bath. The church of St. John the Baptist (built 1892–93) is in E. Eng. style, and there are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Peasemore, pa. and vil., S. Berks., 7 N.W. of Newbury; ac. 2,049; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Barnabas was rebuilt 1842, in Dec. style. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Peasenhall, pa. and large vil., E. Suff., 7 N.E. of Framlingham; ac. 2,318; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael (restored and partly rebuilt 1860–61) is a handsome Gothic building. The vicarage house, which stands on an eminence overlooking the village, was erected in 1873. Here is a Congregational chapel, also a Wesleyan chapel. The Brethren have a preaching-room. There are some charities. A Mechanics' Institute with reading-room, which is in connection with the County Society at Ipswich, has been established here. In the pa. are extensive agricultural implement works.

Peasmarsh, pa. and vil., E. Sussex, 4 N.W. of Winchelsea; ac. 3,718; soil loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1850 and 1864) is a small E. Eng. building; the chancel arch is Norm. The charities are small. There is a Wesleyan chapel. *Woodside* is a seat.

Peatling Magna, pa. and vil., S. Leics., 7 N.N.E. of Lutterworth; ac. 1,862; soil and subsoil various. The church of All Saints, originally Norm., has E. Eng. and Dec. work. In the churchyard is the base of the old village cross.

Peatling Parva, pa. and vil., S. Leics., 4½ N.E. of Lutterworth; ac. 964; soil clayey loam, overlying clay, and in some parts gravel. The church of St. Andrew dates from the 14th cent., and the tower and porch are of the 15th cent. Beneath the communion table is an alabaster slab with a carved effigy of the founder of the tower, William Bradgate (d. 1480). The poor's land produces £40 a year. *Little P. Hall* is a seat.

Pebble Ridge. [WESTWARD HO.]

Pebmarsh, pa. and ancient vil., traversed by a feeder of the Colne, N. Essex, 3½ N.E. of Halstead; ac. 2,062; soil chiefly heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1877) is Dec. In the chancel is an ancient brass of a knight in armour, cross-legged, beneath a large and fine but much-mutilated canopy, and with marginal inscription; the effigy is believed to represent a member of the Fitz Ralph family (*c.* 1370). Here is a Baptist chapel. The charities amount to about £7 a year. *The Moat*, pleasantly situated in a park, is a seat.

Pebsbury, ha., pa. of Huish Episcopi (q.v.), S. Somerset, about 1 S.E. of Langport.

Pebworth, pa. and vil., N.E. Glouc., on the Worcs. border, 7½ E. by N. of Evesham; ac. 2,956; soil rich loam and strong clay, overlying stiff clay. The church of St. Peter, of various periods, beginning with the 13th cent., contains a curious mural painting serving as a memorial to the Martin family, and dated 1629. In the churchyard is the stone effigy of a priest of the 14th cent. in eucharistic vestments, also portions of two ancient crosses. There is a Wesleyan and a Primitive Methodist chapel. The charities yield about £20.

Peckforton, tp., pa. of Bunbury (q.v.), S.W. Chesh., 3½ S.W. of Tarporley; ac. 1,741. *P. Castle*, the seat of Lord Tollemache, is situated on a wooded eminence; it is a building of red sandstone, and the circular keep forms a landmark for many miles.

Peckham, south-east suburb of London, in the pa. of Camberwell (q.v.), Surrey, about 3 S.E. of St. Paul's. It contains five eccl. pas.: St. Andrew, St. Chrysostom, St. Jude, St. Mark, and St. Mary Magdalene, with modern churches. There are also many Nonconformist places of worship. The High Street still contains some quaint houses. Near the High Street is P. House, formerly a private mansion, afterwards converted into a lunatic asylum. The police station forms part of what was once a fine mansion, subsequently used as a convent. The house in which Goldsmith was employed as a school tutor was pulled down in 1876. Branching out of the Peckham Road, a number of new thoroughfares sprang up during the last quarter of the 19th cent., the names of which impart a legal tone to the district, the roads being dedicated to Lords Lyndhurst, Denman, and Selborne, and to Mr. Justice Talfourd. Peckham

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Peakirk	Peakirk	82	252
Peasedown	Radstock (3)	114	1385
Peasemore	Newbury (7)	53	263
Peasenhall	Darsham (3½)	95	801
Peasmarsh	Winchelsea (4)	70	809

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Peatling Magna	Countesthorpe (2)	98	160
Peatling Parva	Countesthorpe (2)	98	117
Pebmarsh	Ford Gate (3)	54	491
Pebworth	Honeybourne (2)	101	641
Peckforton	Beeston Castle	169	193

Fair, with its wild-beast and other shows, was a famous resort in the 18th cent. for holiday-makers; but it grew to be a nuisance, and was abolished in 1827. Peckham Rye, a tract of common, has from time immemorial been used as a recreation ground.

Peckham Division, one of the three parl. divs. of the bor. of Camberwell (q.v.), Surrey. It returns one member.

Peckham, East, pa. and straggling vil., Mid Kent, 8 W.S.W. of Maidstone; ac. 3,403; soil clay and loamy, subsoil various. The navigable Medway passes through the pa. The church of St. Michael is Perp., and retains some ancient stained glass. The church of the eccl. pa. of Holy Trinity is in Perp. style; and the Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. There are flour mills and a large tannery.

Peckham, West, pa., Mid Kent, 8 S.W. of Maidstone; ac. 1,577; soil and subsoil clay and stone-brash. The church of St. Dunstan, originally Norm., is now chiefly Perp.; the north chancel aisle, or chapel, encloses a large pew belonging to the Geary family, with much heavy wood-work of the 17th cent.; and there is also a sumptuous marble monument with male and female effigies under a rich canopy, and dated 1722; in the chancel is a brass, now incomplete, with an inscription to William Culpepper, Knight, and Elizabeth, his wife. The charities amount to £20 yearly for clothing. *Hamptons* and *Oxon Hoath* are seats.

Peckleton, pa. and pleasant vil., S.W. Leics., 8 S.W. of Leicester; ac. 2,180; soil mostly loam, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (restored 1869) is E. Eng. and Dec.; it contains a 15th-cent. monument to Sir Thomas Harvey and his wives, and a slab with a recumbent figure, supposed to represent the founder of the church; in the chancel is a piscina. The charities are small. *Tooley Hall* is a seat.

Pedden, ha., pa. of Staple (q.v.), E. Kent, 5 W. of Sandwich.

Pedders Way, an ancient road from Ixworth, in Suffolk, by Brettenham (Norfolk), Threxton, Swaffham, Castle Acre, Fring, to Hunstanton on The Wash.

Pedmore, pa. and vil., N. Worcs., 1½ S. of Stourbridge; ac. 1,474; soil rather light, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Peter, originally Norm., has been rebuilt in E. Eng. style; the Norm. doorway still stands in the south wall. *P. Hall* is a seat.

Pedn Mean-an-Mor, headland on the south-west coast of Cornw., about 4 S.E. of Lands End.

Pedn Mean Dhu, headland on the west coast of Cornw., about 1 N. of Lands End.

Pedwardine, ha., pa. of Brampton Bryan (q.v.), N. Herefords., 6 N.E. of Presteigne.

Pedwell, ha., pa. of Ashcott (q.v.), W. Somerset, 8 E. of Bridgwater.

Peebles, pa., royal burgh, co. and mkt. to. (T.), E. Peebs., Sc.; ac. 16,597; soil mostly light, but tolerably fertile, overlying Silurian rocks. The town, 22 S. of Edinburgh, is situated in the centre of the pa., on a beautiful plain, having the Tweed running along its southern side and the Peebles (or Eddleston) Water along its northern limit, surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills; the neighbourhood is adorned by numerous plantations and mansions. Among the latter *Kingsmeadows*, *Kerfield*, *Venlaw*, and *Rosetta* are the most conspicuous. For a long period P. has consisted of two towns, respectively called New and Old; the former occupies the ridge of a peninsula projecting westward, along the northern side of which flows the Eddleston, over which is a bridge forming a communication with the Old Town, which lies on the face of sloping ground. The Eddleston Water, by a bend round the head of the peninsula, falls into the Tweed, over which there is another bridge of five arches, which has been widened and improved. Numbers of visitors make this place

PEEBLES, FROM NEIDPATH CASTLE.
(Photo. James McKnaught and Son, Peebles.)

their residence in summer. There is a golf course near the town. The Established church (1887) is in the style of the 13th-cent. period of Gothic architecture of the Scottish type. There is also an Episcopal church, near which is the Leckie Memorial United Presbyterian church (1877). Other places of worship are the United Presbyterian church, the Baptist church, and the Roman Catholic church (1858). P. has Town and County Halls. The Hydropathic Establishment is of red sandstone, on the face of a hill overlooking the town. The Chambers' Institution is a fine building in High Street, containing a library of 16,000 volumes, a reading-room, museum, or gallery of art. Within the edifice is also a large hall for lectures and exhibitions, and a county museum. This valuable property was presented to the burgh by the late William Chambers, LL.D. (d. 1883), founder, with his brother Robert, of the publishing firm of W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He was born here in 1800. The old Market Cross, which was in existence in 1320, was in 1807 ordered for sale as being ruinous. The shaft was secured and preserved by the late Sir John Hay till 1858, when he handed it over to the burgh, and this stands on its original site. The Unionist Club, in High Street, was opened in October, 1895. There are four woollen mills, which give employment to a large

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Peckham Division	.....	.....	83483
Peckham, East	Yalding (2)	37	2002
Peckham, West	Wateringbury (3)	39	493
Peckleton	Desford (2½)	501	242

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pedmore	Stourbridge (1)	141	476
Peebles, pa.	Peebles	382	5361
Peebles, burgh	Peebles	382	3029
Peebles, to.	Peebles	382	4704

number of hands. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in March (for hiring servants) and the second Tuesday in October. The Royal Company of Archers, or Queen's Body Guard for Scotland, come to P. from Edinburgh occasionally, attired in their ancient dress, to shoot for a silver arrow, given by the burgh. An Infectious Diseases Hospital was opened in 1895; the building is a wood and iron one, and has 12 beds. The ruins of the two ancient churches are still extant, one of which was dedicated to St. Andrew, the other built by Alexander III. in the middle of the 13th cent., and dedicated to the Holy Cross and St. Nicholas; the same monarch erected likewise a house contiguous for himself, which continued a royal residence until the accession of James VI. to the throne of England.

Peebles-shire (sometimes called **Tweeddale**), a southern co. of Scotland, is bounded on the north and north-east by Edins., on the east and south-east by Selks., on the south by Dumfs., and by the co. of Lanarks. for almost the whole extent of its west border. In length, from its southern border to its extreme northern apex, it measures fully 30 miles; from east to west its breadth varies from 20 to 10 miles. Its form is exceedingly irregular, and it comprehends an area of 354 square miles, or 226,899 ac. The co. derives its present name from the co. town, and Tweeddale from being the district in which the Tweed has its source, and the vale through which it pursues its course to the east. The Gadeni, a tribe of Britons who inhabited this territory, have left traces of their occupation in the names of places, warlike remains, and sepulchral tumuli. About 80 A.D. the Romans subdued the British aborigines in the district. After the abdication of the Roman power in 410, the Gadeni associated with the kindred Britons of Strathclyde, and the descendants of those early settlers continued here throughout the Pictish period. About 530 the Picts were defeated by King Arthur at Cademuir, near Peebles. Kenneth III., King of the Scots, obtained possession of the district about 974. The next and last class of intruders on the district were the Anglo-Saxons, from Lothian, who finally established a settlement in the shire. At different times the co. suffered in a small degree from the inroads of marauders from the English side of the border, but these generally passed to the east, up the coast, or through Dumfries and Lanark. At the defeat of Montrose (1645), at Philiphaugh, some of the heads of the best families fell or were taken prisoners, fighting on the side of royalty, and Montrose retired to Traquair, in this co.; but in the insurrection of 1679, in the West of Scotland, ended by the battle of Bothwell Bridge, there were few natives of Tweeddale; the troops in 1715 and 1745 also passed clear of this co. Since these stirring events the co. has not been prominent in the scenes of history. The co. is an uninterrupted series of hill and mountain ranges, so close upon each other that there is scarcely to be found a plain of moderate dimensions in the district, and not one of any kind unless upon the margin of the Tweed or its tributaries. The elevations are very numerous, and some of them of considerable altitude. The following are among the most conspicuous:—Hartfield (2,916 ft.); Broad Law (2,850 ft.); Dollar Law (2,840 ft.); Scrape (2,560 ft.); Gume Cleugh (2,200 ft.); Dundroich, Pykestane, and Hell's Cleugh (each 2,100 ft.); Cardon (2,000 ft.); Cairn Hill (1,800 ft.); Broughton Heights (1,483 ft.); and Meigle (1,480 ft.). Within the 19th century the management of arable farms was in a deplorably low condition; but, in later years particularly, draining, ploughing, and planting have been carried out effectually, and the general features of the country highly improved. The sides and summits of the hills are at the present time here and there clothed with plantations; and the great vale of the Tweed and its minor valleys are well cultivated, enclosed, and divided; arable fields have taken the place of unproductive swamps, and are advancing up the sides of the hills. Oats is the chief corn crop; turnips are also raised largely, the soil being admirably adapted for the growing of this root, upon which large numbers of sheep of the Cheviot and black-faced breeds are fed. At the extremity of the shire coal is found. Freestone is only found at one end of the co., and the houses are nearly all built of blue whinstone. At Stobo there is a valuable quarry of blue slate; limestone and marl are plentiful, and ironstone is found in some parts. The shire is almost devoid of manufactures, except at Peebles and Innerleithen, where there are several mills for the production of tweeds and shawls. The district possesses in the purity and fall of its waters a superiority which makes it altogether advantageous for the establishment of paper and spinning mills, as well as general factories. The principal river is the Tweed, distinguished as the fourth of Scottish streams. The other rivers are the Lyne, the Leithen, and the Manow, all of which are tributary to the Tweed, and the Leggett, which runs into St. Mary's Loch, in Selks. In the rivers and small lakes there are salmon and trout, and a lake, called the West Water Loch, is noted for the quantity of eels with which it swarms. The North British Railway enters the north of the co. at Leadburn, and a branch of the Caledonian Railway runs from Peebles westward, through the centre of the co. to Biggar. P., in conjunction with Selks., returns one member to Parliament.

Peel (1). [HULTON, LITTLE.]

Peel (2), mkt. to. (F.) on the sea-coast, pa. of German (q.v.), west I. of M., 8½ W.S.W. of Douglas. P. (formerly "Holme Town," "Holme Peel," or "Holme Pile") is an old-fashioned town with narrow irregular streets lined by houses of local red sandstone. It is now coming into favour as a seaside resort; handsome new houses are being erected, and the town is undergoing constant improvements. The old pa. church of St. Peter (a 16th-cent. building remarkable for its striking tower 70 ft. in height) has been replaced by a handsome new church in Gothic style. The grammar school (founded 1746) is now incorporated with the mathematical school (founded 1763). Christian's Endowed School dates from 1652. Among the other buildings is a new courthouse. The marine promenade, constructed on the north side of the bay, has done much to render the town more attractive to visitors. Fishing is carried on extensively, herring and cod being taken in large quantities. The fishing fleet finds shelter in a

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Peebles-shire	.....	14750

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Peel (2)	Peel	288	3631

large and commodious harbour. The pier was constructed in 1798; connected with it is a jetty (1830) and a lighthouse (1811). There is also a lighthouse (built 1865) at the end of the north breakwater, with a fixed light visible 5 miles. The interest of P. centres in the collection of ruins forming P. Castle, on Patrick's Isle (7½ ac.), on the west side of the town, with which it is connected by a causeway, now used as a landing-quay; the island may also be reached by ferry. A rudely-formed flight of steps ascends to a gateway of unknown antiquity, which leads through the outer wall constructed by the Earl of Derby in the 16th cent. Hard by is the guard-room, said to be haunted by a spectral hound called Moddy Dhod ("Black Dog"). Within the castle precincts is the roofless cathedral of St. German, which is E. Eng. and later, the choir having been erected by Bishop Simon in the reign of Henry III.; above it rises an embattled central tower, and there is a crypt with a barrel vault, which was formerly the prison of the island, and continued to be used as a place of confinement for ecclesiastical offenders till nearly the end of the 18th cent. Among those immured here was the celebrated Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester, who was accused of attempting to murder King Henry VI. by magical practices. The other antiquities on the island include a round tower of the same character as those which remain in Ireland; a pyramidal mound, perhaps erected for military purposes by the Norsemen; the ancient church of St. Patrick, with Norm. characteristics; the "Mooar's Tower" or "Warwick's Prison," where the Earl of Warwick is said to have been imprisoned (1397–99); and "Fenella's Tower," familiar to readers of Scott's "Peveril of the Peak."

St. German's Cathedral, Peel.
(Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.)

Peel Bog. [Lullphanan.]

Peele, ha., pa. of Tarvin (q.v.), W. Chesh., about 5 N.E. of Chester. [Horton-with-Peele.]

Peel Fell (1,964 ft.), summit in Cheviot Hills, on border of Northumb., pa. of Castleton (q.v.), S.E. Roxbs., Sc., 8 S. by W. of Old Jedburgh. The Pictish Ditch or Catrail, consisting of a double fosse and vallum, strengthened at intervals by forts, was carried from this Border eminence northwest to Borthwick Water, and thence north to the vicinity of Galashiels.

Peelhatch, ha., pa. of Hillingdon (q.v.), W. Middx., 1 S.E. of Uxbridge.

Peel Island. [Piel Island.]

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Peels	Rothbury	312	55
Pegswood	Morpeth (2)	288	1400

Peels, tp., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Alwin N. Northumb.; ac. 3,147.

Peffer, or **Peffery,** stream, E. Ross a Sc., rises in pa. of Fodderty (q.v.), flows E., and E., in its lower course through Str to the head of Cromarty Firth, which just below Dingwall after a course 9½ miles.

Peffer Burn, East, stream, N.E. Had rises in south of pa. of Athelstaneford (E. by N., mainly along the south border then N.E. through Preston and Whitek North Sea, which it enters about 1¾ Whitekirk, after a sluggish course of abo The strath through which it flows was morass. During ments made in th of the stream in part of the 19th ce stags' antlers w below the surface, oaks imbedded i the banks.

Peffer Burn, We N.W. Haddings., in north-east of pa staneford (q.v.), to border of Dir about 1¼ W. of it then flows W. its lower course a bend) along the so of Dirleton to Abe which it enters a l Luffness, after a about 7 miles.

Pegsdon, ha., pa ington (q.v.), S.E. N.W. of Hitchin. leyans have a c is picturesquely among the range separating Be Herts., and comm views.

Pegswood, tp. vil., pa. of Bothal Northumb., 2 E. by N. of Morpeth; There are collieries.

Pegwell, ha., pa. of St. Lawrence, Thane Kent, 1 S.W. of Ramsgate. It is famous fo which are largely potted here. [Ebbs F

Pelcomb, ha., pa. of Camrose (q.v.), W 2 N.W. of Haverfordwest.

Peldon, or **Peltington,** pa. and vil., 7½ S. of Colchester, on the road to Merse ac. 2,158 and 39 water; soil heavy loam, loam. The Perp. church of St. Mary t occupies the site of an ancient church, re Domesday. Traces of this (Norm.) buil discovered during the restoration (1856).

Pelham Brent, pa. and vil., E. Hert Essex border, 5 E. of Buntingford; ac. heavy, overlying clay. The place derive according to Chauncy, from a conflag

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or	
Peldon	Wyvenhoe (4)	
Pelham Brent	Braughing (5)	

which church and village were burned, in the time of Henry I.; and Norden, the topographer, states that in his time (1598) traces remained of the destroyed buildings. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng.; in the north wall is a tomb reputed to be that of one Piers Shonks, a legendary dragon-slayer of the 11th cent., who is said to have died in 1086; it bears on the top a thick slab of Petworth marble, on which are emblematical carvings in relief; the tomb is no doubt old, but was evidently constructed many years after the period assigned to this hero; there is a brass in the nave to Mary, wife of Francis Floyer (d. 1625), and Anne, his second wife (d. 1627). The charities amount to about £20 a year.

Pelham Furneaux. [FURNEAUX PELHAM.]

Pelhams Lands, pa., S. Lincs., 10 N.W. of Boston; ac. 1,398; soil clayey and well suited for the growth of cereals. This tract, which lies along the west bank of the Witham, was formerly extra-parochial.

Pelham Stocking, pa. and vil., E. Herts., 8 N.W. of Bishop Stortford; ac. 647; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1864) is E. Eng. On the floor of the nave is a small brass shield, bearing a merchant's mark, and believed to indicate the burial-place of one of the Huddleston family.

Pelsall, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Wolverhampton (q.v.), S. Staffs., 3 N. of Walsall; ac. 1,194. The church of St. Michael and All Angels (rebuilt 1843–44) is in E. Eng. style. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and mission chapels. The charities amount annually to £30. There are coal mines and iron works.

Peltington. [PELDON.]

Pelton, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., on an eminence, pa. of and 2 N.W. from Chester-le-Street (q.v.), N. Dur.; ac. 1,161. The church of the Holy Trinity (built 1842) is in Gothic style, and the Primitive Methodists have a chapel. Coal is largely worked, and gives employment to a number of the inhabitants.

Pelton, West, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and about 4 W. from Chester-le-Street (q.v.), N. Dur. The church of St. Paul (built 1880) is in Perp. style, and there are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Pelynt, pa. and vil., S.E. Cornw., 9 S.W. of Liskeard; ac. 4,683; soil mixed, overlying slate. The church of St. Nun or Norma (restored 1882) is chiefly Perp., and contains several monuments to the Trelawny family, with singular inscriptions; one to Francis Buller (d. 1615), with effigies and shields of arms; a tomb with effigy and inscription on brass to William Achim (d. 1589), and memorials to the Sawdy family, 1663–77; Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bart., D.D. (d. 1721), is buried in this church, where a model of his pastoral staff of wood, gilt, with copper ornaments, is preserved; he was Bishop of Bristol 1685–89, and one of the seven bishops committed to the Tower by James II. There are Wesleyan and Methodist Association chapels. Fairs for cattle are held on the first Tuesday in February and June 24. The charities amount to £6 8s. yearly. On the western side of the beautiful valley, through which flows the Trelawny river, is St. Nun's Well, a small building with gabled front. In the pa. are several barrows and two earthworks; in one of the former, opened a few years since, a jar containing bones and the head of a spear was found. *Trelawne*, an ancient mansion with modern additions, is a seat.

Pemberton, eccl. pa., tp., and to., pa. of and 2½ W. from Wigan (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.; ac. 2,894. The church of St. John (built 1832) is a large brick structure. The church of St. Mark, in Victoria Street, is in Dec. style; the Memorial church, Highfield, dedicated to St. Matthew, and built 1894, is in E. Eng. style. The Roman Catholic church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and there are many Nonconformist chapels. P. Hospital (built 1886) is a brick edifice. The charities amount to about £68 yearly, part of which is for educational purposes. There are collieries, stone quarries, boiler works, iron foundry, a cotton mill, and brick manufactories. Hawkley Hall, an ancient half-timbered building, is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Pembrey, pa. and small seaport (also called **Burry Port**) on Burry Inlet, S.W. Carmarths., 4 S. by E. of Kidwelly; ac. 14,928 with 7,778 tidal water and foreshore. The church of St. Illtyd is an ancient Gothic edifice; in the churchyard is buried a niece of the Empress Josephine, who lost her life in the wreck of a French vessel on this coast in 1828. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels. P. has a commodious harbour with three docks, from one of which are shipped the dynamite and other explosives manufactured here. There are also iron foundries. P. Mountain, in the north vicinity of the town, commands extensive views.

Pembridge, large pa. and vil. (formerly a mkt. to.) on the Arrow, N.W. Herefords., 7 W. of Leominster; ac. 7,074; soil stiff loam and gravel, overlying chiefly Old Red Sandstone. The church of St. Mary (restored 1871) is Dec., and there is an iron church on the *Moor Court* estate. The Roman Catholic church of the Holy Family is E. Eng. The Congregationalists, Primitives, and Wesleyans have chapels. In the vil. is a reading and recreation room. There are two sets of almshouses for poor women; and, including these and an endowment for the school, the charities amount to about £180 a year. *Brownood Court*, *Byletts*, and *Moor Court*, with an avenue of elms ½ mile long, are seats.

Pembroke (1), parl. and mun. bor., co. and mkt. to. (S.), and head of U., S. Pembs., 6 E.S.E. of Milford; ac. of mun. bor. 4,618. The town is situated on a ridge which runs out into a creek of Milford Haven. It consists mainly of a single long street embracing the pas. of St. Michael,

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pelham Stocking	Braughing (5)	31	144
Pelhams Lands	Dogdyke (2)	118	180
Pelsall	Pelsall	124	3364
Pelton, eccl. pa.	Pelton	263	6034
Pelton, tp.	Pelton	263	4296
Pelton, West	Pelton (2)	263	3633
Pelynt	Looe (4)	266	662

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pemberton, eccl. pa.	Pemberton	196	19947
Pemberton, tp.	Pemberton	196	18400
Pembrey	Pembrey	217	6335
Pembridge	Pembridge	164	1129
Pembroke (1), p. bor.	Pembroke	272	17564
Pembroke (1), m. bor.	Pembroke	272	14978

St. Mary, and Monkton (q.v.). The church of St. Michael (restored 1887) is a plain modern edifice. St. Mary's Church (restored 1883) is Norm. and later. The to. contains Baptist, Wesleyan, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The other public buildings include a town hall and Assembly Rooms (erected 1866). The principal object of interest is the Castle, situated at the seaward extremity of the peninsula on which the town stands. It is said to have been erected by Arnulf de Montgomery towards the close of the 11th cent. The fortress comprised two wards, the site of the outer ward being now occupied by a meadow. In the inner ward is the keep, a five-

PEMBROKE CASTLE.
(*Photo. Harvey Barton, Bristol.*)

storeyed circular tower 75 ft. in height, with a conical stone roof, and a chapel with Pointed arches. A room in the inner court is shown as that in which Henry VII. was born in 1456. A wooden staircase formerly led from the inner court to an immense underground cave below the ruins called The Wogan. The castle sustained great damage in 1648, when it was besieged for six weeks by Oliver Cromwell. At Monkton is the Norm. church which belonged to the ancient priory. The Dockyard (80 ac.), constructed in 1814, is situated at Pater (q.v.). The earliest charter which still remains was granted by Henry II. in 1168. P. belongs to the Pembroke dis. of parl. bors.

Pembroke (2), tp., pa. of Donnybrook (q.v.), E. co. Dub., Ir.; ac. 1,622. P. contains part of the south-east suburbs of Dublin.

Pembroke and Haverfordwest District of Boroughs consists of the bors. of Fishguard, Haverfordwest, Milford, Narberth, Pembroke, Tenby, and Wiston. It returns one member.

Pembroke Dock. [PATER.]

Pembroke St. Mary. [PEMBROKE (1).]

Pembroke St. Michael. [PEMBROKE (1).]

Pembrokeshire, a maritime co. forming the south-western termination of Wales. It is bounded on the east by Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire, and on all other sides by the Atlantic. Its extreme length and breadth are about 36 miles. It has a greatly-indented coast-line, over 140 miles long (excluding Milford Haven), which is generally wild and rugged, though broken by many fine bays. Of these, the chief are Newport Bay and Fishguard Bay on the north, and St. Bride's Bay, Milford Haven, and Freshwater Bay on the west; the most prominent headlands are Strumble Head, St. David's Head, St. Ann's Head, and St. Gowan's Head. The deep inlet of Milford Haven (q.v.) is one of the finest natural harbours in the British Isles. Off the coast are numerous small islands, of which the largest are Ramsey Island, Caldy Island, and Skomer Island. The total area of the co. is 395,152 ac., of which 27 per cent. is arable land, 52 per cent. grass, 6 per cent. mountain, 2 per cent. woodland, and the remainder tidal waste, water, roads, etc. The climate is mild but moist, and subject to strong winds. The soil on the low ground is chiefly stony loam of considerable fertility, and agriculture is well advanced, the principal crops being oats, barley, turnips, and potatoes. There is also an increasing growth of early vegetables. The grassy uplands are devoted to the rearing of cattle and sheep, which forms, perhaps, the most important branch of agriculture. The chief physical characteristics of the co. are the bold and picturesque coast, much resorted to by tourists in the summer, and the rounded grassy hills which occupy the greater part of the interior, and rise to their maximum elevation of 1,754 ft. in the Preseley Mountains. The largest rivers are the Teifi, separating the co. from Cardiganshire; the East Cleddau and West Cleddau, which unite in Milford Haven; and the Nevern and Gwayne. The complicated geology of the co. has been the subject of much scientific discussion. To the northward of St. Bride's Bay there is a ridge of igneous, volcanic, and metamorphic rocks, which by some geologists are considered to be of Pre-Cambrian age. These are surrounded by much-disturbed Cambrian strata, consisting chiefly of sandstones and slates, in which the earliest recognisable fossils (*Trilobites*, *Lingula*, etc.) are sparingly found. The Lower Silurian (Ordovician) and Upper Silurian rocks, which succeed, occupy all the northern and western portions of the co. They comprise a great thickness of slates, grits, and flags, with some interbedded volcanic rocks, and are traversed by numerous igneous dykes. In a few localities these Silurian rocks yield Graptolites, Trilobites, and other characteristic fossils. They also contain mineral veins, the chief ore being silver-lead, which has been extensively mined at Llanfyrnach. These older strata are overlain in the south-eastern corner of the co. by the Old Red Sandstone, which, in turn, dips beneath Carboniferous rocks, but reappears farther west in the peninsula between Carmarthen Bay and St. Bride's Bay. The Carboniferous series lie chiefly in the trough thus formed by the Old Red Sandstone, but overlap and rest directly on Silurian rocks along part of their northern margin. They include the Carboniferous Limestone (which forms fine cliffs south of Pembroke) and Millstone Grit, overlain by valuable Coal Measures in the vicinity of Haverfordwest. The coal-bearing strata form the western termination of the South Wales coalfield; but, instead of

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pembroke (2)	.....	.....	24269
Pembroke Boroughs	.....	.....	34869
Pembroke St. Mary	Pembroke	272	12558
PembrokeSt.Michael	Pembroke	272	1367
Pembrokeshire	.....	.....	89133

the bituminous coal yielded by the eastern portion of this field, the Pembrokeshire collieries win anthracite coal only, the annual output being about 89,000 tons. This change in the character of the coal is believed to be due to the great disturbances which this portion of the field has undergone, and to the proximity of igneous rocks. No newer solid rocks occur, but there are a few traces of the Great Ice Age in the northern part of the co. in the form of local deposits of gravel and clay and glacially-striated rock surfaces. The co. is rich in prehistoric remains. In caves in the limestone near Tenby traces of man were discovered along with the bones of *Bos longifrons* and other animals. Implements of flint and stone have been found in many localities, and there are numerous tumuli, cromlechs, stone-circles, and earthworks. A few indications of the Roman occupation have been unearthed, and the great road *Via Julia* extended to the sea at St. David's. Of the succeeding period the most interesting relics are the Ogam inscriptions which are found on Caldy Island and elsewhere. The co. was frequently ravaged by the Danes, but remained in the possession of Welsh princes until the close of the 11th cent. During its conquest by the English a colony of Flemish mercenaries was established at Haverfordwest and Tenby, with the effect of rendering the southern part of the co. less markedly Welsh than are the neighbouring portions of the Principality. In 1405 the co. was disturbed by the rebellion of Owen Glendower, whose French auxiliaries landed in Milford Haven. During the Parliamentary War, Pembroke held for the King, but was reduced by Cromwell in 1648. Among the numerous places of historic interest are the castles of Pembroke, Manorbier, Carew, Newport, etc. St. David's is the site of an ancient cathedral. At Milford are extensive docks. The Great Western Railway Company have numerous branches in the co., and there is also the Pembroke and Tenby Railway Company, etc. Pembroke is the co. town, and other towns are Milford, Haverfordwest, and Tenby. Besides agriculture the chief industries are coal-mining, fishing, shipbuilding, and the manufacture of flannel, rope, and sails. At Pater there is a naval dockyard. The co. returns one member to Parliament.

Pembury, pa. and vil., S.W. Kent, 3 N.E. of Tunbridge Wells; ac. 3,562; soil sand and loam, overlying sand, clay, and rock. The church of St. Peter (restored 1867–68), originally Norm., is now chiefly Dec. and Perp. It contains a brass to Elizabeth Rowe (d. 1607) and several ancient monuments; in the churchyard is the stone coffin of an abbot of Bayham. St. Peter's chapel-of-ease is in Perp. style. There is a Nonconformist Union chapel and a Wesleyan chapel in the Hastings Road. At one end of the vil. is a row of almshouses, built in 1716 for six aged persons. There are two working men's clubs and reading-rooms. Here is a reservoir, with pumping station, for supplying Tunbridge Wells with water. *Grovehurst*, *Kenward*, *Knights Place*, and *Oakleigh* are seats.

Penaingläs, headland on north side of Fishguard Bay, N. Pembs., 2¼ N.N.W. of Fishguard. On the south-east side of this headland is a curious ledge of rock, of which the seaward face is formed by the outcrop of nearly horizontal basaltic columns. It presents a honeycomb appearance, and is called by the natives "torthau ceiniogau," or "penny loaves."

Penallt, pa. on the west bank of the Wye, S. Mon., 2 S.S.E. of Monmouth; ac. 2,375; soil sandy, with some clay, overlying Old Red Sandstone. The church (dedication unknown) is an ancient stone building; it has a squint and several mural tablets and floor-stones. The church of St. Mary (chapel-of-ease) was built 1869, in Gothic style; and the Baptists and Primitive Methodists have chapels. On a road leading to the church is a large ancient oak; at its foot is a stone bench, on which it is the custom to place the corpse when a funeral passes that way; formerly a Psalm was sung. Cider is made.

Penally, pa. and vil. on the Bristol Channel, S. Pembs., 1½ S.W. of Tenby; ac. 2,465. Caldy Island, off the coast, belongs to this pa. The E. Eng. church of St. Nicholas (restored 1884) is a cruciform building with stone-vaulted roof, and contains a Norm. font, two squints, and a 13th-cent. altar-tomb to William de Haunton. In the churchyard is a well-preserved cross 6½ ft. high, ornamented with interlaced ribbon work, and there are one or two other crosses. The Congregationalists have a chapel. The vil. is picturesquely situated on a slope forming the east end of the Ridgeway. Trellwyn or Trefloyne, now a farm, was an ancient seat of the Owens family, and during the Civil War was garrisoned for the king by Richard, son of Lord Carbery. Near it, amongst trees, is Hoyle's Mouth, a large cavern leading into a series of chambers in the limestone, and by some supposed to be connected with the Wogan Cave under Pembroke Castle, and to have been the original of the cave in Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*. In the pa. is an ancient watch-tower. *The Abbey* is a Tudor mansion on the site of an ancient monastery, of which some remains, including the chapel of St. Teilo, still exist. P. is one of three places claiming to be the burial-place of this saint. *P. House* is a modern residence on a hill overlooking the sea.

Penance, ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Gwennap (q.v.), N.W. Cornw.

Penare, ha., pa. of and 1½ S. from Gorran (q.v.), Mid Cornw.

Penarth, pa. and seaport to. on the west side of Cardiff harbour, S.E. Glamorgs., 2½ S. of Cardiff; ac. 1,879; soil principally clay, subsoil various. The old church, supposed to have been built by the Normans, stood on the headland adjoining the town, and served as a landmark to sailors. Formerly the beacon fire lighted on this headland gave the signal inland of the approach of an enemy. The church of St. Augustine (built 1865) is in E. Eng. style. Above the nave arches are eight circular panels, with paintings illustrative of the Beatitudes. There is a chapel-of-ease (St. Paul's) and a mission room. The church of All Saints, also in E. Eng. style, was erected 1891, and there is a Roman Catholic chapel. The ruin of an old chantry, probably connected with the

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Pembury	Tunbridge (3)	28	1662
Penallt	Monmouth (2)	144	420
Penally	Penally	264	505

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Penarth, pa.	Penarth	166	9632
Penarth, to.	Penarth	166	12424

monastery of Llandough, has been converted into a barn. Turner House, a private art gallery, containing a collection of early water colours and some choice porcelain, is free to the public on certain days. An esplanade and pier were opened in 1895; there are fine salt-water baths, and along the top of the cliff the Windsor Gardens, a public pleasure ground, extend for about ¼ mile. There is a coastguard station. Until the latter half of the

PENARTH BEACH.
(*Photo. W. H. Burton, Bristol.*)

19th cent. P. was only a small vil.; it owes its importance to its docks and its vicinity to Cardiff. The harbour was opened in 1859, and the dock in 1865. In 1884 a tidal dock and basin was opened. There are two wharves, provided with hydraulic cranes and other facilities for shipments. The growth of the port has been remarkably rapid, and nearly a quarter of a million tons of coal are now annually shipped. Other exports are iron ore and general merchandise. To the west of the town is a wide tract of country commanding a fine view of the Bristol Channel, and here numerous villa residences have been erected.

Pen Beacon, tor (1,570 ft.) on south border of Dartmoor, S. Devon, 2 N. of Cornwood. On its south-west slope are hut-circles and one enclosed vil., the wall about which is nearly square, with rounded corners. (*Murray.*)

Penbedw Hall. [NANNERCH.]

Penberry, headland (nearly 600 ft.), pa. of St. David's (q.v.), N.W. Pembs., 3 E.N.E. of St. David's Head. It is a fine mass of pre-Cambrian rock, and forms the north-east termination of a miniature mountain range which stretches E.N.E. The summit commands a fine view. On the northern side a cromlech formerly stood.

Penberth, ha., pa. of and 2 s. from St. Buryan (q.v.), W. Cornw. P. is situated midst beautiful coast scenery. Crab and lobster fishing is carried on.

Penbiddle, ha., pa. of Llanvihangel Crucorney (q.v.), N. Mon., 7 N.E. of Abergavenny.

Penboyr, pa. and vil., N. Carmarths., 4½ S.E. of Newcastle Emlyn; ac. 6,936; soil light and slaty. The Teifi bounds the pa. on the north; the surface is hilly. The church of St. Lyawddog is a small edifice, rebuilt in 1809 on the site of an earlier church. There are Independent and Methodist chapels. In the pa. are several ancient burial-mounds.

Penbryn, coast pa. and vil. on Cardigan Bay, S.W. Cardigs., on the road to Aberystwith, 8 N.E. of Cardigan; ac. 8,535; soil slate, overlying gravel. The E. Eng. church of St. Michael (restored 1878) stands on an eminence rising abruptly from the sea. There is a mission church (St. John's), and the Independents and Baptists have chapels. At Castel Nodolig are the remains of a large British encampment with double entrenchments. Traces of other ancient fortifications exist, and there are several burial-mounds. Some Roman remains have also been discovered, including a well-preserved gold coin of Titus Vespasian.

Penbuallt, tp., pa. of Llangammarch (q.v.), N. Brecons., about 8 S.W. of Builth; ac. 11,152.

Pencader Fawr. [PEN-Y-CADER FAWR.]

Pencaer Helen. [PEN-Y-GAER.]

Pencaitland, pa. and vil., W. Haddings., Sc., 5¼ S.W. of Haddington; ac. 5,075; soil wet and clayey, overlying limestone. Coal and fine sandstone are worked. The Tyne flows through the vil. (dividing the latter into Easter P. and Wester P.). The pa. church, in Easter P. (restored 1882), dates from the early part of the 13th cent., when it was given by Edward de Pencaithland to the monks of Kelso Abbey. In the 14th cent. it became attached to Dryburgh Abbey. The aisle is considered to be part of the original structure, but the body of the church belongs to the end of the 16th cent., and the tower with small octagonal belfry to the 17th cent. In the church is a curious epitaph, dated 1639; and in the churchyard is a memorial to Lord Ruthven (d. 1853). There is a Free church and a public school. In Wester P. is a fine public hall, erected by Mrs. Trevelyan of Tyneholme as a memorial of her husband (d. 1880). P. House, now in ruins, was formerly the seat of the P. family. David Calderwood (1575–1650), the ecclesiastical historian, was minister of this pa. *Winton Castle*, in a well-wooded park on the left bank of the Tyne, is a handsome 17th-cent. mansion, partly in the Tudor style, with round tower and ornamental chimneys. Two of the ceilings are adorned with fretwork. The mansion was a residence of the Earls of Winton till the attainder of the sixth earl in 1716, after which it passed to Lord Pencaitland, by whose descendants it is still held. *Fountainhall*, on the south side of the Tyne, has been the seat of the Dick-Lauder family since the 17th cent.

Pencarreg, pa. and vil. on the Teifi, N. Carmarths., 3 W.S.W. of Lampeter; ac. 10,177; soil clay, overlying clay. The 15th-cent. church of St. Patrick (restored 1894) is a small Gothic edifice. A mission church (St. James's) was erected 1891. There are Baptist and Congregational chapels. In the pa. is an ancient British encampment.

Penclawdd, vil. with railway station, pa. of Llanrhidian (q.v.), W. Glamorgs., 9 W.N.W. of Swansea. The church of Llanyrnewydd (chapel-of-ease) is in E. Eng. style, and there are Baptist, Congregational, and Methodist chapels.

Pencoed (1), tp. and scattered pa. of Coychurch (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., 3½ E. of Bridgend; ac. 2,044.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Penboyr	Llandyssil (4)	252	1428
Penbryn	Llandyssil (10)	252	1302
Penbuallt	Llanwrtyd Wells (1)	217	475

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pencaitland, pa.	Prestonpans (2½)	386	1125
Pencarreg	Llanbyther (1)	253	1096
Pencoed (1)	Pencoed	179	866

Pencoed (2), ha., pa. of Llanwyddelan (q.v.), Mid Montgoms., 6½ s. of Llanfair.

Pencombe, pa. and vil., N.E. Herefords., 6 w. of Bromyard; ac. 4,080; soil clayey, overlying stone. The church of St. John (rebuilt 1864–65) was originally Trans. There is a reading-room in the vil. By ancient custom the lord of the manor claims a pair of gilt spurs when a Mayor of Hereford dies in office.

Pencoyd, pa. and vil., S. Herefords., 6 N.W. of Ross; ac. 890; soil sandy loam, overlying sandstone and rock. The church of St. Dennis is Dec. In the churchyard is a very fine yew-tree.

Pencoys, eccl. pa. and large vil., pa. of Wendron (q.v.), W. Cornw., 3 s. of Redruth. The church of St. Andrew (built 1880) is in Dec. style, and there is a Free Methodist chapel. In a field are nine upright granite stones, locally named the Nine Maidens. According to tradition, they were set up in memory of nine religious sisters who were interred here.

Pencraig, ha., pa. of Marstow (q.v.), S. Herefords., 3½ S.W. of Ross. *P. Court* is a seat.

Penddol, vil., pa. of Llandyfriog (q.v.), S.W. Cardigs., 2 N.E. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn.

Pendeen, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of St. Just (q.v.), S.W. Cornw., 7 N.W. of Penzance. The modern church of St. John the Baptist is modelled on the plan of the ancient cathedral of Iona (q.v.). The greater part of the work was voluntarily executed by the villagers. Here are Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Free Methodist chapels. The Rev. William Borlase, author of the "Natural History and Antiquities of Cornwall," was born at the old manor house of Pendeen, February 2, 1695; he was vicar of Ludgvan from 1732, and died there 1772.

Pendennis Point, the southern boundary of Falmouth, S. Cornw. Here is Pendennis Castle. [BUDOCK.]

Penderry, tp., pa. of Llangafelach (q.v.), N.W. Glamorgs., about 4 N. of Swansea; ac. 5,713.

Penderyn, pa. and vil., S. Brecons., 5½ N.W. of Aberdare; ac. 13,366; soil loamy, overlying limestone. Limestone and sandstone are quarried. The pa. is bounded on the south-east by the Taf, and west by the Hepste; the latter forms a fine waterfall of nearly 50 ft. The church of St. Cynog is E. Eng. There are Methodist, Independent, and Baptist chapels. Charities amount to about £10 yearly. Craig-y-Dinas (q.v.) is in the pa.

Pen Dinas, hill (350 ft.), W. Cardigs., 1 S. of Aberystwith. On its summit is a memorial column to the Duke of Wellington. Remains of an ancient camp are found on the north side of the hill. According to local tradition, Cromwell when besieging Aberystwith bombarded the town from this hill.

Pendine, coast pa. and vil., S.W. Carmarths., 5 W.S.W. of Laugharne; ac. 971; soil sandy, overlying red rock and limestone. The church (dedication unknown) is a Norm. structure (repaired 1879); the tower has saddle-back roof. The church contains a credence niche, two squints, and a stoup in the porch; there are various 17th-cent. monuments to members of the Price family, and others to the Saunders and Saer families dating from the 18th cent. onwards. In the churchyard are the remains of an ancient cross. The Methodists have a chapel here. P. is a pretty watering-place, with a fine stretch of sandy beach and caves in the limestone cliffs. Westmead, a ruined ivy-covered mansion, about ¼ mile from P., is surrounded by gardens noted for their fine fruit.

Pendlebury, tp., pa. of Eccles (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., partly within the bor. of Salford; ac. 1,031, of which 23 are water. There are three eccl. pas. (Christ Church, St. Augustine's, and St. John's), with modern churches. The Public Hall and Institute (1870) is a brick building in Veneto-Gothic style. The Hospital for Sick Children dates from 1878.

Pendle Hill (1,831 ft.), pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., on the Yorks. border. On a clear day it commands extensive views of the beautiful scenery on the banks of the Ribble, the ruins of Whalley Abbey (4 miles distant), York Minster, and the Irish Channel. On the opposite side of the hill is a ravine, called "Brast Clough," said to have been formed by the inundations to which the numerous springs occasionally give rise; the site has been associated from time immemorial with the watch-fires of the Middle Ages and the witchcraft of later days, for which during the reign of James I. many unfortunate women were tried and burnt.

Pendleton (1), tp., pa. of Eccles (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.; ac. 2,453, of which 37 are water. P. lies wholly within the bor. of Salford.

Pendleton (2), tp., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 1½ S.S.E. of Clitheroe; ac. 2,826.

Pendleton-in-Whalley, eccl. pa., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., about 2 S.S.E. of Clitheroe. The church of All Saints (1847) is in Dec. style.

Pendock, pa. and vil., S. Worcs., on the border of Gloucs., 6 W. of Tewkesbury; ac. 1,163; soil mixed, overlying red marl. The church is Norm. and Dec.; the north and south doorways and the jambs of the chancel arch and the font are Norm., and there is also an early piscina; most of the old benches remain, and some are carved with the linen pattern; the chancel rails are of Laudian date. The churchyard is very well kept, and has some good modern monuments. There is a chapel-of-ease and a Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to about £5 a year.

Pendomer, pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 4½ S.W. of Yeovil; ac. 1,083; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The Perp. church (dedication unknown) was restored 1870; in the north wall is an arched recess containing a low plain altar-tomb, on which lies the effigy of a knight clad in ring mail, with knee-plates, and over all a flowing surcoat; the left arm bears a shield, which, as well as the

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pencombe	Bromyard (6)	135	268
Pencoyd	Ross (5)	132	173
Pencoys	Redruth (3)	304	705
Pendeen	Penzance (7)	320	2281
Penderry	Gorseinon (1½)	213	4077
Penderyn	Hirwain (2)	181	1433
Pendine	St. Clears (7)	241	165

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pendlebury	Pendlebury	190	6388
Pendleton (1)	Pendleton	188	50543
Pendleton (2)	Clitheroe (2)	221	1129
Pendleton-in-W.	Clitheroe (2)	221	216
Pendock	Tewkesbury (6)	171	221
Pendomer	Sutton Bingham (2)	125	72

surcoat, bears the arms of Dunmere, Domare, or Dummer, and the figure is believed to be that of Sir John de Dummer, representative of the county in Parliament, 34 Edward I. (1306) and 7 Edward II. (1313); on each side of the recess are plain chamfered brackets, from the outside edge of which rise tall crocketed pinnacles; on the inside stand two grotesque male figures, in flowing garments, supporting an embattled cornice, which stretches across each pinnacle; on the merlons of the cornice remain small prickets of iron, probably for wax candles; in one of the windows are the arms of John Stourton, of Preston Plucknett, an owner of the manor, who died before 1455. The ancient manor house, now a farmhouse, and situated near the church, probably dates from the 16th cent.

Pendoylan, pa. and vil. on the Ely, S. Glamorgs., 4 E.N.E. of Cowbridge; ac. 3,579; soil clay and loam, overlying limestone. The church of St. Cattwg or Cadocus (restored 1893) is a small edifice in the Norm. style. The Methodists have a chapel. P. has medicinal springs. *Hensol* (q.v.) is in the pa.

Pendreve, or **Pendrift**, ha., pa. of and ½ N. from Blisland (q.v.), W. Cornw.

Penegoes, pa. and vil. on the Dovey, S.W. Montgoms., 1½ E. of Machynlleth; ac. 13,057. The surface is mountainous, and a large part is under pasture. The E. Eng. church of St. Cadfarch is a small edifice nearly covered with ivy. There are Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodist and Congregational chapels. The Well of St. Cadfarch, near the church, is reputed to be efficacious in rheumatic affections. Richard Wilson, painter (born 1714), was a native.

Penerley, ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Beaulieu (q.v.), S. Hants.

Penfro, ha., pa. of Caerhun (q.v.), N.E. Carnarvs., 4 S. of Carnarvon.

Pengarn, ha., pa. of Llanfihangel Geneu'r Glyn (q.v.), N. Cardigs., 3 N.E. of Aberystwith.

Penge, tp. and residential dis., pa. of Battersea (q.v.), Surrey, about 6 S. of London Bridge; ac. 770. P. has four eccl. pas. (Christ Church, Holy Trinity, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Paul), all with modern churches; and there are many Nonconformist places of worship. A few years ago P. was an unimportant country vil., but now long streets exist. The Vestry Hall, in Anerley Road, is a large white-brick building; the Watermen's and Lightermen's Asylum, in the Beckenham Road, was built in 1839 to furnish homes for poor and aged members of the Watermen's and Lightermen's Company, or their widows. There are 41 residences. [SYDENHAM.]

Pengegon, or **Pengigan**, vil., pa. of and ½ S.E. from Camborne (q.v.), N.W. Cornw. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Penge Lane, eccl. pa., pa. of Beckenham (q.v.) W. Kent, about 7 S.E. of London. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

Pengelly, vil., pa. of St. Teath (q.v.), N. Cornw., 2 W. of Camelford. The Free Methodists have a chapel.

Pengersick, pl., pa. of and about 3 W. from Breage (q.v.), S. Cornw. This is the site of a castle built in the 16th cent., and formerly the residence of the Millytons. Most of the structure is now ruinous, but a battlemented tower of the time of Henry VIII. still remains.

Pengigan. [PENGEGON.]

Pengrugla, ha., pa. of St. Ewe (q.v.), E. Cornw., 3 S.W. of St. Austell.

Penhallow, ha., pa. of Perranzabuloe (q.v.), W. Cornw., 5 N.W. of Truro. There is a Bible Christian chapel.

Penhalvean, ha., pa. of and 1½ W. from Stithians (q.v.), W. Cornw. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Penhelig, narrow mountain ridge, N.E. Carnarvs., 3½ N.N.E. of Capel Curig. It connects Carnedd Llewelyn with Pen-llithrig, a mountain 2½ S.E., near which a gap occurs in the ridge. The descent on both sides is rocky and precipitous.

Penhill Beacon (1,685 ft.), bold eminence in Wensleydale, N.R. Yorks., about 5 W. of Middleham. The summit commands an exceedingly fine and extensive prospect.

Penhow, pa. and vil., S.E. Mon., 7½ N.E. of Newport; ac. 1,784; soil tolerably good, but in some places shallow, subsoil stony and sandy. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1851) is E. Eng. Penhow Castle is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Penhurst, pa., S. Sussex, 4 N.W. of Battle; ac. 1,405; soil loam, overlying clay. The church (dedication unknown) is chiefly Perp. It was restored in 1880, and has a chapel belonging to the Ashburnhams. There is an oak chancel-screen.

Penicuik, pa. and to., S. Edins., Sc.; ac. of pa. 18,880. Along its northern border the pa. includes a considerable part of the Pentland Hills, on which are pastured numerous flocks of sheep. The southern portion is more level, and the soil is various, but dairy-farming is carried on to a considerable extent. The town, seated on high land on the north bank of the North Esk, and on the road from Edinburgh to Peebles, is about 9 S. of the former and 13 N. of the latter. Besides the pa. church, there are Episcopal, Free, United Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches. The Cowan Institute (1894), in the High Street, is a handsome building containing a library of 2,500 volumes, reading- and billiard-rooms, a public hall, and a gymnasium. The principal industry is the manufacture of paper, carried on at Valleyfield Mills and at Esk Mills. At Valleyfield Mills, the largest in this part of the country, printing and writing papers are manufactured. In the beginning of the 19th cent. these mills were acquired by Government for the reception of 5,000 French prisoners of war, of whom 300 died here and were buried in the grounds, and in 1860 a handsome monument was erected to their memory, near the spot, by some of the inhabitants. The Esk Mills, the first mills in Scotland devoted to the manufacture of cottons, were afterwards used as cotton and paper mills, but are now paper mills only. There is abundance of coal and limestone, the

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pendoylan	Carmarthen (3)	233	352
Penegoes	Machynlleth (2)	223	720
Penge	Penge	7	20375
Penge Lane	Beckenham	9	6971
Penhow	Magor (3)	144	242
Penhurst	Battle (4)	54	120
Penicuik, pa.	Penicuik	396	4914
Penicuik, to.	Penicuik	396	3606

latter occasionally so hard as to admit of a fine polish and containing a variety of petrifications. Whinstone and freestone are also plentiful, and in Carlope Hill lead and iron ore have been discovered. Ironstone mining has also become an important industry. There are several chalybeate and petrifying springs in this district. In the locality are several ruined castles and vestiges of encampments. *P. House*, built about 1761, contains a good collection of paintings and a considerable number of Roman antiquities. South of the house is an obelisk erected to Allan Ramsay, the poet (d. 1758), who frequently resided here, and the grounds of *New Hall*, another seat in the pa., are supposed to be the scene of his "Gentle Shepherd."

Peniel Heugh, eminence (774 ft.), pa. of Crailing (q.v.), N. Roxbs., Sc., 3½ N. of Jedburgh. On the hill is the Waterloo Column, 150 ft. high, in memory of the Duke of Wellington and the British army at Waterloo. The column is of whinstone, rising from a massive pedestal, on which, in addition to the memorial inscription, is marked the latitude, longitude, and altitude of the base. The summit, reached by a spiral staircase in the interior, commands an extensive view. On the hill are remains of two ancient camps.

Peninnis Head, headland and group of rocks, St. Mary's Island, Scilly, about ¼ mile from Hugh Town. Here is some of the most interesting scenery in the island. The Pulpit Rock and the Tooth Rock are especially remarkable.

Penisarwain, vil., pa. of Llanddeiniolen (q.v.), W. Carnarvs., 4 S. of Bangor.

Penistone, pa., tp., and U. and mkt. to. (TH.), W.R. Yorks., 12½ N.W. of Sheffield; ac. of pa. 22,776 (the greater part of which is wild moorland), of tp. 1,133; soil principally clay. The town occupies a site 747 ft. above sea level, on the south bank of the river Don. The church of St. John the Baptist is chiefly Dec., but retains some portions of Norm. and E. Eng. date; the nave has a panelled oak roof of Perp. date, with brackets and bosses elaborately carved; the aisles have triangular-headed windows, and the east end of each aisle anciently formed a chapel or chantry, one being dedicated to Our Lady, and the other to St. Erasmus; the latter belonged for some time to the Wordsworths, ancestors of the poet, who resided here from an early period; in the church are monuments to the Bosviles of Gunthwaite, and several to the Fenton family. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The grammar school, founded in 1392, is endowed; the present school buildings were erected about 1720. The girls' school is also endowed. Here are Conservative and Liberal clubs with reading-rooms. There is a Ploughing Association, which holds an exhibition in November, when prizes are given for ploughing and for agricultural and dairy produce. Here are large steel works, a brewery, and steam saw mills. The woollen trade, formerly carried on here to a considerable extent, is now entirely gone, and the old Cloth Hall has been converted into shops. Here are the kennels of the P. Harriers. Fairs are held on the Thursday before February 28, the last Thursday in March, the Thursday before May 12, and the Thursday after October 11 (celebrated for its horned sheep), and the Tuesday after the first Saturday in November for the hiring of servants. A religious house, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, formerly occupied the site of a residence known still as "Old Chapel," and records show that it was an old edifice in 1393; it was demolished in 1670, and the stones used for the repairing of the present churchyard wall.

Penk, river, rises in the south of Staffs., flows about 20 N. past Brewood, Penkridge, Acton Trussell, and Baswich, near which it falls into the Sow.

Penkelly, ha., pa. of Llanfigan (q.v.), S.E. Brecons., 4 S.E. of Brecon.

Penkenna (or **Penkinna**) **Head,** west coast of Cornwall, about 7 S.W. of Bude Haven.

Penketh, tp. on the Mersey, pa. of and 3 W. from Warrington (q.v.), S. Lancs.; ac. 1,059 land and 59 water. Here is a Wesleyan chapel and a meeting-house for Friends. There is a recreation ground of about 6 ac., appropriated for this purpose when the common-land was enclosed in 1884.

Penkhull, eccl. pa., pa. of Stoke-upon-Trent (q.v.), N.W. Staffs., 1½ S.S.W. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. The church of St. Thomas was built 1843, in E. Eng. style, from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A.

Penkill Burn, stream, pa. of Minnigaff (q.v.), S.W. Kirkcuds., Sc. It is formed near the centre of the pa. by the union of several streamlets draining the south slopes of Lamachan Hill and neighbouring hills. It flows S. by W. and S. by E. for about 4 miles, then S.W. to the Cree, which it joins above Newton Stewart, after a course of about 8½ miles.

Penkinna Head. [PENKENNA HEAD.]

Penkridge, pa., tp., and small to., on the Penk, W. Staffs., 6 S. of Stafford; ac. of pa. 14,780, of tp. 10,783; soil and subsoil various. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal passes through the pa. The church of St. Michael and All Angels (alluded to in the Close Rolls of Henry III. as the church of St. Mary) is chiefly Perp., with a Dec. east window; the chancel-gates and screen of wrought iron are of Dutch workmanship. There are several memorials of the Littleton family, one of which, of variegated marble, is of 17th-cent. date, with the recumbent effigies of two knights and their ladies, beneath arched canopies, one above the other, and on the panels of the monument are figures of their children. In the chancel are two 16th-cent. marble altar-tombs with effigies. In the south aisle under a canopy is a 15th-cent. memorial with incised effigies to the founder of the Littleton family and his wife and children. The font bears the date 1668. There are Nonconformist chapels in the pa. The almshouses, erected in 1866 by the Dowager Lady Hatherton, as a memorial to the first Lord Hatherton, form a building in the Elizabethan cottage style, consisting of five tenements, and are intended for superannuated labourers on the Teddesley estate. St. Margaret's Home, an orphanage for girls, was opened in 1885. The national school has an

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Penistone, pa.	Penistone	174	9568
Penistone, tp.	Penistone	174	2553
Penketh	Fiddlers Ferry & P.(½)	185	1673

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Penkridge, pa.	Penkridge	134	2973
Penkridge, tp.	Penkridge	134	2383

endowment. In the neighbourhood are stone quarries. Fairs are held in April, September, and October, and there is a cattle sale every alternate Monday. Pillaton Hall prior to 1740 had been the seat of the Littletons for over 300 years; attached is a 15th-cent. chapel dedicated to St. Modwena, and retaining piscina, squint, and holy-water stoup.

Penkuke, ha., pa. of and 2 S.E. from St. Gennys (q.v.), N.E. Cornw.

Penlean, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Poundstock (q.v.), N.E. Cornw.

Penlee Point, the southern boundary of Mounts Bay, S.W. Cornw., about 2 S. of Penzance.

Penley, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Ellesmere (q.v.), S.E. Flints., 2½ E.S.E. of Overton, on the road to Llangollen; ac. 2,124. The church of St. Mary, formerly a chapel-of-ease to Ellesmere, dates from 1796. *Llanerch Panna* is a seat.

Penllech, pa., S.W. Carnarvs., 8 S.W. of Nevin; ac. 2,182. The pa. is almost wholly agricultural. The church of St. Mary is a plain edifice. The Methodists have a chapel. Mynydd-Cefn-Amlwch (q.v.) is in the pa.

Penlline, pa. and vil. on the road from Cardiff to Swansea, S. Glamorgs., 2 N.W. of Cowbridge; ac. 1,962; soil loam, overlying gravel. The small E. Eng. church of St. Brynach is now used only for funerals. There is a Welsh Methodist chapel. *P. Castle* and *P. Court* are seats. The former is an ancient massive pile of buildings surrounding a large court-yard, with embattled tower showing Norm. herring-bone work. The top of the keep affords an extensive view. The residential part, of later date, has battlemented parapets. The castle was partly destroyed by Owen Glendower, and has since been twice burnt.

Pen-llithrig, mountain (2,623 ft.) near the Bangor road, N.E. Carnarvs., 2¾ N. of Capel Curig. The summit commands a magnificent view.

Penmachno, pa. and vil. on the Machno (here crossed by a six-arched bridge), S.E. Carnarvs., 3¾ S. of Bettws-y-Coed; ac. 13,291. The surface is mountainous. The church of St. Tyddud (built 1860) is in Gothic style, and contains four inscribed stones. The Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists and Baptists have chapels. The vil. is a resort for anglers. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the slate quarries.

Penmaen (1), pa. on Oxwich Bay, S.W. Glamorgs., 5¼ W. of Mumbles; ac. 994; soil sandy, overlying limestone. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1855) is an ancient Gothic structure. A stone bearing the date 1623 was found during repairs. An earlier building that had long been buried in the sands was uncovered in 1861. It contains some interesting relics, including an altar-stone and piscina. The workhouse for Gower Union occupies a commanding site overlooking the bay. The coast presents some fine rock scenery, and there is a fine stretch of sandy beach.

Penmaen (2), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Mynydd-y-Slwyn (q.v.), S.W. Mon., 3 N.W. of Tredegar Junction. The church of SS. Philip and James is in Gothic style.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Penley	Welshampton (2)	179	321
Penllech	Pwllheli (10)	270	252
Penlline	Cowbridge (3)	180	275

Penmaenan. [Penmaenmawr.]

Penmaenbach, headland (nearly 800 ft.), pa. of Dwygyfylchi (q.v.), N.E. Carnarvs., 2¼ W. by S. of Conway. The old carriage-road from Chester to Holyhead, carried round the mountain above the sea, was impassable during winter on account of the heavy gales to which it was exposed, and travellers were consequently obliged to follow the older road through the pass of Sychnant. The headland is now pierced by a railway tunnel.

Penmaenmawr, vil. and mountain (1,553 ft.), pa. of Dwygyfylchi (q.v.), S.E. Carnarvs., 4 W. of Conway. The vil., situated in a recess of the coast, and now a favourite watering-place, was until recent years a very insignificant place. It sprang into notice through being chosen by Mr. Gladstone as his seaside residence during several summers. The church of St. Seiriol, built in 1860 (of which the foundation stone was laid by Mr. Gladstone), occupies the centre of the

Penmaenmawr.

vil. There are also English and Welsh Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodist and Congregational chapels, and an English Presbyterian church. There are numerous villa residences. The railway follows the coast between the houses and the sea; the latter is now faced by an esplanade. The older part of the vil., called Penmaenan, lies about ¾ mile from the newer part. The air is dry and bracing, and very salubrious; good sea-bathing can be had at all states of the tide. The mountain forms the west termination of the Snowdon range, and on account of its bold and comparatively isolated position is a very conspicuous landmark. The summit, crowned by three cairns, commands a wide view, embracing the I. of M. and part of Cumberland. Here also are remains of the ancient British fort of Dinas Penmaen (q.v.). The scenery is described in Lord Lytton's "Harold," where it figures as the meeting-place between the Welsh prince and the representatives of Harold. The headland presents a steep face to the sea. Green porphyry is extensively quarried at Craig Llwyd. *Graiglwyd, Plas Mawr,* and *Rhiogfryn* are seats.

Penmaen Rhôs, promontory and ha., pa. of Llysfaen (q.v.), N.W. Denbighs., 4 W. of Abergele. It was crossed by the old high-road to Conway,

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Penmachno	Bettws-y-Coed (3)	239	1574
Penmaen (1)	Gowerton (4)	208	138
Penmaen (2)	Abercarn (1½)	161	4299

and was considered a very difficult and dangerous pass. It is now pierced by a tunnel, 1,630 ft. long, on the Holyhead and Chester Railway. The ha. of P. is situated about midway between Llandulas and Old Conway. There is a Welsh Independent chapel.

Penmark, pa. and vil. on the Bristol Channel, S.E. Glamorgs., 5 S.E. of Cowbridge; ac. 3,360; soil clay, overlying limestone. Hydraulic lime is made in the pa. The church of St. Mary is a small Gothic edifice with embattled tower. There are Methodist, Congregational, and Baptist chapels. Near the church are the remains of the Norm. P. Castle destroyed by Owen Glendower in the time of Henry IV. *Fonmon Castle* is in the pa. [FONMON.]

Penmon, coast pa., N.E. Anglesey, partly within the bor. of Beaumaris; ac. 1,028 and 304 tidal water and foreshore, comprising about equal portions of arable and pasture land. The church of St. Seiriol, originally Norm., was the conventual church of P. Priory; but the nave and choir are all that remain. The priory is said to have been founded in the 6th cent. In 1220 Llewelyn ab Iorwerth made considerable additions to its revenue, and placed in it monks of the Benedictine order, in whose possession it remained till the Dissolution, at which time its revenue was estimated at £49 12s. 2d. The principal remains of this ancient establishment are, besides the present church, the refectory, and part of the prior's house (now occupied as a farmhouse) and dovecote, exhibiting massive pillars and semicircular arches, richly ornamented with zigzag and other mouldings. On a hill near is a very ancient stone cross, 10 ft. high, the shaft of which is curiously sculptured with knots and other ornaments. The pa. abounds with beautiful grey marble. It was used in the construction of the piers and buttresses of the Menai suspension bridge. The pier and quays of Holyhead, the piers of Aberconway bridge, Penrhyn Castle, and many other public and private buildings, have also been constructed of marble from the quarries here.

Penmorfa, vil., formerly a separate pa., but now for civil purposes amalgamated with Dolbenmaen (q.v.), S.E. Carnarvs., 1 W. of Tremadoc. The church of St. Beuno is a small neat edifice.

Penmynydd, pa. and vil., S.E. Anglesey, 6 W. of Beaumaris; ac. 3,237; soil various, but tolerably productive. The church of St. Credivael is a very ancient structure. It contains a white alabaster tomb without arms or inscriptions, said to have been brought from the abbey of Llanvaes; on it are two recumbent effigies of a mailed warrior and a lady, supposed to represent some of the Tudor family. Owen Meredith ab Tudyr, the grandfather of Henry VII., was born at Plas Penmynydd, the ancient mansion of the Tudyrs, now occupied as a farmhouse, but still preserving some remains of its former grandeur.

Penn (1), pa. and vil., S. Bucks., 3½ N. of Beaconsfield; ac. 3,991; soil heavy, overlying chalk and flint. The vil., which is very picturesque, stands on an eminence, and is remarkably healthy. The church of the Holy Trinity is E. Eng., with a low but massive Perp. tower. There is a grand old yew-tree in the churchyard. P. has Baptist and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and a small Reading Room and Institute.

Penn (2), pa. and vil., S.W. Staffs., 3 S.W. of Wolverhampton; ac. 3,500. The church of St. Bartholomew (restored) is E. Eng. and Dec. There are five almshouses and a convalescent home for children. The proceeds of the selling of the poor's land yield an income of £63, distributed in money. The national school has an endowment of £70 yearly.

Pennal, pa. and vil. on the Dovey, S.W. Merions., 3 W. of Machynlleth, on the road to Aberdovey; ac. 8,814; soil thin and poor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Roman coins have been found.

Pennan, fishing vil., pa. of Aberdour (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc., about 3 N.W. of New Aberdour.

Pennant (1), pa. and vil., N. Montgoms. and S. Denbighs., about 10 N.W. of Llanfyllin; ac. 2,193. The pa. comprises some rich arable and pasture land. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas.

Pennant (2), ha., pa. of Eglwys Bach (q.v.), N.W. Denbighs., 4 N. of Llanrwst.

Pennant (3), ha., pa. of Llanymowddwy (q.v.), S.E. Merions., 4 N.E. of Dinas Mowddwy.

Pennant (4), ha., pa. of Llanbrynmair (q.v.), W. Montgoms., 9½ N.W. of Llanidloes.

Pennant (5), ha. on the Teme, pa. of Llanfihangel Beguildy (q.v.), N.E. Radnors., 4 N.W. of Knighton.

Pennard, pa., Gower peninsula, W. Glamorgs., about 7 W.S.W. of Swansea; ac. 2,855; soil sandy. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are some remains of P. Castle, consisting principally of an ancient gateway. In the limestone rocks along the southern boundary of the pa. are two remarkable bone-caves. *Kilvrough Hall* is a seat.

Pennard, East, pa., E. Somerset, on the road from Bath to Exeter, 5 S. of Shepton Mallet; ac. 2,829; soil loamy, overlying chiefly marl, stone, and clay. The church of All Saints is Late Perp., and has a Norm. font. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are charities of £34 yearly value, including the poor's land, which yields £23, and Cooper and Martin's bequests; these are chiefly distributed in money.

Pennard, West, pa. and pleasantly-situated vil. with railway station on the Glastonbury and Shepton Mallet Road, 3 E. of Glastonbury; ac. 3,201; soil sandy loam, subsoil clay. The church of St. Nicholas is Perp.; the chancel and nave have elegant parapets, pierced with quatrefoils, and relieved at intervals by crocketed pinnacles, those of the chancel springing from the buttresses; there are also enriched pinnacles on the eastern gable of both nave and chancel; the parapet of the south aisle and porch exhibits a pierced trefoil-headed arcading; the latter has a parvise, lighted by a single window, on either side of the head of which are four crosses; in the churchyard, opposite

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Penmark	Cowbridge (5)	180	503
Penmon	Bangor (9)	239	231
Penmynydd	Holland Arms (3)	248	399
Penn (1)	Loudwater (2)	32	1021
Penn (2)	Wolverhampton (3)	125	2941

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pennal	Machynlleth (3)	223	610
Pennant (1)	Llanrwst&Trefriw(4	235	366
Pennard	Swansea (7)	204	240
Pennard, East	West Pennard (2)	128	553
Pennard, West	West Pennard (2)	128	762

the porch, stands a tall cross, rising from an octagonal base of four steps; the lower portion is moulded and panelled, and from this rises a circular shaft; the head is lost.

Pennenden Heath, common (now formed into a public recreation ground). Mid Kent, 1 N. of Maidstone. County meetings have been held on this open space for centuries; the chief historical event occurred in 1076, when Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, pleaded here the cause of his church against Odo, Earl of Kent, brother of the Conqueror, in consequence of the appropriation by the earl of various lands and privileges enjoyed by the Primate, which this assembly decided should be restored.

Penn Fields, eccl. pa., pa. of Penn (q.v.), S. Staffs., adjoining Wolverhampton. The church of St. Philip is in E. Eng. style.

Penn Hill (930 ft.), pa. of Bradford Peverell (q.v.), S. Dors., about 3 N.W. of Dorchester. It has some barrows.

Pennick, ha., pa. of Auldearn (q.v.), N.W. Nairns., Sc., about 4 E. of Nairn.

Penninghame, pa., N.E. Wigs., Sc.; ac. 33,448; soil usually dry and fertile on the higher lands, and on the lower lands in the south a rich loam; in the north the land is generally of inferior quality. The pa. extends along the right bank of the Cree for about 15 miles, by a breadth of from 3 to 5 miles, and contains Newton Stewart (q.v.). *Corsbie House*, *Merton Hall*, and *P. House* are seats.

Pennington (1), pa., N. Lancs., 2 W. of Ulverston; ac. 2,845; soil sandy and marly, overlying gravel. The church of St. Michael (rebuilt 1826) is a plain stone edifice, and the Bible Christians and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. The school has an endowment. In this pa. stands the house in which George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, lived, and the window is shown from which he preached. P. contains some large iron ore mines.

Pennington (2), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. and in the to. of Leigh (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.; ac. 1,482. Christ Church (built 1854) is in Perp. style.

Pennington (3), eccl. pa., pa. of Milford (q.v.), S. Hants, about 1 W. of Lymington. The church of St. Mark, in E. Dec. style, stands on the common. *P. House* is a seat.

Pennington Green, vil., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Wigan (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.

Penn Inn, ha., pa. of Haccombe-with-Combe (q.v.), S.E. Dev., 2 W. of Combe-in-Teignhead, on the road to Newton Abbot.

Penn, Lower, tp., pa. of Penn (q.v.), S.W. Staffs., 4 S.W. of Wolverhampton; ac. 2,005.

Pennon, ha., pa. of Llancarvan (q.v.), S. Glamorgs., 6 S.E. of Cowbridge.

Penn Street, eccl. pa. (extending into the pa. of Little Missenden) and vil., pa. of Penn (q.v.), S.E. Bucks., about 3 N.E. of High Wycombe. The church of the Holy Trinity is in Gothic style. *Penn House*, an ancient brick mansion in a small park, is a seat.

Pennsylvania Castle. [PORTLAND.]

Penn, Upper, tp., pa. of Penn, S.W. Staffs., 3 S.W. of Wolverhampton; ac. 1,998.

Pennybridge, vil. on the Crake, pa. of and 4 N.E. from Ulverston (q.v.), N. Lancs.

Pennycross, or **Weston Peverel,** chap. and tp. on the road from Devonport to Tavistock, pa. of St. Andrew, Plymouth (q.v.), S. Dev., about 2 N. of Plymouth; ac. 1,208. The church of St. Pancras (restored 1870, enlarged 1820) is Perp., and contains monuments to the Collins, Parlby, and Trelawny families. The Roman Catholic college of Mary Immaculate, Beaconfield, is a large mansion in Classic style with ornamental grounds; the college, situated on an eminence, commands fine views. St. Joseph's House of the Little Sisters of the Poor (erected 1885) is a fine stone building. There are numerous seats in the neighbourhood.

Pennycuick, an old form of Penicuik (q.v.).

Pennygown and Torosay. [TOROSAY.]

Pennymoor, ha., pa. of Cruwys Morchard (q.v.), N. Dev., 6 W. of Tiverton. The Congregationalists have a chapel.

Penolver, headland, S. Cornw., about 2 E. of The Lizard. It forms the east bonndary of Housel Bay.

Pen Pits. [PENSELWOOD.]

Penpoll, ha., pa. of Feock (q.v.), S. Cornw., about 3½ S. of Truro. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Penponds, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 1 W. from Camborne (q.v.), W. Cornw. The church of the Holy Trinity is in E. Eng. style, and there is a Wesleyan chapel. Near the railway viaduct is a circular fortified encampment, in which a stone axe was found; and in 1880 some celts and bronze spearheads were discovered.

Penpont (1), tp., pa. of Llanspydidd (q.v.), Mid Brecons., about 4 W. of Brecknock; ac. 2,005.

Penpont (2), pa. and vil., N.W. Dumfs., Sc.; ac. 21,961. The pa. is of irregular form and uneven surface, the only low land being found chiefly upon the verge of the rivers which flow through. The vil. is about 2 S.W. of Thornhill. The church (rebuilt 1872) is a handsome edifice, and has tower with spire and clock. Tibber's Castle, the ruins of which stand within a mile of Drumlanrig Castle, have been excavated; this fortress, referred to in Blind Harry's metrical history of Sir William Wallace, appears to have been destroyed during the reign of King Robert the Bruce (1306–29). The Glenquhargen Craig, which rises to a great height, is in this pa., and there are likewise remains of Roman encampments, causeways, etc.

Penpont (3), ha., pa. of and about 2 S. from St. Breward (q.v.), N.E. Cornw.

Penpoul, ha., pa. of St. Veep (q.v.), Mid Cornw., 4 S.E. of Lostwithiel.

Penquite, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from St. Breward (q.v.), N.E. Cornw.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Penn Fields	Penn Fields	125	1759
Penninghame	Newton Stewart	382	3593
Pennington (1)	Lindal (1)	258	1650
Pennington (2), ec. pa.	Pennington (½)	192	4449
Pennington (2), tp.	Pennington (½)	192	8325
Pennington (3)	Lymington (1)	96	908
Penn, Lower	Wolverhampton (4)	125	274
Penn Street	High Wycombe (3)	34	671
Penn, Upper	Wolverhampton (3)	125	2667
Pennycross	Plymouth (2)	229	811
Penponds	Camborne (1)	307	1688
Penpont (1)	Aberbran (½)	189	105
Penpont (2), pa.	Thornhill (2)	346	1063
Penpont (2), vil.	Thornhill (2)	346	407

Penrhôs (1), pa. on the north shore of Cardigan Bay, S.W. Carnarvs., 2 W.S.W. of Pwllheli; ac. 508; soil in many places poor and sandy. The church is dedicated to St. Cynwyl.

Penrhôs (2), eccl. pa., pas. of Guilsfield, Llandrillo, Llansaintffraid, and Meifod (q.v.), N. Montgoms., 6½ S.E. of Llanfyllin. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

Penrhôs (3), ha., pa. of Llanfynydd (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 5½ N.W. of Llandilo.

Penrhôs (4). [PENROSE (1).]

Penrhôs (5), bay, headland, and ha., pa. of and 1 E. by S. from Holyhead (q.v.), Anglesey. The bay, about ½ mile wide, is bounded on the south-east by P. Headland. P. ha. is about 1½ E.S.E. of Holyhead.

Penrhôs Garnedd, ha., pa. of and about a mile from Bangor (q.v.), N. Carnarvs.

Penrhôslligwy, coast pa., N.E. Anglesey, 4 E.N.E. of Llanerchymedd; ac. 2,825. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. In the churchyard are two ancient sepulchral stones with rude inscriptions. Here are buried the passengers who perished in the wreck of the *Royal Charter* (Oct. 26, 1859).

Penrhylog, vil., pa. of Llanfihangel-Geneu'r-Glyna (q.v.), N. Cardigs., 6 N.E. of Aberystwith.

Penrhyn, vil. with railway station, pa. of Llanfihangel-y-Traethau (q.v.), N.W. Merions., 3 E. of Portmadoc.

Penrhyn Castle. [LLANDEGAI.]

Penrhyn Coch, vil., pa. of Llanbadarnfawr (q.v.), N. Cardigs., 4 N.E. of Aberystwith.

Penrhyn Deudraeth, eccl. pa. and small to., pas. of Llandecwyn, Llanfihangel-y-Traethau, and Llanfrothen (q.v.), N.W. Merions., 4½ S.W. of Festiniog. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There are Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodist, Independent, and Baptist chapels. The Festiniog workhouse is situated near the town. Fairs are held five times yearly.

Penrhyn Slate Quarries. [BETHESDA; LLANDEGAI.]

Penrice, pa. and vil. on Oxwich Bay, Gower peninsula, N.W. Glamorgs., 12 W.S.W. of Swansea; ac. 2,112. The pa. comprises arable and pasture land, the latter for the most part recovered from the sea. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The vil. has remains of an ancient market-place. The ruins of P. Castle stand on a high rock, overlooking Oxwich Bay. There is a modern seat of the same name.

Penrith (1), pa., U. and mkt. to. (T.), and head of Co. Co. dis., situated in a valley near the Eamont, Mid Cumb., 18 S.E. of Carlisle; ac. 7,559 and 28 water. The great military Roman road from York to Carlisle passes through the town, but no Roman remains have been found here. The church of St. Andrew, rebuilt with the exception of the tower (1720-22), is in Classic style. The chancel wall bears a brass recording the visitation of the plague in 1598, when upwards of 2,000 lives were lost. The north aisle contains some 17th- and 18th-cent. brasses and monuments; in the vestry are 15th-, 16th-, and 17th-cent. monuments with shields bearing arms. The shafts of two ancient crosses in the churchyard are said to mark the grave of a giant; they stand 15 ft. apart, and are connected by four huge hog-backed stones; the cross-shafts bear traces of carving and inscriptions believed to be Runic. There is also a fragment of a smaller cross. The eccl. pa. of Christ Church has a church in Perp. style. The Roman Catholics, Congregationalists, Baptists, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, Primitive Methodists, and Society of Friends have places of worship. The Public Library and Museum were opened in 1883; the Agricultural Hall (built 1870) is a freestone structure; large sheep and cattle sales take place in it on Mondays. There are several breweries, iron foundries, and saw-mills. The chief trade of the town, however, arises from its market, held on Tuesday, which is largely attended. The opening of the railway to P. gave a great impetus to the market. Many of the large commons in the neighbourhood have been brought into cultivation, and great quantities of potatoes are grown. There are numerous charities, and the grammar school, founded in the 14th cent. and re-founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1564, is endowed. The buildings date from the 16th cent., and bear an inscription over the entrance; above the fireplace are the royal arms of the Tudors. A monastery of Austin Friars was founded in or before the reign of Edward I., but was dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII. The "Two Lions" inn, at a corner of the open space called Great Dockwray, is an Elizabethan building, and, though a good deal altered from its original plan, still retains many interesting features. Another ancient mansion, formerly called Dockwray Hall, but now the "Gloucester Arms" inn, contains some fine oak panelling and carved work; over the entrance is a tablet displaying a shield of arms and the date 1580. The Beacon Tower (built 1719), on the summit of Beacon Hill, about ¾ N.E. of the town, is a rectangular structure of red freestone with a pyramidal roof, and commands a splendid view of the mountain scenery of Cumberland and Westmorland. P. Castle, now in ruins, is supposed to have been erected about 1389 by Ralph (Neville), first Earl of Westmorland. The remains stand on a level platform, and consist chiefly of walls faced with squared ashlar and red sandstone about 5 ft. thick, rising in places to a considerable height. During the Civil War it was occupied by the Parliamentary forces under Major-General John Lambert, but was subsequently dismantled. The bronze matrix of the common seal of P. was found about 1824 at Brampton, having, it is supposed, been carried off in an incursion of the Scots, who frequently harried the town in ancient times. There are numerous antiquarian objects of interest and seats in the neighbourhood.

Penrith (2). [PENRHYDD.]

Penrith (or **Mid**) **Division**, one of the four parl. divs. of Cumberland. It returns one member.

Penrith, Old. [PLUMPTON WALL.]

Penrose (1), or **Penrhôs**, pa. and vil., E. Mon., 9 W.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Penrhôs (1)	Pwllheli (2)	270	100
Penrhôs (2)	Four Crosses (2)	185	763
Penrhôslligwy	Llanerchymedd (4)	256	376
Penrhyn Deudraeth	Penrhyndeudraeth	257	2260
Penrice	Swansea (12)	204	242
Penrith (1)	Penrith	281	8981
Penrith Division	....	.....	45643
Penrose (1)	Raglan (3)	151	276

of Monmouth; ac. 2,690; soil clay, overlying marl. The church of St. Cadoo is Perp. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. Here is a camp, probably British, and a fortification called P. Castle, consisting of a tumulus with two moats.

Penrose (2), ha., pa. of and 1 w. from St. Ervan (q.v.), Mid Cornw.

Penruddock, vil. with railway station, pa. of Greystoke (q.v.), E. Cumb., 7½ S.W. of Penrith.

Penrydd, or **Penrith**, pa., tp., and vil., N.E. Pembs., 7 S.S.E. of Cardigan; ac. of pa. 3,095, of tp. 921. There is a considerable quantity of moorland. The church is dedicated to St. Christiolus. [CASTELLAN.]

Penryn, mun. bor., tp., and mkt. to. (s.), pa. of St. Gluvias (q.v.), S.W. Cornw., 2 S.W. of Falmouth, with which bor. and parts of the pas. of Budock and Mylor it forms the parl. bor. of P. and Falmouth, which returned two members till 1885, when one was taken away. P. became a mun. bor. in the 13th cent., and was incorporated by James I. in 1619. There was anciently a chapel here, dedicated to St. Margaret. The Congregationalists, Bible Christians, and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The town hall dates from 1835. There is a reading-room and a temperance hall. The chief industry is the dressing and polishing of granite. P. has also a large chemical manure factory, a mill for the manufacture of straw paper, two flour mills, a tannery, a brewery, large engineering works, an iron foundry, and a timber yard, with steam sawing, planing, and moulding mills. Several cattle fairs are held. The bor. charities are of considerable value, and consist of landed and funded property.

Penryn and Falmouth, parl. bor., S.W. Cornw.; ac. 1,909. [PENRYN.]

Pensarn (1), ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Abergele (q.v.), N. Denbighs.

Pensarn (2), small vil., pa. of and about 2 S.E. from Amlwch (q.v.), N. Anglesey.

Pensax, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Lindridge (q.v.), N.W. Worcs., 14 N. by W. of Worcester; ac. 1,155. The church of St. James (1832) is in Perp. style. The Norm. chapel of St. James was pulled down in 1831. Coal pits have existed in the pa. for over 300 years. The scenery surrounding the church and *P. Court* is very picturesque, consisting of wooded ravines and rugged elevations.

Pensby, tp., pa. of Woodchurch (q.v.), N.W. Chesh., 4 N.W. of Neston; ac. 353.

Penselwood, pa. and vil. on the Stour, E. Somerset, 4 N.E. of Wincanton; ac. 1,155; soil sandy and loamy, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Michael is Perp., with some portions of Norm. date. The chancel contains several monuments. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. Pen Pits, south-east of the vil., consist of a large number of hollows of varying dimensions, now extending over 200 ac., but once of much greater extent. Various opinions have been entertained by antiquaries as to the object of these excavations, some regarding them as quarries only, and others as the remains of pit-dwellings formed by prehistoric settlers. A field called "Ballands" (a corruption of "Barrowlands") is said to have been the site of a Saxon church, and contains a barrow.

Pensford (1), vil. with railway station, pa. of St. Thomas in Pensford (q.v.), N. Somerset, 6 S.E. of Bristol.

Pensford (2). [PAINSFORD.]

Pensham, ha. on the Avon, pa. of Pershore St. Andrew (q.v.), S. Worcs., 1½ S.W. of Pershore.

Penshaw, or **Painshaw**, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Houghton-le-Spring (q.v.), N.E. Dur., 9 N.E. of Durham; ac. 1,085. The church of All Saints is a plain stone building. There is also a Wesleyan chapel and a parish hall. In the tp. are collieries, stone quarries, and an iron foundry. On P. Hill, near the vil., is a monument, erected in 1844, to John, first Earl of Durham. *P. House* is a seat.

Penshiel, former chap., pa. of Whittinghame (q.v.), S. Haddings., on the Berws. border, Sc. Here is P. Hill (1,395 ft.).

Penshurst, pa. and vil. at the confluence of the Eden and the Medway, W. Kent, about 6 N.W. of Tunbridge Wells; ac. 4,435; soil light loam, overlying clay, sand, and rock. The church of St. John the Baptist, situated in a sequestered spot, is chiefly Late Perp.; the north arcade of the nave is E. Eng.; the chancel and north aisle (the latter the mortuary chapel of the Sidneys) was restored 1856; under the chapel are interred the remains of Algernon Sidney, who was beheaded on Tower Hill, December 7, 1683, for his participation in the Rye House Plot; here are also several monuments and brasses to the Sidney family, including a Late Perp. altar-tomb to Sir William Sidney (d. 1553). There are inscriptions to Margaret (d. 1558), daughter of Sir Henry Sidney and Mary, his wife, and to Bridget and Alice (both d. 1599), daughters of Sir Robert and Barbara Sidney; a brass tablet to Viscount Hardinge (d. 1856), and a cruciform brass to Thomas Bwlloyen, son of Sir Thomas Bwlloyen, Knight; another, with effigies of a knight and lady, is inscribed to Pawle Yden, gent. (d. 1514), and Agnes, his wife. In the chancel is a portion of the effigy of Sir Stephen de Penchester, Warden of the Cinque Ports *temp.* Edward I. There are also brass inscriptions to Walter Darnowll (1507), his wives Joan and Agnes, and seven children; to William Darkenoll, parson (1596), with verses in English; and to John Paswater, steward to Sir Thomas and Sir Henry Cheyney (1577), and his wife Elizabeth. The font, which is octagonal and panelled with quatrefoils, bears the arms of the see of Canterbury and various symbolical devices; and there are several memorial windows. In the churchyard is an ancient tomb, and one of modern date to Francis and Susannah Allnutt, with a long poetical inscription. There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels. Here is an extensive cricket ball and bat manufactory. The pa. has six almshouses and some small charities, principally distributed in bread, and also for the

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Penrydd, pa.	Crymmych Arms (5)	263	348
Penrydd, tp.	Crymmych Arms (5)	263	181
Penryn	Penryn	303	3256
Penryn & Falmouth	.....	.....	17454
Pensax, eccl. pa.	CleoburyMortimer(4	143	547
Pensax, tp.	CleoburyMortimer(4	143	440

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pensby	Heswall (1½)	194	51
Penselwood	Wincanton (3)	116	353
Penshaw, eccl. pa.	Penshaw	259	3210
Penshaw, tp.	Penshaw	259	2918
Penshurst	Penshurst	32	1647

ringing of the curfew bell. *P. Place*, an ancient and noble quadrangular structure, with a spacious court, chapel, and hall, has been in the possession of the Sidney family since the time of Edward VI.; the hall has a fine open roof and a screen of Gothic wood-work; there is also a splendid collection of paintings and old armour, with relics of Sir Philip Sidney, the distinguished soldier and author, who was born here November 29, 1554; the public are permitted to view these collections on certain days; the gardens are beautifully laid out, and the park comprises about 350 ac. *Red Leaf*, *South Park*, a beautiful mansion, and *Swaylands* are seats.

Pensilva, large vil., pa. of St. Ive (q.v.), N.E. Cornw., 5½ N.E. of Liskeard. There are Bible Christian, Wesleyan, and Methodist United Free Church places of worship.

Pensnett, eccl. pa. and small to., pa. of and 1 E. from Kingswinford (q.v.), S.W. Staffs., on the road to Dudley, in which parl. bor. it is included. The church of St. Mark is in Gothic style. P. has collieries, ironworks, and manufactures of glass and hardware.

Pensthorpe, pa. on the Wensum, N. Norf., 2 E.S.E. of Fakenham; ac. 754; soil mixed, resting on gravel and clay. The church has long since fallen into ruins, which now form a part of some farm buildings. Several Roman urns and other relics have been dug up here.

Penston, colliery vil., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Gladsmuir (q.v.), N.W. Haddings., Sc. Here are several coal pits.

Penstrowed, pa. on the Severn, S. Montgoms., 3 W. of Newtown; ac. 1,250. The surface is boldly undulated; the soil, which is in general fertile, is in the lower grounds rich and productive. The church is dedicated to St. George. A Roman road passes through.

Pensylvania, ha., pa. of Cold Ashton (q.v.), W. Glouc., 2 S.W. of Marshfield.

Pentargain Cove, W. Cornw., a little north of Boscastle.

Penterry, pa. a little north of the Wye, S.E. Mon., 3½ N. by W. of Chepstow; ac. 479; soil sandy loam. The church of St. Mary was repaired and thoroughly modernised in 1863. There are some remains of an old churchyard cross.

Pentewan, or **Pentowan,** seaport vil. on Mevagissey Bay, pa. of and 4 S. from St. Austell (q.v.), Mid Cornw. The church of All Saints (chapel-of-ease) is a modern building, and there are Bible Christian and Wesleyan chapels. P. has a good harbour and quay, and large vessels are loaded with clay and ores from the surrounding district. In the neighbourhood are tin works, and the well-known Pentewan stone is quarried. Various bones of animals, especially of the deer family have been found.

Pentillie Castle. [PILLATON.]

Pentire Head, headland, west coast of Cornw., forming the north boundary of Padstow Bay. It lies about 3 N. of Padstow.

Pentland Firth, strait between Caithness. and Ork., Sc., about 14 miles long and from 6 to 8 miles in breadth. At the east mouth of the Firth are the P. Skerries (q.v.); near the centre, the island of Stroma (q.v.); and on the north Swona, one of the Orkney Islands. The tidal phenomena of the Firth are remarkable and very complex. The tidal wave flowing north along the west coasts of the British Islands here meets the feebler wave coming through the North Sea. These primary conditions are further complicated by the configuration of the coasts and of the bed of the channel. During the flow of the tide a current rushes through the strait from west to east, while during the ebb it sets from east to west. The velocity of the current varies from 6 to 10 miles (and even more) an hour, probably the most rapid in British seas. The flow is, however, by no means uniform, but is split up into a number of intricate Races, with many dangerous eddies. Off Duncansby Head are sunken reefs, causing the breakers known as "the Bores of Duncansby," and off St. John's Point are the "Merry Men of Mey." North of Stroma is the "Swelkie" whirlpool, and near Swona "the Wells of Swona," where the tide forms a vortex, in which sailing vessels, once caught, often find it difficult to extricate themselves. Every day, at certain states of the tide,

PENSHURST PLACE.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pennett	Dudley (2)	122	4997
Pensthorpe	Fakenham (2)	119	47

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Penstrowed	Seafell (1)	197	97
Penterry	Chepstow (3)	141	17

the Firth is a seething mass, and in stormy weather the waves are very rough. Sir A. Geikie, in his "Scenery of Scotland," describes the effects of a great storm in 1862, when waves rushed up the vertical cliffs of Stroma 200 ft. high, and swept across the island. The Firth, although an extremely dangerous passage, is traversed annually by about 5,000 vessels, being the most direct route from the Northern seas to the Atlantic Ocean.

Pentland Hills, a broken hill-range, Sc., extending from about 4 s. by w. of Edinburgh Castle, s.w. for about 16 miles through Edins., Peebs., and Lanarks. to near Carnwath. The highest point is Scald Law (1,898 ft.). The hills are generally rounded, in many parts affording good pasturage, while others are heath-covered. Many streams (with which are connected several reservoirs) have their source here. The water-supply of Edinburgh is derived from the streams at the north end. Numerous glens intersect the hills, and a pretty stretch of country borders the range on each side. In geological structure, rocks of the Carboniferous system predominate in the north-west, and Old Red Sandstone in the south-east, with interbedded porphyrites to the north. There are several outcrops of Silurian rocks. Many erratic boulders are found, giving evidence of former glacial action. The hills are crossed by several roads or paths, of which the principal are those by the Glencorse Burn and the Cauld Stane Slap; the latter is a very ancient drove road between the Midcalder and West Linton districts. Turnhouse Hill was the scene of the famous battle of Rullion Green; and the original Habbie's Howe of Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd" is found about 2 miles from Carlops. On the north border of Peeblesshire is a cairn called the "Boar Stane."

Pentland Rows, mining vil., pa. of Lasswade (q.v.). N. Edins., Sc., 1 N. of Loanhead.

Pentland Skerries, a group of islets, Pentland Firth, Sc., 4½ N.E. of Duncansby Head. The group, which lies in the centre of the east entrance to the Firth, comprises Muckle Skerry, Clettack, Louther, and Little Skerry. Muckle Skerry has a length east and west of a little over ½ mile, and a breadth north and south of not quite ½ mile. On its east side it runs out in the little peninsula of Scartan Point. A lighthouse was erected on the island as early as 1794. There are now twin lighthouses near the north coast, consisting of two towers, 100 ft. apart, 170 and 140 ft. high, with powerful fixed lights, visible respectively 19 and 18 nautical miles. The only inhabitants of the island are the lighthouse-keepers and their families.

Pentlow, pa. and vil. on the Stour, N. Essex, 4 E. of Clare; ac. 1,801; soil clay, loam, and gravel, subsoil various. The church of St. George (restored 1887) is Norm. and E. Eng.; in the north chapel is a very fine monument, with recumbent figures, to George Kempe (d. 1606), John Kempe, Esq., his son, and Ellinor his wife, together with the kneeling figures of their fourteen children; the chancel contains a fine altar-tomb with arms to the Felton family (1542), but without inscription, and memorial tablets to the families of Matthew and Bull; the font is a fine example of E. Norm. date, and has a beautiful though mutilated 15th-cent. canopy. The charities consist of the rent arising from a small farm in Pentlow.

Pentney, pa. and vil. on the Nar, W. Norf., 8½ S.E. by E. of Lynn; ac. 2,567; soil chiefly sand and gravel, with heavy land. The church of St. Mary Magdalen (enlarged from a small Norm. chapel with an apse) is of various periods. There are Wesleyan and General Baptist chapels. The town estate, of 50 ac. (including the fuel allotment), and other charities, produce about £75 yearly. About 2 w. of the church formerly stood the priory of the Holy Trinity and SS. Mary the Virgin and Mary Magdalene, founded by R. de Vaux for canons of the order of St. Augustine; the fine gateway is still standing, and between it and the church is the shaft of an elegant wayside cross.

Penton, vil. with railway station, pa. of Kirkandrews-upon-Esk (q.v.), N.E. Cumb., 7 N.E. of Longtown.

Penton Grafton, pa., N. Hants, 3 w. of Andover, on the road to Amesbury; ac. 1,885; soil light gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Michael (restored 1865) is E. Eng. A charity of £6 6s. yearly is distributed in bread. [WEYHILL.]

Penton Mewsey, pa. and vil., N. Hants, 3 N.W. of Andover; ac. 1,059; soil light, overlying chalk. The church of the Holy Trinity (restored 1888) is Dec. The Christian Lecture Hall is endowed. *P. Lodge* is pleasantly situated in a well-wooded park, and notable features are the number and variety of the conifers.

Pentonville, eccl. pa., pa. of Clerkenwell (q.v.), Middx., in the North of London. The church of St. James is modern. The dis. owes its name to Henry Penton (d. 1812), a lord of the Admiralty, on whose estate the first buildings in Penton Street were erected about the end of the 18th cent. The Model Prison (completed in 1842), although bearing the name of this district, is really in the pa. of Islington.

Pentowan. [PENTEWAN.]

Pentraeth, pa. and vil. on Red Wharf Bay, E. Anglesey, 5 N.W. of Beaumaris; ac. 3,354. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The vil. stands on the banks of a small stream, which flows into Red Wharf Bay. Limestone is quarried here. *Plas Gwyn* is a seat.

Pentre (1), vil., pa. of Llanfihangel Abercowin (q.v.), S.W. Carmarths., 2 N. of Laugharne.

Pentre (2), ha., pa. of and 2 E. from Hawarden (q.v.), S.E. Flints.

Pentre (3), vil., pa. of Ystradyfodwg (q.v.), Mid Glamorgs., 8 N.W. of Pontypridd. There is a school church and several Nonconformist chapels. P. has collieries and engineering works.

Pentrebach, eccl. pa., pa. of Merthyr Tydfil (q.v.), N.E. Glamorgs. The church of St. John the Baptist, in Gothic style, is about 3 S.E. of Merthyr.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pentland Rows	Loanhead (1)	395	894
Pentland Skerries	Wick (18)	751	14
Pentlow	Long Melford (4)	62	316
Pentney	Narborough (1)	105	498
Penton Grafton	Weyhill (2)	70	430
Penton Mewsey	Weyhill (2)	70	274
Pentonville	.....	.....	10000
Pentraeth	Llanfair (6)	242	812
Pentrebach	Pentrebach	175	8525

Pentre Brunant, vil. on the Ystwyth, pa. of Llanfihangel-y-Croyddyn (q.v.), N. Cardigs., 15 S.E. of Aberystwith.

Pentrefelin, vil., pa. of Llywell (q.v.), W. Brecons., 12 W.N.W. of Brecknock.

Pentrevoelas, pa. and vil., S.W. Denbighs., 14 S.W. of Denbigh; ac. 10,747, a great portion of which is moorland. The dedication of the church is unknown.

Pentrich, pa., tp., and vil., E. Derbys., 5 N.E. of Belper; ac. of pa. 4,071, of tp. 1,229 and 27 water. The church of St. Matthew (restored 1859) was originally Norm., but seems to have been enlarged and renovated in the Perp. period; the nave arcades are Late Norm. (about 1150); the circular font, excluding the base, dated 1662, is also Norm., to which period the lower part of the tower probably belongs, its wall at this point being about 4 ft. in thickness; the sills of several windows are composed of sepulchral slabs with rudely-incised crosses. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. In the pa. are corn and cotton mills and a large colliery. The charities amount to about £7 a year.

Pentridge, pa. and vil., N.E. Dors., 14 N. of Wimborne, on the Wilts. border; ac. 1,774; soil chalky loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Rumbald (enlarged and partly rebuilt 1857) was originally E. Eng.

Pentych, vil., pa. of Cilrhedyn (q.v.), S. Carmarths., 4 S.W. of Newcastle Emlyn.

Pentyrch, pa. and vil., S.E. Glamorgs., 7 W.N.W. of Cardiff; ac. 3,939. In one part of the pa. iron ore is found in parallel strata; in another, in patches blended with limestone. The church is dedicated to St. Cadoc. Here are large ironworks and collieries.

Penwarne, ha., pa. of Mevagissey (q.v.), E. Cornw., 4½ S. of St. Austell.

Penwerris, eccl. pa., pa. of Budock (q.v.), W. Cornw., adjoining Falmouth on the north. The church, a plain stone building, was opened in 1828.

Penwortham, pa., tp., and large vil. on the south bank of the Ribble, N. Lancs., 2 S.W. of Preston, within which co. bor. a portion of the tp. lies; ac. of pa. 11,288, of tp. 2,270, of which 52 are water; soil marsh, marl, and red loam; subsoil, marl on one side of the tp., the other of a mixed nature. The land is chiefly pasture. The church of St. Mary (restored at various times) dates from the Perp. period; windows in the chancel retain fragments of ancient stained glass, one having the armorial bearings of Richard Fleetwood and Margery his wife, dated 1595; and suspended from the wall are two ancient helmets. The "Dole Charity," value about £70 yearly, is distributed annually on St. Thomas' Day to the poor of the tps. of P. and Howick. P. is known as having contained one of the ancient castles of Lancashire, erected by the Earls of Chester, to guard the estuary of the Ribble, when the channel of that river was much broader than it now is; the castle has long since disappeared, but its site, near the church, still retains the name of "Castle Hill." *P. Priory,* formerly a Benedictine house, founded in 1087, was thoroughly restored and enlarged in 1832; many of the old rooms, with timbered ceilings, timber and plaster walls, and ancient fire-places, are still in existence and in use; the house stands in its own grounds of 50 ac. *P. House, Swallow House, The Hall,* and *The Oaks* are other seats.

Penybont (1), vil., pa. of Llandisilio-Gogo (q.v.), S.W. Cardigs., 7½ S.W. of Aberayron.

Penybont (2), vil. with railway station, pa. of Llanbadarnfawr (q.v.), Mid Radnors.

Penybont Fawr, ha. on the Vyrnwy, pa. of Pennant (q.v.), Mid Montgoms., 8 S.W. of Llanfyllin.

Pen-y-Bryn, grass-covered hill, E. Carnarvs., 1 S.W. of Penmachno.

Pen-y-Cader Fawr, or **Pencader Fawr,** summit (2,630 ft.) in the Black Forest, E. Brecons., 6½ N. of Crickhowell. It is the culminating point of the terrace-like ridges which border the Grwynefawr valley on the left.

Pen y Cae, eccl. pa., pa. of Ruabon (q.v.), E. Denbighs. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is about 2 miles from Ruabon railway station.

Pen-y-Clawdd, pa., E. Mon., 5½ S.W. of Monmouth, on the old road to Usk; ac. 796; soil clay, overlying strong clay. The church of St. Martin is E. Eng. There is a charity of £2 a year.

Penycoed Castle. [LLANMARTIN.]

Pen-y-Craig, or **Pen-y-Crug,** the Welsh name of Old Radnor (q.v.), from the position of the church on a rock.

Penydarren, eccl. pa., pa. of and about 1 N.E. from Merthyr Tydfil (q.v.), N.E. Glamorgs. The church is dedicated to St. John.

Pen-y-Ddinas, mountain, pa. of and ¼ N. of Llandudno (q.v.), N.E. Carnarvs. On the summit are the remains of an ancient British fortress; portions of the wall and dwellings may be traced. A large stone is known as Tudno's Cradle. Quarrying has greatly spoiled the hill.

Pen-y-Gader, summit, N.E. Carnarvs., 1¾ W. of Llanbedr. It is nearly in the centre of a mountain ridge.

Pen-y-Gaer, or **Pencaer Helen,** rounded eminence (1,250 ft.), N.E. Carnarvs., ¾ W.S.W. of Llanbedr. On the summit, which commands a wide view, is one of the most perfect British forts in Wales. The only practicable approach is on the west side, and this was defended by numerous upright stones. According to tradition, it was a stronghold of Caractacus, who after his defeat by the Romans withdrew here, but was betrayed by Queen Cartismandua.

Penyghent, mount (2,273 ft.), W.R. Yorks., about 7 N. of Settle. The ascent is by no means difficult, and the summit, surrounded with a craggy cresting of millstone grit, affords interesting and extensive views.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pentrevoelas	Bettws-y-Coed (4½)	239	413
Pentrich, pa.	Butterley (1)	136	9077
Pentrich, tp.	Butterley (1)	136	303
Pentridge	Dinton (9)	92	196
Pentyrch	Walnut Tree Bridge	167	1693
Penwerris	Falmouth [(1)]	306	1017

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Penwortham, pa.	Preston (1¾)	209	5646
Penwortham, tp.	Preston (1¾)	209	1684
Pen y Cae	Ruabon (2)	196	2873
Pen-y-Clawdd	Dingestow (1½)	148	66
Penydarren	Merthyr (1)	176	5294

Pen-y-Graig, ha., pas. of Ystradyfodwg and Llantrisant (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., 5 N.W. of Pontypridd. There are many collieries.

Penygroes, large modern vil., pa. of Llanllyfni (q.v.), W. Carnarvs., 7 S. of Carnarvon. There are Nonconformist places of worship. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the slate trade.

Pen-y-Gwryd, hill (950 ft.), pa. of Beddgelert (q.v.), Mid Carnarvs., 4 W. by S. of Capel Curig. It is situated about a mile from the foot of Llanberis Pass, at the point where the road from Capel Curig forks, the north-west branch leading through the pass to Llanberis, the south-west to Beddgelert. An Inn here is a resort for anglers; the neighbouring lakes afford good trout and other fishing.

Penyphot, mountain (1,772 ft.), pa. of Braddan (q.v.), I. of M., 4 W.N.W. of Laxey. From the summit a wide view is obtained.

Penyvae, vil., pa. of Newcastle (q.v.), S. Glamorgs., 2 N. of Bridgend.

Penzance, mun. bor., tp., U., seaport, and mkt. to. (T., TH., & S.), head of Co. Co. dis., on the north-west side of Mounts Bay, pa. of Madron (q.v.), S.W. Cornw., 27 S.W. of Truro; ac. of bor. 855, of tp. 401 and 850 water. The to., the most westerly in England, extends about a mile east and west, and nearly the same distance north and south. It has three eccl. pas.; that of St. Mary has a church in Perp. style, and the churchyard contains a mutilated head of an ancient cross; those of St. John the Baptist and St. Paul have churches in E. Eng. style. The Roman Catholic church is in Dec. style, and there are many Nonconformist chapels. The Public Buildings, in Alverton Street, are in Italian style; the east wing is occupied by the Corporation offices; the centre block comprises a large concert hall, known as "St. John's Hall" (which contains a fine organ), and a smaller or lecture hall; the west wing is devoted to the purposes of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, founded in February, 1814, which has a museum containing an extensive collection of geological and mineralogical treasures and a good library. The Natural History and Antiquarian Society, founded in 1839, occupies rooms in the east wing of the Public Buildings; the collection is chiefly of local interest, being especially rich in ancient querns and funereal urns. The Institute, established in 1848, has also reading- and lecture-rooms in the Public Buildings on the right-hand side of the principal entrance, and on the opposite side is the Penzance Newsroom; in the courtyard in front is a fountain, the basin of which, nearly 12 ft. in diameter, is cut out of one block of granite. The market house or old town-hall (built 1837) is a building of granite in a quasi-Doric style, standing at the top of Market Jew Street, and has a central dome, from which very fine views of the country around Penzance may be obtained; immediately beneath the dome, on the ground floor, is a spacious Meat Market, and above is a large chamber used as a corn market. In the Market Place is the upper portion of a round-headed cross, 5 ft. high and about 2 ft. wide, with inscription. The P. School of Art, at the top of Morrab Road, is a granite building with highly ornamental frontage; a wing is occupied by the Free Library. The public baths, on the western esplanade, include a large swimming bath. The West Cornwall Infirmary and the Dispensary are in Clare Street; the Infectious Diseases Hospital, in Rosevean Road, was established in 1879. The principal trade consists in the importation of coals, timber, tallow, hemp, iron, corn, flour, bale goods, and groceries; and the exports are tin, copper, fish, serpentine, granite, and leather. The pilchard fishery is also carried on to a considerable extent in the adjoining vils. of Mousehole and Newlyn, where the fish are cured and exported in shiploads, chiefly to Italy; large quantities of fruit, flowers, potatoes, and other vegetables, and the produce of the mackerel fishery are dispatched hence by rail, amounting in the course of a year to upwards of 10,000 tons of potatoes, about 11,000 tons of broccoli, and 3,000 to 5,000 tons of mackerel and other fish. The shipping trade and the fishing industry are the main supports of Penzance. Shipbuilding is carried on on a limited scale. A new dock has been completed since 1887, which greatly increases the facilities for discharging and shipping cargo. There are large tin-smelting works near Penzance, and large flour-mills at P. and Gulval. The Gulval Ice Company has a factory at Newlyn; and there are several foundries and saw-mills. There are numerous delightful walks around P.; and the locality is generally recommended as a place of residence for invalids suffering from pulmonary complaints. The western arm of the pier, built in 1772, and extended in 1812, is constructed upon a vein of felspar porphyry; a roadway, viaduct, and swing-bridge, connecting the southern and northern portions of the harbour, were completed

PENZANCE, FROM NEWLYN.
(Photo. Frith and Co., Reigate.)

PLACE.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Penzance, bor.	Penzance	320	12432

PLACE.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Penzance, tp.	Penzance	320	12382

in 1881, and a floating space of 3½ ac. in extent, with a depth of water over the dock-sill of 21 ft., was completed in 1884. A lighthouse stands at the extremity of the southern extension. In 1889 Morrab House, with its grounds, was purchased by the town council; the house contains the P. library (comprising nearly 20,000 volumes), removed from the Public Buildings. P. has been constituted a meteorological station, and a rain-gauge, etc., are placed in the Morrab gardens, barometers on the public buildings, and sunshine recorders on the dome of the market-house. Sir Humphry Davy was born in this town on December 17, 1778; a fine marble statue of the great philosopher, chemist, and author was erected, in 1872, in front of the old town hall, not far from the site of his birthplace. The statue, which is 8 ft. 8 in. high from the pedestal, is designed after Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait, painted for the Royal Society; the pedestal, about 10 ft. high, is formed of the finest blue Lamorna granite. The name of the town, Pen-sans, is said to signify the "Holy Headland," a chapel having formerly stood on the point which now forms the base of the Old Pier. In later days this place was denominated "Buriton," or Castle Town. The Barbican cellars, near the quay, indicate the site of the former castle. In July, 1595, a party of Spaniards landed and attacked P., and ravaged it by fire and pillage; in 1646 the town was sacked by Fairfax. P. was first incorporated May 9, 1615, which charter was confirmed in 1663 by Charles II., who constituted it an assaying or "coinage" town for tin, a position which it continued to hold till 1838; other charters have since been granted.

Peopleton, pa. and vil., S. Worcs., 4 N.W. of Pershore; ac. 1,474; soil chiefly clay, loam, gravel, and sand. The church of St. Michael is a small building in Gothic style.

Peover (1). [PEOVER, OVER.]

Peover (2), stream, Chesh. It rises in the east of the co., near Gawsworth, and flows in a general N.W. direction for about 20 miles to the Weaver, near Northwich.

Peover Inferior, tp., pa. of Great Budworth (q.v.), Mid Chesh., about 2 s. of Knutsford; ac. 278. The houses of this place are so incorporated with Nether Peover as practically to form one vil.

Peover, Lower, eccl. pa., pa. of Great Budworth (q.v.), Mid Chesh., about 3 s. of Knutsford. The church of St. Oswald, originally a chapel, built in the 13th cent., of timber, clay, and reeds, was restored in 1852, and now consists of chancel, nave of four bays, aisles, south porch, and an embattled western tower, erected in 1582. The eastern portions of the aisles form chapels, known as the Hulme and Holford chancels, which are separated from the chancel proper and the remaining part of the aisles by massive screens with gates, and are appropriated respectively to the families of Shakerley of Hulme, and Brooke of Mere, the Hulme chapel containing a number of handsome marble monuments and mural tablets to the Shakerleys. There are brasses and inscribed stones with arms to the Hollands and Cholmondeleys. In the vestry is an ancient oak chest. There are charities of about £5 yearly

ST. OSWALD'S CHURCH, LOWER PEOVER.

value for distribution in bread, £5 from Shakerley's benefaction for apprenticing, and £10 for the poor.

Peover, Nether, tp., pa. of Great Budworth (q.v.), Mid Chesh., about 2 s. of Knutsford. [PEOVER, INFERIOR.]

Peover, Over, or **Peover,** eccl. pa., pa. of Rostherne (q.v.), Mid Chesh., about 3½ s. of Knutsford. The church of St. Lawrence, in the grounds of P. Hall, was originally built in the 14th cent., but the whole fabric, except the chapels, was rebuilt in 1811. The south chapel (1454) is a distinct building, and the private property of the Mainwaring family; it contains a canopied tomb, decorated in gold and colour, with recumbent alabaster effigies of Ranulph or Randle Mainwaring (d. 1446) and Margery (Buckley), his wife—the former in plate armour and wearing the collar of SS. The chapel still has remains of a small altar, and retains a piscina and credence, and in the windows are fragments of old glass; the north chapel was built in 1650 by Ellen (Minshull), widow of Philip Mainwaring, Esq. (d. December 10, 1647), both of whom are here buried under an altar-tomb of white marble, beautifully carved and in good preservation. Against the wall of this chapel are two other monuments of alabaster—one with full-length effigies to Sir John Mainwaring, Knight (d. 1515), and Catherine (Honford), his wife, with their fifteen children; and the other to Philip Mainwaring, Esq. (d. 1573), and Anne (Leycester), his wife. In the chancel, on the north side, is a tomb. with effigies in alabaster, to Sir John Mainwaring, Knight (d. 1480), and Joan, his second wife; the figure of the knight is in combined chain and plate armour, and both wear the SS collar. The pulpit is E. Jacobean, and there is an ancient font. There is a charity of about £7 yearly value for apprenticing poor children. *P. Hall,* an extensive park, was originally built in the 12th cent., and rebuilt in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but half of this structure was taken down during the 18th cent. by Sir Henry Mainwaring, Bart., and replaced by a square building; the family archives include many valuable MSS.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Peopleton	Pershore (2)	112	266
Peover Inferior	Knutsford (2)	178	132
Peover, Lower	Knutsford (3)	178	1234
Peover, Nether	Knutsford (2)	178	220
Peover, Over	Knutsford (3½)	178	592

Peover Superior, tp., pa. of Rostherne (q.v.), Mid Chesh., about 3½ S. of Knutsford; ac. 2,929.

Peper Harow, or **Pepper Harrow**, pa. on the Wey, W. Surrey, about 3 W. of Godalming; ac. 1,293; soil light, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. Nicholas, situated in the park, is E. Eng., with additions by Pugin. It contains a brass effigy (1487), 17th- and 18th-cent. brasses, and a recumbent marble figure of George, fourth Viscount Midleton (d. 1836). The charities amount to about £4 a year. *P. H.* is a seat; the Gothic farm buildings in the park were designed by Pugin.

Peplow, ha. with railway station, pa. of Hodnet (q.v.), N.E. Salop, 7 S.W. of Market Drayton.

Peppard. [ROTHERFIELD PEPPARD.]

Peppardstown, pa., Middlethird bar., S.E. co. Tipp., Ir., about 3 N.E. of Fethard; ac. 4,779.

Peppercombe, ha., pa. of Parkham (q.v.), N. Dev., 7 S.W. of Bideford.

Pepper Gowt, or **Rowlands Marsh**, pa. (formerly extra-parochial), E. Lincs., about 2½ N. of Boston, close to the Witham; ac. 102; soil loam and strong clay, overlying clay.

Pepper Harrow. [PEPER HAROW.]

Pepperstock, ha., pa. of Flamstead (q.v.), W. Herts., on the Beds. border, 2 S. of Luton.

Pepper Street, ha., pa. of Great Budworth (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 2½ S.E. of Warrington.

Perborough Castle, pa. of Compton (q.v.), S. Berks., a little south of the vil. of Compton. Near the down remains of burnt dwellings and pit dwellings have been met with, as well as Roman pottery and coins.

Percy, or **Percy Main**, eccl. pa. and vil. with railway station, within the bor. of Tynemouth (q.v.), S.E. Northumb. The church of St. John is in E. Eng. style. Here are the fitting shops of the North Eastern Railway.

Percy's Cross, monument, N. Northumb., 6 S.E. of Wooler. It is a pillar, about 20 ft. high, on a round pediment, and, though named Percy's Cross, marks the spot where Douglas is said to have fallen. [OTTERBURN (1).]

Perelle Bay, small inlet, N.W. Guernsey, Channel Islands, 4 W. of St. Peter Port.

Pergwm Brook, small stream, rises in N. Glamorgs., flows S. by E. through a picturesque glen to the Neath, which it joins near Blaengwrach. Its length is about 1½ miles.

Periton, ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Minehead (q.v.), W. Somerset.

Perivale, pa., S. Middx., intersected by the Paddington Canal and the Brent, 4 N. of Brentford; ac. 631; soil clay, overlying gravel. This place was formerly known as "Greenford Parva" (to distinguish it from Greenford, formerly called Great Greenford), and has only borne its present name, which Lysons regards as a corruption of Parva, since the 16th cent.; in the reign of Edward III. it was called "Cornhill." The church (name unknown) is E. Norm.; in the chancel is a brass with effigies to Henry Myllet, his two wives, and fifteen children, dated 1500.

Perlethorpe, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Edwinstowe (q.v.), N. Notts., 8 S. of Worksop; ac. 1,767. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in E. Eng. style.

Perranarworthal, pa. and vil., S. Cornw., 5 S.W. of Truro, on the road to Falmouth; ac. 1,862 and 71 water and foreshore; soil loamy, overlying spar.

PERRANARWORTHAL.

The church of St. Piran (restored 1885) is E. Eng. and Dec.; the communion plate dates from 1576. There are Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels. *Mellingey* and *Tullimaar* are seats.

Perran-Combe, ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Perranzabuloe (q.v.), S. Cornw.

Perran Porth, coast vil., pa. of Perranzabuloe (q.v.), S. Cornw., 8 N.W. of Truro. There is a chapel-of-ease in E. Eng. style. The vil. is much frequented during the summer season on account of its excellent bathing. Pilchard-fishing is carried on.

Perranuthnoe, pa. on the coast of Mounts Bay, S. Cornw., 5 E. of Penzance; ac. 1,127 and 55 water; soil loamy, overlying clay-slate. The church of SS. Piran and Nicholas, first erected about the middle of the 13th cent., was rebuilt (with the exception of the tower) in 1883. The rood-stairs still remain in the north wall; the granite font is probably coëval with the first church. There are Wesleyan and Methodist Association chapels. *Acton Castle*, a fine square castellated mansion, situated on an eminence, is a seat.

Perranwell, large vil. with railway station, pa. of Perranarworthal (q.v.), S. Cornw., 4 S.W. of Truro. It derives its name from a chalybeate stream which rises here.

Perranzabuloe, coast pa. and vil., W. Cornw., 7 N.W. of Truro; ac. 11,340; soil various, overlying shelf and spar. The pa. is greatly overblown with sea-sand, and in the adjoining hills are rabbit warrens. Navigation is rendered perilous along this coast on account of the rocks by which it is skirted. The present church is the third which has been erected in this pa.; the earliest was the

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Peover Superior	Chelford (2)	172	541
Peper Harow	Godalming (2)	34	159
Peppardstown	Fethard (3)	104	433
Pepper Gowt	Boston (2)	107	11
Percy St. John	Percy Main	277	7051

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Perivale	Castle Hill (1½)	7	35
Perlethorpe	Checker House (4)	143	139
Perranarworthal	Perranwell (½)	299	392
Perranuthnoe	Marazion Road (3)	319	819
Perranzabuloe	Truro (5)	295	2374

church or "oratory" of St. Piran, an early British saint who came from Ireland in the 5th cent., having been consecrated by St. Patrick for a mission to Cornwall. This building has been considered by competent authorities to date from the 6th cent., and is supposed to have been erected over the tomb of St. Piran; and a headless skeleton, conjectured to be that of the saint, was found buried beneath the altar when the oratory was discovered in 1835. It is supposed that this oratory was first overwhelmed with sand in the 9th cent., when another church was erected on the further side of a stream which kept back the shifting sands; this was rebuilt in 1420, but the sand encroached still further, and in 1803 it was resolved to remove and rebuild the church. Accordingly the tower, windows, arches, pillars, and porch were removed some two miles distant, and are now incorporated in the church of St. Piran, a cruciform building in Perp. style. On the site of the second church stands a tall round-headed cross. The inhabitants of this pa. are chiefly employed in mining and agriculture. Cleather's charity of £2 yearly is distributed, £1 being for poor widows and £1 for a sermon. St. Piran's Well, a small baptistery, was ½ N.E. of the church. North of the site of the well is St. Piran's Round, a turfed amphitheatre and one of the most interesting specimens of the old open-air Cornish theatre now remaining; the whole area will hold about 2,000 persons, and in mediæval times exhibitions of miracle plays were held here; within the round is a trenched passage communicating with an ovoid-shaped recess. Near the manor house of Tywarnhayle is a small island, on which formerly stood a chapel. *Chyverton* is a seat.

Perrot, North, pa. and vil. on the Parret, S. Somerset, 2 N.E. of Crewkerne; ac. 1,233; soil sand and clay, overlying clay. The cruciform church of St. Martin is Perp. There is a charity of about £8 yearly. The district is noted for its fine breed of horned sheep.

Perrot, South, pa. and vil. on the Parret, N.W. Dorset, 3 S.E. of Crewkerne; ac. 1,438; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary is an ancient Gothic building. Hard by is the site of Mohun Castle, destroyed in the Monmouth insurrection.

Perry (1), ha., pas. of Great Staughton and Graffham (q.v.), S. Hunts., 7 N.W. of St. Neots. The Baptists have a chapel. The portion of P. in Graffham is known as East Perry, that in Great Staughton as West Perry.

Perry (2), river, Salop, rises in the north-west of the co., and flows by Hordley, Ruyton-of-the-Eleven-Towns, and Fitz, and falls into the Severn near Mytton.

Perry Bar, eccl. pa., pa. of Handsworth (q.v.), S. Staffs., about 3 N. of Birmingham. The church of St. John is in Gothic style, and has a chapel-of-ease. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a Roman Catholic convent. *P. Hall,* the ancient mansion of the Goughs, is a seat.

Perry, East. [PERRY (1).]

Perry Green (1), ha., pa. of Great Hadham (q.v.), E. Herts., 4 S.W. of Bishop Stortford. The church of St. Thomas (chapel-of-ease) is in E. Eng. style, and the school has an endowment.

Perry Green (2), ha., pa. of Widford (q.v.), E. Herts., 5½ N.E. of Ware.

Perry Green (3), pl., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Hadham, Much (q.v.), E. Herts.

Perry Hill, eccl. pa. within the bor. of Lewisham (q.v.), N.W. Kent. The church is dedicated to St. George.

Perry Street (1), vil., pa. of Northfleet (q.v.), N.W. Kent, 1 S.W. of Gravesend.

Perry Street (2), ha., pa. of Crayford (q.v.), W. Kent, 1½ N.W. of Dartford.

Perry, West. [PERRY (1).]

Pershore (anciently "Persere" and "Pearsore"), U., mkt. to. (T.), head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., on the Avon, S. Worcs., 9 S.E. of Worcester. The town returned members to Parliament as early as 1295 (Edward I.); it is clean, and consists principally of one long street. The foundation of the monastery has been attributed by some to Ethelbert, King of Mercia, in 689; it is said to have become Benedictine in 984, and was several times severely injured by fire, particularly in 1223 and 1288, and in 1269 was much damaged by storms. The king's supremacy was acknowledged by the community in 1534. The revenues were estimated at from £643 to £666 yearly, and the parishioners bought the church for £400. The town suffered much from the destruction of the abbey, and did not fully recover till the middle of the 18th cent. P. has two pas., Holy Cross and St. Andrew's, the churches of which are only separated by a roadway. The existing church of the Holy Cross—a term originally applied only to the nave, as the parochial church—consists of the clerestoried choir, with two lateral chapels, south transept, and the superb central tower of the abbey church, erected in 1331; the choir of four bays is pure E. Eng., the lateral square-headed chapels forming a kind of Eastern transept; the triforium of the choir is merged into the clerestory; the vaulted roofs are enriched with bosses of delicate foliage, all of the Dec. period, and also bear the rebus of Abbot Newton (1413–56) and the arms of Boteler; the nave of ten bays, now destroyed, was 180 ft. in length by 60 ft. wide. The church was completely restored in 1864 under the superintendence of the late Sir G. G. Scott, R.A. There is a lich-gate of oak at the entrance to the churchyard, in which all the neighbouring pas. within 8 miles were wont to bury their dead. St. Andrew's church (restored 1887), formerly in the patronage of Malvern Abbey, is Norm.; the church was originally erected by Edward the Confessor for the use of the tenants of the abbey of Westminster, and was rebuilt and dedicated by Simon, Bishop of Worcester, in 1147. There is a Baptist chapel and a Wesleyan mission room. The cemetery was opened 1875. The P. Working Men's Club occupies commodious premises in High Street, formerly the town hall. The P. Music Hall, in High Street, is let for entertainments, concerts, etc. There is a cottage hospital (1895). The charities are considerable. The chief trade of this place consisted at one time in wool-stapling, which

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Perrot, North	Crewkerne (1½)	132	291
Perrot, South	Crewkerne (1½)	132	250

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Perry Bar	Perry Bar	114	3377
Perry Hill	Forest Hill (¼)	6	4920

has now much declined; there is an agricultural machine manufactory, which gives employment to upwards of one hundred persons. Market-gardening and fruit-growing are largely carried on in the neighbourhood, and form the staple industry, giving employment to a large number of people, especially in the summer months. Fat stock sales are held monthly. Horse and cattle fairs are held on June 26, and a statute for hiring servants the Wednesdays before and after October 11.

Pershore Holy Cross, pa., S. Worcs., containing part of the to. of Pershore (q.v.); ac. 4,341; soil clay, overlying clay and gravel.

Pershore St. Andrew, pa. and tp., S. Worcs., containing part of the town of Pershore (q.v.); ac. of pa. 9,950, of tp. 1,581; soil clay, over clay and gravel.

both are ornamented with noble trees, and watered by the Tay, which occasionally overflows them. The city itself is large and well built, and the principal streets are long and well paved. The river Tay, on which the city stands, is crossed by a fine bridge, from the designs of John Smeaton, F.R.S., the eminent engineer. Vessels of 200 tons burthen can deliver and receive cargoes at the harbour; and steamers ply between Perth and Dundee. The Episcopal Cathedral of St. Ninian (1850), in Atholl Street, is a large and lofty structure in Dec. style. St. John's Episcopal church, Princes Street, in E. Eng. style, has a school-church in connection with it. The church of St. John the Baptist is an ancient edifice of stone, originally cruciform; it is now divided by screens, the divisions being known as the East, Middle, and

PERTH.
(Photo. G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.)

Persie, *q.v.* pa., pas. of Alyth, Bendochy, Caputh, Kirkmichael, Lethendy and Kinloch, and Rattray, N.E. Perths., Sc. The church stands near the Blackwater, about 9 N.W. of Blairgowrie.

Perth, city, parl. and royal burgh, pa., port on the Tay, and co. to., S.E. Perths., Sc., 22 S.W. of Dundee; ac. of pa. (divided into P. East, P. Middle, P. St. Paul, and P. West) 3,658. P. was a burgh as early as 1106, but in 1210 was fortified and constituted a royal burgh, with confirmation of all its former privileges, by William the Lion. Until 1482 it ranked as the capital of Scotland, although Edinburgh became the seat of government in 1437. The city is situated at the opening of an extensive plain, nearly surrounded by picturesque hills, with the Grampians in the distance; it is bounded on the north and south by two fine meadows, known as the North Inch (where is a statue of Prince Albert, erected 1864) and the South Inch, used as public recreation grounds, the former covering 100 ac., and the latter 72 ac.; West churches. St. Paul's church and St. Leonard's church are modern buildings. The Free Church and the different bodies of Presbyterian Dissenters have numerous chapels. There is a Baptist chapel in South Street, and a Roman Catholic chapel *in* Melville Street. The Municipal Buildings (1881) are in the Tudor style, and have a frontage to the river. The County Buildings are in Tay Street. The City Hall is open for public meetings. The Marshall Memorial, in Classic style, contains the public library and the museum of the P. Literary and Antiquarian Society. The Perthshire Natural History Museum, one of the best equipped in Scotland, is in the Scottish baronial style. The Royal Infirmary (1838), in York Road, in plain Italian style, has been repeatedly added to since its foundation. The Perth Academy (1805) is worked, on the modern side, as an organised science school. Sharp's Educational Institute dates from 1860. The barracks, originally intended for cavalry, were

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pershore Holy Cross	Pershore	112	2631
P. St. Andrew, pa.	Pershore	112	2244
P. St. Andrew, tp.	Pershore	112	781
Persie	Blairgowrie	466	596

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Perth, parl. burgh	Perth	446	29899
Perth, roy. burgh	Perth	446	30110
Perth, pa.	Perth	446	36744
Perth, to.	Perth	446	29919

built in 1795. The general prison for Scotland, near the South Inch, built in 1812 for prisoners of war, is now occupied as a convict prison. King James the Sixth's Hospital was founded by King James VI. in 1569 "to provide by all honest ways and means an hospital for the poor, maimed, distressed persons, orphans, and fatherless bairns within our burgh of Perth." The pensioners now live out, and receive an equivalent of £6 and £12 a year; the hospital building is for the most part converted into dwelling-houses for the working classes. P. has long been noted for its dye works and for the manufacture of inks, but it is also famous for the manufacture of gauge glasses, which are sent to all parts of the world. There are also extensive works for the manufacture of linen and jute, winceys, woollens, etc.; brewing, iron-founding, and rope and sail making are also carried on, and the coal, corn, and timber trades employ in the aggregate a large number of hands. Fairs are now held on the first Friday in March, April, July, and September, on the third Friday in October, the second Friday in December, and a sheep and wool fair the first Tuesday after Inverness wool fair; and a horse market takes place on the first Friday in May. There are now two great cattle and sheep markets in P., on Monday and Friday.

Perth, East. [PERTH.]

Perth, Middle. [PERTH.]

Pertholey (1), ha., pa. of Llantrissent (q.v.), Mid Mon., 3 S.E. of Usk.

Pertholey (2). [LLANTILIO PERTHOLEY.]

Perth St. Paul. [PERTH.]

Perthshire, one of the most extensive cos. in Scotland, lying nearly in the centre of the country, and forming the south-east district of the Highlands. It is bounded on the east by Forfs. and on the south-east by Kinrs. and Fifes. (from the latter co. it is separated for a considerable distance by the Firth of Tay); further south its boundaries are Stirls. and Clacks., which latter it embraces on both sides; on the south-west Dumbarts. touches it for a short distance; on the west it is bounded by Args., and on the north-west and north by Invs. and Abers. Its contour is very irregular. The area of P. is estimated at 1,617,808 ac., or 2,527 square miles. In size it ranks as the fourth co., the three larger being Args., Invs., and Ross and Crom. The Romans extended their conquests into this co.; they are recorded to have settled a colony on the site where Perth now stands. One of their roads, passing along the district of Strathearn towards Perth, may still be traced, and also from Perth along Strathmore, to the extremity of the co.; the remains of several encampments likewise are observable, particularly one at Ardoch (q.v.). From 446, some 30 years after the Romans retired, until 843, when P. fell under the Dalriadan rule, this portion of Britain was ruled by Pictish kings; in the next cent. the Danes penetrated here, and were defeated at Forteviot early in the cent., and again in 961 at Luncarty. In the 11th cent. the Northumbrians who were established in the Lothians penetrated into this county and defeated Macbeth, in 1056, at Dunsinnane; and until the middle of the 17th cent. the clan feuds kept the country in a restless state. In August, 1650, Cromwell, after his victory at Dunbar, took Perth; and on July 26, 1689, Viscount Dundee defeated General Mackay (William III.'s general) at Killiecrankie, and in August William's forces gained a victory at Dunkeld. In 1715 Mar gained a doubtful victory at Sherriffmuir, and in 1745 Perth was occupied by Prince Charles Edward. The soil of P. comprehends all the varieties known in Scotland—the carse and loamy being prevalent on the banks of the rivers, and the sandy and tillable classes on the sides of the hills; in many places are extensive mosses, particularly in Menteith district, but with the progress of agriculture some of these have been partially reclaimed. Five-eighths of the area of the co. consist of heath land and woods. The climate on the whole is mild and salubrious, especially in the south, but in the north and west the cold is more general, in consequence of the elevated nature of the country; these districts are, nevertheless, dry and healthy, being screened by the Grampians from the northern blasts. The mountains of greatest altitude are: Ben Lawers (3,984 ft.), Ben More (3,843 ft.), Schiehallion (3,547 ft.), Ben Dearg (3,304 ft.), Ben Vorlich (3,224 ft.), Ben Ledi (2,875 ft.), Ben Venue (2,395 ft.), Ben Chonzi (3,048 ft.), Farragon (2,559 ft.), and Ben Tulachan (3,099 ft.). P. is famous for its extensive deer forests, and abounds with game of nearly every description, though the large species is now considerably diminished in numbers; the red deer inhabit the forest and mountain glades, and are very wild; but the roe appears, even in the summer, in the woodlands and plantations of the valleys, down to the habitable places. The extent of deer forests in this co. is about 100,000 ac. Other game besides deer comprise grouse, pheasants, woodcock, ptarmigan, capercailzie, hares, etc. The lochs and rivers also provide good fishing for salmon, trout, and pike. Within the last cent. there has been a great deal of tree-planting, and considerable improvement has been effected in the roads. During the 19th cent. a great change has taken place in the agriculture of P., the low parts of which now vie in cultivation, wealth, and beauty with any district in Scotland; the upper portion of the co. is still devoted to the pasturage of sheep and cattle, which are mostly driven southwards for sale and consumption. Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips are all cultivated. The minerals are not of sufficient importance to be worked as a commercial venture. Limestone rocks are found in the high and low country; but the use of lime is greatly impeded from the want of proper fuel for burning it. Marble of a superior quality is worked near Glentilt; beds of fire-clay have been discovered near Culross, and in that neighbourhood, on the Devon, there is abundance of ironstone. About Callander breccia, or "plum-pudding stone," is not uncommon; and here also, as in other parts, are various kinds of slate. A chain of sandstone runs from Gartree to the vicinity of Crieff; upon the Tay is one of the most celebrated stone quarries in Scotland; the principal stone of which the Grampians consist is granite. The principal industry in the tos. and vils. is the weaving of linen goods; in connection with this branch of manufacture, flax spinning mills and a considerable number of bleach fields have been established, and tweeds, winceys, blankets, and other woollen goods are produced. Cotton spinning works are in operation at Stanley and Doune; and considerable dye works,

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Perthshire	.....	 122185

distilleries, breweries, and tanneries, together with iron foundries, engineering works, etc., are found in several tos. and vils. The chief rivers are the Tay, the Earn, the Garry, the Bran, the Almond, the Teath, the Allan, the Dochart, the Tummel, the Bruar, the Ericht, the Ardle, the Shee, and the Isla, besides innumerable small streams. The chief lakes are Loch Katrine, Loch Achray, Loch Ard, Loch Voil, Loch Lubnaig, Loch Dochart, and Loch Earn in the south-west; Loch Tay in the centre of the mountainous district; and Loch Rannoch, Loch Ericht, and Loch Lydoch (the two latter in part only) in the north-west quarter. In the lower division there are some less important lakes. The most remarkable mineral waters in this co. are those of Pitcaithly, near the Bridge of Earn, which have long been famed for their efficacy in curing scrofula and complaints of the stomach. The railway system comprises lines belonging to the Caledonian, the North British, and the Highland railways, which all centre in the city of Perth. The co. for parl. purposes is now separated into two divs. (East and West), and sends one member for each.

Perthshire, East. [PERTHSHIRE.]

Perthshire, West. [PERTHSHIRE.]

Perth, West. [PERTH.]

Pertinney (or **Bartine**) **Hill** (about 800 ft.), S.W. Cornw., 3 N.E. of Lands End.

Perton End, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Debden (q.v.), W. Essex.

Pertonhall, pa. and vil., N. Beds., 11 N. of Bedford; ac. 1,514; soil and subsoil clay and gravel. The church of St. Peter is of mixed periods, being chiefly E. Eng., with a Perp. west tower with a fine broach spire; the chancel is Dec., with a good painted and gilt Perp. screen; in the aisle is an E. Eng. recess containing the figure of a knight; in the nave is a table to the Rolt family, including Mary Rolt (1632), youngest daughter of Oliver Cromwell; in the vestry, which stands on the site of the Lady Chapel, is a monument to Susan Gray (1685), and in the floor is the original altar-slab, removed in 1643. There is a Moravian chapel, founded in 1827 by the Rev. J. K. Martyn. The charities are small. The manor house, on the site of a house belonging to the Knights Templars, is an Elizabethan building, formerly the property of Bishop Fox, containing some fine wood-work; during some restorations twenty-three human skeletons were discovered. *Wood End* is a seat.

Pertwood, or **Pertwood, Upper,** formerly a separate pa., but now for civil purposes amalgamated with the pas. of East Knowle and Sutton Verney (q.v.), S.W. Wilts., 8 N. of Shaftesbury. The church of St. Peter is a small Norm. building.

Perwick Bay, small arm of Poolvash Bay, pa. of Rushen (q.v.), S. I. of M., ½ S. of Port St. Mary. The coast is very wild and rocky, with several small caves, formerly the resort of smugglers. Some old walls are supposed to mark the ruins of a castle. At the entrance to the bay is a detached mass of limestone, on which are lime-kilns.

Peterborough, ancient city and seat of a diocese, parl. and mun. bor., head of U. and Co. Co. dis., on the Nen, N.E. Northants, extending into Hunts., 18 N. of Huntingdon. P. sent two members to Parliament till 1885, but now is represented by one member. According to the Saxon Chronicle, in 655 a Benedictine house was founded here by King Oswy of Northumbria and Peada, son of Penda, King of Mercia, at Medeshamstede (= "the Home in the Meadows"), which name the place bore till the 10th cent., when the monastery, after having been destroyed by the Danes, was rebuilt and enclosed, and called by its present name (= "the City of St. Peter"). At the Dissolution the monastic church was made the cathedral of a new diocese, of which John Chambers, the forty-fifth and last abbot, became the first bishop. The cathedral consists of a Galilee porch, extending across the entire west front, and flanked by spired turrets, western transepts with towers (one of which is unfinished), nave of eleven bays with aisles, great transept of three bays in each arm with eastern chapels, apsidal choir of four bays with aisles, and a retro-choir or eastern transept. The foundation of the choir was laid on March 7, 1118, by Abbot John of Seez, and it was consecrated in 1143 by Robert de Chesney, Bishop of Lincoln; the eastern chapels of the transepts were built in the same style by Abbot Martin of Bec, 1133–35; the remaining portion of the transepts and tower (Late Norm.) by William de Waterville, abbot, 1155–77, who also erected two bays of the nave and the cloisters. Benedict, abbot, 1177–93, completed the nave (Late Norm.), and added the painted wood roof; the western transept (Trans.) was also probably his work; only one of the transeptal towers, that on the north-west, is complete; its upper stage (E. Eng.) was added by Richard the Sacristan, before 1274, and till the close of the 18th cent. it had a wooden spire; in this tower hang 5 bells (including the great bell presented by Bishop Cumberland about 1700); the west front, a magnificent and unrivalled work of the purest E. Eng. period, with its original wooden doors, was probably the work of Abbot Zachary (1200–10); the spire on the south-west tower (E. Dec.) was built about 1320; that on the north-west tower (Perp.) about 1470; and the church was consecrated October 4, 1237; the central tower, bound together with wood and iron in 1593, and reconstructed for the third time in 1885–86, was originally built by Abbot de Waterville, but three of its four stages were removed and the design remodelled about 1370; the retro-choir, or "new work," now forming the eastern end of the cathedral, was begun by Abbot Ashton in 1438, and completed by Abbot Kirton about 1496. The west front consists of three majestic arches enriched with arcading and niches, and each pierced by a circular or rose window. The whole is flanked on each side by square arcaded stair towers; an E. Eng. vaulted roof connects the front screen with the actual west wall of the cathedral; the whole width of the west front is 156 ft., and this also is the exact height of the spires which terminate the western turrets. The choir, after being closed for six years for thorough restoration,

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Perthshire, East	.....	.....	43645
Perthshire, West	.....	.....	47916
Pertonhall	Kimbolton (2)	87	276
Pertwood	Warminster (1¼)	106	36

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Peterborough, p. bor.	Peterborough	76	26463
Peterborough, m. bor.	Peterborough	76	25171
P. Minster Close Prec.	Peterborough	76	109
P. St. John Baptist	Peterborough	76	23502

was reopened on July 11, 1889. Great care has been taken to preserve the many discoveries which have been made during the progress of the work, one of the most interesting of these being the site of the cruciform Saxon church, which is enclosed within a crypt, under the south transept. The principal monuments consist of the effigies of abbots of early date, and of John Chambers, last abbot and first Bishop of P. (1541–47). Some portions of the shrine of St. Ebba, the instructress of St. Etheldreda of Ely, still remain. In the choir a slab of black marble marks the spot where the remains of Mary Queen of Scots rested from July 30, 1587, until their removal and re-interment in Westminster Abbey, October 11, 1612. Immediately opposite still rest the remains of Queen Catherine of Arragon, who died at Kimbolton

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.
(Photo. G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.)

Castle, Hunts, January 8, 1535–36, and was interred here with much state. On the north of the west door hangs a portrait of "Old Scarlett," the sexton, who buried both queens, and died in 1594, aged 98; it has annexed twelve rhyming couplets, and above are the arms of the see. The close, which surrounds the cathedral on the west and north, is approached from the west through a Norm. gateway. Near this is the Trans. Dec. almonry chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury, formerly used as a grammar school, and now the museum of the Natural History Society. The Bishop's Palace is Dec., of two stages. South of the nave of the cathedral is the cloister garth; some of the arches of the original Norm. cloister remain; at a short distance south-east of the cloister are still standing the arcades of the hall of the infirmary, and some other offices. P. comprises two pas.—P. Minster Close Precincts (ac. 47) and P. St. John the Baptist (ac. 6,203). The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1883) is Perp.; this church previous to 1402 stood some distance south of the cathedral, but, owing to frequent inundations, was rebuilt on its present site and the building finished in 1407. There are several eccl. pas. with modern churches; and places of worship for the Reformed Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, and various Nonconformist bodies. Among the other principal public buildings is the Guildhall (1671); the upper portion, which rests on an arcade of round arches, is used by the Corporation, and the open space serves as a poultry and butter market. The Post Office (1874) is in Gothic style; the Corn Exchange (1848), in Italian style; and the Sessions House (1842), in Norm. style. The Law Courts (1873) form a plain brick block. The Theatre and Fitzwilliam Hall (1877) is a fine brick building with stone facings; in it is the public library. The school of science and art dates from 1882. The King's (Grammar) School, founded by Henry VIII., was reconstituted (1882) under the Endowed Schools Act as a first-grade public school, and new buildings were erected in Park Road in 1885. Deacon's School, founded by Thomas Deacon in 1719, has also been reconstituted, but as a middle-class school. St. Peter's Training College for Schoolmasters (1864) is from the designs of the late Sir G. G. Scott. The Public Dispensary, Infirmary, and Fever Hospital, in Priestgate, was established in 1815. The almshouses for the poor comprise 44 in Cumbergate, called the "town estates," with an income of about £500 a year; and 26 in Westgate, known as "Wortley's," the income of which is £40 yearly. These, as well as the general charities, which amount to about £800, are under the management of feoffees. The inmates of the almshouses are admitted irrespective of sex, and receive 30s. each yearly from the charities. There are also eight almshouses in the Minster precincts, occupied by eight aged women, each of whom receives £6 yearly. The trade of P. chiefly consists of corn, malt, coal, and timber; the manufacture of agricultural implements, elastic web, and boots and shoes, and the transit of live and dead stock and agricultural produce to London and elsewhere by the various railways. Here also are brick-works employing about 1,000 men. The market days are

Wednesday for live stock, of which there is always an extensive supply, and Saturday for live and dead stock and general produce. The cattle market (1867), which occupies an area of 5 ac., has market-house and the necessary offices for salesmen. The fairs are St. Peter's, on the second Tuesday and Wednesday in July, for wool, cattle, and horses, held in the town; and Bridge fair, the first Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in October, held in fields on the south side of the river, for wool, beasts, sheep, horses, stock, and general purposes.

Peterchurch, pa. and vil. on the Dore, in the Golden Valley, W. Herefords., 12 W. of Hereford; ac. 5,164; soil rich loam, overlying clay and sandstone. The church of St. Peter (restored 1869) is Norm. It contains a rude sculptured stone, representing a trout with a chain round its neck, said to have been taken in the Dore. Here are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. Several fairs are held. St. Peter's Wells are reputed to have healing powers. There are almshouses for six poor women, an endowment for the national school, and charities amounting to about £9 a year. Urishay Castle, 1½ S.W., with a disused chapel, is now a farmhouse.

Peterculter, pa. on the Dee, S.E. Abers., Sc., 7½ S.W. of Aberdeen; ac. 10,547. The surface is rugged and uneven, with hills and valleys, rocky eminences, and marshy flats interspersed. On the banks of the Dee and its tributary streams, however, the soil is tolerably fertile. On the summit of the hills of Oldtown are Normandykes, the remains of a rectangular encampment said to have been Roman. Here are also the mills of the Culter Mills Paper Company, employing about 350 hands.

Peterhead, parl. burgh, pa., and seaport to. on the north side of a bay of the same name, 32 N.E. of Aberdeen, N.E. Abers., Sc.; ac. 9,170; soil in the low lands near the sea light and sandy, but on the higher lands

PETERHEAD.
(Photo. James Shivas, Peterhead.)

rich black loam. P. was founded and erected into a burgh of barony by George, Earl Marischal, in the year 1593; but in 1715 it was forfeited by this family in consequence of their adherence to the house of Stuart. It is situated upon a peninsula (the most easterly point of Scotland), about 1 the mouth of the river Ugie, the isthmus bet the peninsula and the mainland being only 800 wide. The town is built in the form of a c and is divided into four districts—called the town, Ronheads, Keith Inch, and Peterhead pr The Established church (founded in 1804, op in 1806), at the junction of the south and roads, is a plain stone structure; the front eleva and spire are from plans by Sir Christopher W The East Church, in Queen Street, is in Gc style, as is the Episcopal church (1814). Court House, a handsome building of granit which the sheriff's court is held, is in Queen St Town House, the head of the principal street, i elegant edifice, with a spire and a fine illumin clock; the town hall, one of the apartment a spacious room. The Music Hall buildings f a large pile, comprising upper and lower h small halls and convenient ante-rooms, with s on the ground floor. In front of the Town H and facing the main street, on a pedestal of gra stands a statue in bronze of Field-Marshal J. K (born at Inverugie, 1696; killed at the battl Hochkirchen, October 14, 1758), presented William I., King of Prussia, to the town of 1868. Among the literary institutions of the t may be mentioned the Reading Society (1808) a Mechanics' Institution (1836). There is al solicitors' library. The Public Libraries Act adopted in 1890, and a building erected in 189 St. Peter Street, in which is contained Arbuthnot Museum and Art Gallery, reading-ro lending library, reference library, and recrea room. In 1884 P. was selected as the site a national harbour of refuge for the Scotch co to be constructed by convict labour, and a l convict prison has since been erected, to which Scotch convicts are now drafted. The South H which is the site of the projected harbour refuge, has good anchorage. P. possesses grand advantage of north and south harbo communicating by means of a canal, over whic an iron swing bridge. In the north harbour are graving or dry docks, and at the entrance to b harbours are good lighthouses. At one time community were deeply interested in the wh and seal fisheries, many having their capital larg invested. Within the last twenty years the num of vessels sent out has considerably declined, at present, owing to the exhaustion of the Arc fishing grounds, the industry is threatened w extinction. The herring fishery, commenced h in 1818 by a joint stock company, has beco important, P. having now attained the first ra in this branch of maritime industry. Independ of the fishing and shipping trades, the town enj a good local trade. There are also two la granite-polishing establishments, employing wards of one hundred men; and P. granite, wh is quarried in the neighbourhood, is largely ported.

Petersfield, pa., tp., U. and mkt. to. (alternate w head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., E. Ha 17 N.E. of Portsmouth; ac. of pa. 1,820, of tp. 2 P. returned one member to Parliament until 18

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Peterchurch	Peterchurch	162	637
Peterculter	Culter	534	3629
Peterhead, burgh	Peterhead	572	12195
Peterhead, pa.	Peterhead	572	15830

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Po LA
Peterhead, to.	Peterhead	572	1
Petersfield, pa.	Petersfield	54	
Petersfield, tp.	Petersfield	54	

The church of St. Peter (restored 1874) is Norm.; the fine chancel-arch belongs to the best part of the period. It is supposed that the west tower and nave, with perhaps the north aisle, formed the old church (built about 1100), and that the south aisle was added and the whole building completed about 1500; it was thoroughly repaired and restored in 1874, and now presents, with the exception of three E. Eng. windows, all the original features of the Norm. edifice. There are several monuments of the Joliffe family, now re-erected in the tower; the western entrance is through a Norm. doorway in the tower; there are memorial windows to Bishop Wilberforce and the wife of a former rector. A new north porch and a new window and pulpit in memory of Mr. Cross, for forty years surgeon of this town, the latter being a most beautiful piece of workmanship, have been added. Here is a Roman Catholic mission church, and the Wesleyans and Congregationalists have places of worship. [For Churcher's College, *see* SHEET.] The town hall is a small plain building (1824) on the site of the old market-house. Castle House was once the "Castle" inn, where Charles II. and his queen-mother slept, on the way to France. The Corn Exchange (1866), fronting The Square and High Street, is in Italian style. The fairs are held July 10, October 6 (on the Heath), and December 11. That on July 10 is held in The Square, and is solely a pleasure fair; the one on October 6 is for both business and pleasure, a large amount of stock of every description being brought into it; the third fair is for sheep only. In the centre of the large market square is an equestrian statue of William III. on a lofty pedestal. There are several small charities, amounting together to £76 a year, the most important being The Willow Almshouses. The cottage hospital dates from 1871. The Heath was enclosed in 1867, when a recreation ground was awarded. It forms an agreeable promenade, much frequented during the summer months, and being encircled by the chain of the South Downs, the Steep Hills, and the heath-clad high grounds of Hindhead, it presents landscape scenery of great beauty; within is the cricket-ground of the P. Club. *Heath House* is a seat.

Petersfield (or **Eastern**) **Division**, one of the five parl. divs. of Hampshire. It returns one member.

Petersfinger, ha., pa. of and about 1 s. from Laverstoke (q.v.), S. Wilts.

Peters Green, ha., pa. of Kimpton (q.v.), N. Herts., 5 s.E. of Luton. The national school is used as a chapel, and there is also a Union chapel.

Petersham (1), pa. and vil. on the Thames, N. Surrey, adjoining Richmond; ac. 671; soil gravel and sand, overlying sand. The church of St. Peter, in Italian style, is of Georgian date, and contains monuments to George Vancouver (d. 1798), after whom Vancouver's Island was named, George Cole (d. 1624) and his wife (d. 1633), Sir Thomas Jenner (d. 1706), and others. There are several curious epitaphs in the churchyard, where among others are buried Elizabeth, Duchess of Lauderdale (d. 1697); Sir Charles Stuart, Governor of Minorca (d. 1801); Theodora Jane Cowper, Cowper's "Delia" (d. 1839); and Mortimer Collins, poet and novelist (d. 1876). The almshouses here were rebuilt in 1867. The vil. consists chiefly of fine old houses. [HAM-WITH-HATCH.]

Petersham (2), ha., pa. of Wimborne Minster (q.v.), E. Dorset, 3 N.E. of Wimborne.

Peters Marland, pa. and vil., N.W. Dev., 12½ s. of Bideford; ac. 2,539; soil various, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Peter was rebuilt in 1865, in E. Eng. style; it contains some old brasses. The Bible Christians have a chapel. There are brick and tile works. *Winscott*, a fine mansion, is a seat.

Peterstone (1), pa. on the Bristol Channel, S. Mon., 6½ S.S.W. of Newport; ac. 4,123 land and 1,100 water; soil rich loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1889–91) is Dec. and Perp. The Baptists have a chapel. Near the pa. church are the traces of an old floating dock and a market-house with storehouses, etc., showing that an extensive trade must have once been carried on here. Many of the old inhabitants of the pa. remember that the foundations of various old houses were used to make the present roads with. The ancient town, with many of its inhabitants, was destroyed by marine floods, which broke through and destroyed the badly-kept embankments.

Peterstone (2), tp., pa. of Coychurch (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., about 3 N.E. of Bridgend; ac. 2,106.

Peterstone-super-Ely, pa. and vil., S.E. Glamorgs., 7 W. of Cardiff; ac. 2,171. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There are ruins of an ancient castle, but nothing is known of its history.

Peterstow, pa. and vil., S. Herefords., 9 N. of Monmouth; ac. 1,274; soil red loam, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Peter is principally Norm. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Petham, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 5 s. of Canterbury; ac. 3,339; soil light loam, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints is E. Eng. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. In the pa. are remains of entrenchments supposed to mark the spot to which the Britons retreated when driven by the Romans from their holds in the woods. *Kenfield Hall* and *P. House* are seats.

Petherick, Little, pa. and vil. on a tributary of the Camel, N.W. Cornw., 11 W.N.W. of Bodmin; ac. 1,224; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Petrock (restored 1858) is a Dec. building, and contains brasses to the Rev. Richard Lyme (d. 1834) and his wife, and a monument to John Bettye (d. 1634). There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel and a small charity.

Petherton, North, pa. and large vil., W. Somerset, 3 s. of Bridgwater; ac. 10,269; soil red marl, loam, and sandy, subsoil various. The vil. consists of one main street, on the highroad from Bridgwater to Taunton, and a few smaller ones on either side. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. The Congregationalists have a chapel. A cemetery with two

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Petersfield Division	.....	.....	47180
Petersham	Richmond (1½)	10	629
Peters Marland	Torrington (2)	225	291
Peterstone (1)	Marshfield (1)	157	135
Peterstone (2)	Pencoed (2½)	179	301
Peterst'ne-super-Ely	Peterston	170	285
Peterstow	Ross (2½)	132	304
Petham	Canterbury (4)	62	622
Petherick, Little	Wadebridge (5)	279	178
Petherton, North	Bridgwater (3)	152	3552

mortuary chapels was formed in 1856. Fairs are held on May 1 and November 8. The charities are devoted to educational purposes. *Ashfield* is a seat.

Petherton, South, pa. and to. on the Parret, E. Somerset, 5 N. of Crewkerne; ac. 3,310; soil clay and loam, overlying marlstone, sand, and lias clay. The cruciform church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1861) is of mixed periods; the nave, aisles, south transept, and upper part of the tower are Perp., and the chancel, south porch, and lower part of the tower E. Eng., with more recent insertions; the north transept is Dec. In the south transept is a tomb of Purbeck marble to Lord Daubeney (d. 1507), father of the first Earl of Bridgwater of this family. There are Wesleyan, Congregational, and Bible Christian chapels. The boys' school has a small endowment. A cemetery was formed in 1868. The charities are of £64 10s. yearly value. The market is obsolete, but a sheep fair is held annually on July 6. There is a Literary Institute and Reading Room. Many interesting relics have been met with, including a bronze palstave or axe-shaped celt, three bronze celts, and an oval bronze seal of the 14th cent., with a figure of St. Michael treading on the dragon. The palace of Ina, King of the West Saxons (A.D. 690–725), an interesting building, after having been allowed for many years to crumble and decay, has been restored and is occupied as a seat. *Bridge House*, in large well-timbered grounds, is also a seat.

Petherwin, North, pa. and vil., S. Dev., 5 N.W. of Launceston; ac. 7,500; soil clayey, overlying clay and slate-rock. The church of St. Paternus (restored 1876) is Norm. and later. The three piers of the north aisle are Norm. work, with Pointed arches, over which are E. Eng. clerestory windows; the chancel is E. Eng. with inserted Perp. windows; the tower and north porch are of the 14th cent.; the chancel aisle, the south aisle of the nave, and the south porch with its original iron scroll-work hinges are early 16th-cent. work. In the pa. are Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Free Methodist chapels.

Petherwin, South, pa. and vil., E. Cornw., 2 S. of Launceston; ac. 4,959; soil light, overlying slaty rock. The church of St. Paternus (restored 1889) is a Perp. building; in the south aisle are the roodloft stairs and a piscina, and the doorway of the north porch is Norm.; the woodwork of the screen has been used for the pulpit and desk; two of the south windows retain some old glass, chiefly heraldic, and there are memorials to Ambrose Manaton (d. 1651), Katherine Killion (d. 1606), and several members of the Couch family. There are Bible Christian and Wesleyan chapels. *Treburs'ye* is a seat.

Pethybridge, ha., pa. of and ½ W. from Lustleigh (q.v.), S. Dev.

Petit Bot Bay and Glen, S. Guernsey, Channel Islands, nearly 3 S.S.W. of St. Peter Port. The bay has a fine sandy beach and is a favourite bathing resort. At the north extremity is a rocky cavern. From the head of the bay, where stands an old mill, the narrow picturesque glen extends inland.

Petit Iham, detached part of the pa. of Leonards, S. Sussex, and non-corporate membe the Cinque Port of Hastings; ac. 50. It is Winchelsea, and there is only a windmill a stable on the site of the former vil.

Petit Port. [ICART BAY.]

Petit Tor, eminence on the east coast of De about 1 N. of Babbacombe. Marble is la quarried here.

Petrockstow, pa. and vil., N. Devon, 4 N.N.W Hatherleigh; ac. 4,030, including 210 ac. of w land, 136 ac. of open marsh, and the deer par Heanton Sackville, 136 ac. (the house stand Huish pa.); soil dunland, overlying clay. church of St. Petrock, rebuilt (with the excep of the tower) in 1879, is Perp. There are sev monuments to the Rolle and other families, cluding a brass to Henry, fourth son of Ge Rolle, Esq., of Stevenstone, and his wife Marg (d. 1591), with kneeling effigies of both and their ten sons and nine daughters, shields of a and inscriptions. The Wesleyans have a chape

Petsoe Manor, pa., N. Bucks., 2 E. of Ember ac. 411. The charities amount to nearly yearly.

Pett, coast pa. and vil., S. Sussex, 3½ S.W Winchelsea; ac. 1,928; soil stiff loam, overly rock and gravel. The Royal Military Canal pa through. The church of SS. Mary and P (rebuilt 1864) is in Dec. style. In many p various ancient trees, still in a sound condit have been dug up; these are supposed to h been buried since October, 1250, when the overwhelmed and destroyed a large tract of l A charity provides medical aid for the poor.

Pettaugh, pa., Mid Suff., 10 N. of Ipswich; 788; soil and subsoil clay. The church of Catherine is Perp. It contains an ancient octag stone font (restored 1861) with carved emblem the Evangelists, much defaced by the followers Cromwell. Here is a large steam corn-mill.

Petteril (1), ha. on the Petteril, pa. of Hesket the-Forest (q.v.), N.E. Cumb., 9 N.W. of Penrith

Petteril (2), river, Cumb., rises near Penrudd in the south of the co., flows first N.E., then N.W and falls into the Eden, after a course of ab 21 miles, near Carlisle.

Pettigoe, small mkt. to. (M.) and head of p sess. div., pa. of Drumkeeran and Templec (q.v.), N. co. Ferm. and S. co. Don., Ir., 16 of Ballyshannon and about 1 N. of the nea part of Lower Lough Erne. Its surroundings romantic and picturesque, and from the n elevated lands a fine panoramic view is obtai of Lough Erne and a more distant one of Don Bay. The scenery around is wild and desol There is little trade belonging to the town bes that connected with the markets and fairs. Th are two Protestant churches, a Catholic chu one for Presbyterians, and a chapel for Wesley A monthly fair is held.

Pettinain, pa. and vil., E. Lanarks., Sc. The is bounded on the west, north, and east by

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Popu-lation.
Petherton, South	Martock (2½)	140	2250
Petherwin, North	Launceston (4½)	223	726
Petherwin, South	Launceston (2½)	223	815
Petrockstow	Okehampton (12)	197	463
Petsoe Manor	Olney (4)	60	10

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Po-lat
Pett	Ore (3)	62	
Pettaugh	Needham (5½)	77	
Pettigoe	Pettigoe	140	
Pettinain	Carstairs (2)	373	

Clyde; ac. 3,900; soil various, in the low grounds much recent alluvium, and on the higher grounds moorish. The vil. is 3 s. of Carstairs. The pa. church dates from the 17th cent.

Pettistree, pa. and vil., E. Suff., 4 N. by E. of Woodbridge; ac. 1,729; soil mixed, overlying gravel. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1884) is Perp.; there is a piscina, and a brass to Francis Bacon (1580). *Loudham Hall*, a handsome brick mansion, pleasantly situated, overlooking the valley of the Deben, is a seat.

Petton (1), pa., N.W. Salop, 6 s. of Ellesmere; ac. 829; soil loam and clay, overlying sand and clay. The church, dedication unknown (restored 1871), was rebuilt in 1727, and contains a carved oak altar-piece dated 1635, and an oak pulpit of the same date. *P. Park* is a seat.

Petton (2), chap. and ha.; pa. of and 4 N.E. from Bampton (q.v.), N.E. Devon. The church (rebuilt 1848) is in E. Eng. style.

Pettridge, vil., pa. of Brenchley (q.v.), S.W. Kent, 7 S.E. of Tunbridge.

Petty, pa. and vil., N.E. Invs., Sc., on the south-east shore of the inner part of Moray Firth; ac. 9,776; soil generally light and sandy near the sea, but on the higher lands rich black loam. The vil. of P. is 5 N.E. of Inverness. A part of the pa. was formerly in Nairns., but was transferred to Invs. by the Boundary Commissioners.

Pettycur. [KINGHORN.]

Pettymuir, vil., pa. of Dunfermline (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc., about 3 s. of Dunfermline town.

Petworth (in Domesday "Peteorde"), pa., U. and mkt. to. (s.), head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., W. Sussex, 14 N.E. of Chichester, on the highroad to London; ac. 6,082 and 47 water; soil in the north part clay, elsewhere rich loam; the subsoil is sandy. The church of St. Mary (materially altered in 1827) is Dec. In the north chapel or chantry of St. Thomas, adjoining, many of the Percys are interred. Here are Catholic and Congregational churches. The town hall, market-house, and court-room form a block of buildings in the centre of the town. On the north side is a bust of William III. In the court-room lectures and entertainments are given. The P. Institute consists of reading-room, with lending and reference libraries. The town is rich in examples of the domestic architecture of the 16th and 17th cents., some of the houses bearing the Percy badge, a crescent; one of the most interesting of these is a Tudor building, with a timber-framed gable and herring-bone work of brick; the ceiling of the principal room is beautifully decorated with festoons in stucco. There are various charities, amongst which are the almshouses called the Somerset Hospital (1746), and others dating from 1624 and 1836 respectively. Money payments are made to two clergymen's widows and two deserving tradesmen. Exhibitions provide for the higher education of boys and girls, and money and bread are distributed to the poor. There are three annual fairs. "Petworth marble," a limestone of Wealden age, occurs near here. Moore, near P., the ancient home of the Dawtreys, is now a farmhouse; in 1763 much of the structure was taken down, but the present house still preserves some of its original features, and contains one spacious oak-panelled apartment with a fine mantelpiece, with the date 1580. *P. House* is the seat of Lord Leconfield, and contains picture and sculpture galleries, and a collection of wood-carving by Grinling Gibbons. The chapel, belonging to an older mansion, is ornamented with the arms and badges of the Percys and others. The park wall, 12 miles in circumference, encloses a beautiful undulating and well-wooded space.

Pevensey, coast pa. and vil., S. Sussex, 13 W. of Hastings; ac. 4,350 land and 163 water. Nearly the whole of the land is pasture, and large numbers of fine cattle are reared here; there are nursery and fruit gardens. P. has been considered as best agreeing with the description given by Gildas of the Roman station *Anderida*. The first historically authentic mention of the place is in 792, when it was given by Berodalbus (or Bervald), a general of Offa, to the abbey of St. Denis at Paris; in the reign of Edward the Confessor it had twenty-four burgesses, and was ravaged by Earl Godwin. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1879–89) is E. Eng. P. Court Hall, which stands in the vil., is a room about 12 ft. square, approached by a flight of stone steps; the basement was formerly used as a

PEVENSEY CASTLE.

lock-up. A cattle market is held here every alternate Thursday from the latter end of June to the beginning of November, and is noted for its supply of fine Southdown sheep. Andrew Borde, M.D., a witty writer and physician to Henry VIII., is stated by some to have been born at this place, but other accounts fix his birthplace at Boond's Hill, in Holmesdale; the house he is said to have occupied, and at which he was visited by Edward VI., still remains, but is now divided into three tenements. The endowment of the ancient hospital of St. John the Baptist, amounting to £100 yearly, is now applied to the maintenance of almshouses; and there is a further sum of £10 a year for the poor. P. Castle, the property of the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., who permits free access to these ruins daily, except Sundays, was a fortress of Roman origin and is largely constructed of Roman materials; the outer walls (entirely Roman)

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Pettistree	Melton (3)	80	250
Petton	Baschurch (3)	178	45
Petty	Dalcross (2)	583	1298
Petworth	Petworth	55	2867
Pevensey	Pevensey	60	437

enclose an area of about 8 ac. and are about 20 ft. in height; within are remains of a similar fortification of quadrangular form, with round towers, moated on the north and west and formerly entered by a drawbridge; the eastern wall of both is the same, and stands upon a kind of cliff, the circumference of the inner castle being about 25 rods and of the outer walls 250 rods; the whole structure, considering its age, through careful preservation, is in good condition, and when entire must have been of great strength. The castle was attacked by William Rufus and again by young Simon de Montfort in 1265, but soon after the reign of Henry III. it fell into decay; in 1339 it held out against the partisans of Richard II., when it was bravely defended by the Lady Jane Pelham.

Pevensey Bay, ha. (named from the bay on the shore of which it is built), pa. of and about 1 s. from Pevensey (q.v.), S. Sussex. Here is a mission church. The bay affords a shelter for shipping, and is defended by a number of martello towers.

Pevensey, Lowey of, lib., S. Sussex. It consists of the pas. of Pevensey and Westham and 1,500 ac. in Hailsham; as a member of the Cinque Port of Hastings it had been for several hundred years a borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff and jurats, who held courts of session and gaol delivery four times a year, and formerly had jurisdiction in capital felonies; but under the provisions of the "Municipal Corporations Act, 1882," it has ceased to exist as a borough.

Pevensey Point, the eastern boundary of Pevensey Bay, S. Sussex. Off this point lies Pevensey Shoal.

Pevensey Shoal. [PEVENSEY POINT.]

Peverel Point, headland, S. Dorset, forming the southern boundary of Swanage Bay. It lies about 1 E. of Swanage.

Peveril Castle, or **Castle of the Peak.** [CASTLETON (1).]

Pevington, ha., pa. of and about 1 N.W. from Pluckley (q.v.), Mid Kent. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was desecrated in 1583.

Pewit Island, in Portsmouth Harbour, S. Hants, near Porchester.

Pewitt Island (1), in the mouth of the Colne, between Mersea Island and the mainland, pa. of Langenhoe (q.v.), E. Essex, about 1 S.W. of Brightlingsea. The island has an area of about 50 ac.

Pewitt Island (2), forming a large marsh, pa. of Kirby-le-Soken (q.v.), N.E. Essex, about 4 S.W. of Harwich.

Pewsey, pa. and small to., head of a U. and petty sess. div., on the Avon, E. Wilts., 7 S. by W. of Marlborough, on the road to Salisbury; ac. 4,596; soil greensand and clay, overlying chalk. The Kennet and Avon Canal is near the town. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1889-90) is E. Eng. and Perp., and retains piscina and sedilia. During the restoration the following ancient features were discovered: a stone rood staircase on the north side of the chancel-arch, a squint on the south, a piscina (much defaced) in the south aisle, and an aumbry in the west wall. The font is ancient; the carved communion rails are made of the wood of the Spanish battleship *San Josef*, boarded by Nelson off Cape St. Vincent, 1797. The timbers of the roof of the organ-chamber and vestry formed part of the original roof of the refectory of the monastery of Ivychurch, near Salisbury. There are several Nonconformist chapels. The Foresters' Hall was built 1886. The cemetery, on the Woodborough road, has an area of about 3 ac., and contains a mortuary chapel. There are some small charities. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and there are brick-works and a foundry. On P. Hill, about 1 S.E. of the to., are some ancient earthworks.

Pewsham, pa., N. Wilts., 3 S.W. of Chippenham; ac. 2,215; soil sand and clay, overlying clay. *P House* is a seat.

Pexhall. [HENBURY-WITH-PEXHALL.]

Ph-, for places not found under this spelling, *see also* F.

Phantassie, pa. of Prestonkirk (q.v.), E. Haddingtons., Sc., a little E. of East Linton. There is a seat of the same name. Here were born George Rennie (1749-1828), celebrated as an agriculturist, and his brother John Rennie (1761-1821), still more celebrated as an engineer.

Pharay (1), or **North Pharay,** island, pa. of Stronsay and Eday (q.v.), Orkney, Sc., about 2 W. of Eday, from which it is separated by Pharay Sound. It is a little over 1 mile long by about ½ mile wide.

Pharay (2), or **South Pharay,** island, pa. of Walls and Flotta (q.v.), Orkney, Sc., about ½ E. of Hoy. It is about 1½ miles long and nearly 1 mile wide.

Pharay, Holm of, small island, pa. of Stronsay and Eday (q.v.), Orkney, Sc. It lies a little N. of Pharay (or North Pharay) island, and is used for pasturage.

Pharay, North. [PHARAY (1).]

Pharay, Sound of, channel separating Pharay (or North Pharay) from the island of Eday, Orkney, Sc.

Pharis, vil., pa. of Loughguile (q.v.), N. co. Antr., Ir., 7 E. of Ballymoney.

Pheasants Hill, ha., pa. of and ½ N. from Hambleden (q.v.), S. Bucks. The Congregationalists have a chapel.

Phepson, ha., pa. of Himbleton (q.v.), Mid Worcs., 5 S.E. of Droitwich.

Phibsborough, a north-west suburb of Dublin, pa. of Grangegorman (q.v.), S. co. Dub., Ir. It includes part of the Phœnix Park, with the constabulary barracks and the zoological gardens.

Philadelphia, ha., pa. of and 1½ N. from Houghton-le-Spring (q.v.), N.E. Dur.

Philham, or **Pilham,** ha., pa. of and about 1½ S. from Hartland (q.v.), N. Dev.

Philiphaugh, estate on the north bank of the Yarrow, pa. of Selkirk (q.v.), N.E. Selks., Sc. The estate is very ancient, and its charter dates from the time of Robert the Bruce. It was the scene of the defeat of Montrose in 1645. There is a castellated mansion on the estate.

Philip Norton. [NORTON ST. PHILIP.]

Philipstown (1), or **Philpstoun,** vil., pa. of and

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pewsey	Pewsey	75	1781
Pewsham	Chippenham (1½)	94	385
Pharay (1)	Thurso (18)	744	58
Pharay (2)	Thurso (20)	744	76
Philipstown (1)	Philpstoun (½)	406	569

4 E. from Linlithgow (q.v.), N. Linliths., Sc. Here is a large shale mine for the extraction of oil and other products, which gives employment to most of the inhabitants.

Philipstown (2), small to. (formerly with a mkt. on TH.) and head of petty sess. div., on the P. river and the south bank of the Grand Canal, pa. of Killaderry (q.v.), E. K. Co., Ir., 9 N.E. of Tullamore. This town was named in honour of Philip II., King of Spain, and consort of Mary, Queen of England. At its east extremity is Forth Castle, where King Philip lodged during his tour through this part of the country. P. consists of only one street, the houses being built in uniform order. It was incorporated in the time of Elizabeth, and previous to the Union returned two members to the Irish Parliament. There are Catholic and Protestant churches and a national school. St. Conleth's Reformatory, for juvenile Catholic male offenders, is under the superintendence of the Oblates. The court-house is the only public building. Six fairs are held annually.

Philipstown (3), pa. on the Lagan, Ardee bar., Mid co. Louth, Ir., 4 N. of Ardee; ac. 3,659. *Ashville House* and *Rathescar House* are seats.

Philipstown (4), pa., Ferrard bar., S. co. Louth, Ir., 1½ N. of Drogheda; ac. 268.

Philipstown (5), pa., Upper Dundalk bar., N. co. Louth, Ir., about 3 N.W. of Dundalk station; ac. 1,035.

Philipstown, Lower, bar., N.E. K. Co., Ir.; ac. 30,691. It is bounded on the north by co. Meath, on the east by Warrenstown and Coolestown bars., on the south by Upper Philipstown bar., and on the west by Ballycowan and Geashill bars. It contains Philipstown, and is traversed by the Grand Canal.

Philipstown, Upper, S.E. K. Co., Ir.; ac. 37,096. It is bounded on the north by Lower Philipstown bar., on the east by Coolestown bar., on the south by Q. Co., and on the west by Geashill bar. The Great Southern and Western Railway passes through.

Phill-, for places not found under this spelling, *see also* PHIL-.

Phillack, or **St. Felack**, pa. on St. Ives Bay, S. Cornw., 9 W.S.W. of Redruth; ac. 2,907; soil sand and clay slate, overlying sand and in parts granite. The pa. contains a large portion of the to. of Hayle (q.v.). The church of St. Felicitas, rebuilt (with the exception of the tower) 1856–57, is in Dec. style; the tower is Perp. The credence attached to the north wall is formed from a stone altar discovered in the rebuilding of the church. The south wall retains sedilia and piscina; the pulpit is constructed of fragments of the ancient screen. In the vestry is a priest's tomb of granite of early date, and in the walls forming the lich-gate are various sculptured fragments. Near the vestry is an inscribed stone, found in 1856 beneath the eastern foundations of the church; and over the south porch is an example of the XR monogram.

Philleigh, or **Filley**, pa. and vil., S. Cornw., 6 S.W of Tregony; ac. 2,392; soil light loam, overlying clay, and a light friable slaty loam on slate. The church of St. Felix was rebuilt, in Perp. style, in 1867. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Phillyholme, vil., pa. of Hawkchurch (q.v.), W. Dors., 5 N.E. of Axminster.

Philorth, estate, pa. of and 2 S.S.E. from Fraserburgh (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc. There is a seat of the same name.

Philpstoun. [PHILIPSTOWN (1).]

Phœnix Park. [DUBLIN.]

Phoside, ha., pa. of Glossop (q.v.), N. Derbys., 5 N.W. of Chapel-en-le-Frith.

Phoul-a-Phouca. [POUL-A-PHOOKA.]

Picardy, vil., pa. of Erith (q.v.), W. Kent, 7 E. of Woolwich.

Pickburn, vil., pa. of Brodsworth (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 N.W. of Doncaster.

Pickenham, North, pa. and vil. in a valley, Mid Norf., 3½ S.E. of Swaffham; ac. 1,615; soil light loam, resting on chalk. The Dec. church of St. Andrew was rebuilt (except the tower and porch) 1863. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have chapels. There are two ancient barrows.

Pickenham, South, pa., Mid Norf., 4 S.S.E. of Swaffham; ac. 1,870; soil sandy and light loam, resting on chalk. The E. Eng. church of All Saints contains several monuments to the Chutes and others. *P. Hall* is a handsome mansion, beautifully situated in an extensive park.

Pickering (in Domesday "Pickeringa"), pa., tp., vil. and mkt. to. (M.), N.R. Yorks., 9 N. of Malton; ac. of pa. 31,010, of tp. 16,037; soil limy and sandy, overlying limestone, rock, and freestone. The church of St. Peter (restored 1879) is Norm., Trans., and later; the Dec. chancel retains piscina and canopied sedilia, the capitals of the shafts bearing figures of fighting dragons; on the south side of the chancel-arch is the recumbent effigy of a cross-legged knight in ringed and plate armour and surcoat, and bearing on the left arm a shield with the arms of Bruys or Bruce; in the north transept is the upper part of the effigy of a knight. On a modern stone plinth in the vestry are two recumbent effigies in white marble of a knight and lady; the former wears a collar of SS and a surcoat with the arms of the Rockliffe family. On the floor of the chancel are marble slabs with shields of arms and inscriptions. By the chancel-arch is a mural monument with an early 18th-cent. brass. The nave arcades are Norm., and have cylindrical columns on the north side and clustered piers on the south; the whole space on both sides, between the arcading and the clerestory windows, is covered with a most interesting and remarkable series of frescoes dating from about 1450, which, after having been whitewashed over, have been uncovered and renovated with great care. In the tower are placed a number of modern inscribed brasses removed from stones, and in the south aisle is a portion of a flat tombstone with a floriated

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Philipstown (2)	Geashill (6)	51	836
Philipstown (3)	Castlebellingham (6)	48	696
Philipstown (4)	Drogheda (1½)	32	18
Philipstown (5)	Dundalk (3)	55	204
Philipstown, Lower	.....	.....	3519
Philipstown, Upper	.....	.....	3877

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Phillack	Hayle (1)	313	4673
Philleigh	Truro (13)	295	244
Pickenham, North	Holme Hale (½)	109	238
Pickenham, South	Holme Hale (½)	109	169
Pickering, pa.	Pickering	220	4711
Pickering, tp.	Pickering	220	3676

cross. In the church is buried William Marshall (1745–1818), a noted agriculturist and author of "A Survey of the Rural Economy of England." The Congregationalists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Society of Friends have places of worship. This district is purely agricultural; there are manufactories of agricultural implements, and several lime and freestone quarries and brickyards, and one foundry. Fairs are held on the Monday before February 14, the Monday before May 13, September 25, the Monday before November 23, and every alternate Monday throughout the year. These are principally for beasts and sheep, and are well supplied. About ½ N.W. of the to. is Keldhead Spring; the water rises here in a great volume, and is computed to throw up 500 gallons per minute. P. Castle, on a rocky eminence to the north-west of the to., occupies an irregular triangular area, the apex being toward the south; the whole area is surrounded by a massive wall, increased in height and strength on the side toward the to., where also it is defended by a wide and deep but dry moat; the western side is protected by the lofty cliff and by a stream which flows near its base; nearly in the centre of this area, but rather to the north-east, is a great conical and artificial mound. On the flat top was the keep, some fragments of the walls of which, 6 or 7 ft. in thickness and 18 ft. high, still remain; curtain walls 7 ft. thick extend from the keep north-east and south-west to the exterior walls, thus dividing the whole area into outer and inner wards, and the south-western portion has a gate-tower of two storeys. The main entrance is by a bridge crossing the ditch on the east side and leading up to the outer gateway. To the left of this entrance, at the south-west angle of the outer ward, is the Mill Tower, with walls 10 ft. thick; it has a basement and two storeys above, and on the east side a spiral stair leading through a small turret to the battlements, which afford a fine view. At the north-eastern extremity of this ward is Rosamund's Tower, a square mass with basement and two floors above. On the north wall, at the point where the wall from the keep joins it, is the Devil's (or Postern) Tower, entered by a Dec. doorway in the basement, through which there is a mural passage communicating with the floor above and thence to the parapet of the curtain wall. The fortress was no doubt originally a Norm. structure reared on English earthworks, and probably some portions of the existing ruins are Norm., although the greater part belongs to the Dec. period. In the west wall of the inner ward, but concealed by a plantation, is a Norm. doorway of very elegant design; the capitals support a beaded arch overlaid with pointed arcading in a series of 15 cusps and semi-cusps at each end; close by this doorway is a small building with lancet windows, said to have been a chapel. Near the castle is a circular hill crowned by an earthwork. King John several times visited here, and Richard II. was a prisoner in the castle before his removal to Pontefract. During the Civil War it was held for the king, and was besieged and greatly damaged.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Pickering Marishes	Marishes	217	225
Pickhill (1), pa.	Sinderby (1¾)	219	569
Pickhill (1), tp.	Sinderby (1¾)	219	252
Pickhill (2)	Wrexham (4)	196	190
Pickmere	Northwich (2¾)	172	224

Pickering Marishes, or **Marishes,** chap. and t pa. of Pickering (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 N. of Malt on the road to Whitby; ac. 2,335. The chapel- ease is in E. Eng. style, and the Wesleyans hav place of worship.

Pickhill (1), or **Pickhill-with-Roxby,** pa., tp., a vil. on the Swale, N.R. Yorks., 7 S.E. of Bedale; of pa. 5,107, of tp. 2,184; soil clay and gravel, ov lying clay. The church of All Saints (restor 1877) possesses two notable Norm. arches. Th is a Wesleyan chapel.

Pickhill (2), tp. on the Dee, pa. of Bangor (q.v E. Denbighs., 4 E.S.E. of Wrexham; ac. 1,220.

Pickhill (3), ha., pa. of Coverham (q.v.), N. Yorks., 7½ S.W. of Middleham.

Pickmere, tp. and vil., pa. of Great Budwor (q.v.), Mid Chesh.; ac. 1,876. There is a Wesley chapel. P. Mere is 53 ac. in extent.

Pickton (1), or **Picton,** tp., pa. of Kirk Leavingt (q.v.), N.R. Yorks, 4 S. of Yarm; ac. 990. There a Wesleyan chapel.

Pickton (2), tp., pa. of Plemonstall (q.v.), Chesh., 4¾ N.E. of Chester; ac. 844.

Picktree, vil., pa. of and 1½ N. from Chester-Street (q.v.), N. Dur.

Pickup Bank. [Yate and Pickup Bank.]

Pickwell, pa. and vil., E. Leics., about 6 N.W. Oakham; ac. 2,378; soil light and clay, overlyi clay and limestone. The church of All Saints a Gothic building. Dr. Cave, the ecclesiasti historian, was born here in 1637, his father be then rector. *Leesthorpe Hall* is a seat.

Pickwick, ti., pa. of and ½ W. from Corsh (q.v.), N.W. Wilts.

Pickworth (1), pa., S.W. Lincs., 9 E. of Grantha ac. 1,473; soil chiefly loam, on a subsoil of c and stone. The church of St. Andrew is E. E Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities amo to a little over £2 a year.

Pickworth (2), pa. and vil., E. Rutld., on Lincs. border, about 5 N.N.W. of Stamford; 2,486; the land is generally of indifferent quali The old pa. church of All Saints has disappeare the steeple was taken down early in the 18th cen and the materials utilised for bridge-building. porch, the sole relic, stands about 50 yds. from t present church, which dates from 1820. Here is Wesleyan chapel.

Picton. [Pickton (1).]

Picton Castle, on an eminence at the junction the East and the West Cleddau, pa. of Slebe (q.v.), Mid Pembs., 4½ S. by E. of Haverfordwes It is one of the most ancient residences in th country, and one of the few distinguished having been "never forfeited, never deserted, neve burnt." It dates from the reign of William Rufu when it was erected by William de Picton, and has ever since been occupied. During the Civ War it was garrisoned for the king, but ha ultimately to surrender to the Parliament. Th building is oblong, with three large bastions pr jecting on each side; at the east end two small

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Pop LATIO
Pickton (1)	Picton	228	1
Pickton (2)	Chester (3)	179	1
Pickwell	John o' Gaunt (3)	100	1
Pickworth (1)	Grantham (5)	105	1
Pickworth (2)	Essendine (3½)	89	

bastions commanded the gateway with double portcullis. The main part is the original structure, but some modern additions have been made on the west side. The castle, surrounded by beautiful and extensive grounds, is approached by a drive 2 miles long.

Picts' Work Ditch. [CATBAIL.]

Piddinghoe, pa. on the Ouse, S. Sussex, 6 S. of Lewes; ac. 2,339; soil chalk and clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. John (restored 1882) is E. Eng.

Piddington (1), pa. and vil., E. Oxon, 12 N.E. of Oxford; ac. 2,322; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Nicholas is a Dec. building; there are two fine sedilia and some other good work in the chancel; the tower is Perp.; there is a brass to Catherine Hussey (1613), and some 17th-cent. church plate.

Piddington (2), pa., tp., and vil., S.E. Northants, 5¾ S.S.E. of Northampton; ac. of pa. 2,779, of tp. 1,693; soil marl and clay, overlying rock. The church of St. Mary (partly restored 1878) is a Perp. building. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. P. has several small charities.

Piddle-, for names with this prefix, not found here, *see also* PUDDLE-. Thus PIDDLETOWN will be found under PUDDLETOWN.

Piddle (1), **Puddle,** or **Trent,** stream, rises near Puddletrenthide, Mid Dorset, flows about 20 S.E., past Puddletown and Turners Puddle, and falls into Poole Harbour below Wareham.

Piddle (2), stream, rises near the east border of Worcs., flows about 12 S.W., past North Piddle, and falls into the Avon below Wyre Piddle.

Piddle Burleston, another name for Burlestone (q.v.). Dors.

Piddle, North, pa. and small vil. on the Piddle, E. Worcs., 7 W. of Worcester; ac. 771; soil heavy, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Michael (restored 1884) was rebuilt, on the site of the old church, in 1876, in Perp. style; the chancel has a Norm. piscina.

Piddleswood, richly-wooded hill on the Stour, N. Dorset, a little S.E. of Sturminster Newton.

Pidley-cum-Fenton, pa. and vil., E. Hunts, 4½ N. of St. Ives; ac. 3,738; soil clay, overlying blue gault. The church of All Saints was built 1864–65, in E. Eng. style. There is a Baptist chapel, and several small charities.

Piecombe. [PYECOMBE.]

Piel, or **Peel,** island, pa. of Dalton-in-Furness (q.v.), N.W. Lancs., 3½ S.E. of Barrow-in-Furness. P. Castle, known also as the Pile of Fouldry, was originally erected in the 12th cent., and rebuilt about 1350. The massive remains of the two encircling walls, with their towers and two moats, show it to have been a place of great strength. In the north part of the enclosure stands the ruined chapel. In the time of Henry VII. a body of Lambert Simnel's supporters, led by the Earl of Lincoln and Lord Lovel, landed here.

Field Hill, ha., pa. of Hillingdon (q.v.), W. Middx., about 1½ S.E. of Uxbridge.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Piddinghoe	Newhaven (1½)	56	241
Piddington (1)	Brill (4)	62	280
Piddington (2), pa.	Piddington	65	904
Piddington (2), tp.	Piddington	65	523
Piddle, North	Pershore (5)	112	118

Pierce Bridge, tp., pa. of Gainford (q.v.), S. Dur., 5½ N.W. of Darlington; ac. 920. The church, a chapel-of-ease to the church at Gainford, is in E. Eng. style, with a turret containing one bell of a very early date, formerly in Gainford church. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A brass coin of the Empress Julia Augusta (158–217) was found here in 1854, and a copper coin of Antoninus Pius (136–161), silver coins of Trajan (98–117), a silver coin of Geta (209–212), some pottery, and human remains in 1856.

Piercetown (1), pa., Upper and Lower Duleek bars., E. co. Meath, Ir., 4 S. of Duleek; ac. 2,536.

Piercetown (2), pa. on the Inny, Rathconrath bar., W. co. Wstm., Ir., 7 N.W. of Castletown; ac. 4,230.

Pierowall, vil. on a bay of the same name, Westray island, pa. of Westray and Papa Westray (q.v.), Orkney, Sc.

Pierres de Lecq, or **Paternosters,** a group of rocks off the north-west coast of Jersey, Channel Islands, a little N. of Grève de Lecq (q.v.).

Piers Gill, deep and narrow ravine on the north-east side of Lingmell, S.W. Cumb., 9 S. by W. of Keswick. P. G. was explored as far as its upper extremity for the first time in 1893. The scenery is very romantic.

Piershill Barracks. [JOCK'S LODGE.]

Pierson's Green, ha., pa. of Brenchley (q.v.), S.W. Kent, 6 S.E. of Tunbridge.

Pigdon, tp., pa. of Mitford (q.v.), Mid Northumb., about 3 W.N.W. of Morpeth; ac. 1,021.

Pigeon Hugo, large cave on the south-west coast of Cornw., about 3 N.W. of Lizard Head. It is only accessible by boat.

Pightlesthorne. [PITSTONE.]

Pike Fell, mountain (1,637 ft.), pa. of Ewes (q.v.), E. Dumfs., Sc., about 7 N.E. of Langholm.

Pike o' Blisco, mountain (2,304 ft.), W. Westmd., near the Cumb. and Lancs. borders. 6½ W. of Ambleside. The mountain commands some fine views—Windermere, Esthwaite Water, Little Langdale, the valley of the Brathay, Red Tarn, Bow Fell, and Langdale Pikes being among the more conspicuous features.

Pike o' Stickle, mountain crag (2,323 ft.), W. Westmd., about 7 W.N.W. of Ambleside. It is one of the Langdale Pikes, and commands a fine view.

Pike Pool, pool in the Dove, on the borders of Staffs. and Derbys., 1 S. of Hartington. The pool takes its name from the Pike Rock, a remarkable rock of grey stone rising in its midst, mentioned in Walton and Cotton's "Angler."

Pike's Hill, ha., pa. of Lyndhurst (q.v.), S. Hants, about 7 N. of Lymington.

Pilcot, vil., pa. of Dogmersfield (q.v.), N. Hants, about 2½ N.E. of Odiham.

Pilford, ha., pa. of Hampreston (q.v.), E. Dorset, 4 N.E. of Wimborne.

Pilgrim's Hatch, ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from South Weald (q.v.), Mid Essex.

Pilgrims' Way, ancient road, Hants, Surrey, and

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pidley-cum-Fenton	Somersham (1½)	70	388
Pierce Bridge	Piercebridge	238	219
Piercetown (1)	Duleek (4)	37	235
Piercetown (2)	Castletown (7)	69	376
Pigdon	Morpeth (3¾)	288	37

Kent, was probably constructed by the Britons, the present name being due to the fact that it was followed by pilgrims journeying to the shrine of St. Thomas at Canterbury. Vestiges of the track remain at various spots between Alton and Canterbury, the most perfect remains being those between Guildford and Chevening. Near Reigate the line of the road is marked by lofty avenues of yews.

Pilham (1), pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 5 N.E. of Gainsborough; ac. 637; soil clay, peat, and sand, overlying clay The church is dedicated to All Saints. *P. Hall* is a seat.

Pilham (2). [PHILHAM.]

Pilkington, tp. and vil., pa. of Prestwich (q.v.), S. Lancs., about 4 S.E. of Bury; ac. 5,469. Cotton-spinning, coal-mining, weaving, bleaching, and dyeing are carried on.

Pill (1), eccl. pa. (extending into the pa. of Portbury) and vil. on the Avon, pa. of Easton-in-Gordano (q.v.), N. Somerset, about 5 W.N.W. of Bristol. Christ Church is a modern building in Dec. style. The vil. is a pilot station for the Bristol Channel.

Pill (2), stream, S. co. Kilk., Ir., rises in the east of Iverk bar., and, after a westerly course of about 8 miles, falls into the Suir at Fiddown.

Pill (3), stream, rises in Mid co. Wex., Ir., and, after a southerly course of about 10 miles, flows into the head of Bannow Bay.

Pillar, mountain (2,927 ft.), S.W. Cumb., 9 S.S.W. of Keswick. The view of the crags extending from it and abutting on Ennerdale is extremely fine. The Pillar Rock, which projects from the north side of the mountain about 500 ft. from the summit, was ascended for the first time in 1826; it is now often scaled, but the ascent is dangerous, and a climber lost his life here in 1878. The mountain itself is easily climbed, and commands fine views.

Pillaton, pa. and vil. on the Lynher, E. Cornw., 5 N. of St. Germans; ac. 2,478; soil clay and slate, overlying slate and freestone. The church of St. Odulph (restored 1878) is Perp.; there is an aumbry in the transept and a curious stone recess in the north aisle. The Wesleyans have a chapel. A fair for pleasure and cattle-dealing is held on Whitsun Tuesday. *Pentillie Castle* is a seat. Near it is a wooded hill called "Mount Ararat," on which Sir James Tillie, Knight, the original builder of the castle, erected in 1712 a small tower, within which, by his own desire, he was buried, his effigy in marble being placed in the upper room.

Pill Creek, on the west side of Falmouth Harbour, S.W. Cornw. It penetrates about a mile inland in a north-west direction.

Pillerton Hersey, pa. and small vil., S. Warws., 8 S.E. of Stratford-upon-Avon: ac. 1,366; soil clay, overlying white and blue lias. The church of St. Mary (partially restored 1873) is a Perp. building, with a fine carved oak roof of the 15th cent., containing several tablets to the Horseman family. There is a small charity.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Pilham (1)	Blyton (½)	152	60
Pilkington	Radcliffe Bridge (½)	194	14472
Pill (1)	Pill	126	1725
Pillaton	Saltash (6)	245	416
Pillerton Hersey	Kineton (3)	92	123
Pillerton Priors	Kineton (4)	92	100

Pillerton Priors, pa. and small vil., S. Warws., 7½ S.E. of Stratford-upon-Avon; ac. 1,514; soil clay, overlying white and blue lias. The church of St. Mary Magdalen was destroyed by fire about 1666, but the graveyard is still used, and contains some tombs of the Gardner family. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and a small charity.

Pillesdon. [PILSDON.]

Pilleth, pa. on the Lugg, E. Radnors., 3½ S.S.W. of Knighton; ac. 1,887. The church of St. Mary (mainly Dec.) was reduced to ruins by a fire in 1894. The churchyard contains a well, the water of which was formerly believed to cure diseases of the eye. Near it is a brick mansion of Elizabethan date, now a farmhouse. P. was the scene of a battle between Owen Glendower and Sir Edmund Mortimer (1402), in which the English leader was captured; it is described by Shakespeare in the first part of *Henry IV.*, the engagement being there supposed to have taken place near the Severn.

Pilley (1), ha., pa. of Boldre (q.v.), S. Hants, 2 S. of Lymington. The Congregationalists have a chapel. The endowed school founded here in the 18th cent. no longer exists, but the endowment is applied in aid of the schools at Pilley, Sway, and East Boldre.

Pilley (2), ha., pa. of Tankersley (q.v.), W.R Yorks., 4 S. of Barnsley.

Pillgwenlly, eccl. pa., pa. of Newport St. Woollos (q.v.), S. Mon. The church of Holy Trinity was built 1848, in E. Eng. style. St. Stephen's Church was built 1884, in the same style, as a chapel-of-ease.

Pilling, tp. and vil. on Morecambe Bay, pa. of and about 7 W. from Garstang (q.v.), N.W. Lancs.; ac. 6,060. The chapel of St. John the Baptist was erected in 1717 and added to in 1812–13; it contains an ancient font. The new church was built in 1886–87, in 14th-cent. Gothic style. There is a Roman Catholic church (1891) and a small Wesleyan chapel. The house named P. Hall was anciently a grange belonging to Cockersand Abbey.

Pilltown, vil. on the Pill stream, pa. of Fiddown (q.v.), S. co. Kilk., Ir., 4 E. of Carrick-on-Suir. P. is a pretty village, a prize being given annually, for the best-kept cottage and garden, by the Earl of Bessborough, whose seat adjoins. [PILL (2).]

Pilning, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Almondbury and Henbury (q.v.), Mid Gloucs., 9½ N.W. of Bristol. The Gothic church of St. Peter was built 1855. There is a mission hall, and Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels.

Pilsbury, ha. on the Dove, pa. of Hartington (q.v.), W. Derbys., 8 S.W. of Bakewell.

Pilsdon, pa., W. Dors., 7 N. of Bridport; ac. 627; soil various, sandy, and strong. The E. Eng. church of St. Mary was almost entirely rebuilt 1830, and was restored 1875; there is a very ancient piscina, and the original holy-water stoup still remains in the porch. P. (or Pillesdon) Pen (about 900 ft.) has an old Roman encampment, and is a landmark. The ancient manor house, the

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Pilleth	Knighton (3)	181	77
Pillgwenlly	Newport (1)	151	14968
Pilling	Pilling	226	1480
Pilltown	Carrick-on-Suir (2)	149	384
Pilning	Pilning	127	829
Pilsdon	Crewkerne (6)	132	83

residence of the Wyndham family in the time of Charles I., is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Pilsgate, formerly a separate tp., pa. of Barnack (q.v.), N. Northants, 3 S.E. of Stamford.

Pilsley (1), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of North Wingfield (q.v.), E. Derbys., 5 N.E. of Alfreton; ac. 1,594. The church of St. Mary the Virgin was built 1875, in E. Eng. style. There are Wesleyan, Methodist New Connexion, Primitive Methodist, and Free Methodist chapels. Coal-mining is carried on.

Pilsley (2), tp. and vil., pa. of Edensor (q.v.), N. Derbys., about 3 N.E. of Bakewell; ac. 465.

Pilsworth, tp., pa. of Middleton (q.v.), Mid Lancs., 4 N.W. of Middleton; ac. 1,483.

Piltanton Burn, stream, W. Wigs., Sc. It rises in a small lake about 3½ W.N.W. of Stranraer, flows S.E. through Leswalt and between the pas. of Port Patrick and Stoney Kirk, then bends E. through Old Luce pa. to the head of Luce Bay, which it enters ½ S. of Whitecrook after a course of about 14 miles.

Pilt Down, ha., pa. of Maresfield (q.v.), E. Sussex, 2 S.W. of Uckfield.

Pilton (1), pa. and vil. on the Yeo, N.W. Dev., partly included in the mun. bor. of Barnstaple; ac. 1,611; soil very rich on the hill slopes, and gravel with clay in the valleys. The church of St. Margaret was anciently the church of a Benedictine priory, which in 1261 and previously had been a cell to the abbey of Malmesbury. According to an inscription over the porch, a large portion of the tower was pulled down during the Civil War of 1646, and restored 1696. The church contains a handsomely-carved stone pulpit, with an arm attached to it holding a stand for an hour-glass. There is a finely-carved chancel-screen and an elaborate oak screen between the chancel and south chapel. The ancient octagonal font has a canopied cover of carved oak. The chancel retains a piscina, and in the west wall of the nave is an aumbry. The porch has an ancient stoup. The church contains a number of 16th-cent. monuments and inscriptions. There are several almshouses, and charities produce about £160 yearly. There is a glove manufactory, employing about 150 hands. *P. House* and *Upcot* are seats.

Pilton (2), pa., E. Somerset, 5 S.E. of Wells; ac. 4,687; the land is chiefly in pasture. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1879) is of various periods. The chancel and aisle are of the time of Edward III., the nave probably dates from 1180, and a Norm. arch in good preservation still exists on the south side. On the south side of the sacrarium is a piscina under a highly-ornamented arch, and in the chancel hangs a brass chandelier dated 1749. In the church are preserved the remains of an ancient embroidered cope of the 16th cent., for some time used as a cover for the communion table. In the churchyard is a large yew-tree, supposed to be 800 years old. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have chapels. A Working Men's Club with reading-rooms stands on the site of an ancient hostelry (of which externally it is an exact reproduction) belonging to the Abbots of Glastonbury. Near the church is an ancient barn, formerly belonging to the Abbots of Glastonbury; it has a well-designed open timbered roof, and on the four sides are the emblems of the Evangelists. There are a number of small charities *Burford, Perridge House,* and *Westholme* are seats.

Pilton (3), pa. on the Nen, N.E. Northants, 3½ E. of Barnwell; ac. 1,358; soil clayey, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Mary (restored 1875) is E. Eng. There are several charities. The old manor house was the home of the Treshams.

Pilton (4), pa. on the south bank of the Chater, S. Rutld., about 4½ N.E. of Uppingham; ac. 347; soil clay and (in parts) sand, overlying stone and clay. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1870) is Gothic.

Pilton (5), ha., pa. of Penrice (q.v.), W. Glamorgs., 7 S.E. of Loughor.

Pimlico, dis. in S.W. London, E. Middx., 2½ S.W. of St. Paul's. P. anciently embraced the whole of Belgravia as well as the locality extending from Buckingham Palace Road to the Thames and stretching westward to Chelsea, but now it is generally regarded as only containing the portion lying near the Thames and Victoria railway station. The name, which occurs first in a document of 1626, is said to have been derived from a tavern once situated here. The dis. comprises the eccl. pas. of St. Barnabas and St. Gabriel, with churches in E. Eng. style. St. Saviour's Church (1865) is in Dec. style. In 1687 P. appears to have had but four residents, one of whom, the Duke of Grafton, was the owner of Arlington House. This mansion was in 1698 purchased by the Marquis of Normanby (afterwards Duke of Buckingham), by whom it was rebuilt and called Buckingham House, the name being changed to Buckingham Palace (*see page* 152) when it was again rebuilt (1825) by George IV. Owing to its vicinity to the royal abode, many of the nobility and courtiers now resorted to P. and especially to Belgravia, where some of the most magnificent mansions are those erected by Thomas Cubitt. It is connected with Battersea and Vauxhall by the Chelsea Suspension Bridge. A broad roadway and promenade called Grosvenor Road, resembling the Victoria Embankment, skirts the river from Vauxhall Bridge to Chelsea Bridge. Victoria Railway Station—a terminus of the London, Brighton, and South Coast and London, Chatham, and Dover railways—is situated at the north extremity of Vauxhall Bridge Road.

Pimperne, pa. and vil., Mid Dors., 2¼ N.E. of Blandford; ac. 2,914; soil light loam, overlying chalk. The Gothic church of St. Peter was rebuilt 1874; over the porch, which has a fine Norm. arch, is a statue of St. Peter holding a bunch of keys. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and a reading-room. In the centre of the vil. are the remains of an old cross.

Pinchaford, ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Ilsington (q.v.), S. Dev.

Pinchbeck, pa. and vil. on the Glen, S. Lincs., 2 N. of Spalding; ac. 13,401; soil good rich loam,

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Pilsley (1)	Pilsley	136	2328
Pilsley (2)	Hassop (2)	154	226
Pilsworth	Heywood (1½)	194	867
Pilton (1)	Barnstaple (½)	203	2172
Pilton (2)	Pennard (2)	128	899
Pilton (3)	Thorpe (1½)	90	108
Pilton (4)	Manton (1½)	90	45
Pimperne	Blandford (2½)	121	420
Pinchbeck	Pinchbeck	95	2822

overlying clay. The pa. forms a portion of the Fen drainage; and the land is generally in a high state of cultivation, and yields abundant crops. The church of St. Mary (restored 1864) is a spacious edifice of the Dec. and Perp. periods, with a large Dec. chapel on the north side; there are some fine stained windows in the chancel, and at the west end a brass to Margaret (Carr), wife of John Lambert (d. 1600), with 27 shields genealogically arranged, besides monuments to the Cust family, Wimberley family (1656), and a tomb without inscription to the De Pinchbecks; the original roof of carved oak, supported by angels carrying escutcheons, still remains, and the font is a very fine example of Dec. work. Part of the rood-screen still exists. At the entrance to the churchyard is a good lich-gate. The charities for the poor amount to £54 a year.

Buckingham Palace. (See page 151.)

Pinchbeck, West, eccl. pa., pa. of Pinchbeck (q.v.), S. Lincs., 4½ N.W. of Spalding. The church of St. Bartholomew is in Gothic style.

Pinchingthorpe, tp., pa. of Guisborough (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 880. *P. House* is a seat.

Pinden, ha., pa. of Horton Kirby (q.v.), W. Kent, 3 S. of Dartford.

Pineham, ha., pa. of Whitfield (q.v.), E. Kent, 3 N. of Dover.

Pinford, ti., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Sherborne (q.v.), N. Dors.

Pinge Wood, ha., pa. of Burghfield (q.v.), S. Berks., about 5 S.W. of Reading.

Pinhoe, pa. and pleasant vil., Mid Devon, 2½ N.E. of Exeter; ac. 1,735; soil various, overlying red sandstone and clay. The E. Perp. church of St. Michael was restored 1880. In the churchyard, opposite the porch, is a large stone cross on a pedestal. P. has a mission church in connection with the pa. church, and a Baptist chapel. There are a number of small charities. John Reynolds (or Rainolds), D.D., a learned divine and eminent controversial writer, was born here about 1550. In 1001 King Ethelred was defeated here with great slaughter by the Danes, who burnt the neighbouring villages. In remembrance of this event a pension of a mark (13s. 4d.) is still received by the vicar of the pa.

Pinkie, estate, pa. of Inveresk (q.v.), N.E. Edins. Sc., near the east end of Musselburgh. *P. House*, anciently the country residence of the Abbots of Dunfermline, was enlarged or improved by Lord Seton in 1613. Its oldest portion is a massive square tower with corner turrets and very thick walls. The mansion is spacious, and contains many splendid apartments; the painted gallery, about 100 ft. long, has a richly-decorated ceiling, and was used as a hospital after the battle of Pinkie (1547). Prince Charles Edward is said to have slept in the apartment on the night after the battle of Prestonpans.

Pinkneys Green, picturesque ha., pa. of Cookham (q.v.), S.E. Berks., 3 S.S.E. of Great Marlow. There is a mission church.

Pinkney Sherston. [Sherston Pinkney.]

Pinkwell, ha., pa. of Harlington (q.v.), S. Middx., 7 N.W. of Brentford.

Pinley, formerly a separate tp., pa. of Rowington (q.v.), Mid Warws.

Pin Mill. [Chelmondiston.]

Pinmore, pl. on the Stinchar, with railway station, pa. of Colmonell (q.v.), S. Ayrs., Sc., about 5 S. of Girvan. There is a seat of the same name.

Pinn, ha., pa. of Otterton (q.v.), S. Dev., 3 W. of Sidmouth.

Pinnacle Rock, isolated granite mass (about 200 ft.), W. Jersey, Channel Islands, 5½ N.W. of St. Aubyn. It forms one of the most remarkable objects on the west coast.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Pinchbeck, West	Pinchbeck (2½)	95	1464
Pinchingthorpe	Pinchingthorpe	246	83

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Pinhoe	Pinhoe	169	761

Pinner, pa. and vil., N. Middx., on the Herts. border, 2¾ N.W. of Harrow, on the road to Rickmansworth; ac. 3,772; soil clay, overlying clay, sand, limestone, and gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1880) is an edifice of flint and stone, the earliest portions of which date from the 13th cent., many additions having been made in the 15th cent., including the tower and porch. There are also monuments and a tablet with kneeling effigy to Mr. John Day, sometime minister of the church (1622), to Thomas Hutchinson (1656), and to Christopher Clitherow (1685). In the vestry is a brass to Eustace Bedingfeld, "a chrysom child" (1580). In the south transept is a piscina. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. The Commercial Travellers' Schools (1855) are about 1½ E. of the vil. Here are limekilns, and bricks are made. A small pleasure fair is held on Whit-Wednesday. *P. Hill*, *P. Place*, and *P. Wood* (where Lord Lytton is said to have written "Eugene Aram") are seats.

Pinnock and Hyde, tp., pa. of Didbrook (q.v.), N. Glouc., 4 E. of Winchcomb; ac. 2,263. St. Michael's chapel-of-ease is a small building of stone.

Pinnys. [TOLLER WHELME.]

Pinsley, stream, rises near Shobdon, N.W. Herefords., flows S.E. through Kingsland, and falls into the Lugg at Leominster.

Pinvin, chap., tp., and vil., pa. of Pershore (q.v.) S. Worcs., 8 S.E. of Worcester; ac. 1,031. The church (restored 1885) is E. Norm., and contains some interesting mural paintings.

Pinwell, ha. on the Anker, pa. of Sheepy Magna (q.v.), W. Leics., 2 N. of Atherstone.

Pinwherry, pl. with railway station, pa. of and 4½ E. by N. from Colmonell (q.v.), S. Ayrs., Sc.

Pinxton, pa. (extending into Notts.) and vil., E. Derbys., 3¾ E. of Alfreton; ac. 1,253; soil clay and loam, chiefly overlying clay. The church of St. Helena was rebuilt from the materials of the old church; there are some 13th-cent. incised slabs in the aisle, and in the chancel a memorial to Mary Kelsal (1674); the transept has a small E. Eng. window. The Primitive Methodists and Free Methodists have chapels. There is a small charity. Coal-mining is carried on. *Brookhill Hall*, an interesting Elizabethan mansion, and *Longwood Hall* are seats.

Pioda, ha., pa. of Llandebie (q.v.), S.E. Carmarths., 4 S. of Llandilo.

Pipacott, ha., pa. of and 2½ N.E. from Braunton (q.v.), N. Dev.

Pipe and Lyde, pa. and vil., Mid Herefords., 3 N. of Hereford; ac. 1,640; soil clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter dates from Norm. times; the chancel, built in the 14th cent., was restored 1874; there is a fine rood-screen; the tower was restored and a shingle spire added in 1816. The pa. has some small charities. An old yew- and ash-tree near the vicarage and a stone tablet are believed to commemorate a meeting of the judges of Hereford and Shrewsbury at this spot. Good building-stone is obtained.

Pipe Hill, tp., pa. of Lichfield St. Michael (q.v.), S.E. Staffs.; ac. 576.

Pipe Ridware, pa., Mid Staffs., 6½ N. of Lichfield; ac. 824; soil loamy, overlying strong clay. The church of St. James, rebuilt 1842, is in Norm. and later styles, and contains an E. Norm. font. There are some small charities.

Pipers End, ha., pa. of Wheathampstead (q.v.), Mid Herts., 4 N.E. of St. Albans.

Pipers Hole. [TRESCO.]

Pippacott, ha., pa. of Braunton (q.v.), N. Dev., 5 N.W. of Barnstaple.

Pipton, tp., pa. of Glasbury (q.v.), E. Brecons., about 4 S.W. of Hay; ac. 1,378.

Pirbright, pa. and vil., W. Surrey, 5½ N.W. of Guildford; ac. 10,569; soil sand, overlying loam and sand. The church of St. Michael and All Angels, built on the site of an old church burnt down in 1784, is in Perp. style. There is a Congregational chapel and some small charities.

Pirford. [PYRFORD.]

Pirn, estate with seat of the same name, on Gala Water, pa. of and about 3 N.W. from Stow (q.v.), S.E. Edins., Sc.

Pirnie Lodge, vil., pa. of and adjoining Slamannan (q.v.), S.E. Stirls., Sc. The population is included with that of Balquhatson Row (q.v.).

Pirton (1), pa. and vil., N.W. Herts., 5½ S.W. of Shefford; ac. 2,757; soil and subsoil chalk. A church was founded here in the 11th cent. by Ralph de Limesie, but the present church of St. Mary (restored 1883) dates from the 12th cent.; remains of Norm. work are visible in the tower arches, and in the south wall of the chancel is a 14th-cent. piscina; there are memorials to Jane Docwra (d. 1645) and James Hanscombe (d. 1731). Hammond's Trust consists of two almshouses, built 1607 and rebuilt 1877, and there is another small charity. Toot Hill, where are the remains of a moat, is perhaps the site of the castle of the De Limesies. High Down (built 1612) is a fine example of Elizabethan work, and on one of the outbuildings, beneath the arms of Docwra, is inscribed "Thomas Docwra, miles: 1504." *P. Hall* is a seat.

Pirton (2), pa. and small vil., S. Worcs., 5 S.E. of Worcester; ac. 1,669; soil marl and limestone, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1883) is partly Norm., with a 14th-cent. chancel, the nave and timber-framed tower belonging to the 15th cent. P. Pool, a sheet of water, is 36 ac. in extent. P. Court, now a farm, is a timbered building with a highly-ornamented gable at one end, and a hall with some old panelling.

Pirton (3). [PYRTON.]

Pishill, pa. and vil., S.E. Oxon, 5½ N.W. of Henley; ac. 785; soil chalk, loam, and gravel, overlying chalk. The church, dedication unknown, has been

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pinner	Pinner	13	2727
Pinnock and Hyde	Stow-on-the-Wold(6	89	106
Pinvin	Pershore (½)	112	417
Pinxton	Pinxton	135	2390
Pipe and Lyde	Hereford (2¼)	144	231
Pipe Hill	Armitage (1½)	121	139

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pipe Ridware	Lichfield (2)	116	84
Pipton	Three Cocks (½)	172	90
Pirbright	Brookwood (1)	28	889
Pirton (1)	Henlow (2)	36	1016
Pirton (2)	Wadborough (1)	159	177
Pishill	Henley (5)	36	195

rebuilt, but the walls and the chancel-arch are Norm.; in the chancel is a piscina. There are some small charities. Near the church are the remains of an old chapel.

Pislake, vil., pa. of Shere (q.v.), S.W. Surrey, 4½ S.E. of Guildford.

Pistill (1), pa. and vil. on Carnarvon Bay, S.W. Carnarvs., about 6 N.W. of Pwllheli; ac. 3,860; the surface is dreary, rugged, and barren, and P. derives the little interest it possesses from the vicinity of the bay. To the east of the church is a small vale, called Nant Gwrtheirn, or the "Vale of Vortigern," to which that prince is said to have retreated for shelter from his infuriated subjects, and where he built a castle, which is supposed to have been destroyed by lightning. This narrow vale is accessible only by sea; the sides are bounded by barren and rugged rocks, on which not a blade of vegetation is seen. At one extremity rises the loftiest peak of The Rivals, and the only opening is towards the sea, by which it is bounded on the north. Near the shore is a small verdant mound, said to have been the site of Vortigern's castle; and near it was formerly a tumulus, called Bedd Gwrtheirn, or "Vortigern's Grave," in which was found a stone coffin containing human bones. No traces of these relics are now visible, but the spot is still pointed out where that unfortunate prince, who met his death in this retired spot, in 464, was interred.

Pistill (2), ha., pa. of Llandebie (q.v.), S.E. Carmarths., 4 S. of Llandilo.

Pistog's Castle, tumulus, S. Cardigs., 4¼ E. of Newcastle-Emlyn. It consists of a circular mound surrounded by a moat, overlooking the Teify, and is said to have been the burial-place of the slain in a battle fought in the vicinity.

Pistyll Cain Falls, waterfall on the Mawddach, Mid Merions., 6 N. of Dolgelly. The stream, at this point confined in a narrow gorge, bends abruptly and descends nearly 150 ft. over a cliff.

Pistyll Rhaiadr, picturesque waterfall on the Rhaiadr, pa. of and 4 W.N.W. from Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant (q.v.), S. Denbighs. The height of the fall is about 240 ft.; the water first precipitates itself with great impetuosity down a steep descent of about 180 ft., forms a second fall through a natural arch, and drops into a basin.

Pit-, for names not found under this spelling, *see also* PITT-.

Pitbladdo, estate with seat of the same name, pa. of and about 2 N.W. from Cupar (q.v.), N. Fifes., Sc.

Pitcairlie, estate with seat of the same name, pa. of Newburgh (q.v.), N. Fifes., Sc., about 2 N. of Auchtermuchty.

Pitcairn Green, or **Pitcairn**, vil., pa. of Redgorton (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 4½ N.W. of Perth. It has a Free church and a public school.

Pitcairns, Newton of. [NEWTON OF PITCAIRNS.]

Pitcaithly. [PITKEATHLY.]

Pitcaple, vil. on the Ury, with railway station, pa. of Chapel-of-Garioch (q.v.), Mid Abers., Sc., 4 N.W. of Inverurie. *P. Castle* is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pistill (1)	Pwllheli (5)	270	716
Pitchcombe	Stroud (2)	102	250
Pitchcott	Quainton Road (2)	55	41
Pitchford	Berrington (2)	168	182

Pitchcombe, pa. and vil., Mid Glouces., 7 S. of Gloucester; ac. 485; soil loamy, overlying clay and stony subsoil. The Gothic church (dedication unknown) was rebuilt 1819, and restored and enlarged 1870. There is a Congregational chapel. An ancient castle is supposed to have stood on the north-east side of the church. "Ragged Castle" is an old building, probably constructed out of the ruins of the original fortress.

Pitchcott, pa., Mid Bucks., 7 N.W. of Aylesbury; ac. 919; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Giles (restored 1864) is E. Eng.

Pitchford, pa. and vil., N. Salop, 6¼ S.E. of Shrewsbury; ac. 1,644; soil light loam and various, overlying red loam and sand. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng. On a stone altar-tomb is a cross-legged effigy, carved in oak, of a knight in chain mail, the sides of the tomb being relieved by shields of arms. *P. Hall* is a seat.

Pitch Green, pl., pa. of and ½ N. from Bledlow (q.v.), S. Bucks.

Pitcombe, pa., E. Somerset, 1½ S. of Bruton; ac. 2,330; soil stonebrash, overlying white rock on the high grounds, and sand in the valley. The church of St. Leonard was rebuilt 1858, in E. Eng. style. *Hadspen House* is a seat.

Pitcox, vil., pa. of Stenton (q.v.), N.E. Haddings., Sc., about 2 W. of Spott.

Pitcullo, estate, pa. of Leuchars (q.v.), N.E. Fifes., Sc., about 4 N.E. of Cupar. There is a seat of the same name.

Pitcur, vil., pa. of Kettins (q.v.), S.W. Forfs., Sc., 3 S.E. of Coupar Angus. There is an estate of the same name, and a ruined castle, the seat of the former holders of the barony.

Pitfirrane Park, estate with seat of the same name, pa. of Dunfermline (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., 2¼ W.S.W. of Dunfermline town.

Pitfold, ha., pa. of Frensham (q.v.), S.W. Surrey, 4 N.W. of Haslemere.

Pitfour House. [OLD DEER.]

Pithead, ha., pa. of and 2½ S.E. from Rockbeare (q.v.), E. Dev.

Pitkeathly, or **Pitcaithly**, pl. with mineral springs, pa. of Dunbarny (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 4½ S. of Perth and 1 W. of Bridge of Earn. The wells, five in number, are known as the East, West, Spout, Dunbarny, and Southpark. The waters are valuable in the treatment of scrofulous and scorbutic diseases, dyspepsia, and other complaints. The wells were known and held in repute from very early times.

Pitlessie, vil., pa. of Cults (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc., 4 S.W. of Cupar.

Pitlochry, vil., pa. of Moulin (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., 28 N. of Perth. P. is situated on the banks of the Tummel, and surrounded by some of the most beautiful and varied scenery in the Highlands of Perthshire, and is the resort of numerous persons to visit places of interest, also for fishing in the river and Loch Tummel. There are two excellent hydropathic establishments. The Established church (1884) is in Gothic style. The Free church

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pitcombe	Bruton (1¼)	117	388
Pitlessie	Kings Kettle (2)	426	335
Pitlochry	Pitlochry	474	1136

lsome edifice, and for the convenience of here is Holy Trinity Episcopal church, c style, about ½ E. There is also a church. P. has a manufactory of Highds and plaids, and whisky is extensively in this place and neighbourhood. Fairs annually on the Saturday before Amulree, on the Friday after Falkirk tryst, in (or lambs), and on the third Wednesday in old style). *Clachnafaire* is a seat.

den, ha., pa. of and about 2 N.N.W. from v.), E. Abers., Sc. *P. House* is a seat.

dle, vil., pa. of about 3 W.N.W. from Kin-v.), E. Perths., Sc.

y, estate with seat of same name, pa. of ns (q.v.), E. Fifes., Sc., about 4 N.N.W. of

ster, large pa. and vil., S. Somerset, 4½ S. on; ac. 5,072; soil clay, overlying clay The Perp. f St. An-l St. Mary some anhly-carved a finely-one pulpit edos, and y interest-and 17th-ar-tombs. Congrega-apel, and he Breth-e charities t to £40 *B. Grange,* the sum-idence of s of Taun-seat.

es, estate t. of same . of Kirk-), S. Forfs., Sc., ¼ S. of Guthrie railway

ree, estate with seat of same name, pa. nit (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., about 4 N.E. of y.

, pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 2½ N.E. of ; ac. 1,250; soil clayey, overlying limehe church of St. John the Baptist (restored Perp.; it contains a holy-water stoup, and pulpit is the stand for the hour-glass used n times. Remains of a Roman villa have nd here.

rie, estate with seat of same name, pa. of line (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., about 3 S.E. of line town.

e, vil., pa. of and 2 W. by N. from Errol Perths., Sc. It contains a United Presbyurch.

idly, estate with seat of same name, pa. of (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., 2 N.E. of Forfar.

ACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
	Taunton (4½)	158	1262
	Langport (2½)	145	306
	Pitsea	27	235
	Pitsford	70	508

Pitscottie, ha., pa. of Ceres (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc., 3 S.E. of Cupar. P. Moor, formerly a meeting-place for Covenanters, is in the neighbourhood.

Pitsea, pa. and vil., S. Essex, about 10 N.W. of Southend; ac. 1,747; soil stiff clay, overlying almost yellow clay. The church of St. Michael (rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, 1877) was originally Perp.

Pitsford, pa. and vil., Mid Northants, 5 N. of Northampton; ac. 1,413; soil marl and clay, overlying stone. The church of All Saints (restored 1866) is a building of mixed periods; the south porch and west tower are E. Eng., the doorway of the porch Norm., and the font Dec.; the north chantry contains a sepulchral arch and a piscina. There are Baptist and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and a small charity.

Pitshill. [TILLINGTON.]

Pitsligo, coast pa., N. Abers., Sc.; ac. 4,641; the land is generally fertile, and the face of the country level. The pa. church is about 1 S. of Rosehearty; it was originally built in 1632, and rebuilt in 1890, and is a plain granite building in Gothic style. There is a beautiful carved oak screen in the Pitsligo aisle, removed from the old church. This aisle and the pulpit are panelled with carved woodwork, also taken from the old church. The labouring portion of the population are principally employed in fishing. P. Castle, formerly the seat of Lord Pitsligo (a title in the Forbes family), is an ancient structure, now in ruins, surrounded with extensive gardens.

PITLOCHRY, FROM THE WEST.

Pitsligo, New, *q.s.* pa., pas. of Aberdour, New Deer, Strichen, and Tyrie, and to. (wholly in Tyrie pa.), N. Abers., Sc. The to., about 4 W. of Strichen railway station, was founded in 1787 by Sir William Forbes. The weaving of linen was introduced here; but since power-loom weaving began, it gradually decreased, and at the present time there is nothing but the weaving of pillow lace. Near the vil. are several good quarries of granite, largely used for building purposes in Buchan district. The pa. church, on the hill of Terlundle, is a plain stone structure, as is the Free church, built shortly after the Disruption (1846). The Episcopal church of St. John the Evangelist was erected in 1871, from designs by Mr. George Street, and is in E. Eng. style. There is also a Congregational church.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pitsligo	Fraserburgh (4)	575	2290
Pitsligo, New, *q.s.* pa.	Brucklay (4)	561	2436
Pitsligo, New, to.	Brucklay (4)	561	1686

Pitsmoor, eccl. pa., pa. of and 1 N. from Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. Christ Church was built 1850, in E. Eng. style.

Pitson, ha., pa. of Otterton (q.v.), S. Dev., 3 W. of Sidmouth.

Pitstone, pa., tp., and vil., E. Bucks., 9 E. of Aylesbury; ac. of pa. 2,448, of tp. 1,644; soil variable, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary (restored 1893) is Dec. and Perp.; the font is Norm.; the north chapel contains aumbry and piscina and the stairs to the roodloft; there are some tiles, possibly Norm. *Ashridge House*, the seat of Earl Brownlow, occupies the site of a priory of Bonhommes founded in the 13th cent.

Pitt-, for names not found under this spelling, *see also* PIT-.

Pitt, ha., pa. of Hursley (q.v.), S. Hants, about 2 S.W. of Winchester. The school-chapel, a flint and brick structure, was built about 1858 by Miss Charlotte M. Yonge.

Pitteadie Castle. [KINGHORN.]

Pittencrieff, estate with seat of the same name, pa. of Dunfermline (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc., near Dunfermline town. It was built early in the 17th cent., and about the middle of the 18th cent. was enlarged, materials being taken from the ruins of Dunfermline Palace for that purpose.

Pittenweem, pa., parl. and royal burgh, and seaport, E. Fifes., Sc., on the north shore of the Firth of Forth, 10 S.E. of St. Andrews; ac. of pa. 633. P. is one of the St. Andrews dis. of burghs. The burgh, originally attached to a priory, the remains (chiefly the domestic offices) of which stand on a hill above the harbour, consists of three good streets, with a few bye-thoroughfares, the houses generally bearing an ancient aspect. Adjacent to the monastic ruins stands the pa. church, an old edifice with a turreted spire. There are also Episcopal, United Presbyterian, and Baptist churches. From the time of being erected into a royal burgh in 1537 until 1639 P. was a place of considerable note and trade; but from that period to the year 1645 it suffered severely, no fewer than thirteen large vessels belonging to this port having been taken by the enemy or wrecked. It was here that the robbery was committed upon the collector of the excise by Wilson and Robertson, which led to the outrages of the Porteous mob and the consequent catastrophe; the house in which this transaction took place is still standing on the north side of the street, north of the church. P. is a fishing station of some importance, and fish-curing is carried on extensively, in addition to which the trade in grain and potatoes is of some consequence; there are also two large cooperages, with sail-making. A survey of the district has been made recently, with the view of reopening the coalfields (flooded about 100 years ago) in this pa. and that of St. Monance. *Balcaskie Castle*, in extensive and well-wooded grounds, is a seat.

Pittheavlis, estate with seat of the same name, pa. of and about 1 S.W. from Perth (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pitsmoor	Sheffield (1)	158	14869
Pitstone, pa.	Tring (1¼)	32	574
Pitstone, tp.	Tring (1½)	32	459
Pittenweem, pa.	Pittenweem	436	1991
Pittenweem, parl. bur	Pittenweem	436	1962
Pittington, pa.	Pittington	253	6504

Pittington, pa., tp., and vil., Mid Dur., 4 N.E. of Durham; ac. of pa. 6,710, of tp. 2,494; soil light and loamy, and in some parts clay, overlying sandstone, part clay, and limestone. The church of St. Lawrence is Norm. and E. Eng. The tower staircase projects in an octagonal form from the centre of the wall on the north side. On the north side of the nave was formerly a chapel, the arcade of which, consisting of two arches, is now built into the wall; the north arcade of the nave has four arches enriched with zigzag work. The font of white marble was formerly in Durham Cathedral. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There is a Literary Institute and Reading Room.

Pitton, chap. and vil., pa. of Alderbury (q.v.), S. Wilts., 6 N.E. of Salisbury. The church of St. Peter is a flint building with stone dressings, and there is a Wesleyan chapel. [PITTON AND FARLEY.]

Pitton and Farley, tp., pa. of Alderbury (q.v.), S. Wilts., 6 E.N.E. of Salisbury; ac. 2,221. [FARLEY (3).]

Pitts, ha., pa. of Bishopstone near Salisbury (q.v.), S. Wilts., 4 S.W. of Salisbury.

Pitt's Head, rock, Mid Carnarvs., 3 N. of Beddgelert. P. H. is a large boulder, deriving its popular name from a fancied resemblance to the profile of the celebrated statesman.

Pitt's Parlour. [ELEPHANT'S TUSK.]

Pittville, eccl. pa., pa. of Cheltenham (q.v.), N. Gloucs. The church of All Saints is in E. French Gothic style.

Pitullie and Sandhaven, conjoint vil., pa. of Pitsligo (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc., between Kinnaird's Head and Rosehearty. It is inhabited chiefly by fishermen. There is a good harbour at Sandhaven, which has been considerably enlarged and improved.

Pixley, pa., E. Herefords., 4 N.W. of Ledbury; ac. 1,086; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng. The chancel and nave are separated by a remarkable E. Eng. oak screen. There are some ancient wrought-iron hinges on the south door.

Place Fell, mountain (2,154 ft.) on the west border of Westmd., overlooking Ullswater, 1 E. by N. of Patterdale. The ascent is easy, and may be begun from either Patterdale or Howtown. A fine view is obtained from the summit.

Place House (1), seat, pa. of Fowey (q.v.), S.E. Cornw. It was originally built in the 11th cent., rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII., and restored and enlarged in the former half of the 19th cent. It retains some interesting work of the Tudor period, including bay windows with rich panelling, and shields of arms and an old hall and porch.

Place House (2), or **Prideaux Place.** [PADSTOW.]

Pladda (1), or **Fladda,** islet at mouth of Firth of Lorne, pa. of Jura (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., ¼ N. by E. of Lunga Island. It has a lighthouse, with light visible about 11 miles.

Pladda (2), island, pa. of Kilmorie (q.v.), S. Butes., Sc., 2½ E. by S. of Bennan Head. The island is

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pittington, tp.	Pittington	253	2092
Pitton and Farley	Dean (4)	83	489
Pittville	Cheltenham	109	3491
Pitullie & Sandhaven	Fraserburgh (3)	573	526
Pixley	Ashperton (1)	137	144

pear-shaped, terminating northward in a point. Near its north end is a lighthouse with two fixed lights, visible respectively 14 and 17 miles. The Sound of P., which separates the island from Arran, is unnavigable for vessels of any size, owing to a chain of submerged reefs.

Plainmeller. [PLENMELLER.]

Plains, vil., pa. of New Monkland (q.v.), N.E. Lanarks., Sc., 2½ E. by N. of Airdrie.

Plaistow (1), residential dis. for artisans, in the southern div. of West Ham (q.v.), S.W. Essex, about 5 E.N.E. of St. Paul's. It is bounded on the west by the river Lea, over which is an iron bridge of three arches. P. has two eccl. pas. (St. Mary's and St. Andrew's), with modern churches; and there are many Nonconformist places of worship. The West Ham Smallpox and Fever Hospital, built 1880, is a brick structure. The East London Cemetery, opened 1872, has an area of about 43 ac., and contains two mortuary chapels. P. is now a densely-populated place, but at the beginning of the 19th cent. was only a small vil.

Plaistow (2), eccl. pa., pa. of and ½ N. from Bromley (q.v.), W. Kent. The church of St. Mary was built 1863, in Dec. style.

Plaistow (3), ha., pa. of Kirdford (q.v.), W. Sussex, 6 N. of Petworth.

Plaistow Street, ha., pa. of Lingfield (q.v.), S.E. Surrey, 4 N. of East Grinstead.

Plaitford, pa. and scattered vil., S. Wilts., on the border of Hants, 11 S.E. of Salisbury; ac. 1,213; soil sand and gravel. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng. There is a handsome tiled reredos. The font is believed to be Norm.

Plantation, *q.s.* pa. and south-west suburb of Glasgow, on the Clyde, pa. of Govan (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks. and E. Renfs., Sc. Here are new docks.

Plardiwick, ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Gnosall (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Plas Crug, mound with ruins, near the Rheidol, W. Cardigs., about ½ S.E. of Aberystwith. The ruins are supposed to be the remains of the "Palace of Rheidol," mentioned by some British bards, in early times the residence of British princes, and later of Owen Glendower. It is said formerly to have had subterranean communication with Aberystwith Castle and with the sanctuary of Llanbadarn.

Plas Newydd. [LLANEDWEN.]

Plashetts (formerly **Plashetts and Tynehead**), tp., pa. of Falstone (q.v.), W. Northumb., 13½ W. by N. of Bellingham; ac. 29,230. The Free Methodists and Presbyterians have chapels. Here are collieries producing excellent coal.

Plat Saline, bay and bathing-place on the north coast of Alderney, Channel Islands, about 1 N. of St. Anne. At its east extremity is Doyle Fort. South-west the promontory of Tourgos Rock, with fort and barracks, separates it from Clonque Bay. Off the bay to the north-west are the Jumelles and Robin Rocks.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Plains	Plains	401	818
Plaistow (1)	Plaistow	5	36518
Plaistow (2)	Plaistow	9	4186
Plaitford	Romsey (5)	79	164
Plantation	Glasgow	400	13615
Plashetts	Plashetts	319	340
Platt	Wrotham (1)	31	955

Platt, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Wrotham (q.v.), Mid Kent, 7½ E. of Sevenoaks. The church of St. Mary (1843) is a plain stone building.

Platt Bridge, ha. with railway station, pa. of and 2 S.E. from Wigan (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.

Platte Rocque. [LA PLATTE ROCQUE.]

Platt Green, ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Caterham (q.v.), E. Surrey.

Plawsworth, tp. and vil., pa. of Chester-le-Street (q.v.), N. Dur., 3½ N. of Durham; ac. 1,266. There is a mission chapel here. *South Hill* is a seat. The vil. is sometimes called Tanhills.

Plaxtol, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Wrotham (q.v.), Mid Kent, 7 S.E. of Sevenoaks. The church (dedication unknown), originally a chapel to Wrotham, is Late Perp. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a village library. There are annual charities of about £4. *Fairlawn,* a large mansion pleasantly situated in a park on the borders of the pa., is a seat.

Playden, pa. and vil., S. Sussex, about 1 N. of Rye, on the road to Tenterden; ac. 1,308 and 32 water; soil loam, overlying clay. The Rother and the Royal Military Canal pass through the pa. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng. There is an endowment of £10 yearly for the parish clerk.

Playford, pa. and vil., E. Suff., pleasantly situated 5 N.E. of Ipswich; ac. 1,296; soil very fertile, subsoil of a sandy nature. The meadow-land is extensive, and affords good pasturage for the young stock of the famous Suffolk breed of horses, for which this locality is noted. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng.; the chancel was rebuilt in 1874; in the church is a brass memorial of Sir George Felbrigge (1400). In the churchyard stands a plain granite obelisk, erected to the memory of Thomas Clarkson (d. 1846), the friend of slaves. A marble medallion to his memory was placed in the chancel in 1878. *P. Hall,* a fine old brick residence surrounded by a moat, and *P. Mount,* in Gothic style, are seats.

Plean, *q.s.* pa. and vil. (**East Plean**), pa. of St. Ninians, E. Stirls., Sc. The vil. is about 5 N. of Falkirk, on the road to Stirling. Here is a hospital for old and indigent men, especially soldiers and sailors, founded by Col. F. Simpson (d. 1831), who bequeathed upwards of £30,000 and an estate for the purpose.

Pleasance, vil., pa. of and about 1 N.W. from Auchtermuchty (q.v.), N. Fifes., Sc.

Pleasington, tp. and vil., pa. of and 3 W.S.W. from Blackburn (q.v.), Mid Lancs.; ac. 1,923. There is a Roman Catholic church (1819), built in Gothic style. P. Old Hall, built 1587, is now used as a farm-house. *P. Hall* is a modern house in Classic style.

Pleaskin, cliff (nearly 400 ft.) near Giant's Causeway, pa. of Billy (q.v.), N. co. Antr., Ir., 3½ N.N.E. of Bushmills. Here is some of the finest coast scenery in the North of Ireland. Near its north-east extremity is a red scar, known as Hamilton's Seat, after the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Plawsworth	Plawsworth	258	1055
Plaxtol	Wrotham (3)	31	986
Playden	Rye (1)	70	282
Playford	Bealings (1)	76	241
Plean	Bannockburn (3)	415	845
Pleasington	Pleasington	211	436

Derry, one of the first, in the 18th cent., to describe the beauties of the coast. From this point a fine view is had of the face of the cliff. The view from

Pleaskin Head.

the summit of the cliff embraces various points along the north coast, Rathlin Island, and the coast of Scotland.

Pleasley, pa. and vil., W. Derbys., 3 N.W. of Mansfield; ac. 3,275; soil limestone and clay, overlying rock and clay. The church of St. Michael varies from E. Eng. to Perp., while the chancel-arch is Norm. P. has some small charities. There are cotton-, silk-, and merino-spinning mills. P. valley, through which the river Meden winds, is noted for its beauty.

Pleasley Hill, ha. on the Meden, pa. of Mansfield (q.v.), W. Notts.

Pleberstown, pa. on the Nore, Gowran bar., Mid co. Kilk., Ir., 2 S.E. of Thomastown; ac. 898.

Pleck and Bescot, eccl. pa., pa. of Walsall (q.v.), S. Staffs. St. John's Church was erected 1858, in E. Dec. style.

Pledgden, ha., pa. of Henham (q.v.), W. Essex, 6 N.E. of Bishop Stortford.

Pleinmont Point, promontory, S.W. Guernsey, Channel Islands, 6½ W.S.W. of St. Peter Port. It is surrounded by magnificent cliff scenery. On a stormy day the sea view is very grand; the coast (one of the most dangerous in the world) is exposed to the full fury of the Atlantic. Off the Point are the Gull Rock (frequented by numerous sea-fowl) and the Hanois rocks (q.v.).

Plemonstall, or **Plemstall,** pa., N.W. Chesh., 4 N.E. of Chester; ac. 2,296; soil clay, overlying marl. The church of St. Peter is Dec.; the nave has four bays, and there is a chapel on the north-east side. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

Plémont Point, promontory, N.W. Jersey, Channel Islands, nearly 6 N.N.W. of St. Aubyn. It has precipitous rocky walls, and runs far out to sea, the extreme point being almost detached from the mainland. Here is a ledge, about 100 ft. above the sea, known as the "Devil's Chair." The summit of the headland commands a fine view. Around the cliffs are several caves. Near P. is the landing-place of the telegraph cable from England.

Plenmeller, or **Plainmeller,** tp., pa. from Haltwhistle, W. Northumb.; ac. thank Hall occupies the site of an a tower, which is supposed to have bee place of Bishop Ridley. There is a her estate.

Pleshey, pa. and vil. on a branch of t Mid Essex, 8 N.W. of Chelmsford; a chalky clay, overlying loam. P. was centuries the seat of the High Co England. The first pa. church was about 1250, and there were also two dedicated to St. Nicholas and attac church, the other in the castle. The transepts of the present church of Trinity (restored 1868) are the remai Dec. building which belonged jointly and a college of priests, founded in 1393 de Woodstock, sixth son of Edward I monuments of the founder's family onl remain. Henry Compton, Bishop of Lo a nave in 1708, and later on the c erected by Samuel Tufnell. There are of a Norm. fortress; the keep is elliptic circumference of 890 ft.; the vallum and parts in good preservation. Thomas de Duke of Gloucester, lived here until and murder by Richard II. Here, in Holland, Duke of Exeter, was behea mob. About 1600 the materials of the used to build a lodge which was destro

Plessey, ha. with railway station, pa. ton (q.v.), S. Northumb., 6 S.S.E. of Mor situated on an eminence on the bank o and is mentioned in many ancient records. P. Hall, formerly the seat o family, is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Plinlimmon. [Plynlimmon.]

Plockton, vil. on Loch Caron, pa. (q.v.), S.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 4 S.W Ferry. It ranks as a burgh of regality Free church.

Plompton, tp., pa. of Spofforth (q.v.), 3 S.E. of Knaresborough; ac. 2,134. tains a large lake, and P. Rocks are much by visitors.

Plotcock, vil., pa. of and 5 S.E. fro (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc.

Plowden, vil. with railway station, p Lydbury (q.v.), S.W. Salop, 5½ S.E. Castle.

Plowland, ha., pa. of Welwick (q.v.), 2 S.E. of Patrington.

Pluck, pl. with railway station, p (q.v.), E. co. Don., Ir., 5 E. of Letterken

Pluckley (formerly **Pluckley-with-Pev** and vil., S. Kent, 6 W. of Ashford; ac mostly loam, overlying clay. The ch Michael is Dec. and Perp. The De contains several monuments of memb family, who lie buried in the vault b has a stained window of foreign The chapel is separated from the chanc

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Pleasley	Pleasley (½)	144	1499
Pleberstown	Thomastown (2)	92	127
Pleck and Bescot	Pleck	120	7020
Plemonstall	Chester (4)	179	1409
Plenmeller	Haltwhistle (½)	305	196

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or
Pleshey	Chelmsford (8)
Plockton	Strome Ferry (4)
Plompton	Knaresborough (3)
Pluckley	Pluckley

beautiful oak screen of the 15th cent., and from the aisle by a screen in a mixed style of the 17th cent. There are brasses with effigies to Richard Malemayns (d. 1440), John Dering (d. 1425), Richard Dering (d. 1544–5), under a trefoil arch, Juiyen Deryng, gentylwoman (d. 1526), and two figures of knights. St. Mary's chapel-of-ease, near the railway station, is in E. Eng. style. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A fair is held on November 4 for toys and pedlery. There are large brick and tile works. *Surrenden Dering* is a seat.

Plumb Bridge, vil., pa. of Upper Bodoney (q.v.), N. co. Tyr., Ir., 6 S.E. of Newtown Stewart. A market is held on Thursdays for butter and eggs, and monthly fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep.

Plumbland, pa. and vil. on the Ellen, W. Cumb., 6 S.E. of Cockermouth; ac. 2,564; soil partly gravel, overlying red sandstone and limestone. The church of St. Cuthbert (rebuilt 1870–71, in E. Eng. style) probably dates from pre-Norm. times, being rebuilt in 1170; and in 1220 an E. Eng. chancel was added, subsequent additions being made at various dates; remains of the Norm. south doorway can be seen, also three E. Eng. piscinæ. There is a Congregational chapel. The charities amount to £80 per annum. Coal has been worked here, and lime is shipped. There is a free grammar school, founded 1759, with an endowment of about £75 per annum. Near the church are the remains of the manorial pigeon-house, dating from the 14th cent.

Plumbley, or **Plumley,** tp. and vil., pa. of Great Budworth (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 1 W. of Lower Peover; ac. 1,622. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Plummer's Plain, ha., pa. of Lower Beeding (q.v.), N.W. Sussex, 5 S.E. of Horsham.

Plumpton (1), pa. and vil., Mid Sussex, 4 N.W. of Lewes; ac. 2,450; soil mixed, subsoil chalky. The church (dedication unknown) is chiefly E. Eng. All Saints' chapel-of-ease was erected 1893. There is a Congregational chapel, also a small convalescent home. The P. race-ground is near the station, and various meetings are held yearly from September to May.

Plumpton (2), pa. and small vil., S. Northants, 7 W. of Towcester; ac. 878; soil clay, subsoil various. The church of St. John the Baptist was rebuilt 1822, in Perp. style. There are some small charities.

Plumpton, Great, ha., pa. of and about 3 W. from Kirkham (q.v.), N. Lancs.

Plumpton Green, ha., pa. of Plumpton (q.v.), Mid Sussex, 5 N.W. of Lewes.

Plumpton, Little, ha., pa. of and about 3 W. from Kirkham (q.v.), N. Lancs. [WESTBY-WITH-PLUMPTON.]

Plumpton Street, ha., pa. of Hesket-in-the-Forest (q.v.), N.E. Cumb., 7 N.W. of Penrith.

Plumpton Wall, eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Petteril, pa. of Lazonby (q.v.), E. Cumb., 5 N. of Penrith; ac. 3,040. The church of St. John was built in 1767. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are remains of a Roman camp, known as Old Penrith; the ramparts are well defined, and east of the camp extensive remains have been found, including a well, a gold fibula, and five altars; numerous coins, too, have been discovered dating 125–307 A.D.

Plumstead (1), pa. and south-east suburb of London, on the Thames, N.W. Kent; ac. 3,388. St. Margaret's, now the pa. church, was built in 1858, in Gothic style. The former pa. church of St. Nicholas is an ancient E. Eng. building, once much larger; the north aisle was rebuilt in 1820, and in 1870 the interior of the church was restored; there are monuments to Dr. Benjamin Barnett, vicar (d. 1707), and to John Lidgbird (d. 1771), and in the central aisle a slab to John Gossage (d. 1672), a benefactor of the church. There are several curious epitaphs in the churchyard, including one to James Darling, aged ten. The eccl. pa. of St. James was formed in 1878, that of St. John in 1885, the church of the latter being in Gothic style, with a mission hall (1887) adjoining. The Presbyterian church of St. Andrew was built 1871; and there are Baptist, Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, and other Nonconformist chapels. Scott's charity amounts to £37 yearly. P. Cemetery is close to Bostall Heath, and Woolwich Cemetery is in the pa. On P. Marshes, which lie along the Thames, market-gardening is largely carried on; and there are several powder magazines in the same vicinity. A mile and a half east can still be seen a few fragments of the ruins of Lesnes Abbey. [LESNES.] Bostall Heath, about a mile from P. Station, pretty in itself, commands a splendid view over the river valley, with London to the west, and is a favourite resort of holiday-makers from the metropolis; Dick Turpin is reputed to have had a hiding-place among the chalk caves here. Bostall Wood was purchased by Sir Julian Goldsmid, and opened to the public in 1893.

Plumstead (2), or **Plumstead-by-Holt,** pa., N. Norf., 9½ S.W. of Cromer; ac. 1,279; soil light, resting on marl, sand, and gravel. The church of St. Michael (restored 1873) is of various periods.

Plumstead, Great, pa. and vil., Mid Norf., 5 E. of Norwich; ac. 1,434; soil mixed, overlying loam. The Perp. church of St. Mary (restored 1876) was burnt down 1891, and rebuilt 1892, chiefly in Perp. style. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. There is a fuel allotment of 29 ac., let at £40 yearly. *P. Hall* is a seat.

Plumstead, Little, pa. and vil., Mid Norf., 5 E. of Norwich; ac. 1,399; soil mixed, overlying clay. The Perp. church of St. Protasius and St. Gervase contains several modern memorials; the chancel rails were erected by the pa. in thanksgiving for the recovery from illness of the Prince of Wales in 1872. The poor have the rent (£45) of allotments of 36 ac. Brick- and tile-making is carried on. *P. Hall* stands in a park of 160 ac.

Plumtree (1), pa., tp., and vil., S. Notts., 5½ S.E. of Nottingham; ac. of pa. 3,590, of tp. 1,859; soil and

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population
Plumb Bridge	NewtownStewart(6)	153	140
Plumbland	Aspatria (2)	319	670
Plumbley	Plumbley	175	381
Plumpton (1)	Plumpton	45	468
Plumpton (2)	Brackley (5)	68	18
Plumpton Wall, ec. pa.	Plumpton (1½)	286	609
Plumpton Wall, tp.	Plumpton (1½)	286	317

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Plumstead (1)	Plumstead	9	52436
Plumstead (2)	Corpusty (4)	133	177
Plumstead, Great	Norwich (5)	114	352
Plumstead, Little	Norwich (5)	114	355
Plumtree (1), pa.	P'tree & Keyworth	118	549
Plumtree (1), tp.	P'tree & Keyworth	118	279

subsoil various. The church of St. Mary (restored 1875) contains some oak stalls, a rood-screen, a piscina, and sedilia. There is a small charity.

Plumtree (2), vil., pa. of Harworth (q.v.), N.W. Notts., 1 S.W. of Bawtry.

Plungar, pa. and vil., N. Leics., on the Notts. border, about 10 N. by E. from Melton Mowbray; ac. 979; soil and subsoil chiefly clay. The church of St. Helen (restored 1876) is E. Eng. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Pluscardine Abbey, ruins in valley of same name, pa. of and 6 S.W. from Elgin (q.v.), E. Elgs., Sc. It was founded in 1230 as a Cistercian monastery by Alexander II. The ruins are well preserved, and show traces of a cruciform church with a square central tower, a narrow chapel dedicated to St. Mary, a chapter-house and calefactory, and a prior's house. "The Book of Pluscarden," an early history of Scotland, is said to have been written by a monk of the priory about 1461.

Plush, chap. and ha., pa. of Buckland Newton (q.v.), Mid Dorset, 3 S.E. of Cerne Abbas. The church of St. John the Baptist is in Perp. style.

Plusha Bridge, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Linkinhorne (q.v.), N.E. Cornw. The Baptists have a chapel.

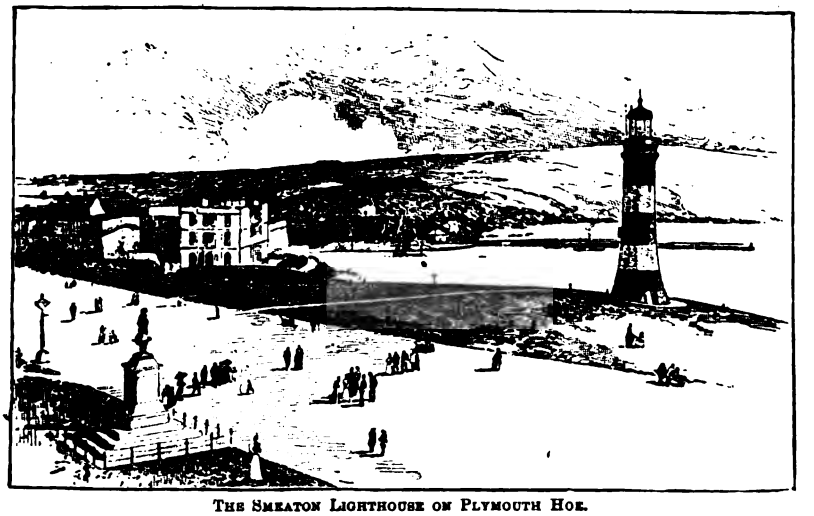
Plym, river, S.W. Dev., rises on Dartmoor, 4 S.E. of Princetown, and runs S.W. to Bickleigh, and then S. by W. to Plymouth Sound. At Shaugh Bridge, a romantic spot a little above Bickleigh, its waters unite with those of the Meavy. Before entering Plymouth Sound it forms the estuary of the Catwater, a name also applied to the whole stream. Its length is about 16 miles.

Plymouth, mun., co., and parl. bor. (with two members), seaport and mkt. to. (M., TH., & S.), and naval station, between the estuaries of the Tamar and Plym, S. Devon, 44 S.W. of Exeter; ac. of mun. and co. bor. 1,540, of parl. bor. 2,001. P. in the wide sense includes not only P. proper, but also Stonehouse and Devonport, which together constitute the bor. of Devonport (q.v.). P. was called by the Saxons Tamarworth, and appears in Domesday as Sutton (*i.e.* the South Town). It formerly belonged to the priory of Plympton, but was incorporated in 1439–40, and thereupon assumed the name of "the Kinge's towne of Plymothe." It was several times attacked by the French, and in the 15th cent. the townsmen obtained, among other privileges, the grant of a toll on all merchandise to enable them to build walls and towers and fortify the town. In 1512 an Act was passed for fortifying P. and other towns in the West. It was from P. Hoe that Drake sailed in 1572, and again in 1595 with Hawkins, on the disastrous expedition which caused his death. From P. also Sir Humphrey Gilbert embarked in 1583, on his ill-fated voyage to Newfoundland. The Spanish Armada appeared off P. about noon on July 20, 1588, under the command of the Duke of Medina Sidona, who, confident of victory, is said to have selected Mount Edgcumbe for his future residence. The port equipped seven ships and a fly-boat, and a fleet of 190 ships was collected here to oppose the invader. From P. the expedition to Cadiz set sail on June 3, 1596; and on September 6, 1620, the Pilgrim Fathers set sail in the *Mayflower* from P. Sound. Charles I. visited the town in 1625, and during the whole period of the Civil War it was in the hands of the Parliament. P. contains two pas.: P. Charles and P. St. Andrew. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1874–75) is a fine Perp. building; the aisles are separated from the nave and chancel by a series of lofty Pointed arches springing from clustered shafts with curiously-carved foliated capitals; the eastern portions of the aisles form chapels, and under the chancel is a crypt said to communicate with an ancient building in the south-west of the church called "The Abbey." Among the many interesting monuments is one to Charles Mathews the elder, the comedian, who died in P. June 28, 1835, and one to Sir John Skelton, Knight, Governor of P. (d. 1672). Here also was interred the heart of Admiral Robert Blake, who died as he was entering P. Sound, August 17, 1657. During the restoration two effigies were discovered under the floor of the south aisle: one of these, on a slab of Purbeck marble, is a male figure in high relief wearing a long gown with straight folds; the other, which is much mutilated, appears to be a knight in armour, and exhibits traces of a camail and jupon. The church of King Charles the Martyr, commonly called "Charles's Church," is in Gothic style; the church was erected at various times between 1640 and 1657, the work, owing to civil commotions, being several times interrupted. There are many interesting monuments, including one to Robert Hawker, D.D., author of some religious biographies and works on divinity, and forty-three years vicar here (d. April 6, 1827). There are several ecclesiastical pas., with modern churches. The Roman Catholic diocese of P. comprises Devon, Cornwall and Dorset, with the Scilly Islands. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Boniface, was opened in March, 1858; it is a cruciform building in E. Eng. style; the sacristy forms a part of a separate building, which leads to the bishop's residence. The church of the Holy Cross (1882), in Gothic style, has attached to it a house of Sisters of Charity; and the Sisters of Notre Dame have a convent. The various Nonconformist bodies are well represented in P., and there is a Jewish synagogue. The Guildhall, Law Courts, and Municipal Offices occupy two sides of a large open space, about 100 ft. wide, leading from Catherine Street to Westwell Street, the Municipal Offices being on the north and the Guildhall and Law Courts on the south, the east side of the square being closed by the church of St. Andrew. Both blocks are in the Gothic style of the 13th cent. The Post Office (1884), in Guildhall Square, is also in Gothic style; Her Majesty's Prison (1849) is in Italian style. The General Market occupies an area of about 3 ac. in the centre of the town; it contains covered vegetable, fish, poultry and butter markets, long ranges of butchers' stalls, stalls for general merchandise, a Corn Exchange, and a considerable area of uncovered ground for sale of general produce. There is also a fish market, and a wholesale market is maintained for the sale of fish by trawlers. The Athenæum, George Street, the property of the P. Institution and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society (1818–19) is in Classic style; it contains

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Plungar	Elton (5)	115	224
Plymouth, parl. bor.	Plymouth	229	87480

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Plymouth, mun. bor.	Plymouth	229	84248

a lecture-hall, a valuable scientific library, a spacious museum and art gallery, and a laboratory. The Free Public Library, in Whimple Street, occupies the building formerly used as a Guildhall, erected in 1800. The P. Proprietary and Cottonian Library, Cornwall Street (1811), contains the collections presented to the town by William Cotton, Esq., of Ivybridge; it has also a newsroom. The P. Law Society has a law library. The Theatre, in George Street, is a large and well-arranged house, with a lofty pedimented portico. The Laboratory of the Marine Biological Association (1888), situated immediately under the south wall of The Citadel, is a handsome building, and consists of an aquarium on the ground floor (open to the public for a small charge) and on the upper floors laboratories, dissecting-rooms, a library, and everything to complete it for scientific research; in the eastern wing is the director's residence.



The Smeaton Lighthouse on Plymouth Hoe.

The ancient portion of the town, near the waterside, is rapidly disappearing in consequence of the demand for improved dwellings and wide thoroughfares, but a few fine old houses remain. There is still a fragment of the ancient castle to be seen, but the Barbican exists only as a name for one of the quays. The South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, in Greenbank Road, was established in 1840; one wing is reserved for cases of accident, and there is an annexe for infectious cases. On the north side is the institute for trained nurses. There are also several dispensaries, an eye hospital, and a dental hospital. The most important charity is Kelway's, amounting to some £6,000; about one-eleventh is distributed among the donor's relations, and the remainder applied in bringing up and apprenticing the children of such relations, or in default children of P. and Saltash. Other charities, producing about £160 a year, are distributed in clothing. Over £500 a year is devoted to the support of almshouses and their inmates. In addition there is about £30 for distribution in bread in the pa. of St. Andrew, and about £60 for distribution in money and kind in the pa. of Charles. P. is well supplied with schools and educational establishments. The Corporation Grammar School was founded in 1561, Hele and Lanyon's School in 1632, and the Grey School in 1714—all with endowments. The Jewish Endowed School dates from 1860. The Science, Art, and Technical Schools occupy a fine building in Renaissance style (1887); and at the Western College (1752) young men are trained for the Congregational ministry. Among the many distinguished natives of P. may be mentioned Sir C. L. Eastlake, P.R.A. (1793–1865); Joseph Glanvil, F.R.S., rector of Bath Abbey and chaplain to Charles II. (1636–80); Sir William Snow Harris, surgeon, physicist, and electrician (1792–1867); Sir John Hawkins, Knight, naval commander, rear-admiral in the fleet against the Armada (1520–95); Sir Richard Hawkins, Knight, son of preceding, naval commander (1560–1622); Benjamin Robert Haydon, historical painter (1786–1846); John Kitto, D.D., Biblical writer (1804–54); and W. E. Leach, naturalist, and curator at the British Museum (1790–1836). The general trade of P. is now chiefly concerned with imports for the supply of the population of the western peninsula; the exports, however, include Dartmoor wool, china-clay, and tin and copper ore. There are important manufactures of chemicals; soap, starch, and candle factories; extensive saw-mills, large tanneries, flour-mills, breweries, and distilleries. Biscuit-baking is an important industry, and there are large engineering and shipbuilding works. Here are large docks capable of affording accommodation to the largest vessels, and there are several piers and jetties. The wharves and warehouses are of a very commodious kind, and the quays are all connected by rail with the line of the Great Western Railway Company, to whom the docks belong. Passengers, mails, and specie from the West Indies, the United States, and the Cape of Good Hope are landed here and forwarded by rail to London and all parts of the kingdom. A very considerable trade is carried on with America, Australia and New Zealand, the West Indies, the Mauritius, Africa, and the Baltic, besides which there is an extensive coasting trade. A number of emigrant passenger ships sail from P. for Australia, New Zealand, and British North America. The Citadel, a fortification on the South Headland, was erected on the site of an older fort by order of

Charles II. In the centre is a spacious esplanade for the exercise of the troops, and around it are the officers' houses, a chapel, magazine, and barracks; on the esplanade is a statue of George II. Fortifications covering 14 miles of ground have been constructed around P., Stonehouse, and Devonport, with a view to secure the Government arsenals from attacks by land or sea. Immediately opposite the end of the Breakwater is Bovisand Fort, which, with one somewhat similar on the other side of the Sound, form the two outer extremities of the line of defence for the protection of the port, the Breakwater Fort lying midway between. P. Hoe, on the south or seaward side of the town, west of The Citadel, is an elevated expanse of more than 18 ac., formed in 1817. The Hoe proper consists of a series of grassy slopes surrounded by a spacious promenade and intersected by numerous paths leading to the lower grounds. At the foot of this eminence is a drive, and connected with it are paths leading to the rocks and the landing-steps. Here are two piers—one used as a promenade and as a landing-place for passenger steamers. On the Hoe are the Armada Memorial (1890), a statue of Sir Francis Drake (1884), and Smeaton's lighthouse. [EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.] P. Breakwater, about 2½ s. of the Hoe, was commenced on April 12, 1812, from plans by Messrs. Rennie and Whidbey, and is mainly constructed of native limestone, the cost up to the present time being variously estimated at from £1,500,000 to £2,000,000. There is a lighthouse at the south-west entrance; its light can be seen seawards on most occasions for about 10 miles; the entrance from the Channel is 3 miles wide. The centre line of the Breakwater is 3,000 ft. long, from either extremity of which an arm or cant, 1,050 ft. in length, runs off towards the shore at an angle of 120 degrees. Being placed in the centre of the passage, it admits of two entrances for vessels, from the east as well as the south, and the total length is about a mile; above 200 sail have taken refuge under its lee in the Sound at one time.

Plymouth Charles. [PLYMOUTH.]

Plymouth St. Andrew. [PLYMOUTH.]

Plymouth Sound, inlet of the sea, on the border of S.E. Cornw. and S.W. Dev. The Sound extends upwards of 3 miles inland, and has a breadth ranging from 1¾ miles to 3½ miles, the widest part being that where Cawsand Bay indents the coast on the west. Its entrance lies between Wembury Point on the east and Penlee Point on the west. On its north side are the towns of Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport. At its north-east extremity it meets the Catwater, the estuary of the Plym, and at its north-west extremity the Hamoaze that of the Tamar. Drake's Island (q.v.) is in the north part of the Sound. This magnificent bay is said to be the finest roadstead in England. Its shores are extremely picturesque, the most noteworthy feature being the grounds of Mount Edgcumbe.

Plympton Maurice, or **Plympton Earl's,** pa. and small mkt. to., S.W. Dev., 5 N.E. of Plymouth; ac. 206; soil clay and shale, overlying principally clay. P. derives its name from the Plym, the estuary of which is now 2 miles distant, but was in ancient times much nearer. It was one of the ancient stannary towns, and was made a borough in 1241, but the charter was allowed to lapse in 1859. P. returned two members to Parliament from 23 Edw. I. (1294–95) up to the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, and among these are found the names of Sergeant Hele; William Strode, one of the famous "five members" in the reign of Charles I.; Sir Nicholas Slanning, Knight (1639); Sir John Maynard, Knight; Sir Christopher Wren (1685); and Lord Castlereagh. The church, anciently a chapel appendant to the Priory of Plympton St. Mary, and dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, was rebuilt in 1440, and rededicated to St. Maurice in the reign of Henry VIII.; it is of the Perp. period, and was restored in 1879. There are Wesleyan and Calvinistic chapels, and charities amounting to about £18 a year. The ancient town hall is now leased by the representatives of the old Corporation, and is used for lectures and concerts; it formerly contained a portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds, painted by himself, but this was sold by the Corporation in 1832 for £150. The grammar school (restored 1870) was founded in 1658 by Eliza Hele; a portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A., born at P. and educated at this school, has been presented to it; here also were educated James Northcote, R.A., Sir Charles L. Eastlake, P.R.A., and Benjamin R. Haydon, the historical painter. A cattle market is held the first Monday in each month. Here is a private lunatic asylum. P. Castle, north of the town, was built in the reign of Henry I. In the reign of Stephen, Baldwin de Redvers, second Earl of Devon, fortified the castle against the king, but was compelled to surrender without any active resistance. During the Civil War it served as the headquarters of Prince Maurice during the siege of Plymouth in 1643, but in 1644 was captured by the Earl of Essex. The remains consist chiefly of a mound, on which are some fragments of the keep. The earthworks preserve, if not the actual *vallum*, at least the outline of the Roman camp which preceded the later fortifications.

Plympton St. Mary, pa. and vil., S.W. Dev., 5 E.N.E. of Plymouth; ac. 10,290; soil loam and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1860) is chiefly Dec. and Perp., and contains sedilia, a piscina, and side altar; among the monuments are the recumbent figures of Richard Strode (1464) and William Courtenay, a mural monument to Sir William Strode (d. 1637) and his two wives, and some others. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Free Methodist chapels. The charities amount to £97 yearly; a Convalescent Hospital for Women was founded in 1883. There was formerly an Augustine priory here, founded in 1121, of which the E. Eng. refectory, over a Norm. undercroft, and the 15th-cent. kitchen remain. Boringdon House possesses a fine hall with a minstrels' gallery, but is now used as a farmhouse, as also is Old Newnham. *Saltram House*, the seat of the Earl of Morley, stands on the Plym, and is surrounded by fine gardens; and *Chaddlewood*, *Elfordleigh House*, and *Newnham Park* are other seats.

Plymstock, pa., tp., and vil., on the Catwater and

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Plymouth Charles	Plymouth	229	36569
PlymouthSt. Andrew	Plymouth	229	47679
Plympton Maurice	Plympton (¾)	237	1159
Plympton St. Mary	Plympton (¾)	237¼	3587
Plymstock, pa.	Plymstock	235	3162
Plymstock, tp.	Plymstock	235	3158

Plymouth Sound, S.W. Dev., 3 S.E. of Plymouth; ac. of pa. 3,735, of tp. 3,559. The church of St. Mary and All Saints (restored 1866) is chiefly Perp., and contains a very fine 15th-cent. rood-screen, a Norm. font, and some monuments of the Harris family. The Plymouth Brethren have a chapel. Sir Christopher Harris founded and endowed in 1617 an almshouse for five poor people, and there are some other charities. Limestone and marble are found here, and the fortifications are extensive.

Plymtree, pa. and small vil., E. Dev., 8 N.W. of Honiton; ac. 2,185; soil loamy. The Clyst has its source in this pa. The Perp. church of St. John the Baptist contains an ancient and handsome panelled screen, with fine paintings of saints and historical personages, the latter including Henry VII., his eldest son Prince Arthur, and Cardinal Morton. On the screen the Bourchier and Stafford knots also occur; on the west front of the tower is

General View of Plympton Maurice (see p. 162).

a group of the Virgin and Child within a canopied niche; and the piers of the arcades have similar niches. One of the bench-ends in the aisle exhibits a shield bearing a merchant's mark intertwined with the letter G., probably referring to Thomas Goodwyn, a former landowner here. The charities amount to £59 yearly.

Plynlimmon, or **Plinlimmon**, mountain mass (2,469 ft.) on the border of Montgoms., N.E. Cardigs., 10½ W. of Llanidloes. The group comprises a central chain stretching north-east and south for about 3 miles, and giving off several secondary chains. From the main line rise three principal summits, respectively 2,469 ft., 2,430 ft., and 2,244 ft. The central and highest summit has two peaks; and on each of these, as well as on another prominent point, and on each of the two secondary summits, is a heap of stones. These heaps probably served as landmarks or beacons. The summit commands a wide view. The mountain itself (formed chiefly of clay-slate and containing veins of lead) is much less grand than other lofty Welsh mountains, the approaches being chiefly moorland, though some picturesque glens occur. It is chiefly of interest as being the source of several rivers. On the east the Severn and the Wye rise within about two miles of each other, and on the west the Rheidol issues from a small lake; other streams are the Llyffnant and the Ystwith. The district around P. was in early times the scene of many struggles, and Owen Glendower here began the struggle for Welsh independence.

Pocket, mountain recess, E. co. Kerry, Ir., 7½ E. by S. of Castleisland. Here, in a deep amphitheatre of the mountains and surrounded by most picturesque scenery, is the source of the Blackwater.

Pockley, tp. and vil., pa. of Helmsley (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 W. of Kirkby Moorside; ac. 3,440. The church of St. John the Baptist (chapel-of-ease) is modern. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Pocklington, pa., tp., U. and mkt. to. (S.), and head of Co. Co. dis., E.R. Yorks., 16 E.S.E. of York; ac. of pa. 4,521, of tp. 2,373; soil loam, gravel, and sand, overlying clay and gravel. The church of All Saints (restored) is E. Eng. and Perp.; the chancel, which is the most ancient portion of the edifice, has several finely-carved stalls; the font is a square basin on a circular pedestal; there are several memorials to the Dolman and other families, including an elegant mural monument to Thomas Dolman, Esq. (d. 1589); another to Robert Southbee or Sotherby (d. 1594); and a third to Robert Denison, Esq. (d. 1829), and his wife (d. 1837); at the west end of the church is a beautifully-carved cross (about 1350), discovered in the churchyard; in the chancel is a large monument of the Denison family, formerly lords of the manor, over which is a carving in oak of "The Crucifixion," supposed to have been executed by Albert Dürer or one of his pupils. The Roman Catholics, Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The Oddfellows' Hall, in Union Street, dates from 1839; the P. Library occupies the building of the former Wilson Memorial Hospital, erected in 1880. The cemetery (opened 1857) has two chapels. The local trade includes brewing, malting, and rope, twine, and brick making; there are agricultural implement manufactories, and

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Plymtree	Collumpton (3)	177	418
Pockley	Helmsley (3)	220	209

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Pocklington, pa.	Pocklington	198	2785
Pocklington, tp.	Pocklington	198	2577

in the neighbourhood several corn mills. Four fairs are held here annually for cattle—on March 7, May 6, August 5, and November 8; and on November 9 is a statute fair for hiring servants. The Free Grammar School was originally connected with a guild in the pa. church, called "the Society of Brethren of the Name of Jesus, the Blessed Virgin, and St. Nicholas of Pocklington," the seal of which, together with deeds and documents belonging to the school, is still preserved. The guild was founded by John Dolman, LL.D., Archdeacon of Suffolk (1515–16); and when subsequently all such guilds were destroyed, the property originally left to the guild was preserved by the exertions of the founder's family for the benefit of the school. The revenues arise mainly from land, and amount to about £1,000 a year. There are several scholarships and exhibitions.

Pockthorpe (1), former tp. within the co. bor. of Norwich (q.v.), Mid Norf. The cavalry barracks here were built 1791 on the site of the old manor-house.

Pockthorpe (2), ha., pa. of Nafferton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 3 N.E. of Driffield.

Pode Hole, ha., pa. of and 2 W. from Spalding (q.v.), S. Lincs.

Poden, ha., pa. of Church Honeybourne (q.v.), E. Worcs., about 4 E. of Evesham.

Podington, or **Poddington,** pa. and small vil., N.W. Beds., 14 N.W. of Bedford; ac. 2,770; soil loam, subsoil various. The church of the Virgin Mary is of Trans., E. Eng., and later periods; the chancel retains an E. Eng. piscina. The carving of the Perp. porch door is unusually rich; the font is Norm., and its exterior surface exhibits three designs representing the Trinity. There is a black-letter Bible. In the nave is a brass effigy with inscription to John Howard (1518), and there are a number of memorials to the Orlebar and other families. *Hinwick House* is the seat of the Orlebar family. The staircase is hung with tapestry, and there is a collection of coins found in the neighbourhood. About 1850 a small bronze figure was found in a field called "Belham," and a Roman funeral urn and graves have been discovered in "Great Close." Pillow-lace and boot making is carried on, and bricks are manufactured. There are some small charities.

Podymore (or **Pudymore**) **Milton,** pa. and vil., S.E. Somerset, 7 N. of Yeovil; ac. 947; soil clayey, overlying clay. The Perp. and Dec. church of St. Peter was restored 1872.

...r Fairy Water, small river, rises in the pa. ... **Longfield** (q.v.), W. co. Tyr., Ir., and flows ... **N.,** then S.E. by a very winding course to ... **rule,** which it joins at Poe Bridge, about 2 N. ... **ugh,** after a total course of about 15 miles.

...ley End, ha., pa. of and 2½ N. from Witney Mid Oxon. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

...ate du Château, rocky promontory, Sark, ...**nel Islands,** 1 S. of the landing-place on La ...**ve de la Ville.**

...nton. [POYNTINGTON.]

...d vil., pa. of and about 1 S.E. from Sempringham (q.v.), S. Lincs.; ac. 1,776. Th... is a Wesleyan chapel. A noted herd of sheep co... from this neighbourhood. P. Fen extends 4 E. ... the vil.

Points Castle, mound, W. Pembs., 5 E. by S. St. David's, near the road to Haverfordwest. T... place (also known as Punch Castle, and called early deeds *Castrum Pontii*) was once a gran... belonging to the Bishop of St. David's. On t... mound, perhaps an ancient burial-place, a wood... turret formerly stood, affording shelter to a sm... guard.

Points Pass, vil. and head of petty sess. d... with railway station, pa. of Ballymore (q.v.), E. Armagh, Ir., extending into the pa. of Aghad... (q.v.), W. co. Down, 4 S. of Tanderagee. T... Newry Mountains are conspicuous in the distan... and the surrounding country is very fertile. T... Protestant church is in Gothic style. There ... Presbyterian and Catholic churches, and t... National schools. A fair is held on the fi... Saturday after the first Friday in each month, a... a market on Friday.

Pokesdown, eccl. pa., pa. of and 2 W. from Chr... church (q.v.), S. Hants. The church of St. Jam... (built 1858) is in Gothic style; and there are N... conformist chapels, and a Roman Catholic conv...

Poland, pl., pa. of and 1 N. from Odiham (q.... N. Hants.

Polbathic, ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from St. Germ... (q.v.), S.E. Cornw. P. has agricultural engineeri... works.

Polders, ha., pa. of Woodnesborough (q.v.), Kent, about 1 S.W. of Sandwich.

Polebrook, pa., tp., and vil., N.E. Northant... 2½ S.E. of Oundle; ac. of pa. 2,690, of tp. 1,83... soil and subsoil clay. The church of All Saint... (restored 1863) is Norm. and E. Eng.; in the nort... transept are some fine stone stalls, and the eas... window is good; there is a piscina in the chancel. P. has a Wesleyan chapel (1863) and some smal... charities.

Polegate, vil. with railway station, pa. of Hailsham (q.v.), E. Sussex, 12 S.E. of Lewes.

Polesworth, pa. and small but ancient town, N. Warws., about 5 E.S.E. of Tamworth; ac. 6,310; soil light, overlying gravel. The pa. is intersected by the Anker and the Coventry Canal. The church of St. Edith (restored 1869), which formed part of the ancient abbey, ranges from Norm. to Perp. In the church is a very curious and perhaps unique stone effigy of an abbess of P., habited in a coif and wimple, and a long straight gown with hanging sleeves: the head is sunk within a trefoil, the feet rest on a hart or stag; the right hand grasps a pastoral staff with floriated crook, and the left a book; the figure dates from the 14th cent., and is painted and gilt. The chancel retains sedilia and a piscina. The Benedictine abbey of St. Edith, once existing here, is stated by Dugdale to have been the first religious house established in this co., its founder being King Egbert, then Bretwalda, or supreme chieftain of the Saxons; and his daughter, St. Edith, is reputed to have been th...

...rest Rly. Stn., and dist. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
...ton (2)	63	504
...ck (6)	140	103
...more (1)	104	404
...Pass	77	334

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist., (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pokesdown	Pokesdown	104	49...
Polebrook, pa.	Barnwell (1½)	94	4...
Polebrook, tp.	Barnwell (1½)	94	3...
Polesworth	Polesworth	106	3...

first abbess. In the time of Stephen it was refounded by Robert Marmion, of Tamworth Castle, to whom P. had been granted by the Conqueror. At the Dissolution in 1539 there were twelve nuns, and the revenues were estimated at £87 yearly. The site of the abbey has been transferred to the vicar of P.; and the refectory, a large room 34 ft. by 24 ft., containing a fine old mantelpiece and an open timber roof, has been incorporated into the new vicarage-house. There are Congregational, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels. Here are extensive coal-mines and clay-works. A charter for a weekly market and an annual fair was granted by Henry III., but the market has fallen into disuse; the fair is held on the Monday following the first Sunday after September 19. There is an ambulance society in connection with the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Pooley Hall, now occupied as a farm, was erected by Sir Thomas Cokam in 1509. It is an embattled structure of red brick, with stone quoins and dressings, and consists now of the principal front overlooking the canal, and two wings, with modern farm-buildings; it appears, however, to have been once much more extensive; to the south is a small chapel, separated from the house itself by about 10 ft. The Hall is well seen by passengers on the main line of the London and North-Western Railway.

Polgooth, ha., pa. of St. Mewan (q.v.), Mid Cornw., 2 S.W. of St. Austell. There is a mission church dedicated to St. Mark.

Polgrain, ha., pa. of St. Michael Carhayes (q.v.), S. Cornw., 3 S.E. of Tregony.

Poling, pa. and vil., S.W. Sussex, 4½ N.E. of Littlehampton; ac. 910; soil gravel and clay, overlying stiff clay. The Perp. church of St. Nicholas was restored 1875. On the chancel floor is a brass effigy of Walter Davey, a priest of P., without date, but believed to be of the 14th cent. St. John's Priory (formerly a commandery of the Knights Templar and afterwards transferred to the Knights Hospitaller) was erected in the early part of the 13th cent., and so late as 1783 had a chapel and residence for three knights; in 1830 it was converted into a dwelling-house. On Packham's Farm is a building, now occupied as a farmhouse, supposed to have formed a portion of the stabling and dwelling of the officials and other attendants upon the knights. In the pa. is a large decoy for wild fowl, supplied by a tributary of the Arun.

Poljew Cove, S.W. Cornw., 1 S. of Gunwalloe. Frequent shipwrecks occur here.

Polkemmet, estate with seat of same name, pa. of Whitburn (q.v.), S.W. Linliths., Sc., about 1 W. of Whitburn town.

Polkerris, fishing ha., pa. of Tywardreath (q.v.), S.E. Cornw. Here is a lifeboat station.

Polla, stream, N. Suths., Sc., rises in the south-east portion of the pa. of Durness (q.v.), flows N.W. to Loch Stuniahad, issues from the north-west corner, and flows N.N.W., then N.E. and N., entering the head of Loch Erriboll, 8 S. of Durness, after a course of about 7½ miles.

Pollacappul Lough, pa. of Ballynakill (q.v.), W. co. Galway, Ir., 7½ N.E. of Clifden. It is about a mile in length, and its greatest breadth about ¼ mile. On the north shore rocky cliffs rise steeply to over 1,700 ft. high.

Pollanass. [LUGDUFF (1).]

Pollards Lands, formerly a separate tp., but now for civil purposes amalgamated with Bishop Auckland, pa. of Auckland St. Andrew, Durham.

Pollardstown, pa., East Offaly bar., Mid co. Kildare, Ir., 3 N.E. of Kildare; ac. 1,249.

Pollathomas. [PULATHOMAS.]

Pollicott, ha., pa. of Ashendon (q.v.), W. Bucks., 4 N. of Thame. It is divided into **Upper** and **Lower.**

Pollington, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Snaith (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2½ S.W. of Snaith; ac. 1,836. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Pollock, ti., pa. of South Stoneham (q.v.), S. Hants, about 6 N.E. of Southampton.

Pollokshaws, *q.s.* pa. and burgh on the White Cart, pa. of Eastwood (q.v.), E. Renfs., Sc., 2½ S. by W. of Glasgow. The town (locally designated "The Shaws") stands in a rich fertile district. The Established church dates from 1840. The other places of worship include Free churches, a United Presbyterian church, a Roman Catholic church, and a Primitive Methodist chapel. Of the other public buildings, the most important are the town house, trades hall, and public library. Dyeing, printing, and weaving are carried on, and there are iron foundries, paper-mills, and bleachfields.

Pollokshields, *q.s.* pa. and burgh, pa. of Govan (q.v.), in S.W. Glasgow, E. Renfs., Sc. P. was reckoned a suburb prior to 1891, when it was incorporated in the city. It is mainly composed of detached villas, and contains Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches.

Pollokshields, East, *q.s.* pa. and burgh, pa. of Govan (q.v.), in S. Glasgow, E. Renfs., Sc. East P. was incorporated in Glasgow in 1891. It consists of good substantial houses of the residential class.

Pollrone, pa., Iverk bar., S.W. co. Kilk., Ir., 6 N.W. of Waterford; ac. 3,596. The Suir bounds the pa. on the south. It contains the vil. of Grange (q.v.).

Polmaddie, hill (1,802 ft.), pa. of and 2 S.E. from Barr (q.v.), S. Ayrs., Sc.

Polmadie, south-west suburb of Glasgow, pa. of Govan (q.v.), E. Renfs., Sc.

Polmassick, ha., pa. of St. Ewe (q.v.), Mid Cornw., 2½ N.W. of Mevagissey. The Bible Christians have a chapel.

Polmont, pa. and vil., S. Stirls., Sc.; ac. 5,512. The pa. extends 5 miles inland from the Forth, and has the river Avon on its eastern boundary. It has several coal mines, and abounds in iron and freestone. The vil. lies on the road from Linlithgow to Falkirk, from which it is 3½ E. *Park Hall, Park Hill,* and *P. Park* are seats.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Poling	Angmering (2½)	63	178
Pollardstown	Kildare (3)	31	152
Pollington, eccl. pa.	Snaith (2½)	180	724
Pollington, tp.	Snaith (2½)	180	387
Pollokshaws, *q.s.* pa.	Pollokshaws (1)	402	7172
Pollokshaws, to.	Pollokshaws (1)	402	10405
Pollokshields, *q.s.* pa.	Pollokshields	402	8516
Pollokshields, burgh	Pollokshields	402	3028
Pollokshields, East	East Pollokshields	401	6681
Pollrone	Grange	156	1137
Polmont, pa.	Polmont	411	1949
Polmont, vil.	Polmont	411	485

Polmood Burn, S.W. Peebs., Sc., rises on Broad Law, flows N.W. and W., then S.W. to the Tweed, which it enters 1¾ N. by E. of Tweedsmuir, after a course of about 3 miles. On the north side of the burn is P. Hill (1,548 ft.).

Polpeer, fishing vil., pa. of Uny Lelant (q.v.), W. Cornw., about 6 N.E. of Penzance. At P. Cove, where there is a lifeboat station, a remarkable cave that runs through the western boundary of the cove can be visited at low water.

Polperro, small fishing to., S. Cornw. It is situated in a hollow between two rocky hills, in the pas. of Lansallos and Talland (a small stream which runs through the centre of the town dividing the pas.), 11 S. of Liskeard. The haven, running up into the land for about a furlong, is not at present safe for vessels of more than 100 tons, but is

POLPERRO.
(Photo. Frith and Co., Reigate.)

susceptible of great improvement. It is well suited for fishing boats, and is protected by three piers, the latest of which was constructed in 1861; a new road was cut to the port in 1849, the expense being defrayed by public subscription. Here is a small chapel-of-ease to the pa. church of Talland. There are Wesleyan, Free Methodist, and Bible Christian chapels. The Foresters' Hall dates from 1889.

Polruan, small to. on east side of Fowey harbour, pa. of Lanteglos-by-Fowey (q.v.), S.E. Cornw., 1 S. of Fowey. The church is a chapel-of-ease to the pa. church at Lanteglos, and other places of worship are the Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in fishing. A ruined castle and chapel and an ancient cross are among the antiquities of the district.

Polscoe, small vil., pa. of St. Winnow (q.v.), S.E. Cornw., 1 N. of Lostwithiel.

Polsham (1), ha., pa. of Paignton (q.v.), S. Devon, 5 E. of Totnes.

Polsham (2), ha. with railway station, pa. of and 3 S.W. from Wells (q.v.), Mid Somerset.

Polstead, pa. and scattered vil. in a picturesque valley, on a tributary of the Stour, S. Suff., 3 N.N.E. of Nayland; ac. 3,044; soil chiefly mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary, in P. Park, is E. Norm.; it contains monuments to the Brand, Cooke, and Vincent families (1630), also two brasses; a fine Norm. arch leads to the belfry. There are Primitive Methodist and Baptist chapels, and some small charities. Here is a tree called "t Gospel Oak," situated near the church, suppos to date from the Norman Conquest; the trun which is decayed, is 37 ft. in circumference; the is also an elm 21 ft. round. *P. Hall,* in a dee park of 90 ac., is a seat.

Poltimore, pa. and vil. on the Clyst, Mid Devo 4½ N.E. of Exeter; ac. 1,681; soil variable, ove lying gravel. The Dec. and Perp. church of S Mary was restored 1878–82, when the west galle was taken down and other alterations made; retains a fine carved oak 15th-cent. screen (recent restored) and a curious Norm. font, and also number of monuments and memorials, of dat varying from 1390 to 1641, to the Bampfyl family. The chancel-arch, on the east side which are two squints, is believed to have form part of a much older building than the prese church.

Polton, vil. near the North Esk, pa. of and abo 1½ S.W. from Lasswade (q.v.), Mid Edins., Sc. *House* is a seat.

Poltonhall and Dalhousie Colliery, vil., pa. Cockpen (q.v.), Mid Edins., Sc., about 2 S.W. Dalkeith.

Polwarth, pa. and vil., Mid Berws., Sc., ab 3½ N.E. of Greenlaw, on the road to Edinburg ac. 3,000. On the green of P., in the centre of vil., it was an ancient custom for every new married pair, with their company, to dance ro an old thorn. This place now gives the title Baron to the Hepburne-Scott family. The church, an ancient building, stands about 1 S.E the vil., and on the front is a Latin inscript affirming that it was erected anterior to the 900. In a vault below the church Sir Pat Hume (or Home) of P. (created in 1697 Ear Marchmont, and sometime Chancellor of Scotla found an asylum from the fury of his persecut when a price was set upon his head, till arra ments were made for his escape to Holland.

Polwharval, ha. on the Helford, pa. of C stantine (q.v.), W. Cornw., 7½ S.E. of Falmouth.

Polyphant, ha., pa. of Lewannick (q.v.), N. Cornw., 4 S.W. of Launceston. Here are t ancient quarries of P. stone, which has been large used in building churches, etc. *Bowden Derra* a seat.

Pomeroy, pa. and vil., Middle Dungannon bar., Mid co. Tyr., Ir., 8 N.W. of Dungannon; ac. of pa. 15,951. A weekly market is held on Tuesday, and a cattle fair on the second Tuesday of each month. *P. House* is a seat.

Pomfret. [PONTEFRACT.]

Pomona. [MAINLAND (1).]

Pomphlett, ha., pa. of Plymstock (q.v.), S. Devon. 3½ S.E. of Plymouth. There is a Methodist Free church.

Ponders End, vil. with railway station, pa. o Enfield (q.v.), E. Middx., 3 S. of Waltham Cross The vil. is on Ermine Street and the modern roa known as the Lower North Road. The church o St. Matthew (chapel-of-ease) is in E. Eng. style and there are Roman Catholic, Baptist, Congre gational, and Wesleyan chapels. On the banks o

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Polstead	Hadleigh (4)	71	745
Poltimore	Stoke Canon (1½)	185	361
Poltonhall and D. C.	Polton (¼)	391	923

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPU LATIO
Polwarth	Greenlaw (3½)	356	2
Pomeroy, pa.	Pomeroy	129	43
Pomeroy, vil.	Pomeroy	129	3

the Lea are the works of an electric light company employing upwards of 1,200 men.

Ponds, pl., pa. of Rathfarnham (q.v.), S. co. Dub., Ir., about 4 s. of Dublin.

Ponds Bridge, eccl. pa., pas. of Stanground, Ramsey, and Whittlesea (q.v.), N.E. Hunts. and partly in Cambs., 6 S.E. of Peterborough. The church of St. Thomas was built 1866, in Dec. style; in the chancel are sedilia and a piscina.

Pond Street, ha., pa. of Wendon Lofts (q.v.), W. Essex, 5 W. of Saffron Walden.

Pondsworthy, ha., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Widecombe-in-the-Moor (q.v.), Mid Dev.

Ponfeigh, vil., pa. of Carmichael (q.v.), Mid co. Lanarks., Sc., about 4 S. of Lanark.

Poniel Water, stream, W. Lanarks., Sc. It rises about ¾ N.W. of Hagshaw Hill, flows generally E. (with many bends) for about 4 miles 1½ N. by W. of Douglas; it then flows N. by E. N.E., and E. to the Douglas Water, which it joins 4 N.E. of Douglas, after a course of about 8 miles.

Ponsanooth, large vil., pas. of St. Gluvias and St. Stithians (q.v.), W. Cornw., about 7 S.W. of Truro. There is a chapel-of-ease in Gothic style, and a Wesleyan chapel. Tape and small ware are manufactured here. The railway crosses a viaduct about 140 ft. high.

Ponsonby, pa. and small vil. on the Calder, S.W. Cumb., 9 S.E. of Whitehaven; ac. 2,426; soil loamy. The church (restored 1874), dedication unknown, is situated in the park, and is E. Eng.; the stained east window is dated 1592; in the nave is a brass to Frances Whyet (d. 1578), wife of Thomas Lighe of Calder and of William Patryckson; there are monuments to George Edward Stanley (d. 1806), his wife Dorothy (d. 1786), to Edward Stanley (d. 1786) and William Stanley (d. 1881), and a memorial to Thomas Curwen (d. 1653). In the churchyard are the remains of a cross, and a tomb to John Fletcher of Strudabank (d. 1716) and his wife Anne. *P. Hall,* a seat, built in 1780 in Classic style, contains some paintings by Holbein, Romney, Opie, and others, and is surrounded by a fine park.

Pont, river, S.E. Northumb., runs 16 miles to the Blyth, which it joins 2 miles above Stannington. Its course is E. by N. as far as Ponteland, and thence N. to the Blyth. On its way to Ponteland it passes Little and Great Whittington, Matfen, Stamfordham, and Dalton.

Pont Aberglaslyn, bridge over the river Glaslyn, in the Pass of Aberglaslyn, between Carnarvs. and Merions., 8 S. of Snowdon.

Pontac, vil. on St. Clement's Bay, pa. of St. Clement, S.E. Jersey, Channel Islands, 2½ E.S.E. of St. Helier. The vil. is very picturesque.

Pontardawe, large vil. with railway station, pa. of Killybebill (q.v.), W. Glamorgs., 8½ N.E. of Swansea. The church of St. Peter (chapel-of-ease) is in Gothic style; and there are Nonconformist chapels. Here are large tin works.

Pontardulais, vil. with railway station, pa. of Llandilo Talybont (q.v.), W. Glamorgs., 12 N.W. of Swansea. There are iron foundries and several collieries. P. is a favourite resort for anglers on account of the fishing in the Loughor and its affluents.

Pont Bleiddyn, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 4 S.E. from Mold (q.v.), S.E. Flints. Christ Church is a modern building.

Pont Cysylltau, the aqueduct across the Dee and Llangollen valley of the Ellesmere Canal (q.v.).

Pont Dolanog, eccl. pa. and ha., pas. of Llanfihangel, Llanerfyl, Llanfair Caereinion, and Llangyniew (q.v.), N. Montgoms., 4½ N.N.W. of Llanfair Caereinion. The ha., situated on the Vyrnwy, is in the pa. of Llanfair Caereinion.

Pontefract (in Domesday "Tateshale"), parl. and mun. bor., pa. and tp., U. and mkt. to. (S.), W.R. Yorks., 13 S. of Leeds; ac. of pa. 6,796, of tp. 2,381. P. returned two members to Parliament from 1297 until 1885, when the representation was reduced to one member. The town is situated on a beautiful eminence, not far from the confluence of the Aire and Calder, approached on every side by a somewhat considerable ascent. The streets are spacious and clean, and the houses neat and well built. The church of St. Giles is an ancient edifice, the chancel of which was rebuilt in 1869. All Saints' is an eccl. pa. with a Dec. and Perp. church, partially destroyed during the siege of the Castle by the Parliamentary forces, and still to some extent ruinous. The church lay in ruins until 1838, when the transept was restored, and

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, PONTEFRACT.
(Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.)

further restorations were effected in 1866. Archbishop Lee was dragged from his throne in this church during the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536. There are various Nonconformist chapels. The King's School, founded by Edward VI., was reopened in 1890 with new buildings and under a new scheme. The town hall, a handsome structure, was erected in 1785, and the market hall in 1859. There are Conservative and Liberal clubs, infantry and cavalry barracks, and a dispensary and cottage hospital. There are fairs on the Saturday before Palm Sunday and on the first Saturday in December; the statute hiring fair is

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ponds Bridge	St. Marys (3)	73	623
Ponsonby	Sellafield (2½)	293	169
Pont Bleiddyn	Coed Talon (1)	193	1673
Pont Dolanog	Llanfyllin (7)	195	293

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pontefract, parl. bor.	Pontefract	173	16407
Pontefract, mun. bor.	Pontefract	173	9702
Pontefract, pa.	Pontefract	173	15905
Pontefract, tp.	Pontefract	173	6871

held on the first Thursday in November. Races are held in April and July. The town is noted for its extensive gardens and nurseries for the growth of liquorice, largely used in the manufacture of P. liquorice cake. Great quantities of vegetables are also sent to the markets of Leeds and Wakefield. Malting is extensively carried on. Here are maintained an iron foundry, a brewery, a sack and matting manufactory, tannery, machine works, and corn mills; bricks, terra-cotta, and sanitary tubes are also made. The Castle, on an elevated rock, commanding extensive and picturesque views, was founded soon after the Conquest, and was demolished after its capture by the Parliamentarians in the Civil War. The area was surrounded by a ditch and a curtain wall, defended by towers and with a barbican and drawbridge at the south-west angle; within, on the west side, was the keep, and on the north-east a chapel, the foundations of which may be traced. Two large circular towers (once forming part of the keep), the well (now only 60 ft. deep), and a long subterranean passage leading to several rock-hewn chambers, still remain. The Corporation have acquired the lease of the Castle ruins and grounds for the purposes of a museum and recreation ground. Here was anciently a Cluniac priory, founded 1090; here Thurstan, Archbishop of York (1119–40), became a monk while still holding his see, and dying shortly after his admission, was buried before the high altar in the priory church; here also, after his execution in 1322, was interred Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, afterwards regarded as a saint. Near the dispensary is an ancient oratory or hermit's chantry, founded in 1386, with a flight of 65 winding steps cut in the rock and leading down to a well or spring. In the grounds of *The Grove* is a monument erected to commemorate the victory of Waterloo, June 18, 1815.

Pontefract Park, tp., pa. of Pontefract (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,395. A portion (336 ac.) is now used as a public park for Pontefract and Tanshelf, containing a racecourse, etc. There are several coal-mines in the neighbourhood.

Ponteland, pa., tp., and vil., S. Northumb., 7 N.W. of Newcastle; ac. of pa. [illegible] p. 1,889; soil loamy, overlying strong clay. The church of St. Mary is Norm. and E. Eng.; the west doorway is a fine example of Late Norm., much enriched with zigzag moulding, and the transepts are E. Eng. About 1244 a meeting is said to have been held in the church of the representatives of the English and Scottish forces, when by the intervention of Walter Gray, Archbishop of York, a peace was concluded. The church is believed to have been partially destroyed by fire in 1388, when Lord Douglas and his army, on their return from Newcastle, destroyed P. and its castle; it narrowly escaped a second destruction by fire in 1841. Over the south porch is a sun-dial, dated 1686; the carved oak choir-stalls, etc., were presented by Merton College; in the chancel (restored 1861) is a piscina, and a large floor-slab incised with the figure of a mitred ecclesiastic; there are mural monuments to the Ogles of Kirkley. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. The old manor-house of the Erringtons, now an inn, retains the initials "M.E." both inside and on the outer walls; a vaulted chamber attached to this building is said to have been part of the ancient castle. Other portions of the castle remain in good condition, and there are underground passages said to be connected with the church.

Pontesbury, extensive pa. and vil., N. Salop, 7½ W. of Shrewsbury; ac. 11,010; soil chiefly clay, overlying gravel, lime, and shale. The church of St. George or St. Bartholomew was rebuilt 1829, in E. Eng. and Dec. styles; the chancel, which retains a piscina and aumbry, is the only remaining part of the old church; the font is Norm. There are Congregational and Baptist chapels, both with minister's house and graveyard, and also Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels. The charities amount to about £31 yearly. Pontesford and P. Hills are objects of great interest; an encampment has been traced on the former, and on the latter are remains of a similar character. Roman remains have been found here. Collieries are worked in the pa., and there are manufactories of bricks and drainpipes.

Pontesford, ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Pontesbury (q.v.), W. Salop.

Pontewan, another form of Pentewan (q.v.).

Pontfadog, eccl. pa., pa. of Llangollen (q.v.), S.E. Denbighs., 3½ W. by N. of Chirk. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

Pontfaen, or **Pontvaen**, pa. on the Gwaen, N. Pembs., 4 S.W. of Newport; ac. 686; soil mostly fertile, overlying slate. The church of St. Brynach is a small plain structure. P. House is a handsome edifice.

Pontfathew, ha., pa. of and about 2 miles from Towyn (q.v.), S.W. Merions.

Pont Glyn Diffwys, bridge over the Geirw, S. Denbighs., 6 W. of Corwen. A deep chasm is crossed by the bridge, which has only one arch of 50 ft. span.

Ponthir, vil. with railway station, pa. of Llanfrechfa Lower (q.v.), S. Mon., 4 N. of Newport.

Pontisbright, or **Chapel**, pa. and vil. on the Colne, N.E. Essex, 8 S. of Sudbury; ac. 1,114; soil loam and clay, overlying gravel. The chapel was originally built in 1352, and contains a piscina. There is a small charity.

Pontlanfraith, ha., pa. of Mynydd-y-Slwyn (q.v.), S.W. Mon., 13½ N.W. of Newport. There is a chapel-of-ease, and the Roman Catholics, Congregationalists, and Welsh Methodists have places of worship.

Pont Llanychaiarn, vil., pa. of Llanbadarnfawr (q.v.), N.W. Cardigs., 1 S. of Aberystwith.

Pontlottyn, eccl. pa. and vil. on the Rhymney, pa. of Gelligaer (q.v.), N.E. Glamorgs., 4½ E. of Merthyr Tydfil. The church of St. Tyfaelog dates from 1864. The Baptists, Primitive Methodists, Calvinistic Methodists, and Congregationalists have chapels. The inhabitants are mostly occupied in the neighbouring coal-mines and ironworks.

Pontneddfychan, vil., pa. of Penderyn (q.v.), S.W. Brecons., about 8 N.W. of Aberdare. The vil. is

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Pontefract Park	Pontefract (1½)	173	161
Ponteland, pa.	Newcastle-on-T. (7)	271	901
Ponteland, tp.	Newcastle-on-T. (7)	271	405
Pontesbury	Pontesbury (¾)	171	2682

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Pontfadog	Pontfadog	195	935
Pontfaen	Rosebush (5)	261	44
Pontisbright	Chappel	50	369
Pontlottyn	Pontlottyn	173	6735

situated at the confluence of the Mellte and the Neath, and is a centre for tourists.

Pontnewydd, vil., pa. of Llanfrechfa (q.v.), W. Mon., about 3 s. of Pontypool.

Pontnewynydd, eccl. pa. and large vil., pa. of Trevethin-with-Pontypool (q.v.), W. Mon., 1 N.W. of Pontypool. The church of St. Luke is in Dec. style. Here are Calvinistic Methodist, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Primitive Methodist chapels. Coal and minerals are worked on a somewhat extensive scale. There is a steam brewery, a steam bakery, and a flannel manufactory.

Ponton, Great (supposed to be the *Ad Pontem* of the Romans), pa. on the Witham, S.W. Lincs., 4 s. of Grantham; ac. 2,624; soil various, overlying magnesian limestone. The church of the Holy Cross is in the best and purest form of the Perp. period. The oldest feature is part of a finely-proportioned and lofty arcade, of early 14th-cent. work, on the north side of the chancel; but the easternmost arch is closed with masonry, so as to form a vestry. A newel staircase to the rood-loft remains on the south side of the chancel arch, and the chancel contains a shelved aumbry and a sedile. The massive tower, though so late as 1519, is a good example of Perp. work. The builder was one Anthony Ellys, merchant of the staple at Calais, who purchased lands here and built himself a house near the church; the remains of his tomb, on which his armorial bearings are carved, still exist in the north-east corner of the chapel adjoining the chancel; his arms appear also, supported by angels, on the spandrels of the tower doorway. The schools have an endowment of about £90 a year. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Both here and at Little P. many Roman coins and urns have been found.

Ponton, Little, pa. and vil. on the Witham, S. Lincs., 2½ s. of Grantham; ac. 1,936; soil various, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Guthlac was originally Norm., but of that period only the chancel arch and some fragments of carving remain. In the chancel is an aumbry and a piscina, and the church has some good carved oak work, originally belonging to Ripon Cathedral.

Pontoon, The, bridge connecting Loughs Conn and Cullen, Mid co. Mayo, Ir. A curious phenomenon may be witnessed from this bridge in the alternate ebbing and flowing of the lakes; at one time the water rushes with great force into Lough Cullen, while at another it flows with equal force into Lough Conn.

Pontop Pike (1,018 ft.), N. Dur., about 10 S.W. of Gateshead.

Pontrhydfendigaid, vil., pa. of Caron (q.v.), E. Cardigs., about 6 N.N.E. of Tregaron.

Pontrhydyrun, ha. with railway station on the Avon, pa. of Llanfrechfa (q.v.), W. Mon., about 3 S.E. of Pontypool.

Pontrilas, ha. with railway station, pa. of Kentchurch (q.v.), S.W. Herefords., about 12 S.W. of Hereford. *P. Court* is a seat.

Pont Robert, eccl. pa. and ha., pas. of Meifod, Llanfihangel, and Llangyniew (q.v.). N. Montgoms., 4 S. of Llanfair Caereinion. The ha., situated on the Vyrnwy, is in the pa. of Meifod. The church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist.

Pontshill, ha., pa. of Weston-under-Penyard (q.v.), S. Herefords., about 16 S.E. of Hereford.

Pontymister, vil., pa. of and ½ s. from Risca (q.v.), S. Mon.

Pontymoile. [LLANVIHANGEL PONTYMOILE.]

Pont-y-Pair. [BETTWS-Y-COED.]

Pont-y-Pant, bridge over the Lledr, E. Carnarvs., 1½ N.E. of Dolwyddelan. There is a railway station and a small inn. P. is much frequented by artists.

Pontypool (corrupted from "Pont-ap-Howell" = "Howell's Bridge"), mkt. to. (W. & S.) and polling-place for the co., pa. of Trevethin-with-Ponty pool (q.v.), W. Mon., 8 N. of Newport. It is situated on the acclivities of a hill rising from the river Avon, over which is a stone bridge of three arches, and is on the edge of the great basin of coal and ironstone which stretches west into Pembs. The church of St. James (restored 1877) is in Gothic style; there is also a chapel-of-ease. St. Alban's Catholic church (1838) has a monastery attached. There are also various Nonconformist places of worship. The town hall (1850), in Hanbury Road, is a well-built and convenient building of stone, in Italian style. The Market House (1846) was rebuilt 1893–94, in Tudor style. Other public buildings are the Hanbury Assembly Rooms (1893) and the Constitutional Club (1894). The recreation ground is available for sports of all kinds, and has an excellent cycle track. Fairs are held April 2 and 22, July 5 and October 10, for pleasure, horses, cattle, sheep, and cheese. There are numerous forges and iron mills within a short distance of the town, for the manufacture of the heaviest iron work and for the making of tin plates. The chief articles of trade are coal and iron of every quality and description, with which the neighbouring hills abound; ample facility of conveyance is afforded both by the numerous railways and by the Monmouthshire Canal to the docks at Newport. *P. Park* is a seat.

Pontypridd (formerly **Newbridge**), eccl. pa. and to., pas. of Eglwysilan, Llanwonno, and Lantwitfardre (q.v.), E. Glamorgs., 11 N.W. of Cardiff. The to. is situated on the Taff, at its confluence with the Rhondda; it communicates with Cardiff both by canal and railway. The growth of the to., which in 1816 was a small vil., has been due to the abundant supplies of coal and iron in the neighbourhood. The church of St. Catherine (1868), enlarged 1885, is in E. Dec. style. The other places of worship include Baptist, Wesleyan, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The principal public buildings are the new town hall (1893), below which is a market; the court-house; and the Public Free Library (1890), containing a museum. Both the old and the new names of the to. are derived from the famous bridge constructed in 1755 by William Edwards, a self-taught architect, born in the pa. of Eglwysilan. After two unsuccessful attempts Edwards succeeded in erecting the present structure, the span of which far exceeded that of any bridge previously built in

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pontnewynydd	Pontnewynydd	162	3409
Ponton, Great	Great Ponton	102	456
Ponton, Little	Great Ponton (1½)	102	216
Pont Robert	Llanfyllin (7)	195	318
Pontypool	Pontypool	161	5842
Pontypridd	Pontypridd	170	19969

England or Wales. It has a single arch, and forms a segment of a circle 170 ft. in diameter, the length of the chord being 140 ft.; its height above the water is about 35 ft., and it is 15 ft. wide. Three cylindrical tunnels, carried along the arch, relieve it from the pressure of the heavy abutments. This picturesque bridge being too steep and narrow for carriage traffic, a three-arched bridge was built near it in 1857. On a height overlooking the river stands the Maen Chwyf, a logan-stone where the bards formerly assembled for conferring poetical degrees. P. contains large anchor, chain, and cable works, at which the chain-work of the old suspension-bridge at Hammersmith and Brighton chain-pier were manufactured; also tinplate works, and iron and brass foundries, and there are many collieries in the neighbourhood.

Pontywain, vil., pa. of **Risca** (q.v.), S.W. Mon., 6½ N.W. of Newport.

Pool (1), large vil. on the road from Redruth to Camborne, pa. of and 2 s. from Illogan (q.v.), N.W. Cornw. There is a chapel-of-ease in Perp. style, also Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels. The Literary Institute was built in 1878. P. has a mine and an iron foundry.

Pool (2), vil., pa. of Muckhart (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., about 3 N.E. of Dollar.

Poolbeg Lighthouse. [RINGSEND.]

Pooldoody Creek, N. co. Clare, Ir., forms the central part of an arm of Ballyvaghan Bay, running S. by E., and of which the outer part is known as Poulnaclogh Bay (a name also applied to the whole arm), and the inner part as Bell Harbour. On its east side is the small islet (or bank) of P., and on the west shore the ruins of Mackinish Castle.

Poole (1), pa., mun. bor., U. and mkt to. (M. & TH.), head of Co. Co. dis., and co. in itself, S.E. Dorset, 6 S. of Wimborne; ac. of pa. (P. St. James) 153 and 327 foreshore, of bor. (including the pa. of Hamworthy, and Longfleet and Parkstone, both in the pa. of Canford Magna) 5,333. P. is a very ancient borough, possessing immunities before 1248, in which year William Longespee, lord of the manor, granted it a charter. It formerly returned two members to Parliament, but in 1867 one was taken away, and in 1885 the representation was merged in the Eastern division of the county. P. stands on the north side of P. harbour, which, especially when the tide is in, presents much scenic beauty. It is remarkable in having two tides: after flowing for six hours the water ebbs for an hour and a half and flows again for the same period, making a second high water, and ebbing again for the remaining three hours. This feature occurs along the south coast to Bournemouth, and is probably due to its position at the back of the Isle of Wight. The harbour has long been famous for its oyster beds, which, however, from want of regulation, became exhausted some years ago. In 1885 the Corporation acquired regulating power, and in 1887 some 200 acres in the Wareham Channel were granted to a local company, and the beds are again productive. The church of St. James is a modern building, in Late Perp. style, on the site of an older structure. The church of the eccl. pa. of St. Paul is in Grecian style. There is a small Roman Catholic church, and the principal Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. The Guildhall (1761), in the market-place, is a spacious and convenient structure of red brick with stone dressings, having on the basement a series of open arcades, occupied only on market day (Thursday). To the Public Free Library and School of Art wings were added in 1889 and 1891. One wing contains a local museum and a loan collection from South Kensington. P. has a cottage hospital and three blocks of almshouses. Shipbuilding is carried on, one yard having a patent slip capable of hauling up vessels of 200 tons. Some very fast yachts have been built here. Ships of considerable tonnage can lie afloat at low water close to the quay. Cordage, netting, sail-cloth, and other articles requisite for the fitting-out of shipping are largely made. The Poole Oyster Co. have beds in Poole harbour. Clay has for a long period been shipped hence for the Staffordshire potteries, and potteries have also sprung up. The corn, flour, and timber trades are largely carried on, and there is an extensive corn mill in operation. Two fairs are held; commencing on May 1 and Nov. 2, each continues eight days. There are three public parks or pleasure grounds within the borough of Poole, viz., one adjoining the town and called the town park, the other two locally in Parkstone. The Poole Park consists of 40 acres of land, a salt-water lake of 60 acres, and a fresh-water lake of 2 acres. The neighbourhood of P. abounds in remains of British antiquities. Early earthworks and sepulchral barrows are found on the hills.

Poole (2), eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Wharfe, pa. of and 3 E. from Otley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 885. The church of St. Wilfrid, in E. Eng. style, was enlarged in 1840 and 1891. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Paper-making and stone-quarrying are carried on. *Caley Hall* and *P. Hall* are seats.

Poole (3), tp. and scattered vil., pa. of Acton (q.v.), S. Chesh., 2¼ N. of Nantwich; ac. 720. The Shropshire Union Canal passes through. The Wesleyans have a chapel. *P. Hall*, an ancient brick mansion, is a seat.

Poole Keynes, pa. and small vil., N. Wilts., 4½ S. of Cirencester; ac. 1,128; soil clay and gravel, overlying stone and gravel. The church of St. Michael (rebuilt 1770, on the site of an old church) is a Gothic building; some of the monuments built into the walls date from the 16th cent.

Pool End, ha., pa. of and about 2 N.W. from Leek (q.v.), N. Staffs.

Poole St. James. [POOLE (1).]

Poole's Hole. [BUXTON.]

Poolewe, *q.s.* pa. and fishing vil. at the head of Loch Ewe, pa. of Gairloch (q.v.), W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 64 W. of Dingwall. There is regular communication by coach with Achnasheen station. P. has Established and Free churches; and a public hall (1896) is used for meetings, assemblies, etc. The curing of salmon, grilse, and trout is carried on. P. is a good centre for tourists visiting Loch Maree, and an excellent view of the lake is obtained about a mile from the vil. *Inverewe* is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Poole (1), pa.	Poole	112	7890
Poole (1), bor.	Poole	112	15438
Poole (2)	Pool	205	554

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Poole (3)	Nantwich (2¼)	162	150
Poole Keynes	Tetbury Road (4)	92	129
Poolewe	Achnasheen (40)	636	2110

Pooley Bridge, vil. on the Eamont, pa. of Barton (q.v.), N. Westmd., 5¼ S.W. of Penrith.

Pooley Hall. [POLESWORTH.]

Pool, Lower, tp. within the bor. of Welshpool (q.v.), E. Montgoms.; ac. 2,786.

Pool Meadow, pa. within the co. bor. of Gloucester (q.v.), N. Glouc.; ac. 10.

Poolmerick (1), vil. on the Poolmerick, pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Chepstow (q.v.), S.E. Mon.

Poolmerick (2), stream, S. Mon., rises near Newchurch, flows about 7 S.E., and falls into the Severn about 1 S. of Mathern.

Pool, Middle, tp. within the bor. of Welshpool (q.v.), E. Montgoms.; ac. 51.

Poolnasherry, creek in the mouth of the Shannon, S.W. co. Clare, Ir., about 5 W. of Kilrush. The mouth is narrow, but it widens inland in the centre to about 3 miles, running N.W. for 7 miles. The railway from Kilrush to Kilkee skirts its east and north shores.

Pool, Nether. [NETHERPOOL.]

Pool, North, ha., pa. of South Pool (q.v.), S. Dev., 3½ S.E. of Kingsbridge.

Pool, Over. [OVERPOOL.]

Pool Quay, eccl. pa. (extending into the bor. of Welshpool) and vil., pa. of Guilsfield (q.v.), E. Montgoms. The vil. is about 4 N.E. of Welshpool. The church is dedicated to St. John.

Pool, South, pa. and vil., S. Dev., 5 S.E. of Kingsbridge; ac. 1,937; soil fertile, overlying schist for the most part. The Gothic church of St. Nicholas and St. Cyriac dates from 1318; there are remains of a fine screen, half of which has been carefully restored; in the chancel, within a canopied arched recess, is an altar-tomb, formerly serving as an Easter sepulchre, and still adorned with a carving of the Resurrection; on the tomb is placed the recumbent effigy of a priest in a surplice. Under a window in the south transept is the recumbent effigy of a lady in a long close-fitting dress and mantle, conjectured to represent Muriel (de Mules), wife of Sir Thomas de Courtenay, lord of South P. in 1340. There are monuments dating from 1588. The original stone steps leading to the rood-loft remain, and the church retains piscinæ and stoups, and has a fine Norm. font. The charities amount to over £80 annually.

THE UPPER POOL.

Pool, The, the name given to the wide stretch of the Thames extending from just above the Tower to Wapping. This is, however, strictly speaking, the Upper Pool only, the Lower Pool extending from Wapping to the Regent's Canal Docks, just above Limehouse Pier. The Pool is one of the busiest parts of the river, and has also formed the subject of many pictures by celebrated painters. From St. Katharine's Wharf, in the Upper Pool, many large sea-going steamers start.

Pooltiel, Loch, sea-loch on west coast of the island of Skye, Invs., Sc., about 2 S.W. of Loch Dunvegan. It is about 3 miles wide at the entrance, and runs inland for a distance of 2 miles.

Pool, Upper, tp. within the bor. of Welshpool (q.v.), E. Montgoms.; ac. 4,257.

Poolvash Bay, S. I. of M., 2 W. of Castleton. The bay, a mile wide at the mouth, runs inland for 1 mile. In the middle of the bay is The Carrick, a rock more than ¼ mile in length, dry at low water, but at high spring tide 6 ft. under, with a smaller sunken rock off its east end. On its west shore is Port St. Mary.

Poor-, for places not found under this spelling, *see also* POWER-.

Poorstock, pa. and vil., W. Dors., 4 N.E. of Bridport; ac. 4,123; soil varied, overlying rock. The church of St. Mary (restored) was originally Norm., the chancel-arch being a good specimen of E. Norm. work. There was formerly a market.

Poorton, North, pa. and small vil., W. Dors., 4 S.W. of Beaminster; ac. 664; soil clay and sand, overlying rock. The church of St. Mary Magdalene has been entirely rebuilt in E. Eng. style.

Poorton, South, ti., pa. of and 1 N. from Poorstock (q.v.), W. Dors.

Popeley Gate, ha., pa. of Birstal (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N.W. of Dewsbury.

Popham, pa., Mid Hants, 7½ S.W. of Basingstoke; ac. 440; soil clay and chalk, overlying chalk. The church of St. Catharine (1879) is in Gothic style.

Poplar, pa. of E. London, on the Thames, E. Middx., 3½ E. of St. Paul's; ac. 1,158. P. includes Blackwall (q.v.) and the Isle of Dogs (q.v.). It comprises the eccl. pas. of All Saints; Christ Church, Isle of Dogs; St. John, Cubitt Town; St. Luke, Millwall; St. Matthias; St. Saviour; St. Stephen, and part of St. Peter, Limehouse. All Saints' Church (1823) is in Classical style, with a striking tower of 160 ft. St. Matthias' Church (built 1654, enlarged 1875) was formerly the chapel of the East India Almshouses; it contains a statue of the shipowner and philanthropist Richard Green (d. 1863), a native of Blackwall and a great benefactor to P., and a memorial of George Steevens (d. 1800), the annotator of Shakespeare, who is buried here, as is also the lexicographer Robert Ainsworth (d. 1743). The cemetery and grounds of the East India Almshouses now form a public

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pool, Lower	Welshpool (2)	182	1561
Pool Meadow	Gloucester	114	194
Pool, Middle	Welshpool (2)	182	2291
Pool Quay	Welshpool (4)	182	365
Pool, South	Kingsbridge (5)	242	346
Pool, Upper	Welshpool (2)	182	658
Poorstock	Powerstock	151	776
Poorton, North	Powerstock (1½)	151	63
Popham	Micheldever (3½)	58	114
Poplar	.....	.....	56383

recreation ground. P. contains a substantial town hall, a Sailors' Home (established by Richard Green), and a hospital. The East and West India

MILLWALL DOCKS.

Docks and Millwall Docks are situated in the pa. The industries include shipbuilding, wire-rope making, and the manufacture of chain cables.

Poplar Division, one of the seven parl. divs. of the Tower Hamlets (q.v.). It returns one member.

Poppleton, Nether, pa. and vil. on the Ouse, W.R. Yorks., 4 N.W. of York; ac. 1,205; soil sand and clay. The church of St. Everilda, a small Norm. building, contains monuments to Dame Hannah Hutton (1651) and Matthew Hutton (1620). There is a Free Methodist chapel (1868), and some small charities.

Poppleton, Upper, chap., tp., and vil., pa. of St. Mary, Bishophill, Junior (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 3 N.W. of York; ac. 1,313. The church of All Saints (built 1891, in E. Eng. style) replaced a Norm. building, of which the only portions retained were a doorway and a window in the vestry; the font is Norm. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Poppylot, ha., pa. of Methwold (q.v.), S.W. Norf., about 4 N.W. of Brandon.

Porchester, or **Portchester,** pa. and vil. on Portsmouth Harbour, S.E. Hants, 7¼ N.W. of Portsmouth; ac. 1,378; soil loam, subsoil clay, and chalk on the hills. P. is the site of a Roman station. The views from the Portsdown Hills are extensive and picturesque. The church of St. Mary (restored 1888) was originally cruciform, but the south transept is now closed, having fallen into ruin. The nave, chancel, north transept, and western door are good specimens of Norm. work, dating from about 1133, and some of the mouldings are very fine. There is a squint. Sir Thomas Cornwallis, groom porter to Queen Elizabeth and James I. (d. 1618), is commemorated by a monument. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. P. Castle is an extensive ruin, washed on the east side by the waters of Portsmouth Harbour. The outer walls, of immense thickness, are of Roman construction, courses of thin red brick and other typical marks abounding in them; they enclose an area of upwards of 8 ac., and form a square. Within the enclosure are the ruins of several buildings, for defence or habitation, of varying date, probably down to the time of Henry VII.; these comprise the Landport, the Waterport, the Citad Norman Court, the Banqueting Hall, and Elizabeth's Tower. The chief feature of th is the Great Tower, at the north-east corne ably founded in the 12th cent.; in the ba are two dungeons, each measuring about 4 17 ft. After the time of Elizabeth the castle to be a fortress, and became a depôt for t keeping of prisoners of war, of whom, dur French Revolution, nearly 8,000 were c here. In 1814 it was vacated, and, being no required by the Government, it reverted lord of the manor, and is now much visite pleasure resort. The charities are £15 year

Poringland, or **Great and Little Poringla** S. Norf., 4½ S.E. of Norwich; ac. 1,559; soi gravel, and clay, overlying gravel and clay Dec. and Perp. church of All Saints ha renovated and enlarged, the old oak b carved with poppy heads, being restored.

Porkellis, large vil., pa. of Wendron (q. Cornw., 5 N.E. of Helston. There is a church, dedicated to St. Christopher; m Wesleyans have a chapel.

Porkington, ha., pa. of Selattyn (q.v.), W 1½ N.W. of Oswestry.

Porlock, coast pa. and vil., W. Somerset, Minehead, on the highroad to Lynton; ac soil red loam, overlying ironstone. The ch St. Dubricius (restored 1891) is E. Eng., D Perp.; the roofs are coved and ribbed, the sections being relieved with bosses of foliage, roses, and heraldic shields. At t end of the chancel, against the north wall altar-tomb, richly panelled; there is no t any inscription. In the wall of the south a two recesses of unequal size, with plainly-m round-headed arches; in the larger is the r ent, cross-legged effigy of a knight in chai conjectured to represent Sir Simon Fit *temp.* Richard I. At the east end of the beneath the easternmost arch of the arca partly incorporated with its western pier, is and fine canopied altar-tomb with rec effigies of a knight in plate armour, and of in a close-fitting dress, covered by a mantle are believed to represent Sir John, fourth Harington (d. 1417–18), and Elizabeth (Cou his wife (d. 1471); the canopy consists of a lofty four-centred arch, elaborately feather supported on moulded piers at the angles. churchyard, near the north side of the towe altar-tomb similar to the first mentioned but of plainer character, and believed to be stone. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. A ce was laid out in 1889. The charities con about 18s. per month each to twelve poor who do not receive parish relief, and the W land, value about £55 yearly, distribu ted in to poor persons not in receipt of parish *Ashley Combe* is situated on the hillside, centre of fine grounds, and commands view Welsh coast, of the P. and North Hills, and valley in which the vil. of P. lies.

Pornanyon Cove, west coast of Cornw., Cape Cornwall.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Poplar Division	.....	.....	78330
Poppleton, Nether	Poppleton	191	290
Poppleton, Upper	Poppleton	191	302

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub	
Porchester	Porchester (1)	73
Poringland	Norwich (4)	114
Porlock	Minehead (6)	183

Port (1), pa., Ferrard bar., S. co. Louth, Ir., 6 E. of Dunleer; ac. 1,800. Here is a graveyard containing old tombs, some dating as far back as 1643.

Port (2), ha. on the west side of Inver Bay, Banagh bar., S. co. Don., Ir., about 10 W. of Donegal.

Portacloy, creek, pa. of Kilcommon (q.v.), N. co. Mayo, Ir., 11 N.E. of Belmullet. At its head is a coastguard station.

Portadown, mkt. to. (W. & S.), tp., and head of petty sess. div., pas. of Seagoe and Drumcree (q.v.), N. co. Armagh, Ir., 26 S.W. of Belfast; ac. of tp. 764. P. is situated on the Bann, here spanned by a stone bridge of five arches, connecting P. with the suburb of Edenderry (q.v.). The Newry Canal joins the river about a mile above the town, on its course to Lough Neagh, giving water communication between this place and Newry and Belfast. P. consists of a well-built principal street, and several smaller streets branching from it. St. Mark's Church, a neat structure with a square tower, stands in the town, as do also two Presbyterian churches, and chapels for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. The Catholic church is in William Street. The charitable institutions comprise dispensaries for the sick poor, and a fever hospital. The town hall, in Edward Street (1891), is a handsome structure. A good market-place and shambles have been erected by subscription. In 1780 a general grain market was established, and of late years the weekly sales of corn have much increased. The trade in other agricultural produce is also great, and is promoted by the situation of the town in the centre of an extensive and fertile district and the means the town has of transmission. The manufacture of linen, cambric, and sheeting is carried on extensively in the town and neighbourhood, and affords employment to a considerable number of persons. Petty sessions are held fortnightly, and there are monthly fairs. The Protestant pa. church of Drumcree is about a mile from the town, and the pa. church of Seagoe about a mile north.

Portaferry, seaport and mkt. to. (S.), pa. of Ballyphilip (q.v.), E. co. Down, Ir., 29 S.E. of Belfast. P. is situated on the east shore of the strait to the sea that forms the entrance to Strangford Lough. The town consists of a small square, three streets, and a range of houses along the quay. The market-house, in the square, is a very commodious building; in the upper portion an apartment is for the use of the magistrates. The places of worship are the Protestant church of Ballyphilip; a Catholic church, a very large building; and those respectively for Presbyterians and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. At P. is a good quay, where vessels of light burthen can discharge their cargoes; a considerable trade in corn and agricultural produce is carried on, and that in coal and timber is of great importance. Along the adjacent coast and in the lough a productive herring fishery is carried on, which in the season—June to September inclusive—gives employment to numerous smacks and a great number of men. From the quay an entrance is gained by a delightful walk or mall, open at all times to the inhabitants and visitors. Monthly fairs are held.

Port Appin, vil. on Loch Linnhe, pa. of Lismore and Appin (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., about 3 S.W. of Appin vil.

Portarlington, mkt. to. (W. & S.) and head of petty sess. div., on the Barrow, partly in the pa. of Clonyhurk, E. K. Co., but chiefly in the pa. of Lea (q.v.), N. Q. Co., Ir., 11 N. of Maryborough. P. was incorporated in 1667, and returned members to the Irish Parliament, and since the Union one member to the Imperial Parliament until 1885, when it was merged in the co. The English church of St. Michael is a neat edifice with a lofty spire. The French church, or St. Paul's, is a very handsome edifice re-erected in 1857; service was formerly held in the French language, but for many years the English has been adopted. This church was founded by Lord Galway for his French Protestant followers, William III. having granted him the lands which Lord Arlington had forfeited. The Catholic church, at the west end of the town, is a modern building. There is also a place of worship for Wesleyans. At Arlington House School the Duke of Wellington received his early education. There is a charity amounting to £105 yearly, of which £50 is divided among poor Protestants of good character, £40 applied to apprentice one boy to a trade, and £15 to the parochial schools. Monthly fairs are held. There are many handsome private residences in the town, and the neighbourhood is studded with seats of the nobility and gentry.

Port Askaig. [ASKAIG, PORT.]

Portavaud. [PORTEVAD.]

Port Ballintrae, vil. and bathing-place near the mouth of the Bush river, pa. of Dunluce (q.v.), N. co. Antr., Ir., 1 N. of Bushmills.

Port Bannatyne, or **Kamesburgh,** vil. on Kames Bay, pa. of North Bute (q.v.), Butes., Sc., about 2 N.W. of Rothesay. There is a Free church; and the place maintains a herring fishery. Kames Castle (q.v.) is in the immediate vicinity.

Portbridge, ha., pa. of and ¾ S. from Stoke Gabriel (q.v.), S. Dev.

Portbury, pa. and vil., N. Somerset, 8 N.W. of Bristol; ac. 2,878; soil clay, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Mary (partially restored 1871 and 1875) is a building of mixed periods; the doorway of the south porch is Norm.; in the north aisle is a brass to Sara Kemish and her children (1621); there are two fine yew-trees in the churchyard. P. has some small charities. Remains of Roman buildings, coins, etc., have been discovered here. The school occupies a building once the property of the Augustinian abbey of Bristol.

Port Carlisle, vil., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Bowness (q.v.), N.W. Cumb. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The trade of this port, which once promised to become a place of importance, has from various causes been transferred to Silloth. The locality is traversed by the Roman Wall, the course of which, however, is at this point scarcely traceable. There are two barrows, and in the vil. is the fragment of a Roman altar.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Port (1)	Dunleer (6)	42	359
Portadown	Portadown	88	8430
Portaferry	Downpatrick (9)	140	1624

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Portarlington	Portarlington	42	2021
Port Bannatyne	Wemyss Bay (12)	431	753
Portbury	Portbury	128	439

Portcarren, vil., pa. of Lismore and Appin (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., about 5 N.W. of Oban.

Portcasseg, ha., pa. of St. Arvans (q.v.), S.E. Mon., 3 N.W. of Chepstow.

Port Charlotte, vil. on Loch Indal, pa. of Kilchoman (q.v.), Islay Island, Args., Sc., about 7 S.W. of Bridgend.

Portchester. [PORCHESTER.]

Port Clarence, small port with railway station, on the north side of the mouth of the Tees, pa. of Billingham (q.v.), S.E. Dur., 4 N.E. of Stockton. The Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, is in Gothic style; and the Wesleyans, Free Methodists, and Methodist New Connexion have places of worship. P. C. is rapidly becoming of importance as a shipping place; there are large blast-furnaces, iron and steel works, a large foundry and engineering establishment, and extensive salt and alkali works.

Portcoon, cavern, Giant's Causeway (q.v.), N.W. co. Antr., Ir., 2 N. of Bushmills. It is the finest of the caverns at the Giant's Causeway; the total length is about 350 ft. and the height 40 to 45 ft. The walls are partly covered with a pinkish lichen; the roof of the cavern is traversed by a fault.

Port Crinan. [CRINAN (1).]

Port Dinorwic. [DINORWIC.]

Port du Moulin, bay, N.W. coast of Sark, Channel Islands. The coast scenery here is very fine, the Autelet Rocks forming a conspicuous feature in the view.

Port Dundas, *q.s.* pa. and north suburb of Glasgow, at the junction of the Firth and Clyde and the Monkland Canal, pa. of Barony (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc. Here are distilleries, foundries, oil works, and flour, grain, and saw mills.

Port Edgar. [QUEENSFERRY.]

Portelet Bay, S. Jersey, Channel Islands, 1¼ S. of St. Aubyn's. The bay is surrounded by steep cliffs, and is very picturesque. In the bay is a large rock, crowned with a martello tower.

Port Ellen, seaport vil., pa. of Kildalton (q.v.), Islay Island, W. Args., Sc., about 12 S.E. of Bowmore. It possesses a good quay, safe anchorage

HARBOUR AND LIGHTHOUSE, PORT ELLEN.

ground, and a lighthouse, and carries on a considerable amount of fishing. There is also a distillery.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Port Charlotte	Oban (48)	504	570
Port Dundas	Glasgow	400	4843
Port Ellen	Fairlie (46)	413	893

Port Elphinstone, part of the town of (q.v.), on the Don, pa. of Kintore, E. A It derives its name from the fact tha situated at the north-west end of the forn deen Canal. There are grain, paper, and s

Portencross Castle, pa. of and about 3 West Kilbride (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., stan base of a cliff, and is said to have residence of the Stuart kings. It dates 13th cent., and its walls are still fairly en

Port Erin, vil. and watering-place at Port Erin Bay, pa. of Rushen, S.W. 3¾ W. by N. of Castletown. The vil. is de situated in a sheltered and quiet nook wi access of the mountains in the south pa island. It is developing into a fashionable place, but many old-fashioned fishermen's remain, showing that it has not entirely ancient character. A promenade has bee along the cliffs, terraces and villas line t and excellent hotels and boarding-hous abundant accommodation for visitors. Th of St. Catherine (1879) is in Gothic st Primitive Methodists have a chapel. The Station, opened 1892, is connected with t pool Marine Biological Society; it cou Laboratory and an Aquarium. The san is well known to bathers, and there is goo in and near the bay. On the sands at the the bay, near the site of a religious hou Catherine's Well, much visited in old account of its medicinal properties.

Port Erin Bay, inlet of the sea, west Rushen pa., S.W. I. of M., 4 W. by N. o town. The bay sweeps round about t from a projection of Mull Hill (known Castle) to Bradda Head. At its mouth, The Castle, it is about ½ mile wide. The of this landlocked bay is extremely pic A breakwater 910 ft. in length, built out Castle in order to convert the bay into a of refuge, and a concrete low-water lan have been almost totally destroyed by the

Port Errol, or **Ward of Cruden,** coast railway station, pa. of Cruden (q.v.), E. A about 11 N.E. of Ellon. It has a good herring fishing is carried on.

Portesham. [PORTISHAM.]

Port-es-Seez, cove in Grande Grève, S. Channel Islands.

Portessie, small coast vil. with railway pa. of Rathven (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc., 1 E. o It is of some consequence as a boat-buil fishing station.

Portevad, or **Portavaud,** creek, pa. of (q.v.), N.W. co. Sligo, Ir., 5¼ N. by W. of It opens on the west side and near the Ballysadare Bay. The north-east bou formed by a low peninsula terminating in

Port-e-Vadda, small creek on the nort Douglas Bay, E. I. of M., 1½ N.E. of Doug a pretty and secluded little bay. On the of the entrance is a small pier.

Port-e-Vullin, coast vil., pa. of Maugh E. I. of M., about halfway between

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and di fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or D	
Port Elphinstone	Inverurie	5
Port Errol	Errol (2½)	4
Portessie	Portessie	5

Head and Ramsey. Here is a stone with five balls upon it, supposed to have been a woman who, carrying five balls of wool, cursed the wind and was immediately turned into stone.

Port Eynon, pa. and vil. on the south shore of Gower peninsula, N.W. Glamorgs., 13 W.S.W. of Swansea; ac. 1,139. The vil. is situated on a bay, which makes a sweep of about 2½ miles. The church of St. Cattwg (restored 1861) is an ancient edifice with a north doorway. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Oyster-dredging was formerly carried on extensively here, and the villagers were also known to engage largely in smuggling.

Portfield (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Oving (q.v.), S.W. Sussex, adjoining Chichester. The church of All Saints (1871) is in E. Eng. style.

Portfield (2). [FURZY CASTLE AND PORTFIELD.]

Portfield (3), ha., pa. of Curry Rivell (q.v.), S. Somerset, 2 S.W. of Langport.

Portgate, tp., pa. of Lee St. John (q.v.), Mid Northumb., 10 N. of Hexham; ac. 1,703.

Port Gaverne, vil., pa. of Endellion (q.v.), N.E. Cornw., adjoining Port Isaac. It is a shipping-place for slate, and coal and grain are imported and warehoused.

Port Glasgow, parl. burgh (forming one of the Kilmarnock district of burghs), pa., and seaport to., N. Renfs., Sc., on the south bank of the Clyde; ac. of pa. 944. The town, 20 N.W. of Glasgow, is neatly and regularly built; the streets run at right angles to each other. It is protected on the south by a range of high hills, and the lower grounds in the vicinity of the town have many good houses. The Town House, erected in 1815, is a structure in the Classic style, and has a tower with spire 150 ft. in height and containing a clock; the interior includes a council chamber, court-hall, police station, and offices for the town clerk and other public officers. The Town Hall, in Princes Street, is a large stone building, used for public meetings, etc. The Moffat Library is an elegant building at the north end of King Street, erected in 1887 from part of a bequest left by the late James Moffat, merchant, Port Glasgow, and comprises (besides the library) reading, billiard, and smoking rooms. The Carnegie Park Orphan Homes, at the east end of the town, were erected from the same bequest. The harbours are remarkable for their facility of entry and egress, and are accessible to vessels at all times of the tide. Contiguous to the harbours is a large graving dock, which has been extended and improved at a very considerable cost; and there is also a wet dock. Connected with the town are seven shipbuilding establishments, some of which are upon an extensive scale and employ many hands. There are also saw mills, roperies, sail-cloth factories, and engineering and sail-making works.

Port Glenone, pa. and mkt. to. (T.), Lower Toome bar., W. co. Antr., Ir.; ac. of pa. 10,751. The town, which extends into the adjoining pa. of Tamlaght O'Crilly, is on the Bann (here crossed by a bridge), 9 W. of Ballymena. The chief portion of the town consists of a street which leads to the bridge, and contains several well-built houses, the principal shops and places of business. Linen-weaving is carried on in the town and neighbourhood, and there is a trade in grain, slates, timber, and other articles. Monthly fairs are held. *P. House* is a seat.

Port Gordon, coast vil. with railway station, pa. of Rathven (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc., about 2 W. of Buckie. The harbour is commodious, and the inhabitants are exclusively occupied in fishing and the ship coasting trade; they employ stake and bag nets for the capture of salmon, which are here abundant.

Port Gorey or **Gouray,** small harbour on west coast of Little Sark, near southern extremity of Sark, Channel Islands, 7½ E. by S. of St. Peter Port. When the adjoining mines were worked, there was some traffic between P. G. and Cornwall.

Port Gower, a fishing vil., pa. of Loth (q.v.), E. Suths., Sc., 2 S.W. of Helmsdale.

Port Grenaugh. [GREENWICK.]

Porthamel, pl. with ferry on Menai Strait, pa. of Llanedwen (q.v.), S.E. Anglesey, 3 S.W. of Llanfair. Here, in A.D. 60, Suetonius Paulinus crossed the strait and defeated the Druids with terrible slaughter; a neighbouring spot still bears the name Bryn Beddau, or "the Hill of Graves." A field called Maes Mawr Gâd, "the Plain of the Great Army," is supposed to have been the place where, later, the Roman forces under Julius Agricola encamped, after they had crossed at the same ferry, to effect the reconquest of Anglesey. [MOEL-Y-DON.]

Porthcawl, small seaport and watering-place, pa. of Newton-Nottage (q.v.), S. Glamorgs., 6 W. by S. of Bridgend. P. ships large quantities of coal and coke, importing iron-ore, pig-iron, and pitwood. A floating dock of 7½ ac., opened in 1867, is protected by a breakwater, on the end of which stands a small lighthouse. The town contains a chapel-of-ease to Newton-Nottage church, and Baptist, Wesleyan, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The bathing is excellent, and there are golf-links stretching about a mile along the coast.

Porthcleriad, inlet on west side of Tremadoc Bay, near Abersoch, in Lleyn peninsula, S.W. Carnarvs., 6 S.S.W. of Pwllheli. The bay is square and surrounded by abrupt rocks, beneath which stretches a tract of sand.

Porthcothan Bay, west coast of Cornw., 2 N.W. of St. Ervan.

Porthcurnow, pl. with cove, pa. of St. Levan (q.v.), W. Cornw., about 7½ S.W. of Penzance. The Eastern Telegraph Company have a station here with direct submarine communication with Spain, Egypt, India, Australia, etc. The French-American Company have cables sunk in this bay. On the west rise grand lofty granitic rocks, forming bold and romantic scenery.

Porthdinlleyn, ha. on a bay of the same name, pa. of Edeyrn (q.v.), S.W. Carnarvs., about 2 W. of Nevin. The bay affords good anchorage and shelter for small vessels.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Port Eynon	Swansea (13)	204	202
Portfield (1)	Chichester (1)	69	1576
Portgate	Wall (4)	292	57
Port Glasgow, burgh	Port Glasgow	420	14626

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Port Glasgow, pa.	Port Glasgow	420	11973
Port Glenone, pa.	Ballymena (9)	138	5094
Port Glenone, to.	Ballymena (9)	138	676
Port Gordon	Portgordon	590	1254

Porthellick, small bay, St. Mary's, Scilly Islands. Here the body of Sir Cloudesley Shovel was washed ashore. [GILSTONE.]

Porth Enys. [MOUSEHOLE.]

Porthglaze Cove, on west coast of Cornw., 4 S.W. of St. Ives.

Porthgwarrah, coast ha. in a sheltered cove with lofty granite cliffs, pa. of St. Levan (q.v.), W. Cornw., 9 S.W. of Penzance. There are several lodging-houses, and crab- and lobster-fishing is carried on.

Porthilly, ha., pa. of St. Minver (q.v.), N.W. Cornw., 3½ N.E. of Padstow.

Porthjoke Bay, west coast of Cornw., 2 W. of Crantock.

Porthkea, ha., pa. of and 1½ E.S.E. from Kea (q.v.). W. Cornw. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Porthkerry, pa. and vil. on the Bristol Channel, S.E. Glamorgs., 7 S.E. of Cowbridge; ac. 967; soil tenacious, partly overlying lias. P. overlooks a picturesque valley leading down to the sea. The church is E. Eng. *P. House* is a seat.

Porthleven, eccl. pa. and small seaport on Mounts Bay, pa. of Sithney (q.v.), S.W. Cornw., 3 S.W. of Helston. Its situation being exceedingly healthy, with a very pleasant beach, P. is developing into a watering-place, though fishing forms the chief support of the inhabitants. The church of St. Bartholomew (1842) is in Norm. style; and there are Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels. P. has a library and reading-room, a pier, a coastguard station, and a lifeboat station. The principal exports are granite and fire-brick, china clay, china stone, and fish; the imports are coal, timber, iron, brick, slate, artificial manures, and limestone. *Penrose,* delightfully situated on the banks of the Looe, is a seat.

Porth Llong Ddu, small seaport on west shore of Red Wharf Bay (q.v.), E. Anglesey, 5½ W.N.W. of Beaumaris. The produce of the neighbouring limestone quarries is shipped here.

Porthloe, coast vil., pa. of Veryan (q.v.), Mid Cornw., 9 S.E. of Truro. The Bible Christians have a chapel; and there is a coastguard station.

Porthlwyd, stream, N.E. Carnarvs., rises in a small lake at the foot of Carnedd Llewelyn, and flows to the Conway, which it joins 1½ S.E. of Llanbedr, about 6 miles (in a direct line) from its source. The beautiful Falls of P., near its confluence with the Conway, consist of a series of cascades, one of which descends 50 ft.

Porthmear Cove, on west coast of Cornw., 6 N.W. of Penzance.

Porthmellen. [MULLION COVE.]

Porthnavis Cove, ha., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Constantine (q.v.), W. Cornw.

Porth Nigel, or **Hell's Mouth,** bay, S.W. Carnarvs., 8 S.W. of Pwllheli. The width at entrance is a little over 5 miles; more inland it decreases to about 3½ miles. The bay is much dreaded by sailors on account of certain dangerous currents, and during a south-west wind it is almost impossible for vessels to work out. Here the *Transit* was wrecked in 1839.

Porthoustock Cove, on south coast of Cornw., about 3 S.E. of Manaccan.

Porthpean, vil. on St. Austell Bay, pa. of and 2 S.E. from St. Austell (q.v.), S. Cornw. P. is a seaside resort, much frequented during the summer on account of its excellent boating and bathing; and the climate is very mild in winter. The church of St. Levan (chapel-of-ease) is a small modern building. *P. House* is a seat.

Porthqueen Bay, on the west coast of Cornw., about 5 N.E. of Padstow. It is sheltered on the north by Kellan Head (q.v.).

Porthscatho, or **Portscatho,** large vil., pa. of Gerrans (q.v.), S. Cornw., about 9 S. of Truro. There is a Congregational chapel.

Porthtowan, ha., pa. of Illogan (q.v.), N.W. Cornw., about 2 S. of St. Agnes Head. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Porth-yr-Ogof, or **Cwm Porth,** limestone cave, S.W. Brecons., ¾ S. of Ystradvelltey. The cave is about 1,800 ft. in length, 40 ft. high, and 20 ft. broad. It is traversed by the Mellte, which near the centre becomes reunited to a branch diverging near the church. Llyn y Baban (= "Pool of the Child"), within the cave, owes its name to the remarkable appearance of the calcareous spar. The scene at the mouth of the cave when the stream is in flood is very wild and picturesque.

Porthyryd, vil., pa. of Llanybyther (q.v.), N. Carmarths., 4 S.W. of Lampeter.

Portington and Cavil, tp., pa. of Eastringham (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 3 N.E. of Howden; ac. 1,211. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Portinscale, vil. at the foot of Derwentwater, pa. of Crosthwaite (q.v.), S. Cumb., 1 W. of Keswick.

Port Isaac, large vil. on the south side of P. I. Bay, pa. of Endellion (q.v.), N.W. Cornw., 6½ N.E. of Padstow. It has a harbour, and fishing is carried on. The church of St. Peter (chapel-of-ease) is in E. Eng. style.

Port Isaac Bay, on the west coast of Cornw., about 3 W. of St. Teath.

Portisham, or **Portesham,** pa. and vil., S. Dors., 8 S.W. of Dorchester; ac. 4,540; soil heavy clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1874) is Gothic. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The school has a small endowment. Portland and Purbeck stone are quarried, and there are extensive beds of shale. The pa. contains remains of so-called Druidical temples, and a cromlech called Hellstone (q.v.).

Portishead, pa. and watering-place, N. Somerset, 12 N.W. of Bristol, very pleasantly situated on the north side of a finely-wooded ridge of hills, rising boldly from the coast of the Bristol Channel; ac. 2,032 and 295 water; soil clayey and sand, overlying limestone. Charming woods, traversed by convenient paths and provided with seats, reach down to the water's edge, and ocean-going steamers are constantly passing and repassing quite close to the shore, producing a scene always full of life and interest. The church of St. Peter (restored 1879-80) is Perp.; a wrought-iron screen separates the chancel and nave; a chapel, used as a burying-place by the Mohuns, and afterwards by the

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Porthkerry	St. Fagan's (1)	167	145
Porthleven	Helston (3)	319	1996
Portington and Cavil	Eastrington (½)	191	108

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Portisham	Portesham	144	634
Portishead	Portishead	130	2787

Jenner-Fust family, formerly existed on the north side of the chancel. The church of St. Barnabas is an iron structure. There is a Roman Catholic church and a Franciscan monastery; and the Wesleyans, Congregationalists, Baptists, Brethren, and Friends have places of worship. The Seamen's Institute contains a reading-room for pilots and officers, and another for men. The training-ship *Formidable*, for homeless and destitute boys, lent by the Admiralty in 1869, lies off here. Chappell's charity, amounting to £50, is distributed yearly. The village cross, about 20 ft. in height, south of the church, is in good preservation. P. Dock, which has been transferred to the Corporation of Bristol, was opened for traffic in June, 1879. The imports chiefly consist of grain and American produce, though there are facilities for the reception of timber, oil, sugar, and other cargoes. The depth of the water on the sill at the ordinary spring tides is 33 ft. and in the dock 27 ft. The Great Western and the Midland railway companies have offices on the dock, which by these railways is put in direct communication with all parts of the country.

Portishead Point, promontory, N. Somerset, about 2 N. of Portishead. Here formerly was a fort, which was besieged and taken by Sir Thomas Fairfax in 1645.

Portkinnegoe or **Kinnagoe Bay,** small inlet, north-east coast of East Inishowen bar., N.E. co. Don., Ir., 4½ N. by E. of Moville.

Portknockie. [PORTNOCKIE.]

Portland, peninsula (generally called an island), S. Dorset, united to the mainland by the Chesil Bank (q.v.), 4 S. of Weymouth. P. is 4½ miles in length, 1¾ in width, and 9 in circumference, and the boundary is formed by a ridge of lofty rocks, inaccessible on all sides except towards the south, where the land slopes away to the shore; the highest ground is 496 ft. above the sea; ac. 2,894. P. is a liberty of itself. The custom of gavelkind prevails. The whole of the upper part is a complete bed of stone, first brought into use in the reign of James I. St. Paul's Cathedral and many public buildings have been built with it. The stone is quarried in blocks from 2 to 14 tons each, which are conveyed to the ships by means of a railway. The whole stratum rests upon a bed of bluish clay; in the quarries are found many petrified shells and fossils. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the quarries and fishing, and are a hardy race of people. The soil is shallow but fruitful, and the sheep fed on the short grass produce the celebrated Portland mutton. The pa. church of St. George (1706) is in Classic style. The churches of the eccl. pas. of St. John the Baptist and St. Peter are respectively in Gothic and Byzantine styles; St. Andrew's chapel-of-ease is in E. Eng. style. Near the prison is a Catholic chapel, and the Congregationalists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Bible Christians have places of worship. Here is a Seamen's Mission and Reading Room, also a Soldiers' Institute. A Dispensary was established in 1840 for the benefit of the labouring population. There are two lighthouses. One is built in the form of a cone, the diameter at the base being 50 ft.; from the gallery is seen that dangerous sea called The Race, so named from the tides meeting at this part of the island; also The Shambles, a shoal some 2 miles long, lying about 3 E. of P., and marked by a lightship. The upper lighthouse (1817) was rebuilt in 1867, when the lower one was also erected, both being on the fixed principle and worked with revolving lenses. P. Castle, at the foot of the loftiest part of the island, was erected by Henry VIII. in 1520 as a place of defence. From 1558 to 1646 it suffered many disasters, being constantly taken and retaken by the King and the Parliament. It is now appropriated to the Commander of the Engineers stationed here. One of the most prominent objects on this island is the Convict Prison on the top of the hill, in a locality called Grove, commanding a bold and magnificent view of the Channel. The building is chiefly constructed of

THE BREAKWATER, PORTLAND.
(Photo. Frith and Co., Reigate.)

wood and iron, so that it may be taken down and removed; it now contains about 900 convicts, who are chiefly employed in the stone quarries in getting stone and loading the waggons with the same, for export. The Portland Harbour torpedo works are in the pa. of Wyke Regis (q.v.). *Pennsylvania Castle,* commanding magnificent views of the Channel, is a seat. Bow-and-Arrow Castle (q.v.) is in the grounds. The breakwater extends from the north-east point to a distance of 2¼ miles into the sea, and forms a roadstead 4 miles in extent, within which a fleet of 200 sail can lie at anchor in complete safety, sheltered from all winds in the Channel, and be ready for sea at a moment's notice in case of emergency. It is 1¾ miles long, 120 ft. wide at low-water level, and upwards of 300 ft. at the base. There is a small fortification at the land end mounting a few guns, and at the extremity a large circular fort capable of mounting twenty-one heavy rifled guns. The harbour of refuge thus formed is now almost entirely enclosed by this stupendous sea-wall, covering an extent of no less than 2,107 acres. Near the breakwater is a hospital, the Royal Naval Sick Quarters, and another near the naval drill-ground. To protect the harbour and roadstead extensive fortifications have been erected on the top and sides of the hill called The Verne, on the northern side of the peninsula. Here a battery has been constructed and an artificial ravine formed, 100 ft. wide and from 70 to 120 ft. deep, to prevent access to The Verne from the land side; and batteries command this ravine. On the east side are other batteries at different altitudes.

Portland Bill, a rocky projection jutting out into the English Channel from the south end of Portland (q.v.).

Portland, Isle of. [PORTLAND.]

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Portland	Portland	146	9443

Portlaw, small to. on the Clodiagh, pa. of Clonagam (q.v.), N. co. Waterf., Ir., 11 W. of Waterford. The places of worship are the Protestant church and the Catholic church, the Presbyterian church being unused. The place owes its rise to the establishment of a cotton factory here in 1818, and about 150 hands are employed in the works. A canal was cut by the former proprietors from P. to the Suir.

Portlemouth, East, pa. and picturesque vil. standing on an elevated point of the eastern side of Salcombe Bay, with a fine view of sea and shore, S. Dev., 6 S. of Kingsbridge; ac. 2,900; soil loam, subsoil various. The church of St. Onolaus, which contains a fine 13th-cent. screen and an ancient stone font, was restored 1881.

Portlethen, *q.s.* pa. and vil. on the sea-coast, pa. of Banchory Devenick (q.v.), N.E. Kincs., Sc., 7 S. of Aberdeen. The inhabitants are mainly engaged in fishing.

Port Lewaigue, ha., pa. of Maughold (q.v.), on the east coast of I. of M., about 2 S.E. of Ramsey.

Portlick Bay, small inlet on east shore of Lough Ree, S.W. co. Wstm., Ir., 5½ N. of Athlone. *P. Castle,* beautifully situated on its banks, is a mediæval fortress in good repair, now occupied as a seat.

Port Logan, coast vil., pa. of Kirkmaiden (q.v.), S.W. Wigs., Sc., at head of bay of same name, 14 S.E. of Stranraer.

Portloman, pa., Corkaree bar., N. co. Wstm., Ir., about 4 N.W. of Mullingar; ac. 1,907.

Portmadoc, small seaport on Tremadoc Bay, pa. of Ynyscynhaiarn (q.v.), S. Carnarvs., 1 S.E. of Tremadoc. As a place of trade P. has to a large extent taken the place formerly held by Tremadoc (q.v.). It has a harbour admitting vessels of 300 tons burthen, and carries on a large trade in the exportation of slates from the Festiniog quarries, the principal commodity imported being timber. There is an Anglican church, dedicated to St. John; also Baptist, Wesleyan, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The town hall is a handsome edifice, containing assembly rooms. Near P. is the celebrated embankment constructed by Madocks to protect the reclaimed tract called Traeth Mawr. The scenery in the neighbourhood is picturesque, one of the most conspicuous features being the hill of Moel-y-Gest (q.v.). At its foot, in the midst of the town, is the seat of *Morfa Lodge.*

Portmagee, fishing vil., pa. of Killemlagh (q.v.), S.W. co. Kerry, Ir., 8 S.W. of Cahersiveen.

Portmahomack, small seaport and fishing vil. on the Moray Firth, pa. of Tarbat (q.v.), E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 10 E. of Tain.

Portmarnock, coast pa. at the head of a creek of the Irish Sea, Coolock bar., E. co. Dub., Ir., 7½ N.E. of Dublin; ac. 2,090. The church of St. Marnock was built in 1791. *P. House* is a seat

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Portlaw	Fiddown (3)	153	1394
Portlemouth, East	Kingsbridge (6)	242	310
Portlethen, *q.s.* pa.	Portlethen (1)	520	1481
Portlethen, vil.	Portlethen (1)	520	355
Portloman	Mullingar (4)	52	180
Portmagee	Cahersiveen (8)	232	189
Portmarnock	Portmarnock	7	459

Port Mary, estate with seat of same nam pa. of Rerrick (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc., abc 7 S.E. of Kirkcudbright. Here Mary Queen Scots is said to have embarked on her flight England.

Portmoak, pa., N. Kinrs., Sc., between Lc Leven and Fifes.; ac. 9,957. There are Establish Free, and United Presbyterian churches. Andr Winton, the chronicler of Scotland (*c.* 1400). a Michael Bruce the poet (1746–67) were native and the pa. was long under the charge of the Re Ebenezer Erskine, one of the founders of th Secession Church.

Port Menteith. [Menteith, Port of.]

Portmore (1), estate with seat of same nam pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Eddlestone (q.v.), N Peebs., Sc.

Portmore (2), fishing harbour, pa. of Clonc (q.v.), north coast of East Inishowen bar., N.E. co Don., Ir., 6 N.N.W. of Malin. Here is a pier, buil about 1842.

Portmore (3), lough, Upper Massereene bar., S co. Antr., Ir., 4½ S.S.W. of Cremlin. It is oval i form, 1¼ mile long from north to south, and 1 mil in extreme breadth.

Portmuck, small harbour on Island Magee opposite the Isle of Muck, 4 E. of Larne. A pie has been built here for shipping limestone.

Port Mulgrave, vil., pa. of Hinderwell (q.v.) N.R. Yorks., 12 N.W. of Whitby.

Portnacraig, vil. on the Tummel, pa. of Logiera (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., opposite Pitlochry.

Portnacroish, vil., pa. of Lismore and Appi (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 14 N.E. of Oban. It contair an Episcopalian church.

Portnafrankagh, inlet of the sea on west coas of the Mullet, N.W. co. Mayo, Ir., 3 W. by N. c Belmullet. The inlet is long and narrow, extend ing about 3 miles inland.

Portnahaven, *q.s.* pa. and vil., pa. of Kilchoma (q.v.), Islay island, S.W. Args., Sc., 10 W.S.W. c Bowmore. P. is situated at the south extremit of the Rhinns, opposite the island of Oversay. Th vil. presents a very picturesque appearance. I contains Established and Free churches.

Portnahinch, bar., N.E. Q. Co., Ir.; ac. 35,83 It is bounded on the north by K. Co., on the ea by co. Kildare, on the south by Maryborough Ea and Stradbally bars., and on the west by Mary borough West and Tinnahinch bars. It contair Portarlington, and is traversed by the Gre Southern and Western Railway, and the Gran Canal.

Portnascully, pa. on the Suir, Iverk bar., S. c Kilk., Ir., 3 S.E. from Grange railway station; a 2,452. The pa. contains the vils. of Ballygore and Licketstown.

Portnashangan, pa., Corkaree bar., N. co. Wstm Ir., 1 S. of Clonhugh railway station; ac. 2,72 *Ballinagall* and *Mount Murray* are seats. Th latter is situated near Lough Owel.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Pop LATIO
Portmoak	Milnathort (5)	435	S
Portnahaven, *q.s.* pa.	Oban (48)	504	N
Portnahaven, vil.	Oban (48)	504	3
Portnahinch	.....	.....	75
Portnascully	Grange (3)	156	8
Portnashangan	Clonhugh (1)	58	2

Portnaspagna, or **Portnaspania**, inlet of the sea, north coast of Cary bar., N. co. Antr., Ir., 3 N.N.E. of Bushmills. The bay is said to take its name from a vessel belonging to the Spanish Armada, which was driven on a rock in its midst after the captain had kept up a prolonged fire on some stacks in the neighbourhood, believing them to be the chimneys of Dunluce Castle.

Portnatruin, small bay, north coast of Cary bar., N. co. Antr., Ir., 4 N.E. of Bushmills. The creek extends about 200 yds. inland between Benbane Head and Bengore Head; it is about 200 yds. wide at its entrance, narrowing to a point at the south extremity.

Portnessock Bay, inlet of the sea, S.W. Wigs., Sc., 10 S.E. of Port Patrick. The bay has a width of a little over a mile at its entrance, and penetrates rather less than a mile inland.

Portnockie, fishing vil. with railway station, on Moray Frith, pa. of Rathven (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc., 2 W.N.W. of Cullen. A deep-water harbour was completed in 1891.

Portnoffer, small bay on east side of the Giant's Causeway, north coast of Cary bar., N. co. Antr., Ir., 3 N.N.E. of Bushmills. Extending about 200 ft. along the cliff on the east side of the bay is a row of basaltic columns of singular beauty, known as the Giant's Organ.

Portobello (1), ha., pa. of Wolverhampton (q.v.), S. Staffs., 1 N.E. of Willenhall.

Portobello (2), parl. and mun. burgh, *q.s.* pa., and fashionable watering-place, on the south side of the Firth of Forth, pas. of Duddingston and South Leith (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 3 E. of Edinburgh by road. It is said to have taken its name from a sailor who built a cottage here and called it P. to commemorate the fact that he was present at the capture of Porto Bello in South America by Vernon's fleet. As a town P. (which is one of the Leith district of burghs) has risen to its present importance with singular rapidity. Towards the close of the 18th cent. the ground which it occupies was an unproductive waste along the shore, overspread with whins and bent, the only dwellings here consisting of a thatched hut of two rooms, which stood until 1862, when it was pulled down to make room for the town hall, and one or two shepherds' shealings, the hut being used as a hostelry or half-way house for travellers taking the shore road from Musselburgh to Edinburgh. P., which continues to increase in size and importance, now consists principally of one main street, the High Street, ¼ mile in length, which forms a part of the highway from Edinburgh to London; branching off right and left are other streets with terraces, squares, etc., affording ample residential accommodation. The beach, a noble expanse of smooth sand, affords safe and convenient bathing at all times of the tide, and there are warm salt-water baths. The church was formerly a chapel-of-ease to Duddingston. The Marine Promenade is a broad thoroughfare stretching along the sea beach, and in the centre stands the Prince of Wales's Fountain. The pier has seats and a spacious saloon with pavilion above. The scenery in the neighbourhood of the town is varied and extensive. Considerable trade is done in the manufacture of paper, bottles, pottery, earthenware, bricks, and tiles; and at Joppa there are salt works.

Porton, chap. and vil. with railway station, pa. of Idmiston (q.v.), S.E. Wilts., 5 N.E. of Salisbury. The church of St. Nicholas was rebuilt in 1877 on a new site.

Portpatrick, pa., burgh of barony, and seaport to. with terminal station on the North Channel, W. Wigs., Sc.; ac. of pa. 9,094; soil in parts hazel mould, in others deep black loam, resting on clay and gravel. The to. lies about 7 S.W. of Stranraer, and was for some 200 years the great thoroughfare from the North of Ireland, being the nearest port of Great Britain to that country, and the best place of crossing from one country to the other, being only 21 miles from Donaghadee and 36 miles from Belfast. The town is small, but its situation is delightful, having a fine southern exposure backed by a ridge of small hills, and is a great resort for visitors during the summer months on account of the salubrity of its climate. The pa. church is a neat edifice with an embattled tower; the Free church (1888) is a handsome building in Gothic style. The quay, on which is a lighthouse, is now almost in ruins. Many years ago extensive and important improvements were made at the harbour for the accommodation of Her Majesty's packets, and a new basin of about 200 ft. square, connected with the harbour by a channel containing 10 ft. of water at low tides, was constructed. The mail communication between this place and Ireland, however, ceased in 1849, and since that date the business of this locality has diminished to a great extent. Here is a lifeboat and rocket apparatus station.

Port Penrhyn, seaport, ½ E. of and included in bor. of Bangor (q.v.), N. Carnarvs. The port was founded about 1790 by Lord Penrhyn, who selected it for the shipment of slate from the Penrhyn quarries. Additions and improvements have been made, and the port has now large quays, accessible at all times to vessels of considerable tonnage, and affords every facility for the shipment of slate, large quantities of which are annually exported.

Portquin, vil. on bay of same name, pa. of Endellion (q.v.), N.E. Cornw., 5 N. of Wadebridge. The Bible Christians have a chapel. On a high cliff near is a square monolith about 4 ft. high; it was originally the shaft of a cross, and bears on one face a portion of an inscription.

Portrack, estate with seat of same name, pa. of Holywood (q.v.), W. Dumfs., Sc., about 3 S. of Auldgirth.

Portraine, coast pa., Nethercross bar., E. co. Dub., Ir., 4½ N.E. of Swords; ac. 2,210. The pa. contains Ballisk and part of Donabate (q.v.). *P.* is a seat in an extensive park, commanding fine views, including Howth and Ireland's Eye.

Portramsay, vil., pa. of Lismore and Appin (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., about 10 N. of Oban.

Portreath, seaport vil., pa. of Illogan (q.v.), S.W. Cornw., 4 N.W. of Redruth. The church of St. Mary

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Portnockie	Portknockie	596	1301
Portobello (2), burgh	Portobello	393	8182
Portobello (2), *q.s.* pa.	Portobello	393	5594
Portobello (2), to.	Portobello	393	8684

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Port Patrick, pa.	Portpatrick	413	1219
Port Patrick, to.	Portpatrick	413	520
Portraine	Donabate (1)	12	486

(chapel-of-ease) is in the E. Eng. style; and the Wesleyans and Free Methodists have chapels. P. has docks, and a pier about ¼ mile long; there is a railway (for minerals only) from the open port. Copper ore is exported, and coal, iron, and lime are imported.

Portree, pa. and seaport vil. on P. Bay, Skye, Inner Hebrides, Invs., Sc.; ac. 56,909; soil between the hills chiefly peat-moss, but that most general is a gravelly earth, abounding in springs. P. is the capital of the island, and lies (*viâ* Invermoriston) about 109 W. of Inverness; it is reached by steamer from Oban (from which it is distant 110 N. by W.), or from Strome Ferry by railway steamer. The vil. is seated a little above the shore, at the summit of a somewhat steep acclivity thickly planted with trees. The Episcopal church of St. Columba (erected 1884 as a memorial to the late Bishop Mackarness) is in E. Eng. and Dec. style. The Ross Memorial Cottage Hospital was erected in 1893 in memory of a local surgeon. There is a woollen factory, in which are manufactured tweeds, plaids, yarns, and carpets. The quay, erected in 1819, has been much improved, and is available for trading steamers and ships at all states of the tide. The bay is safe and spacious, having a depth of from 5 to 12 fathoms, and the anchorage is excellent. The exports are sheep, black cattle, wool, salt herrings, salmon (chiefly for London), and cod and ling, both salt and dry, principally for Glasgow and Liverpool. On a high rocky promontory, projecting some distance into the bay, stands an octagonal tower, from which there is a splendid view of the surrounding scenery. On the west of the vil., amidst some thriving plantations, is *P. House*, a seat.

Portroe, vil. near Lough Derg, pa. of Castletownarra (q.v.), N. co. Tip., Ir., about 7 W. by N. of Nenagh.

Portrush, seaport and fashionable watering-place, pa. of Ballywillan (q.v.), N. co. Antr., Ir., about 7 N.E. of Coleraine. An electric tramway, 8 miles in length, the first in Ireland, opened in September, 1883, runs from P. to Bushmills and Giant's Causeway. This place is rapidly rising into notice, in consequence of its temperate atmosphere and its great facilities for bathing, and being the nearest approach to the Giant's Causeway. The places of worship include a Protestant church (Holy Trinity), dating from 1842 and since enlarged; and Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist churches. An active intercourse exists between this port and Glasgow, Liverpool, and Londonderry, and large quantities of salmon are shipped here. There are several hotels and many comfortable lodging-houses. The town hall (1872) is an ornamental brick building, and contains a spacious assembly room, reading room, and board room. Here is a monument (1859) to Dr. Adam Clarke, the author of "Clarke's Commentary," who was born in this locality. P. has a station of the coastguard and a lifeboat.

Port St. Mary, vil. on west side of Poolvash Bay, pa. of Rushen (q.v.), S. I. of M., 3½ W. of Castletown. The church of St. Mary is a handsome modern (1881) edifice in Gothic style. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The harbour small, but well sheltered with two piers and breakwater, with a lighthouse at the end. a hill north of the town is another lighthou The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the herri fishery and in boat-building. A chapel dedicat to the Virgin formerly stood on an eminence ab ½ N. The foundations were discovered a destroyed during the construction of the railw though some of the stones may still be seen. the vicinity are traces of a Danish bur place. Near the road leading from the vil. Port Erin are the Giant's Quoiting Stones (q. P. St. M. is a favourite resort, and a convent centre to explore the southern part of the island

Portsallagh, fishing harbour, pa. of Lo Moville (q.v.), N.E. co. Don., Ir., 5 N.E. by E. Moville. P. is 1 S. by W. of Inishowen Head.

Portsbridge Creek. [PORTSEA ISLAND.]

Portscatho. [PORTHSCATHO.]

Portsdown, eccl. pa., pas. of Farlington, Widley, and Wymering (q.v.), S. Hants, 4 N. by E. of Portsmouth. Christ Church is in Trans. style. Here are Fort Purbrook and Fort Widley, forming part of the defences of Portsmouth. P. Industrial School (for destitute boys from London, Hants, Sussex, Surrey, and Wilts.) was certified in 1858, and has since been enlarged.

Portsdown Hill, a lofty ridge extending about 7 E. and W. between Fareham and Havant, S. Hants. There are six forts, designed for the defence of Portsmouth Harbour, built at intervals of 1 mile to 2 miles along this ridge. Near one of the forts is a pillar to Nelson (120 ft. in height). An annual fair is held at the foot of P. Hill.

Portsea, pa. and to., Portsea Island, S. Hants, within the bor. of Portsmouth (q.v.); ac. 4,168 and 764 water and foreshore. The to. owes its origin to the rapid increase of the Government establishments; it was formerly called "Portsmouth Common," but assumed its present name by Act of Parliament in 1792. The Portsmouth railway stations are on the borders. The Albert Pier, on The Hard, extending into Portsmouth Harbour, is 1,200 ft. long, and is a great convenience to the inhabitants, steam launches running at frequent intervals to and from Gosport. The 12th-cent. church of St. Mary has been pulled down, and a new church in Perp. style has been erected; the font of the old church, in which Isambard Brunel, the engineer, was baptised in 1805, and Charles Dickens in 1812, is still preserved. In the churchyard is a monument to Admiral Kempenfelt and his crew, who perished by the sinking of the *Royal George* at Spithead, August 29, 1782. There are several eccl. pas. with modern churches, and the chief Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. There is a Jewish synagogue, and at the Aria College (1874) young men are prepared to become rabbis. Charities producing about £20 a year are distributed in bread.

Portsea Island, separated from the mainland of Hants by an arm of the sea called Portsbridge Creek, is situate between two natural harbours—Langston on the east and Portsmouth on the west

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Portree, pa.	Strome Ferry (40)	661	3176
Portree, vil.	Strome Ferry (40)	661	1003
Portroe	Nenagh (7)	97	177

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Portrush	Portrush	171	1655
Portsdown	Cosham (½)	70	191
Portsea	Portsmouth (½)	73	151590

—and comprises Portsea, Landport, and Southsea, with Fratton, Buckland, Copnor, and Kingston. The island is 3 miles long and 2½ miles wide, and contains 4,832 ac.

Port Seton. [COCKENZIE.]

Portskerra, vil. on the coast, pa. of Reay (q.v.), N.E. Suths., Sc., about 16 S.W. of Thurso.

Portskewett, pa. and vil. on the Severn, S.E. Mon., 5 S.W. of Chepstow; ac. 1,111; soil loam, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary is chiefly Norm. and E. Eng., possessing a curiously-carved E. Norm. doorway; there are the remains of a fine cross in the churchyard. King Harold built a palace here, where he entertained Edward the Confessor in 1065; the palace was destroyed by Caradoc ap Griffith; its site can still be traced near the west end of the church. The west entrance of the Severn Tunnel is in this pa.

Port Skillion, cove at foot of Douglas Head, pa. of Braddan (q.v.), E. I. of M., ¾ S.E. of Douglas. The cove affords excellent sea-bathing, and concrete platforms have been erected for the use of bathers. At the back of the little bay the cliffs rise steeply to over 300 ft., and on a platform near the top is the new Douglas lighthouse, with light visible 20 miles. In the face of the cliffs are two small chair-like recesses, and it is said that formerly nuns from the neighbouring convent of St. Bridget were compelled as a punishment to climb to one of these recesses and there spend twenty-four hours.

PORTSMOUTH TOWN HALL.

Portslade, pa. and vil., S. Sussex, 4 N.W. of Brighton; ac. 2,036. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1860) is chiefly E. Eng., but portions remain of the Norm. church built about 1150; there is a mortuary chapel over the Brackenbury vault. The Baptists and Primitive Methodists have chapels. Ale is brewed in large quantities. *East Hill*, *P. House*, and *The Manor House* are seats.

Portsmouth (1), pa., parl., co., and mun. bor., arsenal and naval station, seaport and mkt. to. (T., TH., & S.), S.E. Hants, 26 S.E. of Southampton; ac. of pa. 123 and 117 water. P., the largest royal naval establishment and strongest fortress in England, probably owes its origin to the retreat of the sea from Porchester (q.v.); it was of importance in the time of Henry I., a naval station in the reign of King John, and was fortified by Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII.; and subsequently became the principal, if not the only, station for the Royal Navy in the reign of Henry VIII. In the time of the Civil War it was garrisoned for the Parliament. P. Harbour is admirably secure, and sufficiently capacious to contain the whole navy of England; its entrance has sufficient depth of water for a battleship to enter at any time of tide. The interior expands into a spacious lake having good anchorage, and the depth of water, even at the lowest ebb, will float the largest ship in the British navy; it has also a low-water anchorage for large vessels. A sandbank, called The Spit, projects towards the south-east from the western side of the harbour's mouth for about 3 miles; beyond it, indicated by buoys, and under shelter of the Isle of Wight, lies the roadstead of Spithead. The jurisdiction of the port extends from Emsworth on the east to the entrance of the Southampton Water on the west, and the roadstead of Spithead and the Bay of St. Helen's, between P. and the Isle of Wight. There is steam communication with Southampton several times during the day, and boats leave every hour for Ryde, Isle of Wight. In the harbour is moored H.M.ship *Victory*, on which Lord Nelson was killed at the battle of Trafalgar (October 21, 1805); it now serves as flagship of the admiral of the station. There is a steam-launch ferry across the harbour between Gosport and Portsea pier for passengers, and a powerful floating bridge, available at any period of the tide, every ten minutes, for vehicles as well as passengers, from the point at end of Broad Street, Portsmouth. P. was incorporated and made a borough by Henry I. The Reform Act enlarged its boundaries, and P. and Portsea, Southsea and Landport, with Kingston and other outlying hamlets, are now included within the borough of P., which returns two members. The town of P. is built in the form of a quadrangle; the streets are mostly narrow, but it is well paved. The principal streets and the sea-front are lighted by electricity, and there are some substantial houses in the High Street and on the Grand Parade. The church of St. Thomas à Becket is a cruciform building, founded by

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Portskerra	Thurso (19)	744	332
Portskewett	Portskewet	145	1190
Portslade	Portslade	52	4240

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Portsmouth (1), pa.	Portsmouth	73	7661
Portsmouth (1), bor.	Portsmouth	73	159251

Richard Toclive, Bishop of Winchester (1173–80); the chancel and transepts are good specimens of the Trans. period; the nave and aisles were rebuilt in 1691 after the debased style then in vogue; in the chancel is a monument to George Villiers, K.G., Duke of Buckingham and Lord High Admiral, assassinated in the High Street by Lieutenant John Felton, August 23, 1628. The organ, said to be one of Father Smith's, has been rebuilt. The register dates from the year 1660, and contains the entry of the marriage of King Charles II. St. Mary's Church, in St. Mary Street, is a chapel-of-ease. The Roman Catholic Cathedral is locally in Landport (q.v.), and the diocese of P. comprises Hants, Berks., and the Channel Islands. The various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship; and in the burial-ground of the Unitarian chapel, in High Street, is the grave of John Pounds, the founder of ragged schools. The Grammar School, in Cambridge Road, dates from 1878, and is a building of red brick with stone dressings. The town hall is in the centre of the town, opposite the chief railway station, whence tramcars and other public vehicles run to every part of the borough. It is encircled by a fine carriage drive and broad pavement; on the north is the Victoria Park, and on the west the grounds have been laid out as an ornamental garden by the Corporation. Beyond these gardens are the United Service and Military recreation grounds. The building is in Classic style: the east or principal front is approached by a grand flight of granite steps leading to a portico of six columns; in the centre of the tympanum stands Britannia, with symbolic figures of Peace and Plenty; each angle of the building is adorned with a cupola, and on each flank of the portico is a turret; in the centre of this façade rises the noble clock-tower. Internally the building is divided into three floors, except that the large kitchen and other apartments occupy a fourth storey partly in the roof. The vestibule leads directly into the great hall, in the centre of the building All the doors, dados, and finishings to this room are in dark walnut, as also are the doors to all rooms opening from the corridors. On the ground floor are the public library and reading-rooms; on the west are the police quarters and courts. Surrounding the court on two floors are various rooms allotted to magistrates and their clerks, the Clerk of the Peace, barristers, solicitors, and others. On the first floor and in connection with the upper galleries of the court is the grand jury room, which can also be used as a second court. On the upper floor is the Council chamber; the fittings in this room are all in walnut wood. The Royal Naval Club buildings are in Italian style. The P. and South Hants Eye and Ear Hospital (1884) is in the Pembroke Road. P. Dockyard (locally in the pa. of Portsea) is entered through three gateways, one at the end of The Hard, and others called Union Gate and Marlborough Gate; the dockyard comprises about 300 ac. of basins, docks, slips, factories, workshops, and storehouses. Here are also tidal and steam basins, besides first-class docks and slips in which the largest vessels can be constructed. The Gun Wharf, between P. and Portsea, is the grand depôt for ordnance and ammunition for land and sea service, a reserve being also maintained for the troops generally quartered in the southern district. The two armouries contain in the aggregate about 4,000 stand of arms. The Royal Powder Magazine at Tipnor, at the northern extremity of Portsea pa., contains the store of gunpowder for the naval and military forces. A detachment of a regiment of the line guards the magazine and premises. The fortifications constructed in the 18th cent. have been razed, and works of a far more extensive character, with numerous detached forts, now form a circle round the town, the forts being placed at various distances, up to four miles, from a centre situate in the dockyard. There are six barracks within the bor. of P.—the Cambridge, the Clarence, the Victoria, between P. and Southsea, and the Anglesey barracks, near the east end of Queen Street, Portsea, for regiments of the line; the Colewort barracks, occupied by the Army Service Corps, and the Broad Street and Gun Wharf barracks, near the Custom House, by the Royal Artillery. [EASTNEY.]

Portsmouth (2), vil. with railway station, pa. of Whalley (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 3 N.W. of Todmorden.

Portsmouth Harbour. [PORTSMOUTH (1).]

Port Soderick, ha. with railway station, pa. of St. Anne (q.v.), S.E. I. of M., about 3 S.W. of Douglas. It stands on the shores of a small bay, to which it gives its name.

Port Soif, bay, N.W. Guernsey, Channel Islands, 3 N.W. of St. Peter Port.

Port Sonachan, ha. on south side of Loch Awe, pa. of Kilchrenan and Dalavich (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc., 13 S.E. of Oban.

Portsoy, *q.s.* pa., burgh of barony, and seaport to, pa. of Fordyce (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc., 8 W. by N. of Banff. P. is situated on a tongue of land projecting into the North Sea, at the head of one of those little bays by which this part of the coast is in many places indented. The town is small and irregularly built, but, as a port, is in a thriving condition. There is a safe harbour, sufficiently deep for vessels of upwards of 100 tons burthen. The places of worship are a church of the Establishment (1816), a Free church (1844), an Episcopal church (1840), a United Presbyterian church (1866), and a church for Roman Catholics (1828). There is a Christian Institute, with a library. The port has a considerable trade in the exportation of grain and the importation of coal. Fish-curing and distilling are prominent industries. The stone known as Portsoy marble is raised from the quarries of this district. The most remarkable mineral production is a granite of a buff or flesh colour, and the district also abounds with excellent limestone. The extensive ruins of the old castles of Boyne and Findlater lie to the east and west of P.

Port Stewart, watering-place, pa. of Ballyaghran or Agherton (q.v.), N. co. Londy., Ir., 4 N. of Coleraine and 10 W. of Giant's Causeway. P. S. is situated at the foot of a branch of the great basaltic range of mountains, and commands an extensive view of the estuary of the Bann, the entrance into Lough Foyle, and, in the distance, the highlands of Donegal. In appearance it resembles an English watering-place, and is a

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Portsoy, *q.s.* pa.	Portsoy	589	2274
Portsoy, to.	Portsoy	589	2051

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Port Stewart	Portstewart	169	639

favourite resort during the summer and even in the winter months, having a dry sandy soil and being sheltered from easterly winds. P. S. has a Protestant church, and chapels for Presbyterians and Wesleyans.

Portswood, residential dis. within the bor. of Southampton (q.v.), S. Hants. There are two eccl. pas.—Christ Church and St. Denys—both with modern churches. The Cobden Free Bridge over the Itchen was opened in 1883.

Port Talbot, small seaport, pa. of and 1¼ S.S.E. from Aberavon (q.v.), N.E. Glamorgs. Here are coal-mines, copper works and rolling mills, tinplate works, and a foundry. The harbour is about 250 ac. in extent, with two excellent docks.

Port Tennant, an east suburb of Swansea (q.v.), W. Glamorgs. It lies on the east side of Swansea Harbour, and has smelting works.

Portumna, U. and mkt. to. (S.) on the Shannon, pa. of Lickmolassy (q.v.), S.E. co. Galway, Ir., about 13 W. of Parsonstown. P., which consists of two spacious streets, has a good corn market, and carries on a tolerable inland trade. The Protestant church (rebuilt 1832) is a handsome structure of stone, with a spire. The Catholic church (1826) is an elegant cruciform edifice in an enclosed square. A dispensary and a parochial school comprise the charitable institutions. There is a Convent of Mercy, with a school for 250 pupils. Fairs are held on February 15, May 6, July 1, August 15, October 17, and November 15. Close to the town stands the ruin of P. Castle, the property of the Marquess of Clanricarde, which was destroyed by fire in 1826, and only a portion of the building is now habitable. The remains of the Dominican friary are beautiful and interesting. There are several handsome mansions in the neighbourhood, especially on the eastern side of the town.

Portway (1), ha., pa. of Burghill (q.v.), Mid Herefords., about 4 N.N.W. of Hereford.

Portway (2), ha., pa. of Staunton-on-Wye (q.v.), W. Herefords., about 9 N.W. of Hereford.

Portways, ha. on the Chiltern Hills, pa. of Pyrton (q.v.), S. Oxon, about 2 S.E. of Watlington.

Port Wemyss, coast vil., pa. of Kilchoman (q.v.), Islay island, S. Args., Sc., about 15 S.W. of Bridgend.

Port William, seaside vil. on the east shore of Luce Bay, pa. of Mochrum (q.v.), S. Wigs., Sc., 24 S.E. of Stranraer. The harbour, though not of great extent, is commodious and safe, and from it large quantities of grain and potatoes are exported to Glasgow, Liverpool, and other ports on the west coast. The houses in general are well built, and afford excellent accommodation for families and tourists during the bathing season.

Portwood, eccl. pa. within the bor. of Stockport (q.v.), N.E. Chesh. The church of St. Paul is in E. Eng. style.

Portwrinkle, pl., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Sheviock (q.v.), S.E. Cornw. It is a little fishing cove, and there is a coastguard station. The ancient pier was destroyed by a storm in 1822.

Portyarrock, or **Portyerrock,** inlet of the sea on the east coast of pa. of Whithorn, S.E. Wigs., Sc., 2½ E. by S. of Whithorn burgh.

Posbury, ha., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Crediton (q.v.), N. Dev.

Posenhall, pa., Mid Salop, 1 N. of Barrow; ac. 294; soil various.

Poslingford, pa. and vil., S.W. Suff., 9 E. by N. of Haverhill; ac. 2,381; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1882) is a small flint structure with Norm. door; there is a tablet to Thomas Golding, Esq., and his wife (1641), and various other monuments connected with the same family. In this pa. are the remains of Chipley Abbey, occupied as a farmhouse. *P. Hall* is a seat.

Posso Craigs, eminence (1,817 ft.), pa. of Manor, Mid Peebs., Sc., 6 S.S.W. of Peebles.

Post Bridge, ha. on the East Dart (here crossed by a very ancient bridge of two arches), pa. of Lydford (q.v.), W. Dev., 6 N.E. of Princetown. There is a mission chapel, dedicated to St. Gabriel.

Postcombe, ha., pa. of Lewknor (q.v.), S.E. Oxon, 5 S. of Thame.

Postern. [SHOTTLE AND POSTERN.]

Postling, small pa. at the foot of the chalk hills, S. Kent, 3 N.W. of Hythe; ac. 1,563; soil chalk and clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1885) is a small structure of flint, almost wholly E. Eng. In the wall near the chancel-arch are stone brackets, which probably once supported the rood-loft: the south wall retains a piscina. There are a few remnants of ancient benches, but the most interesting object in the church is an inscribed stone tablet in the north wall of the chancel recording the dedication; the date of the year, unfortunately, does not appear.

Postlip, ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Winchcomb (q.v.), N. Gloucs. Here are extensive paper mills. In the ha. stand the interesting remains of a small Norm. chapel built by William de Solers at the request of his tenants, and dedicated to St. James; it is now quite a ruin. *P.* and *P. Hall* are seats.

Postwick, pa. and vil. in a pretty vale, S. Norf., 4 S.E. by E. of Norwich; ac. 1,813; soil mixed. The navigable river Yare flows to the south. The Dec. and Perp. church of All Saints (restored 1866 and 1868) contains a handsome mural brass and a memorial window to Archibald John, fourth Earl of Rosebery (d. 1868). There is a modern lich-gate.

Potarch, Bridge of, vil. on the Dee, pa. of Birse (q.v.), S. Abers., Sc., about 2 S.E. of Kincardine O'Neil. Fairs are held three times a year.

Potcote, ha., pas. of Green's Norton and Cold Higham (q.v.), S. Northants, 3 N.W. of Towcester.

Potheridge, ha. on the Torridge, pa. of Merton (q.v.), N. Dev., 4 S.E. of Torrington. General Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle (1608–70), was born here.

Potrail (or **Powtrail**) **Water,** headstream of the Clyde, pa. of Crawford (q.v.), S.E. Lanarks., Sc., rises near the Dumfs. border, 7 S. by E. of Leadhills,

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Portumna	Portumna Bridge	102	1070
Port William	Whaup Hill (5½)	393	679
Portwood	Stockport	178	7061
Posenhall	Ironbridge (1)	158	12
Poslingford	Clare (2)	62	341
Postling	Sandling Junc. (1½)	64	125
Postwick	Norwich (4)	114	301

and runs about 7 N.N.E., joining Daer Water 4½ E. by S. of Leadhills.

Potsgrove, or **Pottesgrove,** pa. and small vil., S.W. Beds., 6½ N.E. of Leighton Buzzard; ac. 1,385; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1881) is Dec.; the chancel has a Dec. rood-screen, and there are two good windows in the nave; the east window and north doorway are Perp. There is a Congregational chapel.

Pott. [ILTON-WITH-POTT.]

Potten End, ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Great Berkhampstead (q.v.), W. Herts. The church of the Holy Trinity (built 1860), chapel-of-ease, is in Grecian style.

Potter Brompton. [BROMPTON POTTER.]

Potter Hanworth, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 6 S.E. of Lincoln; ac. 4,150; soil gravel, fen-land, and heath, overlying limestone. The church of St. Andrew, rebuilt (with the exception of the tower) in 1857, was originally Dec.; in the chancel is a memorial window to Lord Chancellor Campbell (d. 1861). Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Four exhibitions of the annual value of £25, tenable at the Lincoln Middle School, are open to scholars at P. H. elementary school. Great quantities of Roman pottery were found on the site of the present schoolhouse at the time of its erection.

Potter Heigham, pa. and vil., E. Norf., 11 N.W. of Yarmouth; ac. 2,558; soil mixed, resting on sand and clay. The Gothic church of St. Nicholas was partly restored 1875. The rent of about 100 ac. of land is assigned to the poor. Of the area of the pa., about 193 ac. are represented by broads on the north side of the Bure vale.

Potteries, The, a comprehensive name for a district in N. Staffs., the chief seat of the manufacture of china and earthenware in England. The principal towns in the P. district are Stoke-on-Trent, Hanley, Longton, and Burslem. These give extensive employment to many thousand persons in the manufacture of china, porcelain, majolica, granite ware and ironstone china, parian and porcelain statuary, and encaustic tiles; all these articles are brought to great perfection. Earthenware and sanitary ware, and stoneware articles used by druggists, are also made in large quantities.

Potterne, pa., tp., and vil. in a small and sheltered valley, Mid Wilts., 2 S. of Devizes; ac. of pa. 5,444, of tp. 3,186; soil greensand, overlying chalk and in part clay. The vil. consists chiefly of two streets, the principal of which runs north and south, on the road from Devizes to Market Lavington and Salisbury. The church of St. Mary, a 13th-cent. cruciform structure of Bath stone (restored 1872), is a fine specimen of the E. Eng. period; an ancient font, probably dating from Saxon or pre-Norman times, was found buried under the present font, bearing a Latin inscription. The north transept contains many brasses and tablets to the Hunt-Grubbe family, and a small brass to Hugh Rook (d. 1686). A burial-ground adjoining the churchyard was formed in 1872. Here are two Wesleyan chapels. There is a Temperance Hall (1876) and also a Working Men's Social Club and Institute. P. has charities of the yearly value of about £100. *Blounts Court,* a modern castellated building, on an eminence commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, is a seat. Here is an antique timber-and-plaster house, denominated "The Porch House," formerly a roadside inn called the "White Horse." From the style and magnitude of the building, it is supposed that it was originally the Church House.

Potter Newton, tp., pa. of Leeds (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,657. The church of St. Martin was built 1879–81, in Dec. style. The Newton Park Union chapel, a Gothic building (1887), is used jointly by the Baptists and Congregationalists. Stone is quarried here. Roman pottery, etc., has been found in the neighbourhood.

Potters Bar, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of South Mimms (q.v.), N. Middx., 3 N. of Barnet. The church of St. John was built in 1835, in Norm. style. There are Baptist and Wesleyan Methodist chapels. A cottage hospital was opened in 1884. The name is derived from an ancient bar on Enfield Chase.

Potters Green, ha., pa. of Little Munden (q.v.), N. Herts., 5½ N. of Hertford.

Potters Hill, vil., pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 N. of Sheffield.

Potters Marston, chap. and tp., pa. of Barwell (q.v.), S. Leics., 4½ N.E. of Hinckley; ac. 674. The church of St. Mary, a small plain building, contains memorial tablets to the Boothbys, whose seat was "The Hall," an early 17th-cent. building, now a farmhouse.

Potterspury, pa., tp., and vil., S.E. Northants., 5½ S.E. of Towcester; ac. of pa. 2,364, of tp. 1,281; soil drift, overlying limestone. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1848) is Dec.; in the south aisle is a brass to Agnes Ogle (d. 1616), and a monument to Cuthbert Ogle (d. 1633), and in the north aisle a monument to Gabriel Clarke (d. 1264). There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities are small. *Wakefield Lodge* is a seat.

Potter's Street (1), vil. on the road from Harlow to Epping, pa. of and about 2 S. from Harlow (q.v.), W. Essex.

Potter's Street (2), ha., pa. of Theberton (q.v.), N.E. Suff., about 4 N.E. of Saxmundham.

Potterton, ha., pa. of Barwick-in-Elmet (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 8 N.E. of Leeds.

Pottesgrove. [POTSGROVE.]

Potto, tp. and vil., pa. of Whorlton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 S.W. of Stokesley; ac. 1,532. *P. Hall* is a seat.

Potton, pa. and ancient mkt. to. (S.), E. Beds., 4 N.E. of Biggleswade; ac. 2,526, of which 209 are woodland; soil chiefly gravel. The town is

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Potsgrove	Woburn Sands (4)	51	157
Potter Hanworth	Potter Hanworth (½)	125	430
Potter Heigham	Potter Heigham	141	475
Potterne, pa.	Devizes (2)	86	1661
Potterne, tp.	Devizes (2)	86	1185
Potter Newton	Leeds (2)	185	9269
Potters Bar	Potters Bar	13	1509
Potters Marston	Elmesthorpe (1½)	104	19
Potterspury, pa.	Castlethorpe (3½)	55	1588
Potterspury, tp.	Castlethorpe (3½)	55	1037
Potto	Potto	232	189
Potton	Potton	75	1907

pleasantly situated on the borders of Cambs., in a remarkably picturesque and healthy neighbourhood. The church of St. Mary (restored 1889) is Norm.; there is a Norm. font and remains of the stairs to the rood-loft; on the west wall of the porch are traces of an ancient brass, with a chalice in the centre. The Congregationalists, Baptists, and Wesleyans have places of worship. The cemetery has a mortuary chapel, used in common by all denominations. The market-house, situated in a large open square, has a small turret with a clock and two dials. The fairs are held in the market-place on the third Tuesday after January 12, and Easter Monday and Tuesday; there is also a statute fair for hiring servants about three weeks previous to Old Michaelmas Day (October 11). Market-gardening has developed to a great extent in this neighbourhood, which now supplies the London, Birmingham, and other large markets. Coprolites are found in the pa. in considerable quantities, and the workings form a useful source of employment, many thousands of tons being sent away yearly. There is a manufactory of shoes and leather leggings, and a large business is done in wool-stapling, parchment-making, and fellmongery. There are agricultural machine and engineering works (which also employ a numerous body of artisans) and a large steam corn-mill. The charities for distribution amount to over £200 yearly. The old *Manor House*, on the north side of the town, was demolished in 1870, and replaced by a fine mansion of stone.

POUL-A-PHOOKA.
(Photo. J. F. Church, Curragh Camp.)

Potton, Great, island, pa. of Great Wakering (q.v.), S. Essex, in the estuary of the river Roach.

Potton, Little, island, pa. of Little Wakering (q.v.), S. Essex. It lies a little to the south of Great Potton.

Pott Row, ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Grimston (q.v.), N.W. Norf.

Pott Shrigley, tp. and vil., pa. of Prestbury (q.v.), E. Chesh., 4½ N.E. of Macclesfield; ac. 1,706. The chapel was built 1491. There is a Methodist New Connexion chapel (1861). The charities are small. Coal-mining and firebrick-making are carried on. *Pott Hall* and *Shrigley Hall* are seats.

Potwell, ha., pas. of Widley and Wymering (q.v.), S.E. Hants, 4 N.E. of Portsmouth.

Poughill (1), pa. and vil., N.E. Cornw., 1 N.E. of Bude; ac. 1,700. The church of St. Olave was originally Dec. and Perp., but was partly rebuilt in the beginning of the 16th cent.; the chancel retains a piscina and an aumbry, and there are good carved oak benches dating from about 1500. In the south aisle is a copy of the letter of thanks sent by Charles I. to his Cornish subjects, dated from Sudley Castle, February 10, 1643; there is also an emblazoned shield of the royal arms dated 1655. The font dates from the 12th cent. There are Bible Christian and Wesleyan chapels. A house and land were granted to the church in 1525 by William Derrill, last abbot of Cleeve, Somerset. On Stamford Hill, in the south-east of the pa., the Parliamentary forces, commanded by Sir George Chudleigh, were signally defeated by the Royalists under Sir Ralph Hopton and Sir Beville Grenville, May 16, 1643; a cannon placed on the summit commemorates the event.

Poughill (2), pa. and vil., Mid Dev., 9 W.S.W. of Tiverton; ac. 1,663; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The Perp. church of St. Mary was repaired 1855–56. Charities amount to about £40 yearly.

Poulacurry, vil., pa. of Rathcooney (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 5 N.E. of Cork.

Poul-a-Phooka, falls on the Liffey, on the borders of cos. Wick. and Kildare, Ir., 4 S.W. of Blessington. The pool of the middle fall is that in which the "Phooka," or fairy horse of Irish folk-tale, is supposed to dwell. According to Hall, "his great object is to obtain a rider, and then he is in all his most malignant glory. Headlong he dashes through brier and brake, through flood and fell, over mountain, valley, moor, or river indiscriminately; up or down precipice is alike to him, provided he gratifies the malevolence that seems to inspire him." A charming view is obtained from the bridge.

Poulner, ha., pa. of and about 1 N.E. from Ringwood (q.v.), S.W. Hants, on the road to Southampton. The Baptists have a chapel.

Poulshot, pa. and vil., Mid Wilts., 6 S.E. of Melksham; ac. 1,589; soil rich loam, overlying clay and gravel. The houses composing the vil. stand in irregular detached groups, interspersed with trees, on the edge of an extensive green of an oblong form. The church of St. Peter, 1 S. of the vil., dates from the 13th cent.; the chancel (restored 1889) is the earliest portion, but the east window was removed in the 15th cent. and the present square-headed one inserted; the rood staircase is open to the north aisle, but the upper part is blocked and the screen is gone; the porch is Perp. and retains its original timber roof, and the stoup remains; the piscina and priest's door are coëval with the walls in which they occur, and the pulpit is Jacobean and of oak.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pott Shrigley	Adlington (2)	170	354
Poughill (1)	Holsworthy (9)	218	364
Poughill (2)	Crediton (7)	179	248

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Poulacurry	Cork (5)	166	140
Poulshot	Devizes (7)	86	315

Poultney, vil., pa. of Misterton (q.v.), S. Leics., 2 E. of Lutterworth.

Poulton (1), pa. and vil. among the hills, E. Kent, 3 W. of Dover; ac. 830; soil loamy, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary has long since disappeared, and a stone with an inscription has been erected on its site. Bradsole Abbey, a religious house of the order of White Canons, dedicated to SS. Mary and Rhadegund, stood in a retired situation on a hill about 3 W. of Dover. It was founded about 1193 by one of the Boswells, and was at one time a monastery of great extent and importance, and its abbots were summoned to Parliament at the latter end of the reign of Edward I. The ruins —consisting of the western part of the church, the abbot's house, and the gatehouse—have been converted into farm-buildings.

Poulton (2), pa. and vil., S.E. Glouces., 5 N. of Cricklade; ac. 1,600; soil stonebrash, overlying limestone. The old church of St. Michael was pulled down in 1875, and a new church built on the same site in E. Eng. style. There are stone and slate quarries in the neighbourhood.

Poulton (3), tp. on the Dee, pa. of Pulford (q.v.), from which place it is ¾ E., S.W. Chesh.; ac. 1,391. The Cistercian monastery founded here in 1158 was removed in 1214 to Leek.

Poulton (4), ha., pa. of Mildenhall (q.v.), E. Wilts., 10 W. of Hungerford.

Poulton, Bare, and Torrisholme, tp., pa. of and about 4 N.W. from Lancaster (q.v.), W. Lancs.; ac. 1,725 and 4,363 tidal water and foreshore. It contains Morecambe (q.v.).

Poulton-cum-Spittle, tp., pa. of Bebington (q.v.), W. Chesh., 5 S. of Birkenhead; ac. 1,136.

Poulton-le-Fylde, pa., tp., and town, near the estuary of the Wyre, W. Lancs., 5 S.E. of Fleetwood; ac. of pa. 16,691, of tp. 914; soil clayey, overlying

Whipping-Post, Stocks, and Market Cross, Poulton-le-Fylde.
(Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.)

stiff clay. The to. was formerly a port in connection with the river Wyre. About a mile distant is an iron bridge, called "Shard Bridge," supported by pillars and crossing the river to Hambleton. The church of St. Chad is in Norm. style, and stands on the site of an ancient chapel erected at the close of the 11th cent., and taken down in 1751, with the exception of the tower (rebuilt in the time of Charles I.). In the baptistery is a very handsome screen of carved oak, dated 1636; and at the back of the vicarial pew is an oak panel with symbolical carving, probably dating from about 1500. The ancient font, removed in 1871, is now in the vicar's garden; in the north aisle is a coat-of-arms of the Brockholes, and in the chancel are slabs in memory of the Fleetwood and Hesketh families, dating from 1697. The Catholic chapel of St. John the Evangelist is an edifice of brick, with priest's residence attached. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels, and Catholic and Congregational burial-grounds attached to their respective places of worship. The cemetery dates from 1883. The Market Cross, raised on steps, in the market-place, with the stocks and rogues' post, still remain and are in good preservation. Fairs are held on February 3, April 13, and November 3; the latter for sheep and cattle.

Poulton-le-Sands. [Morecambe.]

Poulton-with-Fearnhead, tp., pa. of Warrington (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 2½ E. by N. of Warrington, on the road to Bolton; ac. 1,296 and 24 water. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Poulton-with-Seacombe, tp. on Wallasey Pool, pa. of Wallasey (q.v.), W. Chesh., 3½ N. of Birkenhead; ac. 3,466. St. Luke's mission church is attached to St. Hilary's, Wallasey.

Poundbury Hill, an ancient encampment, ½ W. of Dorchester, S. Dors., with immense earthworks thrown up, nearly square, the top of which comprises nearly 20 acres. Several stone coffins and other antiquities have been found at different times.

Pounden, tp. and ha., pa. of Twyford (q.v.), N. Bucks., about 8 S.W. of Buckingham; ac. 950.

Pound Hill, ha., pa. of Worth (q.v.), N. Sussex, about 2 E.N.E. of Crawley.

Poundland, vil. on the Stinchar, pa. of Colmonell (q.v.), S. Ayrs., Sc., 8 S. of Girvan.

Poundsford, ha., pa. of Pitminster (q.v.), S. Somerset, 3 S. of Taunton.

Poundsgate, ha., pa. of Widdecombe-in-the-Moor (q.v.), S. Dev., 2 N.W. of Ashburton.

Poundstock, pa. and vil. on Bude Bay, N. Cornw., 5 S.W. of Stratton; ac. 4,814; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Neot is chiefly Norm.; there are remains of a rood-screen with painted figures, some carved bench ends, a Norm. font, and some brasses, one being to the Trebarfoote family (1616–30). There are Free Methodist and Bible Christian chapels.

Povington, ha., pa. of Tyneham (q.v.), S.E. Dors., 5 S.W. of Wareham.

Pow, any one of numerous sluggish rivulets or stagnant burns in marshy or alluvial districts of Scotland. The name is an Anglicised or softened form of the Gaelic *Poll* and the Cymric *Pwl*, signi-

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.	
Poulton (1)	Dover (3)	57	27
Poulton (2)	Fairford (3)	89	406
Poulton (3)	Rossett (3)	206	170
Poulton, Bare, and T.	Morecambe	234	6476
Poulton-cum-Spittle	Bromborough (1)	189	489
Poulton-le-Fylde, pa.	Poulton	224	15605

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.	
Poulton-le-Fylde, tp.	Poulton	224	1412
Poulton-w.-Fearnh'd.	Warrington (2½)	182	1083
Poulton-w.-Se'combe	Birkenhead (3½)	194	14839
Pounden	Pounden	61	74
Poundstock	Holsworthy (11½)	218	491

pool, a ditch, a stagnating stream, or place;" and it correctly describes nearly reams to which it is applied. (*Groome.*)

rham, pa. and vil. on the Exe, S.W. Dev., keter; ac. 1,947; soil loam and red sand. ch of St. Clement is a Perp. building 1861); in the south aisle there is a re- effigy, by some said to be Isabella de Countess of Devon (d. 1292), but more Elizabeth, fifth daughter of Edward I., of Humphrey de Bohun (d. 1316); there al other monuments, some stained glass, k screen. *P. Castle,* the seat of the Earl , was built by Sir Philip Courtenay in the t.; during the Civil War it was held for , but was captured in 1646 by Colonel d; during late years ngs have been much ed; it contains some pictures; in the park ng, The Belvedere 1777), commands a view of the sur- country and the Channel.

Head, cape, S. co. about 3 E. of Cork

court, pa. on the Rathdown bar., N. Ir., about 3 S.W. of 18,938. Amid the nery of the Wicklow s is *P. Castle,* the iscount Powerscourt, of the representa- s of Ireland; it is a structure of granite, the 18th cent., with s, and with towers at s. It stands on an with a background tains, and is sur- by a deer-park of ural beauty and great The estate is enriched me venerable oak- d contains the cele- aterfall of P., within a kind of amphi- f hills wooded to their summits. This has a fall of nearly 300 ft.; ordinarily thin stream of water flows, but after ins it is grandly beautiful. During the of 1798 the house was guarded by the

POWERSCOURT WATERFALL.
(*Photo. Payne Jennings, Ashtead.*)

tock. [POORSTOCK.]

town, pa. on the Barrow, Gowran bar., lk., Ir., 3½ S.E. of Gowran station; ac. *Mount Loftus,* on an elevated position com- fine views, is a seat.

t, or **Queensberry,** ha. on Solway Firth, ummertrees (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., about Annan.

, pa. and vil. on the Teme, W. Worcs., 6 N.E. of Malvern; ac. 5,194; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of SS. Peter and Lawrence is E. Eng. and later work, the chancel being E. Eng., the aisle walls Dec., and the tower Perp. There are several charities, amounting to about £90 per annum. Slaughter's Court is a college for the blind sons of gentlemen, removed here from the Commandery, Worcester; there are several scholarships, and the library contains a valuable collection of books for the blind. At Callow End there is a chapel-of-ease; and the Congregationalists have a chapel. At Stanbrook is a convent of nuns of the order of St. Benedict. At P. in 1642 the Royalists met the Parliamentary troops, and again in 1651 there was a fight at P. Bridge.

Powis Castle. [WELSHPOOL.]

Powkesley, another form of Puxley (q.v.).

Powmillion Burn, stream, pas. of East Kilbride, Glassford, and Avondale (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., runs 7 miles, chiefly in a S.E. direction, flowing through Strathaven, 1 E. by S. of which it enters Avon Water.

Pownall Fee, tp. occupying the north-west part of the pa. of Wilmslow (q.v.), N.E. Chesh.; ac. 3,557.

Powrie, estate with ruined castle, pa. of Murroes (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 3 N.E. of Dundee.

Powtrail Water. [POTRAIL WATER.]

Powys Castle. [WELSHPOOL.]

Poxwell, pa., S. Dors., 6 S.E. of Dorchester; ac. 834; soil variable. The former church of St. John was pulled down, and the present erected in 1868. in E. Eng. style. There is a prehistoric circle of stones on the downs.

Poyle, ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Stanwell (q.v.), W. Middx. The Congregationalists have a chapel. Here are asbestos works.

Poynings, pa. and vil., S. Sussex, 7 N.W. of Brighton; ac. 1,643; soil chalky, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of the Holy Trinity (restored 1890) is chiefly Perp. There is a Baptist chapel. Brewing is carried on. [DEVIL'S DYKE (1).]

Poyntington, or **Pointington,** pa., S.E. Somerset, at the source of the Yeo, 8 N.E. of Yeovil; ac. 1,020; soil rich loam, overlying marl and rock. The church of All Saints is Dec., with some remains of Norm. work and some Perp. additions. It stands on an eminence. Near the chancel-arch

ACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
m	Starcross (1¼)	198	203
rt	Bray (4)	13	1811
rn	Gowran (3½)	75	722
	Worcester (3)	120	2793

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pownall Fee	Wilmslow (2)	177	3061
Poxwell	Moreton (5)	129	82
Poynings	The Dyke (1)	55	305
Poyntington	Sherborne (2½)	118	135

is a small squint; the north door and the font are Norm.; some of the windows in the nave and those at the east end of the aisle are Perp. The nave has a wagon roof, divided into panels by moulded ribs, with carved bosses at the intersections. In the south wall of the aisle is a piscina, with trefoil head and hood-moulding, and there is a smaller one in the face of the eastern respond of the arcade; both these are Dec.; in the south aisle is an arched recess, with cinquefoil head and hood-moulding, and probably at some time containing the mutilated recumbent figure of a knight in armour, now placed under the nave arch nearest the chancel, and conjectured to represent a member of the Cheney family; in the aisle is also a mural monument of alabaster, with kneeling effigies of a knight in armour and lady; behind the lady is the figure of a daughter; below is an inscription to George Tilly, Esq., and Mary his wife; above are three shields of arms; there are also two memorials in panels to Thomas Mallet (d. 1665), and to Baldwin Malet (d. 1646), who is believed to have been killed in an engagement near this place during the Civil War. The old Manor House, formerly the residence of the Malets, has some interesting remains of the 15th cent., and is a fine specimen of domestic architecture; it is now a farmhouse. There is another ancient building near the churchyard affording a good example of 14th-cent. domestic architecture. The charities amount to £15.

Poynton, eccl. pa., tp. **(Poynton-with-Worth),** and vil., pa. of Prestbury (q.v.), E. Chesh., 4½ S.S.E. of Stockport; ac. 2,966. The church of St. George, in place of the old chapel of St. Mary, was built in 1787, and rebuilt in 1859; it is in E. Eng. style, with a tower and spire added in 1885; it contains a marble reredos and some stained glass. There are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities amount to £50 a year. Coal-mining is carried on.

Poynton-with-Worth. [POYNTON.]

Poyntzfield, ha., pa. of Resolis (q.v.), S.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., about 3 S. of Invergordon. *P. House* is a seat.

Poyston, ha., pa. of Rudbaxton (q.v.), Mid Pembs., 3 N. of Haverfordwest. General Picton (1758–1815) was a native.

Poystreet Green, ha., pa. of and ½ S. from Rattlesden (q.v.), N.W. Suff.

Pradannack. [PREDANNACK.]

Prawle, fishing vil., pa. of Chivelstone (q.v.), S. Dev., 7 S.E. of Kingsbridge. The Bible Christians have a chapel. There is a coastguard station. P. Point, a headland, bounding on the east the entrance to the Salcombe estuary, is the most southerly part of Devon. It is composed of gneiss rock broken into crags, and pierced at its extremity by a single archway, through which a boat can sail in calm weather.

Praze, or **Praze-an-Beeble,** vil., pa. of Crowan (q.v.), N.W. Cornw., 3 S.W. of Camborne. The Wesleyans have a chapel. A yearly cattle and pleasure fair is held in July, and a feast on the nearest Sunday to Candlemas.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Poynton	Poynton	172	2274
Preban	Tinahely (4)	57	405
Prees	Prees	176	2841
Preesall-with-H.	Fleetwood (2)	230	896

Preban, pa. on the Derry, South Ballinac S. co. Wick., Ir., 4 N.W. of Tinahely; ac There are Protestant and Catholic churcl a parochial school.

Precelly Mountains. [PRESELEY MOUNT

Precipice Walk. [MOEL CYNWCH.]

Predannack, ha., pa. of and 2 S. from (q.v.), W. Cornw. Here, near the site of an chapel, is a round-headed monolith, about 5 f

PREDANNACK POINT.

with a plain carved Latin cross on each sid P. Downs are some small encampments, named "robins," and some barrows. P. Po about 4 N.W. of The Lizard.

Preen Church. [CHURCH PREEN.]

Prees, pa. and vil., N. Salop, 5 S. of White ac. 13,743; soil lias, limestone, marl, and stone. The church of St. Chad (restore and 1884) is a 14th-cent. building whic partly rebuilt in the 17th cent.; in the c is a monument to Sir John Hill (1824). are Congregational and Primitive Me chapels. The charities amount to near per annum. At *P. Hall* General Hill wa in 1772.

Preesall-with-Hackinsall, tp. on the Wy of Lancaster (q.v.), N.W. Lancs., 7 N. of P le-Fylde; ac. 3,393. There is a Congreg chapel here and a cemetery.

Preese, ha., pa. of and 4 N.W. from Ki (q.v.), N. Lancs.

Preeshenlle, vil., pa. of Whittington (q.v.) Salop, 2 N.E. of Oswestry.

Premnay, pa., E. Abers., Sc.; ac. 5,431; soil ally dry and productive, on a gravelly subsoil pa. church is situated about 2 S.E. of Insch r station.

Prendergast, pa. on the north bank Cleddau, Mid Pembs., principally within t of Haverfordwest (q.v.); ac. 1,104; soil overlying rock. The church of St. Davi rebuilt 1868, in E. Eng. style. The pa. its name from the family to which it fo belonged.

Prendwick, tp., pa. of Alnham (q.v.), from it lies 1 N., Mid Northumb.; ac. 1,414.

Prenton, tp., pa. of Woodchurch (q.v.), Chesh., 3 W. of Birkenhead railway st ac. 640.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		
Premnay	Insch (2)	555	
Prendergast	Haverfordwest (1)	264	
Prendwick	Rothbury (8½)	312	
Prenton	Birkenhead (3)	194	

Prescot, pa., tp., U. and mkt. to. (T. & S.), and head of petty sess. div., S.W. Lancs., 8 E. of Liverpool; ac. of pa. 34,299, of tp. 270. The church of St. Mary, occupying the site of the ancient church, is a spacious stone edifice of various periods, and was enlarged in 1610; the black oak benches of the chancel date from 1636; the communion rails are also of black oak and of the same date. Against the north wall there is a quaint upright effigy of Sir John Ogle, one of the captains who defended Lathom House in 1644 against the Parliamentary forces under Sir Thomas Fairfax, and there is a fine mural monument by R. Westmacott, Jun., to William Atherton, Esq. (d. 1803). The Catholic chapel of Our Lady Immaculate and St. Joseph is a fine Gothic stone building, that of St. Mary Help of Christians is a plain brick building. There are also Wesleyan, Congregational, and Free Gospel chapels. The grammar school has an income of about £180 a year. There is a public library incorporated with the reading and recreation rooms. The charities are considerable, and include several almshouses. From the time of the first introduction of watches into England this town and its neighbourhood have been famous for the manufacture of watch movements, hour and minute hands, and every description of watch-making tools, and it still supplies all the watch-making centres in England with these specialities; watch and clock files of excellent quality are made here. There is also a large factory for the manufacture of watches. A fair is held on the festival of Corpus Christi, continuing until the following Saturday; fairs for cattle are also held on Shrove Tuesday and continued fortnightly until the first Tuesday in May.

Prescott (1), pa., Mid Gloucs., 5 N.E. of Cheltenham; ac. 482; soil clay and stonebrash, overlying clay. *P. House* is a seat.

Prescott (2), tp., pa. of Cropredy (q.v.), N. Oxon, on the border of Northants, 4½ N.E. of Banbury; ac. 555.

Prescott (3), ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Culmstock (q.v.), N.E. Dev.

Preseley (or **Precelly**) **Mountains**, or **Mynydd Preseley**, mountain range, N.E. Pembs., 5 S. of Newport. The range extends about 10 E. by N. and W. by S., consisting mainly of a continuous chain with some outlying members. The principal summit, Cwm Cerwyn (q.v.), 1,754 ft., is situated near its central point. Of the other heights, the most noteworthy are Moel Trigarn and Carn Menyn on the east, and Bwlch Gwynt and Foel Eryr on the west, all of which command magnificent views, including Pembs., parts of Cardigs. and Carmarths., and the Irish Sea, with the west coast of Ireland on the horizon. The character of the scenery is very desolate. The road from Haverfordwest to Cardigan crosses the ridge.

Preshome, pl., pa. of Rathven (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc., 3 S.S.E. of Portgordon. There is a Catholic church.

Preshute, pa., E. Wilts., adjoining Marlborough on the west; ac. 4,479; soil clayey loam, overlying chalk. There is no vil. of P.; the pa. is simply a wide district surrounding Marlborough. The church of St. George (rebuilt 1854) is in E. Eng. style, and stands in a field about 1 mile from the Market Place, Marlborough. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel, built in 1860.

Pressmenan Loch, lake, pa. of Stenton (q.v.), E. Haddings., Sc., 4½ S.W. by S. of Dunbar. The lake winds for about 2 miles between undulating wooded hills, which descend abruptly to the water-side; it continually widens and contracts, the mean distance from bank to bank being less than ¼ mile. It was formed about 1819 by constructing a dam over the deep ravine in which it is situated. The scenery on its banks is very attractive. It is well stocked with trout.

Presson, ha., pa. of Carham (q.v.), N.W. Northumb., 12 N.W. of Wooler.

Prestacott, ha., pa. of Launcells (q.v.), N.E. Cornw., 7 N.W. of Holsworthy.

Prestatyn, eccl. pa. and small mkt. to. (S.), pa. of Meliden (q.v.), N.W. Flints., 4 E. by N. of Rhyl. Being situated within a mile of the coast, along which stretches a fine sandy beach, P. is a favourite summer resort. It is an ancient place containing some vestiges of a castle said to have been built by the Welsh before the time of Henry II., in whose reign it was captured by the English. It stood on high ground bearing the name of Plas Prestatyn, and was surrounded by a moat, of which there are also traces. The castle was held successively by the Banasters, the Crevecœurs, and the Conways of Bodrhyddan. P. contains Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodist chapels. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the Talar Goch leadmine.

Prestbury (1), pa., tp., and vil. on the Bollin, E. Chesh., 9½ S. of Stockport; ac. of pa. 68,412, of tp. 746; soil sandy, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1879–86) is of E. Eng. and later architecture; it contains several stained windows, a brass to Edward Newton of Butley (d. 1589), father of Thomas Newton the schoolmaster and physician, and some mural monuments; during the restoration fragments of a Saxon cross were uncovered; on the south side of the churchyard is an interesting Norm. chapel. There are some small charities. Fairs are held on April 28 and October 22 for cattle.

Prestbury (2), pa. and vil., Mid Gloucs., 8 S.E. of Tewkesbury; ac. 3,022; soil variable, subsoil chiefly gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1864) is E. Eng. and Perp.; all the windows are stained, and there are memorials to William Baghot (d. 1725), Christopher Capel (d. 1740), and others. There is a Congregational chapel, a Working Men's Institute, and a cottage almshouse. The pa. has several charities.

Prestecott, ha., pa. of Belstone (q.v.), W. Dev., 2 S.E. of Okehampton.

Presteigne, pa., tp., co. and mkt. to. (S.), head of Co. Co. dis. and petty sess. div., E. Radnors., 5 N.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Prescot, pa.	Prescot	195	128025
Prescot, tp.	Prescot	195	5839
Prescot, to.	Prescot	195	6745
Prescott (1)	Cleeve (3)	172	60
Prescott (2)	Banbury (4)	77	25
Preshute	Marlborough	76	1311

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Prestatyn	Prestatyn	205	647
Prestbury (1), pa.	Prestbury	168	54185
Prestbury (1), tp.	Prestbury	168	311
Prestbury (2)	Gloucester (2)	114	1430
Presteigne, pa.	Presteigne	173	1658
Presteigne, tp.	Presteigne	173	1360

by E. of Kington; ac. 2,994. P. is pleasantly situated in the west part of a rich vale enclosed by hills, some of which are well wooded. The pa. extends into Herefords., which is here separated from Radnors. by the river Lugg, crossed at P. by a three-arched bridge. P. is a picturesque little town, displaying a wonderful variety of architecture in its small quaint houses. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1890) is Perp.; it has a low side window, and contains some tapestry depicting Christ's entry into Jerusalem, presented by Richard Owen in 1737; there are several memorials of the Owens, Prices, and other families. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The Shire Hall (1829) comprises a centre with a façade of the Tuscan order and two wings ornamented with Tuscan columns. The Market Hall (1865) has assembly and reading rooms on its upper floor. The grammar school was founded and endowed in 1525. The "Radnorshire Arms" was erected in 1616, but recent additions have greatly altered its character. On the west side of the town is a low hill called The Warden, planted and laid out in trees, which commands fine views. Offa's Dyke passes near the town on the west, and Wapley Hill (q.v.) is in its south-east vicinity. The Lugg here abounds in trout and grayling. Malting and brewing are carried on, and there is a trade in timber. P. does not figure conspicuously in history, but Charles I. is said to have spent two nights in the town whilst retreating into Montgoms. There are many pleasant seats in the neighbourhood. Prior to 1885 P. was one of the Radnor dis. of parl. bors., returning between them a single member.

PRESTON, LOOKING EAST.
(Photo. Arthur Winter, Preston.)

Presthope, vil. with railway station, pa. of and 3 S.W. from Much Wenlock (q.v.), Mid Salop.

Prestleigh, ha., pa. of Doulting (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 2 S.E. of Shepton Mallet.

Preston (1), parl., mun., and co. bor., pa. and tp., U. and mkt. to. (W. & S.), and head of Co. Co. dis., on the north bank of the Ribble, W. Lancs., 11 W. of Blackburn; ac. of pa. 15,997, of tp. 2,127. No less than fifteen royal charters have been conferred on P., the first being granted by Henry II. and the last by George IV. The town and neighbourhood, situated on an eminence of tableland, with a gentle declivity on every side from the centre, are considered particularly healthy. The streets are well paved, and the more important are lighted by electricity, and the town is well s with good water. In the immediate local many beautiful walks and some romantic s The name, said to be "Priests' Town," of Preston is a corruption, is believed to hav taken from its having been the residence of Saxon priests. In the reign of Edward I town was partly burnt by the Scots. King Ja was entertained by the Corporation in the Hall when on his way to Hoghton Towers. the Civil War P. favoured the Parliamentary by whom it was taken in 1643, when many Ro were slain. In 1715 the adherents of th Pretender marched hither from Lancaster, his standard at the Market Cross, and ther claimed him King of England; but the Sc army was betrayed by the treachery of G Forster, and 1,400 men surrendered at disc In 1745 the Young Pretender marched throu town at the head of his army, and was als claimed ki the market on Nov. 25 the follo Dec. 12 he passed throu his retreat wards. A the celebr natives of P may be ment Lady Ha (notorious f connection Lord Nelson Sir Richard wright, th ventor of the ning machin was origina barber (born Dec. 23, also Mme. mens - She ton, the known vo One of the most ancient and splendid fes in the kingdom is held here every twenty under the designation of "The Preston G The first recorded celebration was that of the festival being held on a day after the of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist 29). The church of St. John (rebuilt in on the site of the old church) is in Dec. the nave and clerestory windows contain medi representing subjects from Scripture, togethe the armorial shields of sovereigns who have Preston, mayors, ecclesiastical functionaries There are several eccl. pas. with modern chu for the most part in Gothic style. The bor. large Roman Catholic population; there are Roman churches, several convents with schc connection therewith, and many charitable in tions. The various Nonconformist bodies places of worship, and there is a meeting-hou the Friends. The General Cemetery was o in 1855, and has chapels in E. Eng. sty the Established Church, Roman Catholic

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Preston (1), parl. bor.	Preston	209	111685
Preston (1), c. & m. bor.	Preston	209	107573
Preston (1), pa.	Preston	209	
Preston (1), tp.	Preston	209	

Protestant Dissenters. The Public Hall, formerly known as the Corn Exchange and the Market House, is a substantial rectangular brick building; it comprises a large crush-room and a great hall 145 ft. by 95 ft., including the orchestra. In the basement are large storage-rooms. The corn market is held here weekly on Saturday, and the hall is used for lectures, public meetings, balls, and concerts; the front of the building is devoted on market-days to the sale of eggs, poultry, etc. The Town Hall (1867), from designs by the late Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A., is in the Gothic style of the 14th cent., with octagonal turrets at the angles and a tower and spire. It includes a great hall or concert-room, 82 ft. by 54 ft.; on the south side is a gallery containing the pictures left by the late R. Newsham, Esq., who bequeathed to the Corporation in 1883 a large part of his picture gallery and china, worth £60,000, in trust for the new Art Gallery. The County Offices and County Police Buildings (1878), in Fishergate, are in Elizabethan style. In this building is the County Hall, where meetings of the Lancashire County Council are held. The Court House, in Stanley Street, where quarter sessions are held, dates from 1829; the Borough Magistrates' Court and Police Station, in Italian style, from 1858; and the Prison from 1789. The Harris Free Public Library and Museum (1893) is a stone building of the Ionic order; it also contains the library founded by Dr. Shepherd in the 18th cent. The Harris Institute occupies a spacious building in Classic style; science, art, and technical classes are held in connection with the Science and Art Department and the City and Guilds of London Institute. The grammar school, Cross Street (1841), originally erected in 1666 at Syke Hill, now occupies a range of buildings in Tudor style; the Mayor and Corporation are the governors, and there are several scholarships. P. has a Conservative Club and a Reform Club, and working men's clubs. There are two theatres—one built in 1802, the other in 1882. The Public Baths and Washhouses (1850) are of brick with stone dressings. The Royal Infirmary (1869) is in Italian style. There is also an institution for deaf and dumb children, and an industrial institution for the blind. The charities amount to £15 a year, distributed in bread and money. In 1894 a sum of £40,000 was left to local charities. P. is the depôt of the 47th Regimental District (47th and 81st regiments of foot). Few towns in England are better provided with public parks and recreation-grounds. The Avenham and Miller parks are situated on a sloping ground south of the town, on the north bank of the Ribble. In the latter is a marble statue of the 14th Earl of Derby (1799–1869). Moor Park (110 ac.) is on the north of the town; The Marsh (22 ac.) on the west. The Deepdale Inclosure is open to the public as a promenade. Here is an observatory. The importance of the town as a port is not great, although it has a considerable coasting trade, and the navigation of the Ribble has been much improved. The construction of spacious new docks, together with the deepening of the channel of the Ribble from the quays to its outlet into the Irish Sea, a distance of about 12 miles, was begun in 1884. Vessels of 17 ft. draught can now come up to the dock, to which there are sidings from the Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North Western railways, with facilities for loading coal. During the earliest years of the cotton trade P. was one of the principal seats of its manufacture, and is remarkable as the birthplace, in 1732, of Richard Arkwright, the inventor of spinning by rollers. It has rapidly progressed as a manufacturing town, and is at the present time one of the principal seats of cotton-spinning in the shire. There are several iron and brass foundries, biscuit bakeries, and engine and steam boiler, roller, mule and spindle works, and a shipbuilding yard.

Preston (2), pa. and pretty vil. on Weymouth Bay, S. Dors., 2½ w. from Broadway, the nearest railway station, and 2½ N.E. of Weymouth, on the road to Wareham; ac. 2,609 and 70 water; soil heavy clay, subsoil various. The church of St. Andrew (restored) is Perp., and has an antique font. The Wesleyans have a chapel. In a meadow by the stream below the church are the remains of a Roman villa, consisting of the foundations of the walls of two small rooms, and of a well-preserved tessellated pavement, which originally occupied an area 18 ft. square. The materials used are small cubes of hard chalk, burnt earth or brick, and umber. The pattern consists of a central ornament, slightly resembling a Tudor rose, in a square, on each side of which run two guilloches or cables, with a rectilinear figure between them; and on the south side there is, besides, a row of heart-shaped figures. It was discovered in 1842, and permanently uncovered for inspection at the congress at Weymouth of the British Archæological Association in 1871.

Preston (3), pa. and vil., S. Rutld., 4 S. of Oakham; ac. 1,207; soil and subsoil variable. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is of mixed architecture; in the chancel are a sedile and piscina, several tablets to the Belgrave and Shield families, some stained glass, and a handsome reredos. In the pa. chest are some interesting papers of the time of the Civil War and Commonwealth. There are some small charities, and a Congregational chapel. *P. Hall* is an Elizabethan building.

Preston (4), pa., W. Gloucs., 3 S.W. of Ledbury; ac. 884; soil loam, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1849 and 1885) is chiefly Norm. Over the Norm. doorway, within the porch, is a relief of the Agnus Dei; in the south aisle are the remains of some old stained glass depicting the Crucifixion. *P. Court* is a 17th-cent. building.

Preston (5), pa. and vil., S.E. Gloucs., 6 N.W. of Cricklade; ac. 2,042; soil chiefly stone-brash, oolite, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (partially restored 1862) is chiefly E. Eng. In the chancel are sedilia, a piscina, and squints; the church plate principally dates from 1690, and there is a fine chalice dated 1717. *P. House* is a seat.

Preston (6), pa., tp., and vil., E.R. Yorks., 6 N.E. of Hull; ac. of pa. 5,809, of tp. 5,004; soil warp, clay, marl, and gravel, overlying clay. The church of All Saints was rebuilt in 1870, in mixed style,

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Preston (2)	Weymouth (3)	140	678
Preston (3)	Manton (2)	90	286
Preston (4)	Ledbury	133	76

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Preston (5)	Cirencester (1½)	93	191
Preston (6), pa.	Hedon (1)	204	1064
Preston (6), tp.	Hedon (1)	204	948

and restored in 1882. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are several charities.

Preston (7), pa. and vil. on the Brett, S.W. Suff., 9 N.E. of Sudbury; ac. 1,931; soil principally clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1868) is of the Trans. period; there is an altar-tomb in the north porch. The yearly value of the charities is £8 10s.

Preston (8). pa. forming part of the bor. of Brighton (q.v.), S. Sussex; ac. 1,248. The church of St. Peter is principally E. Eng. There is a Congregational chapel (1878). The Brighton Cavalry Barracks and the Brighton Waterworks are here.

Preston (9). [PRESTON-NEXT-FAVERSHAM; PRESTON-NEXT-WINGHAM.]

Preston (10). [PRESTON-PLUCKNETT.]

Preston (11). tp. and vil., pa. of Tynemouth (q.v.), S.E. Northumb., 1 N. of North Shields; ac. 777.

Preston (12), tp., pa. of Ellingham (q.v.), N. Northumb., 8 N. of Alnwick; ac. 454. *P. Tower*, on a hill commanding fine prospects, is a seat.

Preston (13). or **Preston-under-Scar**, tp. and vil., pa. of and about 2 N.W. from Wensley (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,658. Lead and coal are obtained.

Preston (14), ha.. pa. of Kingsteignton (q.v.), S. Dev., 3 N.N.E. of Newton Abbot.

Preston (15), ha.. pa. of Paignton (q.v.), S. Dev., 5 E. of Totnes.

Preston (16). ha.. pa. of and 3 S. from Hitchin (q.v.), N. Herts. The site of P. Castle is occupied by Castle Farm; there is a very large ancient well.

Preston (17). ha., pa. of and 2 E.N.E. from Harrow (q.v.), N.W. Middx. John Lyon (d. 1592), the founder of the Harrow school, resided here; his house, though a great deal altered by repairs, still exists.

Preston (18). ha.. pa. of Stogumber (q.v.), W. Somerset, 4 S.E. of Watchet.

Preston (19). ti., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Lyneham (q.v.), N. Wilts.

Preston (20), vil., pa. of Prestonpans (q.v.), N. Haddings., Sc.; 1½ N.W. of Tranent. At the end of the vil. is the ancient cross, and near are the ruins of a tower, once the residence of the Hamiltons.

Preston (21), or **Preston Mill**, vil., pa. of Kirkbean (q.v.), S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc., 14 S. of Dumfries. The ancient market cross remains.

Preston (22), ha., pa. of Cranston (q.v.), E. Edins., Sc., about 4 E. of Dalkeith. *P. Hall* is a seat.

Preston (23). [BUNKLE AND PRESTON.]

Preston Bagot (in Domesday "Prestetone"), pa. and vil., S. Warws., 7 N. of Stratford-on-Avon; ac. 1,302; soil loamy, overlying sand, marl, and gravel. The Birmingham Canal runs through the pa. The church of All Saints, originally Norm. (restored 1878–79), was enlarged in the 14th cent., when many of the windows were inserted; in the chancel are monuments to successive rectors from 1639 to 1839.

Preston Bisset, pa. and vil., N.W. Bucks., 8½ N.E. of Bicester; ac. 1,484; soil clay and gravel, subsoil various. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1863–73) was built about 1340, and is an interesting example of Dec. work, the windows being especially fine; there are sedilia and a piscina in the chancel, and piscinæ in the aisles; the clerestory windows are unusual in shape; in the chancel are brasses to Ann Major and her children (1613), and memorials to Edmund Major (1685), Richard Banks (1679), and John Ford (1684), and an ancient slab probably of the time of Edward I. In the churchyard is an altar-tomb to Daniel Whitby (1674). During the restoration remains of a previous Norm. church were discovered. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel (1853). The charities are small.

Preston Brockhurst, ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Moreton Corbet (q.v.), N. Salop.

Preston Brook, vil. with railway station, pa. of Runcorn (q.v.), N.W. Chesh., 6 S.W. of Warrington.

Preston Candover, pa. and vil., N. Hants, 8 S. of Basingstoke; ac. 3,413; soil chalky loam and gravel, overlying chalk and gravel. The old church of St. Mary has been pulled down with the exception of the chancel, which is used as a mortuary chapel, and contains a brass (with a figure of a lady in the fashion of Queen Elizabeth) to Catherine Dabrigecourt, and a marble tablet to the Hall family. The present church is in Trans. style. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. The school has a small endowment. *P. House* and *North Hall* are seats.

Preston Capes, pa. and vil., S.W. Northants, 5½ S. of Daventry; ac. 2,701; soil variable, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Peter (restored 1853) is chiefly Perp.; in the porch is a holy-water stoup. There are several charities, and the school has a small endowment. The moat and portions of an entrenchment belonging to the castle can still be seen. *Fawsley Park* is a seat.

Preston Crawford. [TARBANT CRAWFORD.]

Preston Crowmarsh, ha., pa. of Benson (q.v.), S. Oxon, about 2 N.E. of Wallingford.

Preston Deanery, pa., S.E. Northants, 3½ S.E. of Northampton; ac. 1,470; soil marl and clay, overlying stone. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Dec.

Preston, East, pa. and vil., S. Sussex, 5 W. of Worthing; ac. 612; soil loam, overlying marl. The church of St. Mary is a Perp. building. There is a small charity.

Prestongrange, estate with seat of same name, pa. of and about 1 S.W. from Prestonpans (q.v.), W. Haddings., Sc. The estate was bequeathed to Newbattle Abbey in the 12th cent. Part of the mansion dates from the 16th cent.

Preston, Great and Little, tp., pa. of Kippax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 N.W. of Pontefract; ac. 996. There is a mission-room here.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Preston (7)	Lavenham (2)	67	318
Preston (8)	Preston Park	49	13316
Preston (11)	North Shields (1)	279	2178
Preston (12)	Chathill (1)	317	62
Preston (13)	Layburn (2)	236	298
Preston Bagot	Claverdon (2)	114	176

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Preston Bisset	Buckingham (4)	60	311
Preston Candover	Micheldever (3)	58	435
Preston Capes	Weedon (5)	70	205
Preston Deanery	Northampton (3½)	66	107
Preston, East	Angmering (½)	63	414
Preston, Gt. & Little	Woodlesford (2)	190	1551

Preston Gubbals, pa. and vil., Mid Salop, 4½ N. of Shrewsbury; ac. 2,344; soil mixed, overlying stone. The church of St. Martin (rebuilt 1866) is in Dec. and Perp. style. There are some small charities, and the school has a small endowment. Lea Hall is now a farmhouse.

Prestonholm, vil. on the South Esk, pa. of Cockpen (q.v.), E. Edins., Sc., about 3 S.E. of Lasswade.

Prestonkirk, pa., Mid Haddings., Sc.; ac. 7,058; soil generally good, and in some parts rich. It measures about 4 miles each way, and is near the centre of the county, north-east of the pa. of Haddington, and is traversed by the Tyne. The Established church was built in 1770. Near the south side of the road to Haddington are the ruins of Hailes Castle. In the southern part of the pa. rises the hill of Traprain Law (724 ft.). *Smeaton* is a seat.

Preston-le-Skerne, tp. and vil., pa. of Aycliffe (q.v.), S. Dur., 7 N.E. of Darlington; ac. 2,681. There are brickfields, tile works, and limestone quarries here.

Preston, Little. [PRESTON PARVA.]

Preston Long, pa., tp., and small to., W.R. Yorks., 11½ N.W. of Skipton; ac. of pa. 13,557, of tp. 3,578; soil variable, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary, of which the chancel was rebuilt 1868, is E. Eng. and Dec.; it contains an altar-tomb to the Hamerton family and a Norm. font. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. There is a hospital here for old people, founded in 1613 by James Knowles, and rebuilt in 1859. There are several charities, and the schools are endowed. In September and March are fairs for cattle, in October for sheep, every second Monday for fat stock, and every Thursday for cattle.

Preston Mill. [PRESTON (20).]

Preston-next-Faversham, pa., N.E. Kent, forming a south-west suburb of Faversham (q.v.); ac. 1,571. The church of St. Catherine, by the railway station, is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. On the south side of the chancel are three stone sedilia of extreme richness and a piscina. On the north side is a sumptuous altar-tomb of black and white marble to Roger Boyle and Joan his wife, erected by their son, Sir Richard Boyle, Kt., 1st Earl of Cork, born here in 1566; there are recumbent effigies of both, and in front are kneeling figures, representing members of their family. At the east end of the nave is a quaint monument to Thomas Finch and his wife (1612). There are also brasses to Valentine Baret (d. 1440) and Cicely his wife (d. 1442), with effigies in very perfect condition; to William Mareys, esquire to Henry V. and Cardinal Beaufort (1459), with a figure in armour in fine preservation; and to Thomas Finch (d. 1615) and Bennet (Maycott) his wife (d. 1612). There is a good deal of wood screen-work and some finely-carved desks. Perry Court is an estate ½ S.W., given in 1721 by Lady Capell, with lands belonging to it, for the benefit of twelve charity schools.

Preston-next-Wingham, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 6 N.W. of Sandwich; ac. 1,445; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mildred is chiefly E. Eng. There are mutilated piscinæ of the 13th cent. in the chancel and its aisles, and a perfect one of the 14th cent. in the south aisle of the nave. The chancel is fitted with stalls, and separated from the nave by a wood screen. Here is a Congregational chapel. The charities are of about £40 yearly value.

Preston, North. [THE BRENTS.]

Preston-on-Stour, pa. and vil. on the Stour, N. Glouc., 3½ S. of Stratford-on-Avon, on the Warws. border; ac. 1,990; soil loam, overlying stiff clay. The church of St. Mary is a plain building of stone. There are some small charities. *Alscot Park House*, in a well-wooded deer-park of 200 ac., is a seat.

Preston-on-Tees, tp. and small vil., pa. of and 3 S.W. from Stockton-on-Tees (q.v.), S.E. Dur.; ac. 1,064. *P. Hall* is a seat.

Preston-on-the-Hill, tp. and vil., pa. of and 5 S.E. from Runcorn (q.v.), N. Chesh.; ac. 1,154. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Preston on the Weald Moors, or **Preston upon the Wild Moors**, pa. and vil. near the Shrewsbury Canal, Mid Salop, 13 E. of Shrewsbury; ac. 982. The church of St. Lawrence was erected 1739. There is a hospital for widows and children.

Preston-on-Wye, pa. and vil. on the Wye, Mid Herefords., 10 N. of Hereford; ac. 1,380; soil sandy and loamy, overlying clay and sandstone. The church of St. Lawrence is Norm., E. Eng., and later, and was restored 1883, except for the Huntley chapel, a fine example of 14th-cent. work, which was restored 1887. There are Primitive Methodist and Baptist chapels.

Prestonpans, pa., burgh of barony, and to. (formerly with mkt. and fairs), on the Firth of Forth, E. Haddings., Sc., 9 E. of Edinburgh; ac. 1,294; soil fertile loam, overlying clay and gravel. The town consists principally of one long street running parallel with the Forth, and is much frequented during the bathing season by visitors from Edinburgh and different parts of the country. The harbour, situated a little west of the town, and called Morison's Haven, has a quay. The Established church dates from 1774, and there is also a Free church. In the main street is a monument to Thomas Alexander, C.B., late Director-General of the Army Medical Department. Schaw's Hospital is an extensive building (1831), originally intended for the education and maintenance of children of poor parents; but the trust has been modified, and the bequest is now devoted to giving free education and to providing bursaries. The house is occupied as a training home for servants. The manufactures comprise earthenware, fire-bricks and other articles made from fireclay, common bricks, tiles, and salt; the latter originated here

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Preston Gubbals	Leaton (1½)	175	416
Prestonkirk	East Linton (1)	372	1802
Preston-le-Skerne	Aycliffe (2)	237	102
Preston, Long, pa.	Long Preston	232	1674
Preston, Long, tp.	Long Preston	232	734
Preston-next-F.	Faversham	53	2374
Preston-next-W.	Grove Ferry (2)	76	494
Preston-on-Stour	Milcote (3)	107	276
Preston-on-Tees	Eaglescliffe	232	156
Preston-on-the-Hill	Preston Brook (1)	177	493
Preston on the W. M.	Donnington (2)	149	229
Preston-on-Wye	Moorhampton (3)	154	212
Prestonpans, pa.	Prestonpans	386	2659
Prestonpans, to.	Prestonpans	386	2224

at an early date, having been made by the monks in 1189. There is also an extensive brewery and large soap works. Oysters are taken in the Forth, near the town, and considerable quantities are sent to the markets of Edinburgh, Newcastle, and even to London. The mines of coal in the neighbourhood are very rich. About 1½ miles to the eastward is the site of the battle commonly known as Prestonpans, fought in 1745, between Prince Charles Edward and General John Cope, who commanded the English troops which had been collected to oppose the Pretender's advance south; these, having failed to meet him in the Highlands, had returned by sea to Dunbar, and, advancing from that town by the coast road, were encamped between the vil. of Cockenzie and the high ground about Tranent, their left flank covered by a morass below that vil. The Highland army, marching from Duddingston, bivouacked at Tranent on the night of September 20, 1745, and in the early morning of the 21st were conducted in a mist by a path from Tranent to Cockenzie, which avoided the morass and enabled them to surprise the English, whose cavalry fled from either flank, leaving their infantry to be cut up by the Highlanders, who drove the survivors in a confused rout to the gates of Berwick, capturing guns, military chest, baggage, etc. Colonel James Gardiner, whose house (Bunkton House) stands close to the battlefield, was killed on the field, and a monument has been erected to his memory. *Drummore*, *Northfield*, and *Preston Grange* are seats.

Preston Park. [BRIGHTON.]

Preston Parva, or **Preston, Little,** ha., pa. of Preston Capes (q.v.), S. Northants, 5½ S. of Daventry.

Preston Patrick, eccl. pa. (extending into the pa. of Heversham), tp., and vil., pa. of Burton-in-Kendal (q.v.), S. Westmd., 6 S. by E. of Kendal; ac. 5,000. The church, believed to have been dedicated originally to St. Gregory, was rebuilt 1852, in Late Perp. style. There are two corn-mills.

Preston Plucknett, pa. and vil., S.E. Somerset, 1½ W. of Yeovil; ac. 735; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. James is E. Eng. There are some small charities.

Preston Quarter, tp., pa. of and adjoining St. Bees (q.v.), W. Cumb.; ac. 3,152. There are extensive collieries.

Preston Richard, tp. on the Kendal and Lancaster Canal, pa. of Heversham (q.v.), S. Westmd., 6½ N.W. of Kirkby Lonsdale; ac. 2,134. There are powder-mills and a bobbin factory. The kennels of the Oxenholme Harriers are in this tp. *Old Hall* and *Summerlands* are seats.

Preston-under-Scar. [PRESTON (13).]

Preston upon the Wild Moors. [PRESTON ON THE WEALD MOORS.]

Prestonville, eccl. pa., pa. of Preston (q.v.), S. Sussex. The church of St. Luke (1875) is in Gothic style.

Preston Wynne, tp. and vil., pa. of Withington (q.v.), Mid Herefords., 6¼ N.E. of Hereford; ac. The church of the Holy Trinity is modern.

Prestwich, pa., tp., and to., and head of U. Lancs., 4 N.W. of Manchester, on the road to I ac. of pa. 22,020, of tp. 1,917. The pa. co the mun. bor. of Oldham (q.v.). The chur St. Mary, surrounded by fine old beech-tree situated on an eminence overlooking the wooded valley of the Irwell, is Gothic. I restored 1861; the Wilton chapel on the containing several monuments to the W family, was rebuilt 1886; the Lever chapel rebuilt 1875, and the south chapel restored The eccl. pa. of St. Margaret, Holyrood. ch Gothic style. There are Roman Cat Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Meth chapels. Here are the Union Workhouse an County Lunatic Asylum. P. has manufact chiefly for the Manchester houses, giving oc tion to many operatives. P. has many hand reside owned by Manchester merchants.

Prestwich Division, one of the 23 parl. di Lancs. It lies in the south-east of the co., returns one member.

Prestwick (1), tp., pa. of Dinnington (q.v Northumb., 6½ N.W. of Newcastle; ac. 853. is a Wesleyan chapel.

Prestwick (2), small to., pa. of Monkton Prestwick (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc., about 3 S. of Its charter as a burgh of barony dates from and states that it had already been a burg 617 years. It is now a much-frequented wat place and the headquarters of golfing in the of Scotland.

Prestwick, New, vil., pas. of Monkton and wick and Newton-upon-Ayr (q.v.), W. Ayrs. about 1 S. of Prestwick.

Prestwold, pa. and tp. on a tributary of the N. Leics., 2 N.E. of Loughborough; ac. of pa. of tp. 915; soil loam, overlying clay. The c of St. Andrew (restored 1890) is chiefly Perp contains some interesting monuments, incl one to Sir Christopher Packe (d. 1682), kni by Cromwell in 1655, his three wives an children; a handsome alabaster and marble ment to Sir William Skipworth (d. 1610); ar to Robert Christopher Packe, killed at Wat and some others by Westmacott, Theed, and Thorneycroft. There are several charities. *P.* a seat, is in Classic style.

Prestwood (1), eccl. pa. (extending into th of Great Missenden and Stoke Mandeville vil., pa. of Hughenden (q.v.), Mid Bucks., of Aylesbury. The church of Holy Trinity erected in 1849, in Dec. style. There are 13 Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. Hampden memorial, a plain stone surmounted Maltese cross, was erected in 1863 near Hom Farm, with an inscription beginning "For lands, in Stoke Mandeville, John Hampde assessed 20s. ship-money." The inhabitant chiefly engaged in lace-making and chair-tur

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Preston Patrick	Milnthorpe (2)	244	782
Preston Plucknett	Yeovil (1½)	123	289
Preston Quarter	St. Bees	299	7551
Preston Richard	Milnthorpe (3)	244	718
Prestonville	Preston Park	49	2629
Preston Wynne	Moreton-on-Lugg (3)	147	118
Prestwich, pa.	Prestwich (1)	191	213790
Prestwich, tp.	Prestwich (1½)	191	
Prestwich Division	.....	.....	
Prestwick (1)	Newcastle-on-T. (6½)	271	
Prestwick (2)	Prestwick	394	
Prestwold, pa.	Loughborough (2)	112	
Prestwold, tp.	Loughborough (2)	112	
Prestwood (1)	High Wycombe (2)	34	

Prestwood (2), tp., pa. of and 1¼ S.W. from Ellastone (q.v.), N. Staffs. ; ac. 447.

Prestwood House. [KINGSWINFORD.]

Prickwillow, eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Ely Holy Trinity and E. St. Mary and Littleport, E. Cambs., and Lakenheath and Mildenhall, N.W. Suff., 4 S.E. of Littleport. The church of St. Peter is a building of brick and flint, consisting of nave with transepts, south porch, and a light central spire containing one bell, formerly in Ely Cathedral; the font (brought from Ely Cathedral and said to have been designed by Sir Christopher Wren) is dated 1693, and has a cover of wood curiously carved. There are Wesleyan, Baptist, and Primitive Methodist chapels. A pa. room was erected in 1888. Here are three steam pumping engines for draining the fens.

Priddbwll, ha., pa. of Llansillin (q.v.), S. Denbighs., about 6 S.W. of Oswestry.

Priddy, pa. and vil. on the Mendip Hills, Mid Somerset, 5 N.W. of Wells; ac. 1,361; soil marly, overlying limestone. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1883) is E. Eng. An arcade of three clustered piers with Pointed arches divides the nave and north aisle; on the south there are two arches and one pier only. The screen is a good example of Jacobean work; the font is E. Norm. There are monuments to the Hopkins family. An old building known as "The Round House" was built in the 17th cent. Eight Barrows and Nine Barrows are two hills; adjacent to the latter is a Roman road, and some remains of a camp are still visible.

Prideaux. [LUXULION.]

Pridhamsleigh Cave, a large and curious limestone cavern, pa. of Staverton (q.v.), S. Devon, about 4 N. of Totnes.

Priestacott, ha., pa. of Ashwater (q.v.), W. Dev., about 7 S.E. of Holsworthy.

Priestcliffe, ha., pa. of Bakewell (q.v.), N. Derbys., 3 S. of Tideswell.

Priesthaggard, pl., pa. of Kilmokea (q.v.), S.W. co. Wex., Ir., 8 S. of New Ross.

Priestholm. [PUFFIN ISLAND (1).]

Priest Hutton, tp., pa. of Warton (q.v.), N. Lancs., 9 N. by E. of Lancaster; ac. 1,085.

Priest Island, islet, pa. of Lochbroom (q.v.), off the north-west coast of Ross and Crom., Sc., near the entrance of Gruinard Bay and Loch Broom, 13 W.N.W. of Ullapool. The island measures about a mile from north to south and also from east to west. It is said to take its name from a Roman Catholic priest who lived here, continually moving from one part of the island to another, according to the state of the weather.

Priestman, south spur of Saddleback (q.v.), Mid Cumb., 3½ N.E. of Keswick.

Priest's Leap, mountain (1,898 ft.) on border of Glanarought bar., S.E. co. Kerry, and Bantry bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 8 S.S.E. of Kenmare.

Priest Weston, ha., pa. of Chirbury (q.v.), S. Salop, 7 N.W. of Bishops Castle.

Priglis Bay, on coast of St. Agnes, Scilly Islands.

Primethorpe, ha., pa. of Broughton Astley (q.v.), S. Leics., 7 N.W. of Loughborough.

Primrose Hill (1), eccl. pa. in N.W. London, pa. of Hampstead (q.v.), E. Middx., 3½ N.W. of St. Paul's. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (1872) is in Gothic style. P. Hill is an eminence (219 ft.) on the north-west side of Regent's Park, of which it forms a kind of extension. South-west of P. Hill is Barrow Hill (formerly Greenberry Hill), a name which may perhaps denote that here was a burial mound raised over some warriors slain in battle. On Barrow Hill has been formed the reservoir of

PRIMROSE HILL.

the West Middlesex Waterworks. In the time of Charles II. the meadows which spread over the hill were intermixed with copses, and primroses grew in abundance. The body of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey (murdered 1638), an eminent Justice of the Peace, was found in a ditch on the south side of the hill. P. Hill is pierced by a tunnel of the London and North Western Railway, constructed in 1834, and about 3,500 ft. long.

Primrose Hill (2), picturesque eminence, pa. of Lezayre (q.v.), N. I. of M., 3½ W. of Ramsey.

Primside Loch. [YETHOLM.]

Princelett, ha., pa. of and 2 S. from Newchurch (q.v.), I. of W., S. Hants.

Prince's Channel, navigable channel at mouth of the Thames estuary, between Tongue Sand and Girdler Sand, 6 N.W. of Margate. The channel is about 5 miles long and 1 mile wide. The light-vessel on its north side has a revolving light visible 10 miles.

Prince's End, a division of the north part of the to. of Tipton (q.v.), W. Staffs., about 2 S. of Bilston.

Princes Risborough, pa. and mkt. to. (TH.), W. Bucks., 8 S. of Aylesbury; ac. 1,484; soil very variable, but generally light and chalky on the hills, on the lowlands loamy, some parts strong clay, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Mary, built in the reign of Henry VII., is an edifice of stone and flint (restored 1867–68); in the south aisle are the carved canopies of four recessed tombs, an old aumbry, piscina niche, and recess, and an ancient window consisting of three lancet lights, with elegant columns of Purbeck marble. There are Baptist and Wesleyan Methodist chapels.

PLACE	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Prestwood (2)	Norbury (2)	147	46
Prickwillow	Ely (4)	70	1266
Priddy	Wells (5)	126	199

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Priest Hutton	Borwick (1)	239	242
Primrose Hill (1)	.....	.....	2327
Princes Risborough	Princes Risboro'	42	2318

The P. R. Agricultural Association has an annual show of roots and vegetables. The Literary Institute and Reading Room, in High Street, the gift of Lord Rothschild, was opened in 1891. The Market House has a clock erected by subscription. Fairs are held annually on May 6 and on Oct. 21. The charities amount to about £36 yearly. On the west side of the churchyard are several trenches and banks, called "The Mount," enclosed with a moat, popularly supposed to be the site of a palace of Edward the Black Prince (whence the pa. derives its distinctive epithet), but called by Mr. Wise a Saxon camp.

Princes Shoal, on the east coast of I. of W., S. Hants, near Bembridge. It is a chalky ledge nearly a mile long.

Princes Tower. [HOUGUE BIE.]

Princethorpe (anciently "Prenesthorpe"), tp. and vil., pa. of Stretton-on-Dunsmore (q.v.), E. Warws., 4 S.W. of Rugby; ac. 1,070. The Benedictine priory of St. Mary was erected in the year 1833, and young ladies are educated here; the buildings comprise an area of 2 ac., with a similar extent of garden.

Princetown, small to. on Dartmoor, pa. of Lydford (q.v.), W. Dev., about 7 E. of Tavistock. The church of St. Michael and All Angels (chapel-of-ease) is a plain granite building, and was built with the parsonage house by French prisoners. The Wesleyans have a chapel. P. was formed about 1808, soon after Dartmoor prison was built for prisoners of war, and was named after George IV. when Prince of Wales. In 1811 there were about 9,000 prisoners of war, besides the guard of soldiery. The prison consists of an extensive series of buildings, constructed principally of granite; the outer wall encloses an area of about 30 ac. After the peace P. declined until its revival between 1831 and 1841 from the working of the granite quarries on Dartmoor (q.v.).

Prinknash Park, pa., Mid Glouces., 4½ S.E. of Gloucester; ac. 227; soil and subsoil mainly oolite. The mansion, which is on a slope of the Hills and dates from 1520, was a country s Abbots of Gloucester; and here Parker, the received Henry VIII. The ancient chapel portions of the house were restored in 1 scenery round P. Park is remarkably pict

Prinlaws, part of to. of Leslie (q.v.), pa. Mid Fifes., Sc.

Prinsted, ha., pa. of Westbourne (Sussex, 6 W. of Chichester.

Prion, eccl. pa., pa. of Llanrhaiadr-in- (q.v.), S. Denbighs. The church is de St. James.

Prior, pa. on Ballinskelligs Bay, S.W. Ir., 7 S. of Cahirsiveen; ac. 11,795. Th of the pa. is wild and mountainous. The Catholic churches.

Prior Hill, vil., pa. of Canonbie (c Dumfs., Sc., close to Canonbie station.

PRINCETOWN.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Princethorpe	Marton (2)	91	279
Prinknash Park	Gloucester (5)	114	14
Prinlaws	Leslie (½)	425	997
Prion	Denbigh (3)	209	556
Prior	Cahirsiveen (7)	232	2500

Priors Dean, pa., Mid Hants., 5 N.W. field; ac. 1,596; soil very light in places, stiff, overlying chalk. The church (unknown), restored, is Norm. and E. E is a Norm. doorway. On the north si chancel is a tomb of marble and alab kneeling effigies.

Priors Hardwick, pa. and vil. to the e Oxford Canal, E. Warws., 6 S.S.E. of ac. 1,600; soil and subsoil clay. The E Dec. church of St. Mary formerly belon monks of Coventry; the nave was re There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Priors Lee, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Shi Mid Salop, 4 S.E. of Wellington. The St. Peter was rebuilt 1836, in Dec. style. Wesleyan and Primitive and Unionist chapels.

Priors Marston, pa. and very pleasant east of the Oxford Canal, E. Warws Northants border, 6 S.E. of Southam; soil clay and sand, overlying clay and

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or
Priors Dean	Petersfield (4)
Priors Hardwick	Fenny Compton (4)
Priors Lee	Oaken Gate (1½)
Priors Marston	Fenny Compton (5)

church of St. Leonard (formerly belonging to the monks of Coventry) was rebuilt 1863, in Gothic style. There are Wesleyan, Moravian, and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Priors Portion, one of the five parts into which the pa. of Tiverton (q.v.), N.E. Dev., was divided in the 13th cent.

Prisk and Carfan. [PRYSK AND CARVAN.]

Pristacott, ha., pa. of Tawstock (q.v.), N. Dev., 3 S. of Barnstaple.

Priston, pa. and vil., N.E. Somerset, 5½ S.W. of Bath; ac. 1,850; soil clay and stone-brash, overlying stone. The church of St. Luke is Dec., with a fine Norm. doorway.

Prittlewell, pa. and vil., S.E. Essex, 13 S. of Rochford; ac. 6,720; soil loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1872) is very interesting; the south porch and west tower are fine Perp. work; in the nave there are remains of Norm. work, and in the chancel traces of an archway built of Roman bricks; there is a memorial window to Sir Arundell Neave, of 15th-cent. Flemish and Italian glass, from a church in Rouen, and attributed to Dürer. All Saints' eccl. pa. was formed in 1877, and the church built in French Gothic style. There is a small charity, a Sick-Nurse Fund, and an endowed school. Of the priory belonging to the Cluniac monks, founded here in the reign of Henry II., remains can still be seen.

Privett, pa. and vil., E. Hants, 13 E. of Winchester; ac. 1,279; soil loam and stiff clay, overlying chalk. The church of the Holy Trinity was built 1878, in E. Eng. style. The exterior is enriched with carving, including a statue of Bishop Browne.

Prixford, vil., pa. of Marwood (q.v.), N. Dev., 3 N.W. of Barnstaple. *P. House* is a seat.

Proaig Bay, inlet of the sea, east coast of Islay Island, S.W. Args., Sc., 29 S.W. of Ardrishaig.

Probus, pa., tp., and vil., Mid Cornw., 5½ N.E. of Truro, on the road to St. Austell; ac. of pa. 8,112, of tp. 8,096; soil clay-slate, overlying clay and slate. The church of SS. Probus and Grace (made collegiate by King Athelstan in 926 for a dean and four prebendaries, but dissolved at the Reformation) is Perp. In the Golden aisle is a brass with effigies to John Wulvedon (d. Nov. 6, 1514) and Cecilia, his wife (d. April 20, 1512), and on the floor is a stone inscribed to the Rev. William Cornish (1789) and Jane, his wife. The chancel-screen, formed of portions of the ancient screen and bench-ends, is dated 1691. In the north wall remain the rood-stairs, open and in good condition; and in a reliquary in the north wall of the chancel are preserved two skulls, supposed to be those of the patron saints of the church, which were discovered under the altar during a restoration. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have chapels. There is a reading-room and library. A college for boys was founded here in 1853. P. has some small charities. Within the pa. are ancient entrenchments and earthworks. Golden was formerly the seat of the Tregians, but is now occupied as a farmhouse. Nearly the whole of the house has been destroyed, and what is supposed to have been the chapel is now used as a stable; the detached buildings exhibit several stone effigies, and some cells still exist. Cuthbert Mayne, a Roman Catholic priest captured in this house, where he was lying concealed, and afterwards executed, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, was beatified by Pope Leo XIII. in 1888 as the first martyr of the Elizabethan persecution. *Trehane* and *Trewithen* are seats.

Prosen Water, stream, N.W. Forfs., Sc., runs 18 S.E. through the pa. of Kirriemuir, and then between that of Cortachy and Clova on the left, and those of Kingoldrum and Kirriemuir on the right, joining the South Esk 3 N.N.E. of the town of Kirriemuir. The stream abounds in trout.

Prospect, ha., pa. of and 2 S. from Monxton (q.v.), W. Hants.

Prosperous, vil., pa. of Killybegs (q.v.), N. co. Kildare, Ir., about 5 N.W. of Sallins.

Prospidnick, ha., pa. of and 1½ N.N.E. from Sithney (q.v.), W. Cornw. Here is a logan stone (about 11 ft. long, 6 ft. broad, and 4 ft. thick), and on P. Hill is a fallen cromlech (about 18 ft. long, 12 ft. broad, and 2 ft. thick) named the Giant's Quoit.

Protstownhill, ha., pa. of Gamrie (q.v.), N.E. Banffs., Sc., about 1½ E. by S. of Gardenstown.

Provanhall, vil., pa. of Shettlestone (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., about 3 E. of Glasgow.

Providence Place, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Throwleigh (q.v.), W. Dev.

Prudhoe, eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Tyne, pa. of Ovingham (q.v.), S. Northumb., 10½ E. of Hexham; ac. 1,457. The church of St. Mary Magdalene is in E. Eng. style. The Wesleyans and Free Methodists have chapels. There are extensive collieries, and fire-bricks are made. A farmhouse in the tp. has a Norm. arch, and appears to have been originally a chapel. Attached to P. Hall is a Roman Catholic chapel.

Prudhoe Castle, tp. and vil. on the Tyne, pa. of Ovingham (q.v.), S. Northumb., 10 E. of Hexham; ac. 796. P. Castle was built during the early part of the reign of Henry II. The castle occupies an elevated site above the south bank of the Tyne, and is protected on other sides by a deep fosse, once crossed by a drawbridge. The keep, a massive oblong structure standing in the centre of the inner ward, with various chambers, and a well staircase on the east side, is now ruinous, but retains one square embattled turret; on the south side of the outer ward is the gatehouse, a square embattled structure 40 ft. in height, with circular-headed entrances and a vaulted passage-way; about 1300 the chamber over the gateway was converted into a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary. A large part of the massive walls connecting the gatehouse with the barbican erected at the end of the reign of Edward I. by Gilbert, second Earl of Angus, is still standing, with some of the arches uniting them. To the south-west, outside the walls, but within the site, there once stood a chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; the mill, still standing on the

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Priston	Bath (5½)	107	213
Prittlewell	Prittlewell	40	12333
Privett	Ropley (5)	54	227
Probus, pa.	Grampound Rd. (2½)	287	1308
Probus, tp.	Grampound Rd. (2½)	287	1225

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Prosperous	Sallins (5)	18	127
Prudhoe, eccl. pa.	Prudhoe	279	4530
Prudhoe, tp.	Prudhoe	279	3391
Prudhoe Castle	Prudhoe (½)	279	929

outer fosse, occupies the site of the original castle mill.

Prussia Cove, small watering-place, pa. of and about 2 S.S.E. from St. Hilary (q.v.), S.W. Cornw. The cove on which the place stands derived its name from the fact that in the 18th cent. the landlord of the "King of Prussia" inn was a noted smuggler. He was so bold as to erect a battery here, and fired upon an armed sloop, which returned the fire and destroyed the battery.

Pryor's Hayes, pa., W. Chesh., 1½ S.E. of Tarvin; ac. 106. There is a Methodist New Connexion chapel.

Prysk and Carvan, tp., pa. of Llanddewi Brefi (q.v.), S.E. Cardigs., about 3 S.W. of Tregaron; ac. 3,419.

Prysor Valley, or **Cwm Prysor**, mountain pass, pa. of Trawsfynydd (q.v.), N. Merions., 5 S.E. of Festiniog. The valley is traversed by a small stream called Afon Prysor. There are some remains of a stronghold called Castell Prysor, which seems to have been erected or held by the Romans, as Roman coins and urns have been found in the neighbourhood.

Pubblebrien, bar., N. co. Lim., Ir.; ac. 30,138. It is bounded on the east by Clanwilliam and Small County bars., on the south by Coshma bar., and it is separated from Kenry bar. on the west by the Maigue. It is traversed by the line to Ennis and by that to Foynes.

Publow, pa. and vil., N. Somerset, 6½ S.E. of Bristol; ac. 1,311; soil good, overlying red sandstone and white lias. The church of All Saints (restored 1860 and 1866) is Perp., and has a chancel screen of wrought brass. The old stone round house formerly used as a lock-up is still standing near the post office. There are some small charities.

Puckaster, cove, south coast of I. of W., about 3½ S.W. of Ventnor. Here Charles II. landed in 1675.

Puckaun, or **Puckane**, vil. near Lough Derg, pa. of Killodiernan (q.v.), N.W. co. Tip., Ir., 6 N.W. of Nenagh.

Puckeridge, vil., pas. of Standon and Braughing (q.v.), E. Herts., 6 N.E. of Ware.

Puckington, pa. and vil. on the Isle, Mid Somerset, 7 S.W. of Langport; ac. 748; soil partly clay and partly sand and clay, overlying limestone. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1857) is mainly Perp. It retains a Norm. font and E. Eng. sedilia. An interesting marble slab covering an ancient tomb was discovered in 1894.

Pucklechurch, pa. and vil., S. Glouc., 8 N.E. of Bristol; ac. 2,428; soil loam, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Thomas the Martyr (restored 1889) is E. Eng. and Dec.; the north door is Norm. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels. In a field at the back of the "Star" inn formerly stood the palace of the Saxon kings, where Edmund I. was slain by Liofa or Leolf, a robber, at a banquet A.D. 946. A sum of £12 is applied yearly in apprenticing two boys.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Pryor's Hayes	Mouldsworth (1½)	180	25
Prysk and Carvan	Tregaron (3)	262	113
Publebrien	.....	.....	5243
Publow	Pensford (½)	124	492
Puckington	Ilminster (3)	165	178
Pucklechurch	Mangotsfield (8)	117	1335
Pudding Norton	Fakenham (1½)	119	30

Pudding Norton, pa., N. Norf., 1½ S. of Fakenham ac. 844; soil chiefly rich loam, resting on clay. The church of St. Margaret fell into ruin many years ago, but parts of the fabric still remain.

Puddington (1), pa. and vil., N. Dev., 9 W. of Tiverton; ac. 1,361; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Thomas à Becket was rebuilt 1838 in Perp. style, but has a west tower of Norm. date. There is a Congregational chapel. The p. has two small charities and a small endowment for the school.

Puddington (2), tp. and vil. on the Dee, pa. of Burton (q.v.), W. Chesh., 7½ N.W. of Chester; ac. 1,359. The Roman Catholic chapel of St. Mary was built 1757. P. Hall, an old house, is now used as a farm.

Puddington (3). [Podington.]

Puddle. [Piddle.]

Puddlehill. [Chalk Hill.]

Puddlehinton, pa. and compact vil. on the Piddle, Mid Dors., 5½ N. by E. of Dorchester; ac. 2,872; soil light loam, overlying chalk. The Perp. church of St. Mary was restored and enlarged 1868. There are some early 17th-cent. brasses.

Puddlemill, vil., pa. of Church Knowle (q.v.), S.E. Dors., 4 S. of Wareham.

Puddlestone, pa. and vil., E. Herefords., on the border of Worcs., 6 E. of Leominster; ac. 1,779; soil clay and loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Peter was rebuilt 1813, in Norm. and E. Eng. styles. In the floor of the chancel are some very old and beautiful encaustic tiles. *P. Court*, a modern mansion in the castellated style, standing on an eminence in an undulating park of over 200 ac., is a seat.

Puddletown, extensive pa. and vil. on the Piddle, Mid Dors., 5 N.E. of Dorchester; ac. 7,653; soil sandy, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary is chiefly Perp.; it contains a Norm. font wrought with trellis-work and foliage, and has a splendid chestnut roof, which is, however, much decayed. The pa. has a Congregational chapel, and reading and recreation rooms. The fair is held on Oct. 29. The pa. has several small charities. There are some remains of a cross. *Islington House* is a seat.

Puddletrenthide, pa. and vil. on the Piddle, Mid Dors., 16 S.W. of Blandford; ac. 4,487; soil gravelly, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints (restored 1853) dates probably from the 13th cent. There are Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, and the school have a small endowment. In the neighbourhood are several barrows. The *Manor House* is a seat.

Pudlicott, ha., pa. of Charbury (q.v.), N.W. Oxon, 4 S. of Chipping Norton. *P. House*, standing in a well-wooded park, is a seat.

Pudsey, tp. and to., pa. of Calverley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 S.W. of Leeds; ac. 2,546. There are two eccl. pas. with modern churches, and several Nonconformist places of worship. The cemetery, of about 12 ac., contains two chapels, joined by a fine tower. The charities are small. There is a

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Puddington (1)	Crediton (7)	179	206
Puddington (2)	Ledsham (3)	186	150
Puddlehinton	Dorchester (5½)	135	388
Puddlestone	Steens Bridge (2)	160	252
Puddletown	Dorchester (5)	135	1028
Puddletrenthide	Dorchester (8)	135	673
Pudsey	Pudsey	189	17037

Mechanics' Institute, in Gothic style, with a fine tower and a large public hall. The manufacture of woollen goods is largely carried on.

Pudsey Division, one of the 19 parl. divs. of the West Riding, Yorks. It lies in the east of the Riding, and returns one member.

Pudymore Milton. [PODYMORE MILTON.]

Puffin Island (1), or **Priestholme** (anciently called "Ynys Seiriol"), lies off the east coast of Anglesey. The island is about a mile in length, of great elevation, and forming on all sides abrupt precipices, except towards Penmon, where the ascent, though not precipitous, is very steep. The surface affords only scanty pasturage for a few sheep and rabbits; but the island is the resort of various sea fowl during the breeding season, more particularly of puffins, which congregate here in such numbers as to have given name to the island. It was

PUFFIN ISLAND.

originally occupied as a place of devoti onal retirement; and St. Seiriol, to whom the priory church is dedicated, is said to have built a hermitage here, which afterwards became a cell to that establishment. The remains of a square tower and the foundations of three others, between which there appears not the slightest connection, have been supposed to be the ruins of the ancient conventual buildings. South of the island lies the Dutchman's Bank, where the *Rothsay Castle*, steam vessel between Liverpool and Bangor, was wrecked in August, 1831, when more than a hundred passengers perished. Since then a lighthouse has been erected to warn mariners of the danger.

Puffin Island (2), Iveragh bar., W. co. Kerry, Ir. It lies about 3 s. of Bray Head, the westernmost point of Valencia Island.

Pulathomas, ha., pa. of Kilcommon (q.v.), N.W. co. Mayo, Ir., 12 miles from Belmullet.

Pulborough, extensive pa. and vil. on the Arundel road, near the confluence of the Arun and West Rother, N.W. Sussex, 6 S.E. of Petworth; ac. 6,354 and 57 water; soil various, the north part of the pa. being strong clay, while the south is loamy, but a considerable portion of the pa. is marsh or meadow-land. The Roman road from *Regnum* to *Londinium* passed through this pa. in a direct line for 3½ miles, and near it many indications of Roman occupation have been found. The antiquity of P. is unquestionable, and in earlier times it was a place of some importance, containing the seats of several old Sussex families. The church of St. Mary (restored 1859) is E. Eng., with Perp. insertions and additions. The chancel contains various memorial slabs and two ancient brasses, and in the north wall of the nave is a brass inscribed to Sir Thomas Harlyng, Canon of Chichester and formerly rector of Ringwood and Pulborough; there are also many inscriptions to the Apsley, Coles, Legg, Spragg, Marriott, Cobb, and Tredcroft families. An ancient window in the south wall of the chancel, previously blocked up, was accurately rebuilt. The entrance to the churchyard is by an ancient and picturesque lich-gate of oak. Here are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels. A market for corn is held every Friday, and a fair on Easter Tuesday for toys and pedlery; a stock market is held every alternate Monday. There are almshouses (built in 1862), with an income of £12 yearly. A sum producing about £80 yearly is applied to educational purposes. Old Place, of which some remains are still standing, was formerly one of the seats of the Apsley family, and is believed to have been built in the reign of Henry VI.; but a farmhouse is now erected on the site, and such portions of the former residence as still exist are now used as storehouses.

Pulford, pa., tp., and vil., S.W. Chesh., 6 N. of Wrexham; ac. of pa. 2,565, of tp. 1,174; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin was rebuilt in 1884, in Dec. style. An ancient ampulla was discovered in Castle Hill field.

Pulham, pa. and small vil. on the Lidden, N. Dors., 8 S.E. of Sherborne; ac. 2,370; soil clay and sandy loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Thomas à Becket (restored 1870) is Gothic. There are some small charities.

Pulham, St. Mary Magdalen (commonly called **Pulham Market,** from the ancient mkt., now removed to Harleston), pa. and small to., S. Norf., 15 S. of Norwich; ac. 2,985; soil heavy, resting on clay. The E. Eng. and Perp. church of St. Mary Magdalen (restored 1873 and later) has piscinæ in the chancel and south aisle, and near the south door is a holy-water stoup. Part of the roof at the east end of the nave is decorated with paintings of angels, sacred monograms, and other devices. There are several mural tablets. In the floor of the church are some ancient stones. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. A vil. reading-room, with small library attached, was opened in 1882. The workhouse of the Depwade U. (1836) is here. A small estate here used to be held by cornage service, or the blowing of a horn, at the opening of the Manor Court. Leather gloves are made here. *P. Hall* was formerly the residence of a younger branch of the Percies.

Pulham, St. Mary the Virgin, pa. and pleasant vil. on a small tributary of the Waveney, S. Norf., 3 N.W. of Harleston; ac. 3,029; soil mixed, resting on gravel and clay. The Perp. church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1886–87) retains some ancient stained glass, one of the windows dating from 1380, and another (the Apostles' Window) from 1420. The chancel screen is adorned with paintings

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pudsey Division	.....	.....	49252
Pulborough	Pulborough	50	1787
Pulford, pa.	Rossett (½)	206	468
Pulford, tp.	Rossett (½)	206	298
Pulham	Sherborne (8)	118	266
Pulham, S. Mary Mag	Pulham Market	103	1082
P'ham, S. Mary the V.	Pulham St. Mary	104	831

of saints. In the chancel are double piscinæ and sedilia, and there is a piscina in the south aisle. The list of rectors includes Henry de Wengham, Bishop of London and Chancellor of England (*temp.* Henry III.); Richard de Northbrook, appointed Bishop of London in 1355; Sir Thomas Howes, chaplain to Sir John Falstaff (1465); and William May (1557), Chancellor of Ely, afterwards Dean of St. Paul's. Another rector, Sir Simon de Walpole (1301), brother of the Bishop of Norwich, lies buried in the chancel. There is a Baptist and a Primitive Methodist chapel. The rent of the town lands, which are let in allotments, is applied to the maintenance of Pennoyer's Free School, founded 1760, and to other parochial purposes. There are extensive maltings.

Pullagheeny, or **Pollacheeny**, fishing harbour on the east side of Killala Bay, N.W. co. Sligo, Ir., 4 w. by s. of Easky.

Pullinashantina, remarkable cavern in The Mullet, near Binghamstown, pa. of Kilmore (q.v.), N.W. co. Mayo, Ir. The sea dashes violently into the cavern for a distance of nearly ¼ mile.

Pullins, valley of the Ballintra, S.W. co. Don., Ir., 1½ E. of Ballintra. P. presents some fine scenery, and contains numerous caves and subterraneous passages.

Pulloxhill, pa. and vil., Mid Beds., 11 S. of Bedford; ac. 1,583; soil strong clay, overlying clay. The church of St. James consists of chancel, nave, and an embattled tower; in the chancel is a stained window and an altar-tomb to Sir William Briers, Knight (1653).

Pull Wyke Bay, inlet on the west shore of Windermere (q.v.), N.W. Lancs., 1½ S.S.W. of Ambleside. The bay extends nearly ½ mile from the main portion of the lake; on its north side are the grounds of Brathay Hall.

Pulpit Rock (1). [PENINNIS HEAD.]

Pulpit Rock (2). [BONCHURCH.]

Pulteneytown, part of the parl. burgh of Wick (q.v.), E. Caiths., Sc. It contains the harbours, and may be reckoned the seat of the manufactures, commerce, and fisheries of Wick; it was purchased when a mere waste by the society in London formed for extending British fisheries, and various means were adopted to carry out the great and beneficial objects of the society. P. has been from the first laid out on a settled plan. Here most of the work of the town is done. Its cooperages, net, rope, and woollen manufactories, saw-mills, and distillery employ two-thirds of the whole population. There are also public schools. The Wick Free Library and Reading Room is in Union Street, Pulteneytown.

Pulverbatch, vil., pa. of Church Pulverbatch (q.v.), S. Salop, 7½ S.W. of Shrewsbury.

Pumpherston, vil. on the Almond, pa. of and 1½ N. from Mid Calder, W. Edins., Sc.

Punchbowl Rock, on coast of St. Agnes, Scilly Islands, noted for its rock basin.

Puncheston, pa. and vil., N. Pembs., about 7 S.E. of Fishguard; ac. 1,788. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

Punchestown. [RATHMORE (1).]

Puncknoll, pa. and vil. on the English Channel, S.W. Dors., 6½ S.E. of Bridport; ac. 2,160; soil clay, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary, originally E. Eng., has been rebuilt at various times; the tower is probably Norm., as is the font: there is a mural monument of the Napper family. The Wesleyans have a chapel. P. Knoll, a steep rocky hill, forms a landmark for seamen.

Punnett's Town, vil., pa. of and 2 E. from Heathfield (q.v.), S.E. Sussex.

Purbeck, Isle of, peninsula, S.E. Dorset. It is bounded on the north by the Frome and Poole Harbour, on the south and east by the English Channel, and on the west by a tributary of the Frome. It contains the pas. of Corfe Castle, Church Knowle, Langton Matravers, Steeple, Studland, Swanage, and Worth Matravers. It is about 12 miles long by 7 miles broad, and crossed from east to west by a range of chalk hills. The soil is altogether calcareous, and, for the most part, a continued mass of either white or brownish limestone, the latter having a mixture of sea-shells. The quarries on the south side yield valuable building-stone. The limestones from the upper beds were formerly polished and used, under the name of "Purbeck Marble," to make the slender shafts in Gothic churches. In 1854 Mr. W. B. Brodie found remains of small mammals in the Middle Purbecks at Durlston Bay, and in 1856 the energetic researches of Mr. S. H. Beckles exhumed fragments (chiefly lower jaws) of 25 species from the same bed. These were described by Professor Owen as marsupials of small size.

Purbrook, eccl. pa., pa. of Farlington (q.v.), S.E. Hants, 5½ N. of Portsmouth. The church of St. John the Baptist is in Dec. style. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

Purdis Farm, pa., S.E. Suff., 4 S.E. of Ipswich; ac. 596.

Purfleet, vil. with railway station, pa. of West Thurrock (q.v.), S. Essex, 7 N.W. of Tilbury.

Puriton, pa. and vil. on the Parret, Mid Somerset, 3 N.N.E. of Bridgwater; ac. 1,577; soil red sand, marl, and heavy clay, subsoil various. The church of St. Michael (restored 1882) is E. Eng. There is a Congregational chapel.

Purlbridge, ha., pa. of Colyton (q.v.), E. Dev., 5 S.W. of Axminster.

Purleigh, pa. and vil., E. Essex, 4 S. of Maldon; ac. 5,713; soil and subsoil loam. The church of All Saints (restored 1892) is Dec. There are some small charities, and the school has an endowment of £30. A fair is held on June 15.

Purley (1), pa. and vil. on the Thames, E. Berks., 3 W.N.W. of Reading; ac. 874; soil loam and gravel, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary, rebuilt 1870 (with the exception of the tower), was E. Eng.; the Norm. chancel-arch now forms the entrance to the organ chamber, and there is a

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pulloxhill	Flitwick (2)	40	492
Pulteneytown	Wick	751	5550
Pumpherston	Uphall (1)	396	1305
Puncheston	Puncheston	277	215
Puncknoll	Abbotsbury (3½)	146	427

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Purbrook	Cosham (2)	70	259
Purdis Farm	Ipswich (4)	69	29
Puriton	Bridgwater (3)	152	744
Purleigh	Maldon (4)	44	858
Purley (1)	Tilehurst (¾)	39	180

Norm. font. *P. Hall*, in park-like grounds, and *P. Park* are seats.

Purley (2), eccl. pa., pas. of Coulsdon, Croydon, and Beddington (q.v.), Mid Surrey, about 2 s. of Croydon. Christ Church is in E. Dec. style. Here are the Warehousemen's, Clerks', and Drapers' Schools; the buildings are in E. Gothic style.

Purple Mountain (2,739 ft.), mountain overhanging Lough Leane, S. co. Kerry, Ir., about 6 s.w. of Killarney. It is separated from MacGillicuddy's Reeks by the Gap of Dunloe (q.v.). [KILLARNEY (1).]

Purse Caundle. [CAUNDLE PURSE.]

Purston, ha., pa. of Kings Sutton and Newbottle (q.v.), S. Northants, 5½ N.W. of Brackley. It is divided into Great P. and Little P.

Purston cum South Featherstone, eccl. pa., pa. of Featherstone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Thomas is in E. Eng. style.

Purston Jaglin, tp. and vil., pa. of Featherstone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 s.w. of Pontefract; ac. 1,021. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels here. *P. Hall* is a seat.

Purthen, or **Pyrddin,** rivulet, S.W. Brecons., rises near Capel Colbren, under Mount Capellante, and flows about 8 s. to the Neath, joining that river about a mile above Pontneddfychan.

Purton (1), pa., tp., and vil., N. Wilts., 4 s. of Cricklade; ac. of pa. 7,949, of tp. 6,465; soil oolite brash, overlying clay. The vil. is pleasantly situated upon a rising ground commanding beautiful and extensive views of the surrounding country. The Wilts and Berks Canal passes through the pa., The church of St. Mary (restored 1872) is Perp., with two embattled towers, the eastern one rising from the intersection of the nave and chancel, and the other in the usual position at the west end. Here are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The pa. has a reading-room, Workmen's Institute, and a convalescent home for children. There are some charities. The famous Lord Clarendon resided here in what is now the College Farm.

Purton (2), ha., pa. of and 3 w. from Berkeley (q.v.), W. Gloucs.

Purton (3), ha., pa. of and 2½ N.E. from Lydney (q.v.), W. Gloucs.

Purton Stoke, ha., pa. of and 2 N. from Purton (q.v.), N. Wilts. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. The waters of a mineral spring here are extensively used for medicinal purposes.

Pusey, pa. and vil. in the Vale of White Horse, N. Berks., 9 w. of Abingdon; ac. 1,040; soil loam, subsoil various. The church of All Saints (rebuilt 1753) is in Renaissance style; in the north transept is a slab to Henry Doggett and his wife, dated 1490, a monument (with effigies by Scheemaker) to Jane Pusey (d. 1742), and other memorials. In the churchyard there is a tomb with a brass to Richard Pusey or Pesey (d. 1655); on the exterior wall of the chancel is an inscription to William White (d. 1655). Tradition asserts that Cherbury Camp is the site of a palace of Canute; there remains an oval earthwork 310 yds. long, with three mounds and three moats. *P. House* is a plain stone building, erected in 1753; the manor of P. is said to have been held by the P. family from before the Conquest, by tenure called "cornage," or horn service, and an ancient horn with a quaint inscription is preserved at *P. House*.

Putford, East, pa. and vil. on the Torridge, N. Dev., 9 s.w. of Bideford; ac. 2,380; soil loam, overlying clay. The church, dedication unknown (restored 1882), is of various periods; the chancel has sedilia, and there is an ancient chest.

Putford, West, pa. and small vil. on the Torridge, N. Dev., 8 N.E. of Holsworthy; ac. 2,620; soil clay and loam, subsoil chiefly clay. The church (dedication unknown) is E. Eng.; the sedilia remain in the chancel. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have chapels.

Putley, pa. and vil., Mid Herefords., 5 w. of Ledbury; ac. 1,100; soil heavy, but very productive, overlying clay. The E. Eng. church (dedication unknown) was reopened after restoration in 1876; the pulpit and low chancel-screen were made from a 17th-cent. oak pew belonging to *P. Court*. In the churchyard is an ancient stone cross with carvings of the Crucifixion, the Virgin and Child, St. Andrew, and on the fourth side of an archbishop. There are some small charities. *P. Court* is a seat. In excavating near it, in 1878, the workmen found fragments of the ruins of Roman buildings, including a quantity of tiles.

Putney, pa. and dis. on the south bank of the Thames, N.E. Surrey, forming a south-west suburb of London, 6½ s.w. of St. Paul's; ac. 2,235. P. is mentioned in Domesday in connection with its fishery and ferry, the latter of which was replaced in 1729 by a wooden bridge, uniting the town to

PUTNEY BRIDGE.

Fulham; this was removed about 1880, and in 1884–86 a handsome stone bridge was erected. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is a Gothic edifice, mostly rebuilt 1836, in Perp. style; the chantry chapel, erected by Bishop West in the reign of Henry VIII., containing a good fan-tracery vault, has been transferred from the south to the north side of the chancel; among those buried in

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Purley (2)	Purley	13	1279
Purton cum S. F	Featherstone	175	3764
Purston Jaglin	Featherstone	175	1212
Purton (1), pa.	Purton	81	2495
Purton (1), tp.	Purton	81	2432

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pusey	Faringdon (5)	70	127
Putford, East	Bideford (9)	220	139
Putford, West	Bideford (10)	220	233
Putley	Ashperton (2)	137	217
Putney	.....	.....	17771

the churchyard is the deistical writer John Toland (d. 1722). St. Stephen's is an eccl. pa. with a modern church in E. Eng. style. There are Presbyterian, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Congregational chapels. The almshouses founded by Sir Abraham Dawes in 1639 are now appropriated to women only. The Watermen's School arose out of a bequest of Thomas Martyn in 1684. P. is celebrated for its boating, and several well-known rowing-clubs are located here. The course of the Oxford and Cambridge Boatrace extends from P. to Mortlake; of late years P. has always been the starting-point. P. Heath, on the south side of the town, was formerly infested by highwaymen; it was also the scene of many notable duels, such as those between William Pitt and George Tierney (1798), and between George Canning and Lord Castlereagh (1809). An obelisk on the heath commemorates David Hartley's invention for securing houses against fire (1776). Among eminent natives of P. were Thomas Cromwell (b. 1490), Earl of Essex, and the historian Edward Gibbon (1737–94). William Pitt (1759–1806) died at *Bowling Green House*, the name of which recalls a form of recreation very popular here in the days of the Stuarts. *Grantham House*, *Kenry House*, *P. Park*, and *The Croft* are seats.

Puttenham (1), pa. and vil., W. Herts., 4 N.W. of Tring; ac. 744; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1851 and 1889) is of various periods, chiefly Dec.; the nave roof is interesting; the benches and pews are of oak, and date possibly from the time of Henry VI.

Puttenham (2), pa. and vil., S.W. Surrey, about 6 E. of Farnham; ac. 1,289; soil chalk and gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1861) is partly E. Eng., partly Perp., and has a Norm. south porch. There is a small charity. *The Priory*, in Classic style, is a seat.

Putton, ha., pa. of West Chickerell (q.v.), S. Dors., 4 N.W. of Weymouth.

Puttsborough, coast ha. on Morte Bay, pa. of Georgeham (q.v.), N. Dev., 9 N.W. of Barnstaple.

Puxley, or **Powkesley**, ha., pas. of Cosgrove and Passenham (q.v.), S. Northants, 1½ N. of Passenham.

Puxton, pa. and small vil., N. Somerset, 7 N.E. of Weston-super-Mare; ac. 995; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Saviour, dating from the 13th cent., is of various periods, and contains E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. windows; the porch bears the date 1555; the west tower is more than 3 ft. out of the perpendicular; attached to the pulpit is the iron framework for an hourglass.

Pwll Caradoc, waterfall on the Ystwith, Mid Cardigs. It derives its name from the legend that Prince Caradoc leaped into the pool below the falls when defeated in battle by an inferior force.

Pwllcrochan, pa. on the south side of Milford Haven, S. Pembs., 4 W.N.W. of Pembroke; ac. 1,709 and tidal water and foreshore 731; soil fertile. The church of St. Mary is Dec. In the churchyard a skirmish took place in 1648 between the Royalist and Parliamentary forces.

Pwlldu, ha., pa. of Llanwenarth (q.v.), N.W. Mon., 5 N.W. of Abergavenny. The inhabitants are chiefly miners. The Baptists, Congregationalists, and Wesleyans have chapels.

Pwlldu Bay, an alternative name of Caswell Bay (q.v.).

Pwlldu Head, headland on south coast of Gower peninsula, between Oxwich Bay and Caswell Bay, N.E. Glamorgs., 5½ W.S.W. of Swansea. P. Head is the principal headland in Gower, and forms a conspicuous object in views from the sea. It commands very fine prospects.

Pwll Elech, ha., pa. of Llantwit Major (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., 4 S. of Cowbridge.

Pwllheli (= "Salt Pool"), mun. and parl. bor., seaport, watering-place, and mkt. to. (W. & S.), head of U., petty sess. div., and Co. Co. dis., on south shore of Lleyn peninsula, pas. of Denio, Abererch, and Llannor (q.v.), N.W. Carnarvs., 19 S. by W. of Carnarvon; ac. of mun. bor. 1,373. P. takes its name from a small inlet of Tremadoc Bay, beside which it is situated. It is an ancient town, having received a charter of incorporation from Edward the Black Prince, which was subsequently continued by several kings. It belongs to the Carnarvon dis. of parl. bors. [CARNARVON.] St. Peter's Church was rebuilt in 1887. There is a Roman Catholic church and Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The town hall dates from 1818. P. carries on a brisk trade both inland and along the coast, the harbour admitting vessels of considerable burden. There are also important lobster and oyster fisheries, and shipbuilding is carried on. Its recommendations as a watering-place are the fine sandy beach (stretching upwards of 4 miles from Gimlet Rock to Llanbedrog, which forms an excellent bathing-ground) and the beautiful views of Cardigan Bay, Snowdon, and the Merioneths. mountains. In 1890 a Marine Parade was constructed along the South Beach. the part of the town frequented by visitors, and new hotels and rows of houses are springing up rapidly. Between South Beach and Gimlet Rock, on the south side of the harbour, is an excellent golf-ground.

Pye Bridge, ha. with railway station, pa. of and 3 S.E. from Alfreton (q.v.), S. Derbys. There is a Church of England mission-room.

Pyecombe, pa. and vil., S. Sussex, 6 N. of Brighton; ac. 2,249; soil chalk, subsoil chalky. The church (dedication unknown) is chiefly Perp., but has traces of presumed Saxon and Norm. work. The chancel and nave are separated by a triple Norm. arch, and the leaden font dates from 1180. There is a Congregational chapel, in connection with which is a small library. A parochial library of 150 volumes is maintained at the schoolhouse. Here are the kennels of the Brighton Harriers. The Queen is lady of the manor.

Pyemoor, ha., pa. of and 2½ N.W. from Downham (q.v.), Mid Cambs. There is a mission church and school; the latter is partly supported from the funds of a feoffee charity.

Pyle, pa. and vil., S. Glamorgs., about 11 S.S.E. of Neath; ac. 1,637. The church is dedicated to

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Puttenham (1)	Marston Gate (1½)	39	105
Puttenham (2)	Godalming (3½)	34	441
Puxton	Puxton	134	203
Pwllcrochan	Pembroke (3)	272	259

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pwllheli	Pwllheli	270	3231
Pyecombe	Hassocks (3)	44	373
Pyle	Pyle (1)	189	884

St. James. The churchyard contains a fine cross. Excellent building-stone is quarried, and coal is mined.

Pylle, pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 7 S.E. of Wells; ac. 1,072; soil clay, overlying blue lias. The church of St. Thomas à Becket (rebuilt, all but the tower, in 1868) is in E. Eng. style. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The manufacture of cement is carried on.

Pymore, ha., pa. of and 2 W. from Loders (q.v.), S.W. Dors.

Pynesford. [PAINSFORD.]

Pyrddin. [PURTHEN.]

Pyrford, pa. and vil. on the Wey, Mid Surrey, 7 N.E. of Guildford; ac. 1,860; soil and subsoil sand. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1869) is Norm. There is a small charity. A mansion built here by Sir John Woolley was inhabited by Dr. John Donne for many years.

Pyrgo. [HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER.]

Pyrieston, another name for Billingford (q.v.), S. Norf.

Pyrton, pa. and vil., S. Oxon, 1 N. from Watlington; ac. 4,847; soil light loam, overlying chalk on hills, on lower grounds rich loam, with marl and greensand subsoil. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt in E. Eng. style) retains some Norm. remains and ancient monuments. There is a small charity. The *Manor House*, a seat, was built in the reign of Elizabeth, and is the house from which John Hampden, on June 24, 1619, married in the church Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Simeon, Esq., the lord of the manor.

Pytchley, pa. and vil., E. Northants, 3 S.W. of Kettering; ac. 2,788; soil rich arable, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is Norm. and E. Eng.; the communion plate includes a chalice dated 1570. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a Working Men's Institute, and an Allotment Association. This place was formerly the headquarters of, and gave its name to, the Pytchley Hunt, now removed to Brixworth; and the fine old mansion where the masters of this noted pack of hounds once lived has been razed to the ground. *P. House*, an old and substantial mansion in grounds of about 14 ac., is a seat.

Pyworthy, pa. and vil., W. Dev., about 8 W. of Bude; ac. 5,021; soil and subsoil chiefly clay. The church of St. Swithin (partly restored 1885) is a Perp. building. There are Wesleyan Methodist and Bible Christian chapels, and a small charity.

Q.

Quadring, pa., S. Lincs., 2 S. of Donington, on the road to Spalding; ac. 4,210; soil clay and silt, overlying clay. The Dec. church of St. Margaret (restored 1868) has in the north aisle a tablet with the figure of an ecclesiastic holding a chalice, and an inscription to Richard Peresone, vicar (1472). There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The rent of about 100 ac. of land is devoted to various charities.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Pylle	Pylle	125	243
Pyrford	Woking (2½)	24	431
Pyrton	Watlington (2) [(2½)]	51	557
Pytchley	Isham & B. Latimer	69	528
Pyworthy	Holsworthy (2½)	218	495

Quaich, stream, Perths., Sc., rises in pa. of Kenmore (q.v.), and flows 7 E. to Loch Freuchie.

Quainton, pa. and vil., Mid Bucks., 4 N.W. of Aylesbury; ac. 5,346; soil clay, overlying loam and clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1877) is of mixed periods, and contains monuments to Richard Brett (d. 1637), one of the translators of the Bible in 1604; to Robert Dormer (d. 1726); a brass to Johane Plessi (1360); to Richard Winwood (1689), with recumbent effigies; and to Sir Richard Pigott (d. 1685). There are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels. In 1687 eight almshouses were founded by Richard Winwood, Secretary of State to James I., and have an income of £220; there is a charity of £366 per annum for educational purposes, and another of £60. In the vil. are the remains of an old stone cross. *Doddershall House*, a seat, is an ancient building.

Quair, rivulet, Peebs., Sc., rises in pa. of Traquair (q.v.), and flows 7 N.E. to the Tweed, joining that river a little below Inverleithen. It affords good trout-fishing.

Quaker's Island, or **Inchcleraun,** island in Lough Ree, pa. of Cashel, S.W. co. Longf., Ir., 4 E. of Knockcroghery. The island is a mile long from north to south, with a maximum breadth of three furlongs. Here was an Augustinian abbey, originally founded in 540 by St. Diarmuit Naoimh. In the south part of the island there are remains of seven churches.

Quanterness, pl. with Pict's House, pa. of and 2½ N.W. from Kirkwall (q.v.), Mainland, Orkney, Sc. The Pict's House has a central chamber approached by a passage; the entire structure is 140 ft. in circuit and 12 ft. high.

Quantock Hills, hill range (highest point 1,270 ft.), N.W. Somerset, running 8 S.E. towards Taunton. "Willsneck" is the highest point. The hills are a series of irregular ridges, extending from Quantoxhead on the north to West Bagborough on the south. Red deer are found wild in some parts of the range. Extensive views may be obtained from the heights, the outlook including the Welsh hills. Q. Hills consist mainly of greywacke, with layers of limestone in places. There are quarries of limestone on the east side.

Quantoxhead, East, pa. and vil. on the Bristol Channel, N.W. Somerset, 13½ N.W. of Bridgwater; ac. 2,302; soil stone-brash, overlying marl and gravel. The church of St. Mary was restored and partly rebuilt in 1860. The charities amount to about £35 per annum. *Court House*, some parts of which are very ancient, is a seat.

Quantoxhead, West, pa. and small vil. on the Bristol Channel, N.W. Somerset, 15½ N.W. of Bridgwater; ac. 1,411; soil mixed, overlying marl. The church of St. Etheldreda (rebuilt 1856) is Dec.; the nave arcades are borne by piers of Babbicombe marble. In the churchyard are the remains of an ancient cross. *St. Audries*, a seat, is a handsome building of different dates, and contains some good pictures, the remains of a mammoth, and some British and Roman weapons found near Q.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Quadring	Gosberton (2)	98	852
Quainton	Quainton Road	55	885
Quantoxhead, East	Williton (4)	173	199
Quantoxhead, West	Williton (2¼)	173	248

Quar, vil., pa. of Worth Matravers (q.v.), S. Dors., 3 s. of Corfe Castle.

Quarff, *q.s.* pa., pa. of Bressay (q.v.), Shetland, Sc., 6 s.w. of Lerwick. It extends for nearly 2 miles from shore to shore, and is terminated on either side by a bay or voe, known as the East and West Voes of Quarff.

Quarles, pa., N. Norf., 4 s.w. of Wells; ac. 596; soil rich light loam, resting on marl and gravel. The church was in ruins as long ago as 1570; what are believed to be traces of it are discernible near Q. Farm.

Quarley, pa. and vil., N.W. Hants, 6¼ s.w. by w. of Andover; ac. 1,683; soil light and friable, of the Secondary Chalk formation, overlying chalk. The Norm. and E. Eng. church of St. Michael (restored since 1882) contains several handsome monuments to the Cox family, of *Crays Court*. On Q. Hill (562 ft.) is a large Roman double camp, with mound of circumvallation. Formerly there were entrenchments extending along Cholderton Hill, and three others in different directions, but these have now been levelled.

Quarlton, tp., pa. of and 5 N.N.E. from Bolton-le-Moors (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.; ac. 798. There are calico-print works here.

Quarmby. [LINDLEY-CUM-QUARMBY.]

Quarndon, pa. and vil., Mid Derbys., 3 N.N.W. of Derby; ac. 778; soil sand, clay, and loam, subsoil various. The old church of Q. was a Norm. building with a good south doorway; it was enlarged in 1835, and the sole remnant of the building is the tower. The present church of St. Paul was built in 1874, in E. Eng. and Perp. styles. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Quarnford, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Alstonefield (q.v.), W. Staffs., 5 s.w. of Buxton; ac. 3,138. The church of St. Paul was built 1744. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. Q. has some small charities.

Quarr Abbey. [BINSTEAD.]

Quarrelton, mining vil., pa. of Abbey (q.v.), N.E. Renfs., Sc., 4 w. by s. of Paisley.

Quarrelwood, ha., pa. of Kirkmahoe (q.v.), S.W. Dumfs., Sc., about 3 N.W. of Dumfries.

Quarrendon, pa. and small vil., Mid Bucks., 2 N.W. of Aylesbury; ac. 2,080. There is no church in the pa. The ruins of the chapel of St. Peter show remains of E. Eng. and later work, the chapel was last used in 1746.

Quarrington (1), pa., Mid Lincs., 1½ s.w. of Sleaford; ac. 1,620. At the time of the Domesday survey there were two churches here. The church of St. Botolph is Dec.

Quarrington (2), vil., pa. of Kelloe (q.v.), Mid Dur., 6 s.w. of Durham. [CASSOP-CUM-QUARRINGTON.]

Quarry Bank, eccl. pa., pa. of Kingswinford (q.v.), W. Staffs., about 1 s.E. of Brierley Hill. Christ Church (1847) is in E. Eng. style. There are also Wesleyan, Methodist, New Connexion, and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Quarry Hill, ha., pa. of Bolton (q.v.), W. Cumb., 1½ N.W. of Ireby.

Quarter (1), vil. forming part of Darngaber (q.v.), pa. of Hamilton, N.W. Lanarks, Sc.

Quarter (2), estate with seat of the same name, on the Holms, W. Peebs., Sc., about 2 s.w. of Broughton railway station.

Quarter (3), estate with seat of the same name, pa. of Dunipace (q.v.), E. Stirls., Sc., about 2 N. of Denny.

Quarter Bach, pa. on the Amman, S.E. Carmarths., bordering Glamorgs., 7 s.E. of Llandilo; ac. 7,70[illegible]. The pa. contains tin and iron works and coal mines.

Quarter Mawr, ha., pa. of Llanddausaint (q.v.), E. Carmarths., 5½ s.E. of Llangadock.

Quarter, West. [WEST QUARTER.]

Quatford, pa., tp., and vil. on the Severn, S. Salop, 2 s.E. of Bridgnorth; ac. of pa. 1,813, of tp. 512; soil sandy, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Mary Magdalene is an ancient building, portions of it (including the chancel arch and font) being Norm. There are some curious old monumental slabs. Here was anciently a college founded in the reign of William II. and united to the college of St. Mary at Bridgnorth in 1101. On a picturesque rock overhanging the Severn is an earthwork, in which a party of Danes are said to have wintered. *Q. Castle* is a seat.

Quatt, pa. and vil. on the Severn, S.E. Salop, 4 s.E. of Bridgnorth; ac. 2,674; soil and subsoil vary from very light sand to strong clay. The church of St. Andrew is of different periods, the chancel and Wolryche chapel are E. Eng., and the nave and tower Georgian. There are a number of small charities. *Dudmaston Hall* is a seat.

Quebec, vil., pa. of and 4 s. from Lanchester (q.v.), N. Dur.

Quedgeley, pa. and vil., W. Gloucs., 3 s. of Gloucester; ac. 1,540; soil blue lias, subsoil various. The church of St. James (restored 185[illegible]) is largely modern, but has a 12th-cent. tower. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities are small. *Q. House* is a seat.

Queenborough, pa., mun. bor., and small mkt. to., Isle of Sheppey, N. Kent, 2 s. of Sheerness; ac. of pa. and mun. bor. 298. It is situated on the Swale, the channel separating Sheppey from Elmley, and Harty from the mainland of Kent, extending for 16 miles from Q. to Whitstable; this channel is about ¼ mile broad, and is celebrated for its oyster-beds; it connects the Medway with the Thames, and was formerly the regular ship-passage into that river. Q. town returned two members to Parliament up to 1832, when it was disfranchised under the Reform Act. The pa. church of Holy Trinity (restored 1885)

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Quarff	Thurso (144)	744	987
Quarles	Walsingham (4)	132	15
Quarley	Grateley (3)	73	148
Quarlton	Turton (½)	201	251
Quarndon	Duffield (2)	133	451
Quarnford, eccl. pa.	Buxton (5)	165	651
Quarnford, tp.	Buxton (5)	165	343
Quarrendon	Aylesbury (1½)	43	52

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Pop. LATION.
Quarrington (1)	Sleaford (1½)	112	4
Quarry Bank	Cradley (½)	138	67
Quarter Bach	Llandilo	230	15
Quatford, pa.	Bridgenorth (2)	149	4
Quatford, tp.	Bridgenorth (2)	149	1
Quatt	Hampton Loade (2)	145	4
Quedgeley	Gloucester (3)	114	4
Queenborough	Queenborough	50	10

n the Gothic style of the 14th cent. There are lso Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. The uildhall, almost in the centre of the bor., is a uilding of two storeys, principally of brick, with projecting upper storey, supported on four pillars, bove which is a clock; the ground floor, formerly prison and market-place, has been reconstructed, nd now comprises a town clerk's office, public ibrary, and reading-room; on the first floor is the uildhall proper, with a library which contains ome ancient legal and historical works. The yster fishery, once very considerable, has de-reased greatly in value. There are glue and hemical-manure factories, and it was here that he first copperas factory was established in Eng-and. It is, however, mainly as the starting-point or the London, Chatham and Dover Railway mail-

THE SWALE AT QUEENBOROUGH.

steamers to Flushing that Q. is noted. These leave twice daily, and are largely patronised. Q. was founded by Edward III., who built here a castle called Sheppey Castle, which was demolished in the time of the Commonwealth, and of which only a part of the moat now remains, and the well, the property of the railway company. It was after Edward III.'s queen, Philippa, that the town received its name. The castle was built for Edward III. by William of Wykeham, and is his most original military work. There is an annual fair.

Queenbower, pl., pa. of and nearly 1 E. from Newchurch (q.v.), I. of W., S. Hants. Queen Anne had a bower here, where she occasionally stayed for the hawking.

Queen Camel, pa. and vil., S.E. Somerset, 5½ N.E. of Ilchester; ac. 2,491; soil sandy clay, overlying clay and blue lias. The church of St. Barnabas (restored 1886) is a Gothic building, containing a carved oak screen, an old font, and some mural monuments to the Mildmay family. Here is a mineral spring, with properties similar to the Harrogate waters. Cattle fairs are held on Trinity Thursday and Oct. 25. *Hazelgrove* is a seat.

Queen Charlton, pa., N.E. Somerset, 5 S.E. of Bristol; ac. 952; soil clay, overlying gravelly and white lias. The church of St. Margaret (restored 1861) has a Norm. tower. Near the highroad from Bristol are the remains of an ancient cross, and there still stands the Norm. gateway of the court-house of the Abbots of Keynsham.

Queenhill, eccl. pa. and tp. on the Severn, pa. of Ripple (q.v.), S. Worcs., 5 N.W. of Tewkesbury; ac. 650. The church of St. Lawrence, formerly dedicated to St. Nicholas (restored 1855 and 1893), has an E. Eng. chancel and a Norm. doorway; there is a fine oak screen, a brass to Nicholas Barnes (1624), an alabaster tomb to Barbara Leight (1644), and monuments to the Knottesford and Barnes families. There is a small charity.

Queeniborough, or **Queniborough**, pa. and vil., Mid Leics., 6½ N.N.E. of Leicester; ac. 1,390; soil sand and clay, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1858) is Dec.; it contains a brass to Margaret Bury (d. 1633). There are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities are small. Stilton cheese is made. *Q Hall* is a seat.

Queensberry. [POWFOOT.]

Queensberry Hill, mountain (2,285 ft.), pa. of Closeburn (q.v.), N. Dumfs., Sc., about 8 N.E. of Thornhill.

Queensbury, eccl. pa. and to., pas. of Halifax and Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3½ N. of Halifax, on the road to Bradford. It is probable that this road was a Roman vicinal way, and that Q., a necessary halting-place on the route, is of equal

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Queen Camel	Sparkford (1)	125	562
Queen Charlton	Keynsham (3)	114	110
Queenhill, eccl. pa.	Upton-on-Severn(2½	172	170
Queenhill, tp.	Upton-on-Severn(2½	172	90
Queeniborough	Syston (2)	104	510
Queensbury	Queensbury	196	6740

antiquity. The church of Holy Trinity (restored 1885) is in Gothic style. There are Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, New Connexion, and Primitive Methodist chapels. A horse and cattle fair is held annually on the first Thursday and Friday following the second Monday in August. Stone quarries are worked largely here, and coal mines to some extent. Q. has increased rapidly in population, mainly from the extensive alpaca, mohair, worsted spinning and manufacturing business carried on here, which provides employment for about 2,500 operatives. The Victoria Hall, Institute, and Public Bath was opened in 1888. The name of the town was changed from Queenshead to Queensbury at a public meeting (May 8, 1863), and the change was further celebrated on Whit-Tuesday in the same year by the inauguration of the Albert Memorial, a drinking fountain in the Gothic style of the 13th cent.

Queen's Cave, in Deepden ravine, S. Northumbs., about 2 s. of Hexham. It derives its name from the story that Queen Margaret and her son Edward took refuge here after the battle of Hexham.

Queen's Channel (1), navigable channel at mouth of the Thames estuary, between Margate and Tongue Sand, 4 N.W. of Margate. It is 3 miles in length, with a depth ranging from 4 to 11 fathoms.

Queen's Channel (2), east entrance of Waterford Harbour, between N.E. co. Waterf. and S.W. co. Wex., Ir.

Queen's County (named in honour of Queen Mary, in whose reign the co. was established), an inland co. of Ireland, province of Leinster, bounded on the north by King's Co., on the west by Tipperary, on the south by Kilkenny and Carlow, and on the east by Kildare. Its greatest length from north to south is 30 miles, and from east to west 33 miles. Its total area is 424,853 acres, of which 31 per cent. is cultivated land, 52 per cent. grazing land, 11 per cent. bog and mountain waste, 2 per cent. timber, and 4 per cent. water, roads, buildings, etc. There is a fair proportion of fertile soil, especially in the centre and south, though interspersed in many parts by partially-reclaimed bog; the grazing-land is often excellent. The small size of the holdings and the consequent insufficiency of the capital employed tends to retard agriculture, but in this respect the co. still compares favourably with most parts of Ireland. The chief crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips. Sheep and cattle are raised and exported in large numbers. There is hilly ground along the north-western border of the co., where the Slieve Bloom attain, in Ardern Mountain, an elevation of 1,733 ft. To the southward and eastward from this range the ground sinks into an undulating plain which rises again into hills towards the south-eastern border. The chief rivers are the Nore (which with its numerous tributaries drains the central depression) and the Barrow, flowing along the eastern margin of the co. There are a few lakelets, of which Anaghmore is the principal. Branches of the Grand Canal enter the co. on the east. The railway communication is supplied by the Great Southern and Western Company, whose main line from Dublin splits in the co. into two branches, running respectively to the south and west of Ireland. The oldest rocks are found on the highest ground, the Slieve Bloom consisting of a core of much-disturbed slaty and gritty rocks of Ordovician age, with a belt of reddish conglomerates, grits, and shales of Upper Old Red Sandstone age resting on their denuded edges. The latter rocks pass upwards into the Carboniferous strata, with which indeed they are often classed; and as their dip is away from the hills, they soon disappear beneath the overlying series. The rest of the co. is occupied by rocks of Carboniferous age, the lower portion being chiefly sandstones and shales, succeeded by limestones, which underlie the central and northern plains, and are covered in turn in the hilly ground further east by Coal Measure sandstones and shales, with thin seams of anthracite coal, forming the northern edge of the Castlecomer or Kilkenny coalfield. Coal has been mined in these rocks near the southern border of the co., but is now about exhausted. In the valley of the Barrow the underlying limestones again emerge. The limestones and sandstones furnish good building-stone, and the former have also been worked for ornamental marble. In the Coal Measures are beds of clay-iron stone, which, with veins of limonite in the limestone, were extensively worked and smelted in the 16th and 17th cents. in the vicinity of Maryborough until the forests which supplied the fuel were exhausted. The "solid" rocks of the co. on the lower ground are generally deeply covered by boulder clay and gravel, left by the ice which covered the district during the Glacial Period, the gravels being frequently piled up in long ridges or eskers, supposed to mark the course of rivers on or in the ice-sheet. The effect of these deposits in blocking the drainage has given rise to many peat bogs, which are dug for fuel. In these bogs are occasionally found the bones of the extinct gigantic Irish elk. The co. contains numerous interesting relics of antiquity, among which are several prehistoric forts and the ruins of the old castle of the O'Moores on the rock of Dunamase, and of Lea Castle, dismantled in 1650; while at Aghaboe and elsewhere are the remains of ecclesiastical buildings. The early history of the co. seems to have been vaguely tumultuous, without salient features. Maryborough is the co. town, and other towns are Mountmellick, Portarlington, and Stradbally. There are some fine country seats. The chief industry is agriculture, and there is some milling and the manufacture of woollens and cotton. For parl. purposes the co. contains two divs. (Ossory and Leix), each returning one member.

Queensferry, parl. and royal burgh, pa., and small seaport on the Firth of Forth, N. Linlithgs., Sc.; ac. of pa. 11. The to., which extends into the pa. of Dalmeny, lies at the south end of the Forth Bridge, and about 8 E. of Bo'ness, and is sometimes styled South Q., to distinguish it from the town of the same name on the north shore of the Firth of Forth, and took its name from the use made of the ferry by Margaret, the queen of Malcolm Canmore, in her journeys to and from Dunfermline. The burgh unites with Stirling, Culross, Inverkeithing, and Dunfermline in returning one member to Parliament. There is a good harbour, accessible at any time, and about ½ mile distant is the Dalmeny railway station. There is a ferry with pier at

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. Port-fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Queen's County	.....	.....	61883
Q'ferry, pa. & roy. bur.	Queensferry, South	406	768

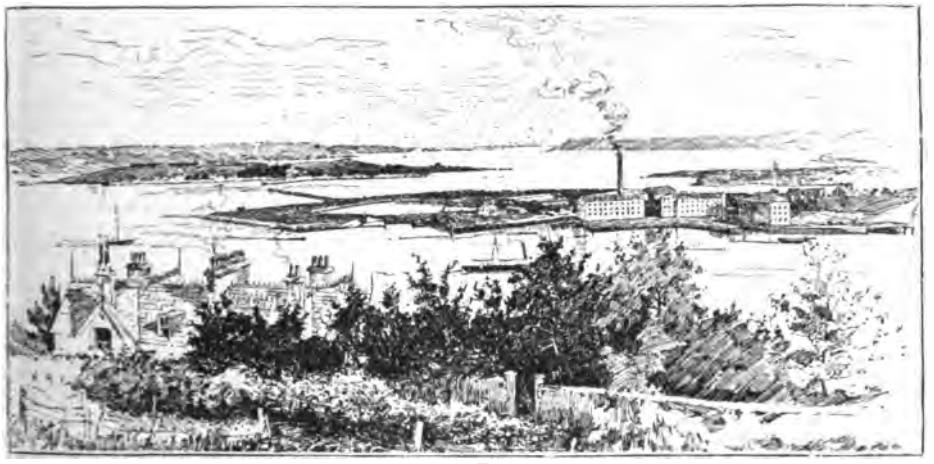
Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. Port-fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Q'ferry, parl. bur. & to.	Queensferry, South	406	1531

Newhalls (a little east of the town) over the Forth, and another pier a short distance to the west for boats when they cannot make the former point. On a height above the town stands Dundas Castle, with a modern house adjoining and bearing the same name. The old Town House has a good steeple. About ½ w. is Port Edgar, so named from Edgar Atheling having landed there. From this place George IV., when on a visit to Scotland, embarked on his return to England. A clock has been erected in the centre of the vil. in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee (1887). In 1893 Lord Rosebery erected the Countess of Rosebery Memorial Hall; it contains a library and reading-room, billiard and games rooms, and a hall for concerts and public meetings, which serves also as a town hall for the burgh.

Queensferry, North, vil. and sea-bathing resort, pa. of and 2 s. from Inverkeithing (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc. It stands on the point of land opposite to Queensferry (or South Queensferry), in Linliths., and a steamer passes between the two several times daily. The Forth Bridge, for carrying the North British Railway over the Firth of Forth, forms a connection at this place. A short distance to the west of the vil. is the anchorage ground called "St. Margaret's Hope," resorted to by vessels in stress of weather or contrary winds. Here is a station of the coastguard, and a fishing ground for a kind of sprat, of which quantities are taken. There are whinstone quarries, employing a number of me...

Queensbead. [QUEENSBURY.]

Queenstown (formerly known as the **Cove of Cork**), seaport, pas. of Clonmel and Templerobin (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir. It obtained its present name in commemoration of the visit of Queen Victoria in 1849. This charmingly-situated town overlooks and almost literally overhangs the spacious basin of Inner Cork Harbour, and occupies the steep and northern face of a hill, rising terrace above terrace, from near the edge of the water to a considerable height. The principal streets are wide and regularly built, with handsome ranges of houses, shops, good hotels, and lodging-houses. The salubrity of the climate, the comparative equality of the temperature, and the dryness of the atmosphere add to its attractions. The Protestant church of the united pas. of Clonmel and Templerobin is a handsome structure, and there is also a church at Whitepoint. The Catholic diocese of Cloyne has its seat here; it is of early date, having been formed in the 6th cent.; the cathedral, dedicated to St. Colman, and one of Pugin's graceful structures, cruciform in shape, but the tower yet incomplete, will hold 3,000 persons. The first stone was laid in 1868 by Bishop Keane (1857–74), who was instrumental in its erection and is buried in the crypt. The other places of worship are for Wesleyans and Presbyterians. The principal institutions comprise a fever hospital, a dispensary, and parochial almshouse. There are also loan and charitable coal funds, and a benevolent society for poor tradesmen. Somewhat to the east of Q. is a fort, over which is the military hospital. In a cemetery surrounding the ruins of Clonmel church, a short distance from Q., lie the remains of Tobin, the author of "The Honeymoon," and Wolfe, the author of the pathetic verses upon the death of Sir John Moore. Q. is admirably situated and suited for commerce: the harbour is formed on one side by Great Island, and on the other by the mainland and Spike Island, which enclose an oval basin sufficiently capacious to contain and shelter the whole navy of England, protected by a formidable battery on Spike Island, and the entrance further defended by the Carlisle and Camden forts, on two lofty cliffs on either side. A quay has been constructed the whole length of Whitepoint, which forms a most extensive esplanade, and a pier has been constructed in front of West Beach at the expense of the Government. The banks on each side of the harbour are occupied



QUEENSTOWN HARBOUR.
(Photo. Guy and Co., Cork.)

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Queensferry, North	Queensferry, North	407	410

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Queenstown	Queenstown	178	9082

by seats and tasteful grounds of the gentry or merchants of Cork. Q. is the principal naval station in Ireland, and contains the residence of the rear-admiral commanding the Irish district and the coastguard; and is the great port for the embarkation of troops to Canada and the colonies, for the transmission of the American mails, and the port of call for the largest mail steamers. It is also the great southern station for Government emigration, for which latter purpose an efficient agent is stationed here. The Royal Cork Yacht Club hold their annual regatta here. On the Columbine Quay is a yacht club-house for the members.

Queenwood College. [BUCKHOLT, EAST AND WEST.]

Queich, North, stream, N. Kinrs., Sc., rises in Fossoway and Tullibole pa., among the Ochil Hills, near the Perths. border, and flows 6½ E. by S. through Orwell pa., and afterwards partly through Kinross pa., entering Loch Leven 1¼ N.N.E. of Kinross. Trout descend the stream in large quantities to Loch Leven, and the stream also contains perch, pike, and eels.

Queich, South, stream, S.E. Perths. and Mid Kinrs., Sc., rises in Perths., among the Ochil Hills, close to the Kinrs. border, and, after flowing about 4 miles between Perths. and Kinrs., traverses the pas. of Fossoway and Tullibole and of Kinross, entering Loch Leven at the to. of Kinross. The general direction of its course is E.S.E., with a total length of nearly 10 miles.

Quemerford, ti., pa. and about 1 S.E. of the to. of Calne (q.v.), N. Wilts. The church of the Holy Trinity (chapel-of-ease) is in Gothic style; and the Plymouth Brethren have a place of worship.

Quenby, ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Hungarton (q.v.), Mid Leics. *Q. Hall* is a fine Elizabethan mansion, standing on an eminence in a large and well-wooded park.

Quendale Bay, inlet of the sea, pa. of Dunrossness (q.v.), near south extremity of Mainland, Shetland, Sc., 19½ S. by W. of Lerwick. The bay is distant between 2 and 3 miles from Sumburgh Head (q.v.). It is about 3½ miles wide at its entrance, extends about 2 miles inland, and affords good anchorage for fishing-vessels. *Q. House* stands at its north-west extremity.

Quendon, small pa. and vil. near the source of the Cam, W. Essex, 6 N. of Bishop's Stortford; ac. 630; soil mixed. The church (dedication unknown) was rebuilt 1861, in E. Eng. style. *Q. Hall* is a seat.

Queniborough. [QUEENIBOROUGH.]

Quenington, pa. and vil. on the Coln, S.E. Gloucs., 8½ N.E. of Cirencester; ac. 1,996; soil stone-brash, overlying rock and clay. The church of St. Swithin (restored 1882) has two Norm. doorways. There is a Congregational chapel and a meeting-room of the Plymouth Brethren. The charities are small.

Quenny, stream, S. Salop. It rises in Wenlock Edge, and flows 8 S.E. to the Onny, which it joins at Halford.

Quenvais, sandy tract, pa. of St. Brelade (q.v.), S.W. Jersey, Channel Islands, 4½ W. by N. of St. Helier. The Q. lies some distance above the sea, stretching north and west of St. Brelade's Bay as far as the low sandy ground skirting the south portion of St. Ouen's Bay. It was once a fertile district, but appears to have been overwhelmed by the sand towards the close of the 15th cent. The sands, blown inland from St. Ouen's Bay by the frequent westerly gales, have now covered large tracts of upland in the interior.

Quernmore, eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Lune, pa. of and 2 N.E. from Lancaster (q.v.), N.W. Lancs.; ac. 6,789. The church of St. Peter (erected 1834) was rebuilt 1860, in Trans. style. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel and a meeting-house for the Society of Friends. Roman pottery works have been discovered in the tp., which was disafforested by Act of Parliament in 1811. *Escow-Beck Hall, Q. Park,* and *Scarthwaite* are seats.

Querrin, pl., pa. of Moyarta (q.v.), S.W. co. Clare, Ir., 5 S.W. of Kilrush.

Quethiock, pa. and vil., S.E. Cornw., 4 E. of Liskeard; ac. 4,531; soil heavy, overlying clay slate. The church of St. Hugh is an interesting building of Perp. date; the tower is a fine specimen of Dec. work; in the south transept is a stone with brass effigies to Roger Kyngdon (d. 1471), Joan his wife, and sixteen children, one of the sons, wearing a crown, supposed to be Ed. Kyngdon, Yeoman of the Guard 1461–84, another to be Walter Kyngdon, prebendary of Coppenhall and rector of St. Martin, East Looe (d. 1515); on the wall are brasses to Richard Chiverton (d. 1617) and Isabella, his wife (d. 1631), and eleven children; there are also memorials to Hugh Vashbond (d. 1599), Obadiah Ghossip (d. 1659), and to the families of Hawkins and Leane. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and almshouses with a small endowment. A cattle fair is held here the last Monday in January.

Quex, or **Great Quex,** seat, pa. of Birchington (q.v.), E. Kent, a little south of Birchington vil. At the old house William III. was accustomed to stay on his passage to and from his Dutch dominions. The present house is modern.

Quidenham, pa. and picturesque vil. in a valley, S. Norf., 10 N.E. of Thetford; ac. 1,142; soil light, overlying marl and clay. The E. Eng. church of St. Andrew has a Norm. porch, and the chancel retains a piscina and triple sedilia; embedded in the vestry wall are three Saxon pillars, probably part of the base of a font. The highroad from the church to Kenninghall, a mile in length, is lined with trees, forming an unbroken canopied avenue. There is a marble tablet to Lady Sophia (Keppel), eldest daughter of the 4th Earl of Albemarle and wife of Sir James Macdonald, Bart. (d. 1824); and there are two others to the Holland family dated 1679 and 1700. *Q. Hall,* a large mansion of red brick, with a portico on the eastern front supported by four lofty circular columns of brick, stands in a well-timbered park of 320 ac., in the midst of which is a barrow surrounded by lofty Scotch firs; there is also a small mere in the park, affording excellent fishing.

Quidhampton, ha., pa. of Fugglestone St. Peter (q.v.), S. Wilts., about 2 W. of Salisbury.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Quendon	Elsenham (3)	36	171
Quenington	Fairford (2)	89	366
Quernmore	Lancaster (4)	230	576
Quethiock	Menheniot (2¼)	256	445
Quidenham	Harling Road (2)	98	161

Quilca House. [MULLAGH.]

Quin, pa. and vil. (with railway station 1 mile distant), Upper Bunratty bar., Mid co. Clare, Ir., about 5 S.E. of Ennis; ac. 9,352. The ruin of Quin Abbey, which is completely covered with ivy, is one of the most perfect of these edifices in Ireland; it consists of an unroofed nave and chancel, with a tower rising at the junction, and is considered to have been erected in A.D. 402. Petty sessions are held here every fourth Wednesday, and fairs on July 7 and Nov. 1. *Knoppoge Castle* is a seat.

Quinag, mountain (2,653 ft.), pa. of Assynt (q.v.), W. Suths., Sc., 8 N.E. of Lochinver, about midway between Kyle Sku on the north and Loch Assynt on the south. It forms a conspicuous feature in the views from Loch Assynt.

Quine's Hill, eminence, pa. of Braddan (q.v.), S. I. of M., 2½ S.W. of Douglas. The hill commands fine views. Near the summit are some interesting antiquities, including a stone circle and a tumulus, originally about 20 ft. long and 15 ft. broad, in which a funeral urn and other relics have been found.

Quintin Bay, inlet of the sea, pa. of Ballyphilip (q.v.), east coast of co. Down, Ir., 2½ E. of Portaferry. The bay is about 1¼ mile wide at its mouth, and extends upwards of ½ mile inland. *Q. Castle,* close to the shore, is a handsome castellated edifice incorporating an old Norm. castle.

Quinton (1), pa., tp., and vil., N.E. Glouc., 6 S.W. of Stratford-on-Avon; ac. of pa. 3,454, of tp. 2,458; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Swithin (restored 1864) is Norm. and later, with a fine west tower; it contains an altar-tomb to Sir Thomas Rous (d. 1499), another to Ann Clopton (*c.* 1430), a memorial to Sir Thomas Overbury (d. 1680), and monuments to the Corbett family; there are sedilia and a piscina and fragments of old glass in the south aisle, a piscina and canopied niche in the north aisle, and a Norm. font. The pa. has several charities and a small endowment for the school.

Quinton (2), pa., S. Northants, 4½ S.S.E. of Northampton; ac. 1,170; soil clay and marl, overlying rock. The church is E. Eng. There is a charity of £5 yearly value for the poor.

Quinton (3), eccl. pa., pa. of Halesowen (q.v.), from which it is distant 2 E., N. Worcs. Christ Church is in E. Eng. style. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. Here is a convalescent cottage hospital. Some hand nailmaking is carried on.

Quinton (4), ha., pa. of Bockleton (q.v.), W. Worcs., 5 S. of Leominster.

Quinton (5), another form of Quainton (q.v.).

Quiraing, mountain (1,780 ft.), pa. of Kilmuir (q.v.), N. of Skye, Sc. It consists of a number of wonderful rock formations, the "Needle Rock" and the "Table" being the most notable.

Quither, ha., pa. of Milton Abbot (q.v.), W. Dev., 6 S.W. of Tavistock.

Quixhill, ha., pa. of Rocester (q.v.), E. Staffs., 5½ N. of Uttoxeter.

Quoditch, ha., pa. of Ashwater (q.v.), S. Dev., 7 E.S.E. of Holsworthy.

Quoich, Loch, pas. of Kilmonivais and Kilmalie (q.v.), W. Invs., Sc. It is about 5 miles long by 1 mile broad. Glenquoich (q.v.) has its southern termination here.

Quoich Water, stream, pa. of Crathie and Braemar (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc. It rises between Ben a' Bourd and Ben Avon, and joins the Dee 2 S.W. of Castleton of Braemar. One mile above its mouth is the beautiful fall known as the Linn of Quoich.

Quoile, river, E. co. Down, Ir., flows into Lough Strangford. It is the tidal portion of the Ballynahinch (q.v.).

Quoisley, pl., pa. of Marbury (q.v.), S. Chesh., about 8 S.W. of Nantwich. Q. Mere covers 21 ac. [MARBURY-CUM-QUOISLEY.]

Quorndon, or **Quorn,** tp. and to. on the Soar, pa. of Barrow-on-Soar (q.v.), N.W. Leics., 2½ S.E. of Loughborough; ac. 1,990; soil light and sandy, overlying gravel. The church of St. Bartholomew (restored 1873) is chiefly E. Eng.—the north doorway, however, is Norm.; the Farnham chapel contains some memorials of that family, including two brasses to Ed. Farnham (d. 1775) and his wife. Thomas Walton was "intending minister" here in 1645. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Free Methodist chapels. The charities amount to over £250 per annum. The kennels of the Quorn Hunt are here.

Quothquan, vil., pa. of Libberton (q.v.), W. Lanarks., Sc., about 2 N. of Symington.

Quy. [STOW-WITH-QUY.]

R.

Raasay Island, pa. of Portree (q.v.), Inner Hebrides, Invs., Sc. It is about 13 miles long and from 2 to 4 miles broad, and lies to the east of Skye, opposite Portree, and separated from it by the Sound of Raasay, about 4 miles wide. The area is about 18,000 ac.; the soil is better adapted for pasturage than tillage, though there are several spots of fertile and well-cultivated land. Freestone of excellent quality abounds. To the north of a hill called Duncan are the ruins of Brochel Castle. *R. House* is a seat.

Rabbit Island (1), pa. of Myross (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., near Glandore Harbour.

Rabbit Island (2), on Lough Corrib, pa. of Kilcummin (q.v.), N. co. Galway, Ir.

Rabbit Islands, three islands, pa. of Tongue (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., in the mouth of the Kyle of Tongue. They derive their name from the fact that they are occupied by swarms of rabbits.

Rabley, ha., pa. of Ridge (q.v.), Mid Herts., 4 N.W. of Barnet.

Raby, tp. and vil., pa. of and about 2 N.E. from Neston (q.v.), W. Chesh.; ac. 693.

Raby and Keverston, tp., pa. of Staindrop (q.v.), S. Dur., 7½ N.E. of Barnard Castle; ac. 2,644. Raby Castle, about 1 N. of Staindrop, is one of the finest and perhaps the most perfect of the castles of the

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Quin, pa.	Ardsollus & Quin (1)	149	1162
Quin, vil.	Ardsollus & Quin (1)	149	179
Quinton (1), pa.	Long Marston (1)	105	565
Quinton (1), tp.	Long Marston (1)	105	447
Quinton (2)	Roade (2)	60	104
Quinton (3)	Halesowen (2)	138	3223
Quorndon	Barrow-on-Soar (1)	109	1888
Raasay Island	Strome Ferry (40)	661	438
Raby	Bromborough (2)	189	339
Raby and Keverston	Winston (2¾)	243	266

North of England. It stands on a gently-rising ground, in the midst of a park of 940 ac., with considerable woods on the north-east and south-west; and although the site is low, the great pile of buildings, rising from a terraced platform, founded on the solid rock, produce, with their massive embattled towers and numerous turrets, an effect at once stately and picturesque. The castle is traditionally said to occupy a spot where stood, in the 11th cent., a mansion given by Canute to the monastery of Durham, and of which the south-east (or Bulmer's) tower has been asserted to form a part; but this portion of the fortress is, with greater probability, referred to Bertram, lord of Bulmer and Brancepath, whose only daughter and heiress, Emma, married about 1190 Geoffrey de Nevill; the rest of the castle is chiefly of the 14th cent. The buildings form in plan an irregular trapezium; the whole is surrounded by a spacious terrace of varying height, enclosed by an embattled enceinte, with small square bastions projecting at intervals, the whole area within this wall comprising about 3 ac.; immediately beyond, and encompassing the castle on the west, north, and east, is the moat, now dry. The wide gateway has a portcullis and a postern on one side; in the lodge is preserved the sword worn by Henry (Vane), Viscount Barnard, at the battle of Fontenoy (May 11, 1745). To the north of the castle, on rising ground, are the extensive gardens, divided into sections by walls and enormous yew-hedges 10 ft. thick and 11 ft. in height.

Racavan, pa., Lower Antrim bar., Mid co. Antr., Ir., 2 N.E. of Ballymena; ac. 17,565. It contains the vil. of Broughshane, in which is the pa. church.

Race Bank, sandbank near the coast of Norf., between Dudgeon Shoal and Docking Sand, 20 N.W. of Cromer. The shoal is 7 miles in length, and has a buoy. The depth of the sea above it varies from 2 to 10 fathoms.

Raceit, ha. on the Lowther, pa. of and 1 W. from Shap (q.v.), N. Westmd.

Rackenford, pa. and vil. on the Little Dart, N. Dev., 8 N.W. of Tiverton; ac. 3,938; soil clayey, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints is E. Eng.; the font dates from the time of Henry VII. There is a Bible Christian chapel. The charities are small. *Cruwyshaye*, *Higher Thorne*, and *Tidderson*, an old house, are seats.

Rackham, tp., pa. of and ½ E. from Amberley (q.v.), Mid Sussex; ac. 960.

Rackheath, pa. and small vil., E. Norf., 4½ N.E. of Norwich; ac. 2,009; soil sand and gravel, overlying sand. The church of All Saints (restored 1886), ½ mile from the vil., in a meadow, is Perp. Here was formerly a priory. *R. Hall*, in a well-wooded park, is a seat.

Racks, vil. with railway station, near left bank of Lochar Water, pa. of Torthorwald (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., about 4 S.E. of Dumfries.

Racton, pa., W. Sussex, 6 N.W. of Chichester; ac. 1,178; soil chalk and marl. The church (dedication unknown), restored 1875, is E. Eng. and Perp.; in the chancel is a monument to Hugh Gounter and his wife, and there are other memorials to the same family. *Lordington House* was in the 15th cent. the property of the Poles, and Reginald Pole may have been born here; the house retains some panelling and a fine oak staircase. Only small remains of the Manor House exist.

Radbourne, pa. and vil., S. Derbys., 5½ W. of Derby; ac. 2,034; soil loam and gravel, subsoil various. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1888) is E. Eng.; the font, from Dale Abbey, has a finely-carved oak cover; there are several monuments (one being to Sir Peter de la Pole) and fragments of two piscinæ. *R. Hall* is a seat.

Radbourn, Lower, pa., E. Warws., about 3½ S.E. of Southam, on the Northants border; ac. 515.

Radbourn, Upper, pa., E. Warws., about 3 S.E. of Southam, on the Northants border; ac. 631.

Radcliffe, pa. and mkt.-to. (F.), S.E. Lancs., 7 N.N.W. of Manchester; ac. 3,242. The name is derived from a cliff of red rock on the south-east side of the Irwell, which passes through the town. The church of St. Bartholomew (restored 1870–73) dates from 1282; the tower and some other portions are Norm., the south transept of 15th-cent. work, and the north transept and chancel of modern date; the south transept, or "Sun" chapel, was restored in 1845; the carved oak reading-desk was the gift of the Rev. Charles Beswick, rector in 1665. There are several memorial windows and some remains of ancient glass depicting the arms of the Radcliffe family and various crowned heads. The church contains a monument of alabaster to James de Radcliffe and his wife, which has been restored. There are three eccl. pas. with modern churches. St. Mary's Catholic church, with presbytery and school, dates from 1877. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Congregationalists have chapels. The market-house was built in 1851. The manufactures comprehend cotton-spinning and calico-printing, gingham, fustian, nankeen, and check weaving, and the making of small wares; dyeing, paper-making, iron-founding, and machine-making are also carried on here. There are several coal mines in the parish, affording abundance of good coal. Radcliffe Tower, now in ruins, was one of the most considerable manorial residences in the co.; there is no precise information as to its date, but it appears that Richard Radcliffe, High Sheriff of Lancashire, 32 Edward I. (1303–4), was of Radcliffe Tower. From him were descended the Radcliffes, Earls of Derwentwater. The last holder of this title was executed after the abortive rising in favour of the Stuarts in 1715, and his estates confiscated in favour of Greenwich Hospital.

Radcliffe cum Farnworth Division, one of the 23 divs. of Lancs. It lies in the south-east of the co., and returns one member.

Radcliffe-upon-Trent, or **Ratcliffe-upon-Trent,** pa. and large vil. on the Trent, S. Notts., 6 S.E. of Nottingham; ac. 2,173; soil loamy clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1879) is a Gothic building. The charities amount to about £125 per annum. Malting is carried on.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Racavan	Ballymena (2)	138	3857
Rackenford	Tiverton (8)	179	289
Rackham	Amberley	55	134
Rackheath	Norwich (4)	114	324
Racton	Emsworth (3)	77	100
Radbourne	Derby (5½)	128	230

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Radbourn, Lower	Fenny Compton (2)	85	14
Radbourn, Upper	Fenny Compton (2)	85	17
Radcliffe	Radcliffe	193	20021
R. cum Farnw'th Div.	.....	.....	72031
Radcliffe-up'n-Trent	Radcliffe-on-Trent	123	1868

Radclive, pa. on the Ouse, N.W. Bucks., 1½ W. by N. f Buckingham; ac. 1,132; soil mixed, principally ravelly, subsoil various. The church of St. John ie Evangelist is Trans. Norm. and E. Eng.

Radcot, tp., pa. of and 3½ S.E. from Langford).v.), W. Oxon; ac. 438. There is an old bridge ere across the Isis, perhaps dating from the 13th

RADCOT BRIDGE.

cent., and in 1387 the scene of a skirmish between Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and the disaffected ubles under Henry, Earl of Derby (afterwards Henry IV.), and Thomas, Duke of Gloucester.

Raddington, pa. and vil., S.W. Somerset, 10 N.W. of Wellington; ac. 1,505; soil white clay-slate, overlying rock. The church of St. Michael (restored 1845 and 1852) is chiefly Dec., with Perp. windows, and has a fine panelled ceiling; the chancel has a piscina and a good screen.

Raddon, ha., pa. of and ½ W. from Thorverton (q.v.), N. Dev. The remains of a chapel formerly existing here now form part of a workhouse.

Radernie, ha., pa. of Cameron (q.v.), E. Fifes., &c. 6 S.W. of St. Andrews.

Radford (1), pa. in the bor. of Nottingham, S.W. Notts.: ac. 937. The church of St. Peter (rebuilt 1812) is in E. Eng. and Dec. styles. The church of St. Michael and All Angels was built 1889, in Gothic style.

Radford (2), ha. on the Glyme, pa. of Enstone (q.v.), N. Oxon, 5 E. of Chipping Norton. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, with an orphanage attached.

Radford (3), ha., pa. of Holy Trinity, Coventry (q.v.), N. Warws., 1 N.W. of Coventry.

Radford (4), ha., pa. of Rouse Lench (q.v.), E. Worc., 6 N.E. of Pershore.

Radford, New, eccl. pa., pa. of Radford (q.v.), W. Notts. Christ Church was built 1847, in E. Eng. style. There are Free Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, Methodist Free Church, Methodist New Connexion, and Primitive Methodist chapels. Here is an Industrial Training Institute. Lace, hosiery, and iron are manufactured. *Derby Hall* is a seat.

Radford Semele, pa. and vil., Mid Warws., 2 E. of Leamington; ac. 2,093; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1874) is an ancient stone building; during the restoration a Norm. arch was discovered. The Baptists have a chapel. There are several charities.

Radipole, pa. and pleasant vil. on the Wey, S. Dors., 2 N. of Weymouth, within which bor. part of the pa. is situate; ac. 1,338; soil yellow clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1893) is a Gothic stone building.

Radlett, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Aldenham (q.v.), S. Herts., about 6 S. of St. Albans. Christ Church was erected 1864, in E. Dec. style, on Cobden Hill, near the site of a small chantry attached to the abbey of St. Albans.

Radley (1), pa. and vil. on the Thames, N. Berks., 2½ N.E. of Abingdon; ac. 2,994; soil gravel, clay, and stiff loam, overlying principally gravel. The church of St. James is Perp.; in the chancel, against the south wall, is a monument to Sir William Stonehouse, Bart. (d. 1631), and his wife Elizabeth; the effigies of both and those of their children are carved in alabaster and coloured; the Latin inscription was written by Alexander Gill, D.D., headmaster of St. Paul's School, London, and friend of the poet Milton. An avenue of limes leads to the west doorway in the tower. The churchyard contains some good altar-tombs, and a large yew-tree on the north side. There is a small charity. St. Peter's College, opened in 1847 and incorporated by royal charter in 1890, is situated in R. Park. *Wick Hall* is a seat. A large and ancient brick building, formerly used as a granary, has been bodily moved 90 ft., and placed on a new site as a billiard-room.

Radley (2), ha., pa. of and 2 N. from Avington (q.v.), S.W. Berks.

Radley Green, ha., pa. of and 3 S.E. from Willingale Doe (q.v.), W. Essex.

Radmanthwaite, ha., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Mansfield (q.v.), W. Notts.

Radmore, pl., pa. of Cannock (q.v.), not far from the present town of that name. Here formerly stood a Cistercian abbey, removed to Stoneleigh, in Warws., soon after its foundation.

Radnage, pa. and vil., Mid Bucks., 5½ N.W. from High Wycombe; ac. 1,333; soil chalky, overlying light loam and clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng.; in the chancel is a piscina and a squint, also two ancient brasses. There are Primitive Methodist chapels. Chair-making is carried on.

Radnor, tp. near the Dane, pa. of Astbury (q.v.), E. Chesh., 2 N.W. of Congleton; ac. 252.

Radnor Forest. [RADNORSHIRE.]

Radnor, New, pa., small to., and head of petty sess. div., on the Somergill, E. Radnors., 6 W.N.W. of Kington; ac. 3,416. New R. is pleasantly situated in a valley surrounded by wild hills. The Welsh name Maesyfed refers to the underground course pursued by the Somergill for some distance near the town. The town was formerly the principal place in the co., to which it gave its name, but

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Radclive	Buckingham (1½)	60	321
Radcot	Faringdon (3)	70	33
Raddington	Wiveliscombe (4)	168	86
Radford (1)	Radford	126	38718
Radford, New	Radford	126	4273
Radford Semele	Leamington (2)	97	544
Radipole	Weymouth (2)	142	1782
Radlett	Radlett	15	544
Radley (1)	Radley	58	733
Radnage	High Wycombe (3)	34	452
Radnor	Congleton (2)	157	30
Radnor, New	New Radnor	176	497

it has been superseded by Presteigne (q.v.). It ceased to be a mun. bor. in 1883, and the Radnor dis. of parl. bors. was dissolved in 1885. The church of St. Mary (1842), situated on the slope of a lofty hill, is Norm. There are Baptist and Calvinistic Methodist chapels. The town hall is a plain brick edifice. In the town is a handsome monument in the form of a cross, commemorating Sir George Cornewall Lewis (d. 1863). A mound alone remains to indicate the site of the castle erected by the Mortimers; but there are some fragments of the town walls. The castle was demolished by Owen Glendower in 1401. New R. was the spot from which Giraldus Cambrensis set out with Archbishop Baldwin on his preaching crusade in 1188. Near the town is the picturesque cascade of Water-Break-Its-Neck. *Downton* is a seat.

Radnor, Old, pa. and vil., E. Radnors. and N.W. Herefords.; ac. 11,193; soil mostly fertile loam, partly overlying limestone. The Welsh name, Pen-y-Craig or Crûg, is derived from the position of the ancient church of St. Stephen, which is situated on a rocky eminence. It is a venerable massive edifice, containing an elaborately-carved oak rood-screen, a font formed of a single stone and covered with rude sculpture, and an interesting old organ-case of carved oak, dated 1605, which has been restored; there are various memorials of the Lewis family of *Harpton Court*, and Sir George Cornewall Lewis (d. 1863) is buried here; the church was restored 1882. The Wesleyans and Congregationalists have chapels. Near the church may be traced a moat which surrounded an ancient convent. On August 6, 1645, Charles I. supped and slept at a yeoman's house near the church. *Harpton Court* is a spacious edifice approached by a beautiful avenue of limes.

Radnor, Old, and Burlingjobb, tp., pa. of Old Radnor (q.v.), E. Radnors., about 3 S.E. of New Radnor; ac. 2,040.

Radnor Park, vil., S.E. Dumbarts., Sc., 1 mile from Dalmuir.

Radnorshire, an inland co. of Wales, bounded on the north by Montgoms., on the east by Cardigans, on the south by Brecons., and on the east by the English cos. of Herefords. and Salop. Its greatest length from north to south is 30 miles, and breadth 33 miles. Its total area is 276,552 ac., of which only 15 per cent. is arable land, 46 per cent. grass and meadow land, 4 per cent. timber, and the remainder chiefly hill-pasture and waste. The predominating soil is stony loam, with some limited areas of sandy land. In the lowland valleys of the south-east the cultivation of the land is carried on with much success, the chief corn crop being oats, with some barley and wheat; with turnips, clover, etc., as rotation crops. There is much excellent grazing on the uplands in all parts of the co., and sheep-farming is pursued on a large scale, also cattle-rearing, with some dairy-farming in the more favoured parts. The surface is everywhere hilly, but not particularly rugged, and there are many fine open vales, especially in the south east. The high land in the centre of the co., known as Radnor Forest, reaches the maximum elevation of 2,163 feet. The chief rivers are the Wye, which bounds the co. on the south for a considerable distance, and presents some charming scenery; its tributaries the Ythân and Elan: the Teme, on the north-eastern border; and many smaller streams. The railway communication is afforded by lines traversing the co. in two directions, under the control of the Great Western Railway Company, and by a branch line to New Radnor. The Silurian rocks occupy the whole of the co., except where, along the eastern margin, the Old Red Sandstone is found in limited areas overlying it, and forming "outliers" from the main mass which covers the neighbouring co. The Lower Silurian (Ordovician), in the west of the co., consists of alternations of grits, flags, and slates, much folded and disturbed, in which fossils are of very rare occurrence. These disappear to the eastward beneath the Upper Silurian strata, which comprise the Llandovery Series (of shales, grits, and flags), the Wenlock Series (of shales, sandstones, etc., with an important band of limestone—the Woolhope Limestone), and the Ludlow Series (of shales, fine-grained sandstone, etc.). The Woolhope Limestone is a massive subcrystalline rock, and is much altered in places by the proximity of eruptive igneous rocks. As it occurs in a region otherwise devoid of limestone, it is extensively quarried at Nash Scar, near Presteigne, and other places for lime-burning. Trilobites and other fossils are found in it, and similar remains occur in abundance in some of the higher beds of the Upper Silurian. Eruptive igneous rocks, breaking through the sedimentary strata, are found in many localities, being most extensively developed in the area between New Radnor and Builth. They include syenite, graphic granite, quartz-felsite, diabase, etc. A few metalliferous veins contain lead and copper, but not in paying quantities. Chalybeate springs occur at Llandrindod and Builth. In pre-Roman times this district formed part of the territory of the Silures, and there are still traces of a few camps and earthworks usually assigned to this period. The Romans had a station near Llandrindod, and their great road from Chester to Carmarthen ran through the co. Under the Welsh princes the larger part lay within the Powys territory. It was created a co. by Henry VIII. Its antiquities are unimportant; they include a few relics of castellated and ecclesiastical buildings. The towns are all small, New Radnor being the co. town, and others Presteigne, Knighton, and Rhayader. Agriculture is the only industry of importance, though there is some manufacture of coarse cloth, flannel, worsted, etc., for home use. The co. returns one member to Parliament.

Rads End, ha., pa. of Eversholt (q.v.), S.W. Beds., about 2 E. of Woburn.

Radstock, pa. and small to., E. Somerset, 8 N.W. of Frome; ac. 1,005; soil light, overlying clay and stone. The church of St. Nicholas was almost entirely rebuilt in 1879; in the porch is a crucifix, and in a niche outside a Virgin and Child; there are remains of a rood-screen, and a Norm. font, rescued from a neighbouring farm, where it had been used as a cattle trough. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Reformed Methodist chapels. A Working Men's Institute

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Radnor, Old	Stanner	172	1214
Radnor, Old, and B.	Stanner	172	340
Radnor Park	Dalmuir (1)	411	1331

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Radnorshire	.....	.....	21791
Radstock	Radstock	114	3488

was opened in 1866. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood. There are two barrows in the pa.

Radstone, pa. and small vil., S. Northants, 2½ N. of Brackley; ac. 1,225; soil generally cold clay, overlying limestone. The church of St. Lawrence shows work of various periods, from Norm. to Dec.

Radway, pa. and vil., S. Warws., 9 N.W. of Banbury; ac. 1,401; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (rebuilt 1866) is E. Eng.; in the chancel is some fine old stained glass, brought in 1747 from a farm in Dorsetshire called The Priory; there is a tomb with recumbent effigy of a cavalier slain at Edge Hill (q.v.). The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. *R. Grange* is a picturesque old seat surrounded by a fine park, in which is a clump of trees planted by Lord Chatham.

Radwell (1), pa. and vil. on the Ivel, N. Herts., on the Beds. border, 6 N.E. of Hitchin; ac. 732; soil and subsoil clay and chalk. The church of All Saints is Perp.; the font dates from the 14th cent.

Radwell (2), ha. near the Ouse (here crossed by a bridge of four arches), pa. of Felmersham (q.v.), N.W. Beds., 6 N.W. of Bedford. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

Radwinter, pa. and vil. beautifully situated on the Blackwater, N. Essex, 8 S.W. of Haverhill; ac. 3,802; soil clay, overlying gravel. The Dec. church of St. Mary was enlarged and the chancel rebuilt 1869; there is a reredos of carved oak, a curious example of Belgian work, dating from about 1520, exhibiting scenes from the life of the Blessed Virgin. In the pa. are six almshouses.

Radyr, pa. and vil. on the Taff, S.E. Glamorgs., 4½ N.W. of Cardiff; ac. 1,630; soil strong brown earth, partly overlying limestone. The church of St. John (restored 1857) is partly Gothic. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel. The remains of R. Court, the seat of the Matthew family, are now occupied as a farm.

Rafford, pa. and vil., N. Elgs., Sc.; ac. 12,456; soil various. The vil. is about 3 S. of Forres. The district is hilly, but has no lofty eminences. The places of worship are an Established and a Free church. A cattle market is held on the second Wednesday in November.

Ragdale, pa. and small vil. on a tributary of the Wreake, N. Leics., 6 W. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 1,980; soil and subsoil clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1874) is Gothic; in the churchyard is a fine cross. *R. Hall* is a seat; and there is an old mansion once belonging to the Ferrers family.

Ragged Appleshaw, ha., pas. of Appleshaw and Weyhill (q.v.), N. Hants, ½ N.W. of Weyhill.

Raghly, fishing vil., pa. of Drumcliff (q.v.), N. co. Sligo, Ir., about 5 W. of Carney. On the shore, close to the vil., is an open basin called The Pigeon-holes, into which the tide rushes with great force through subterranean channels.

Raghtin More, mountain (1,657 ft.) on the east of Lough Swilly, N. co. Don., Ir.

Raglan, pa. and vil., Mid Mon., 8 S.W. of Monmouth, on the road to Abergavenny; ac. 4,090; soil partly sandy, intermixed with a loamy clay, overlying limestone rock. The church of St. Cadoc (restored 1868) is Perp.; the south porch is large, and has a mutilated stoup; in the Beaufort chapel are monuments to the third Earl of Worcester and other members of the family, many of whom are interred in a vault beneath the chapel. There are Baptist and Congregational chapels. *R. Castle*, on an eminence near the vil., is a venerable structure of freestone, erected at different periods, the earliest not being anterior to the reign of Henry V. An ancient castle is said to have been founded here in the 12th cent., but the present castle was probably founded by the first Earl of Pembroke or by his son William, the second Earl, who, having resigned that earldom, was created Earl of Huntingdon in 1479. It was for some time the residence of the Earls of Worcester, who made various additions to it; the interior exhibits features of the architectural style of the reigns of Henry VII. and Queen Elizabeth, the most modern portions dating from the reign of King Charles I.; Henry, the fifth Earl and first Marquess of Worcester, several times entertained this monarch during the Civil War, and, after the battle of Naseby, Charles sought shelter and remained here from July, 1645, to the middle of September in the same year. The castle was garrisoned in defence of the royal cause, but surrendered in August, 1646, to Sir Thomas Fairfax, after sustaining a prolonged siege. It was subsequently dismantled, and is now a beautiful and picturesque ruin, much visited by tourists and others.

RAGLAN CASTLE.

Ragley Hall. [ARROW.]

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Radstone	Brackley (2½)	68	116
Radway	Kineton (3)	92	241
Radwell (1)	Baldock (1)	37	101
Radwinter	Saffron Walden (4)	44	799
Radyr	Radyr	167	610
Rafford	Forres (4)	365	982
Ragdale	Brooksby (2)	108	104
Raglan	Raglan (1)	151	668

Ragnall, pa. and small vil. on the Trent, E. Notts., 5 N.E. of Tuxford; ac. 1,152; soil loam and alluvial deposit. The church of St. Oswald (restored 1864) is Perp.

Rahan (1), pa., Ballycowan bar., N. K. Co., Ir., about 4½ W. of Tullamore station; ac. 14,985, mostly bog. St. Stanislaus' Jesuit College, founded in 1818, is situated here; and there is a Catholic church and a national school. *R. Lodge* is a seat.

Rahan (2), pa. on the Blackwater, Fermoy bar., N. co. Cork, Ir., 2½ E. of Mallow station; ac. 10,082. The church was built in 1750. *Rockforest* is a seat.

Rahara, pa., Athlone bar., S. co. Roscom., Ir., 9 N.W. of Athlone; ac. 5,362.

Raharney, pl., pa. of and about 3 N.E. from Killucan (q.v.), E. co. Wstm., Ir.

Raheltv, pa., Eliogarty bar., Mid co. Tip., Ir., 2½ S.E. of Thurles; ac. 4,875.

Raheny, pa. and vil. on Dublin Bay, Coolock bar., E. co. Dub., Ir.; ac. 1,054. The vil. is 5 N.E. of Dublin, on the road to Howth. It contains Church of Ireland and Catholic churches, a dispensary, and a court-house, in which petty sessions are held.

Rahill, pa., Rathvilly bar., N. co. Carlow, Ir., 2 N.E. of Rathvilly railway station; ac. 2,662.

Raholp, pl., pa. of Ballyculter (q.v.), E. co. Down, Ir., 4 N.E. of Downpatrick.

Rahoon, pa. on Galway Bay, Galway and Moycullen bars., S. co. Galway, Ir., partly within the bor. of Galway; ac. 15,169. There are two Catholic churches, and public schools and a convent school. Fairs are held in Feb., May, Aug., and November.

Rahugh, pa. and vil., Moycashel bar., S. co. Wstm., Ir., about 5 N. of Tullamore railway station; ac. 4,973.

Raigmore, estate with seat of same name, pa. of and 1 mile from Inverness (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc.

Railstown, pa., Middlethird bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 3 S.E. of Cashel; ac. 904.

Rainford, tp. and small to., pa. of Prescot (q.v.), N.W. Lancs., 4½ N.W. of St. Helens; ac. 5,872. The church of All Saints was built in 1878, in Gothic style. There are two Primitive Methodist and a Roman Catholic chapel here. The charities amount to over £50 yearly. Coal-mining and tobacco-pipe making are carried on.

Rainham (1) (in ancient deeds "Renham"), pa. and vil., N. Kent, 4 E. of Rochester; ac. 3,562; soil light loam, overlying chalk. The higher ground is chalk, rising into high downs perpendicular to the coast; to the south are woods. The church of St. Margaret is E. Eng. and later. The interior has rather an irregular appearance, and the junction of the nave and chancel is awkward. The nave arcade has five arches on octagonal piers, followed by a very wide wall-pier with an octagonal pillar attached to it. The arcade of the chancel is still less uniform, and its central arch is smaller than the other two; in the easternmost arch a later altar-tomb is inserted. In the chancel several members of the Allen family are buried, and it contains a monument, with kneeling effigies, to J. Norris, Esq., Master of the Trinity House, and his wife; and in the floor is a brass to John Bloor (d. 1529). The south wall of the chancel has an arcading with slender octagonal shafts, each arch enclosing a window, and retains three sedilia with triangular canopies and a piscina. There are seven brasses (one dated 1409), and a fine oaken carved chest of the 14th cent. Beneath the north chancel aisle is a crypt, the burial-place of the Tuftons, Earls of Thanet, whose ancestors held lands here in the reign of King John. In this aisle are monuments to George, son of John Tufton, 2nd Earl (d. 1670), and to Nicholas, 3rd Earl (d. 1679). The east end of the nave roof is panelled and painted with the badge of Edward IV. There are several Nonconformist places of worship. Bricks and cement are made here. The charities amount to £20 a year. A recreation-ground of 7 ac. was opened in 1887. Roman remains have been found.

Rainham (2), pa. and vil. on a creek of the Thames, S.W. Essex, 5 E. of Barking; ac. 3,240; soil loamy, with gravelly subsoil. The church of SS. Helen and Giles is Norm. A grand Norm. arch, with chevron moulding, opens into the chancel, the windows of which have been greatly disfigured; the tower is constructed of coursed rubble, with ashlar coigns, and is entered from the nave by a plain semicircular Norm. arch, one tall lancet and three Norm. windows lighting its basement; there is a narrow priest's doorway of Norm. date; the font is ancient, and there are brass effigies on the floor to a civilian and his wife (*c.* 1500). Large quantities of vegetables are grown for the London markets. Bread is distributed to the poor every Sunday.

Rainham, East, or **Rainham St. Mary**, pa. and pleasant vil., N. Norf., about 4 S.W. of Fakenham; ac. 1,635; soil good. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1868) is in E. Eng. and Dec. styles. There is a small and peculiar brass in the north aisle to Robert Godfrey, LL.B., a former rector of this pa. (d. 1522), with his effigy in academical dress; and another brass to George, son of Roger Townshend, Esq. (*c.*1500). The pa. has some small charities. *R. Hall* stands on an eminence commanding a delightful view, and surrounded by an undulating park of about 800 ac.; the mansion was built near the site of an ancient moated hall, about 1630, under the direction of Inigo Jones, and contains some valuable paintings.

Rainham, South, or **Rainham St. Martin**, pa. and scattered vil., N. Norf., about 5 S.W. of Fakenham; ac. 1,025; soil mixed, overlying brick-earth and marl. The church of St. Martin is a Dec. building. There is a dole of £3 6s. 8d. A Cluniac priory (dedicated to SS. Mary and John), a cell to Castleacre, was founded here about 1160.

Rainham, West, or **Rainham St. Margaret**, pa., N. Norf., about 5 S.W. of Fakenham; ac. 1,370

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ragnall	Tuxford (4½)	132	167
Rahan (1)	Tullamore (4½)	58	2032
Rahan (2)	Mallow (2½)	145	1083
Rahara	Athlone (9)	80	509
Rahelty	Thurles (2½)	87	497
Raheny, pa.	Raheny	4	449
Raheny, vil.	Raheny	4	151
Rahill	Rathvilly (2½)	46	250
Rahoon	Galway	128	7651

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Popu- lation.
Rahugh	Tullamore (5)	58	4
Railstown	Fethard (4)	104	
Rainford	Rainford	196	34
Rainham (1)	Rainham	39	30
Rainham (2)	Rainham	13	16
Rainham, East	Raynham Park (2)	115	1
Rainham, South	Raynham Park (2)	115	1
Rainham, West	Raynham Park (1½)	115	3

soil heavy and mixed, overlying brick-earth and marl. The church of St. Margaret has been many years in ruins. The Rev. T. D. Whitaker, the topographer and antiquary, was born at the old rectory house, June 8, 1759.

Rainhill, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Prescot (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 9 E. of Liverpool; ac. 1,640. The church of St. Anne was erected in 1837. The Roman Catholic church of St. Bartholomew was erected in 1840, in Classic style; in the grounds adjoining it is a convent of the Sisters of St. Paul. The Wesleyans and Congregationalists have chapels. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of files, various kinds of watch-work, nippers and pliers, saw-frames, brooches, compasses, and tools. There is a large brass foundry and a quarry of fine red sandstone, from which large grindstones are cut. On the hill stands an ancient stone cross. *The Hall* is a seat.

Rainow, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Prestbury (q.v.), E. Chesh., 3 N.E. of Macclesfield; ac. 5,744. The church of the Holy Trinity was built in 1846, in Gothic style. There is a Wesleyan chapel and a Friends' meeting-house. The charities are small, and the schools are partially endowed.

Rainsborrow Crag, mountain (about 1,000 ft.), W. Westmd., about 4 E. of Ambleside, overlooking Kentmere. It descends into this valley very sharply, the crags presenting a fine view from the bottom.

Rainscombe, ti., pa. of North Newnton (q.v.), E. Wilts., 3 S. of Marlborough. *R. House*, a large mansion standing in a park, is a seat.

Rainton, East, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Houghton-le-Spring (q.v.), N.E. Dur.; ac. 1,580. The church of St. Cuthbert was erected in 1866, in E. Dec. style. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The tp. contains extensive coal mines, and a reading-room has been provided for the use of the workmen.

Rainton, Middle, vil., pa. of Houghton-le-Spring (q.v.), N.E. Dur., 4½ N.E. of Durham.

Rainton, West, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Houghton-le-Spring (q.v.), N.E. Dur., 4 N.E. of Durham; ac. 1,776. The church of St. Mary the Virgin was rebuilt in 1864, in E. Eng. style. There is a library, news- and reading-room.

Rainton-with-Newby, tp. and vil., pa. of Topcliffe (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4½ N.E. of Ripon; ac. 1,511. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Rainworth, ha., pa. of Blidworth (q.v.), S. Notts., 3 S.E. of Mansfield.

Rainworth Water, small stream, W. Notts. It rises on the hills a little N. of Newstead Abbey, and after a short course, first N.E. and then N., falls into the Maun near Ollerton.

Raise Gap, another name for Dunmail Raise (q.v.).

Raisthorpe, or **Raisthorpe and Burdale**, tp., pa. of Wherram Percy (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., about 10 S.E. of Malton; ac. 2,112.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Rainhill, eccl. pa.	Rainhill	193	3156
Rainhill, tp.	Rainhill	193	2294
Rainow, eccl. pa.	Macclesfield (3)	165	1192
Rainow, tp.	Macclesfield (3)	165	1255
Rainton, East, ec. pa.	Leamside (1½)	254	1986
Rainton, East, tp.	Leamside (1½)	254	1510
Rainton, West, ec. pa.	Leamside (½)	254	3597
Rainton, West, tp.	Leamside (½)	254	2793

Rait, vil., pa. of Kilspindie (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., about 3 N.W. of Errol.

Rait Castle, ruined seat, pa. of and 3 S. from Nairn (q.v.), W. Nairns., Sc. This was formerly the seat of the Comyns, and later of the Mackintoshes of Rait; and was the scene of the slaughter of the Comyns by the clan Mackintosh.

Raith, *q.s.* pa., pa. of Abbotshall (q.v.), S.E. Fifes., Sc., about 2½ W. of Kirkcaldy. The church was formerly the Free church of Abbotshall. *R. House* is a fine 17th-cent. mansion, to which additions have been made. Behind the house, on a hill (400 ft.), stands R. Tower, from the top of which an extensive view is obtained.

Raithby (1), or **Raithby-by-Louth**, pa. and vil., N.E. Lincs., 2 S.S.W. of Louth; ac. 1,930; soil partly chalky and partly clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter was rebuilt 1839, in Florid Gothic style; the font (an excellent example of E. Dec. work) and the piers of the arcade date from 1300.

Raithby (2), or **Raithby-by-Spilsby**, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 2 N.W. of Spilsby; ac. 865; soil various, overlying clay and sand. The church of the Holy Trinity is Dec. and Perp., with some Trans. remains; it was restored 1873; the chancel retains a piscina. There is a Wesleyan chapel. *R. Hall* is a seat.

Rake, pl., pa. of Rogate (q.v.), N.W. Sussex, 2 S.E. of Liss.

Rakes Farm, or **Mowns Rakes**, formerly a pa., S. Lincs., now merged in Swineshead (q.v.).

Raloo, pa., Lower Belfast bar., S.E. co. Antr., Ir., 4 S.W. of Larne; ac. 6,105.

Ralph Cross, an old weather-worn cross, on the road from Kirkby Moorside to Castleton, W.R. Yorks., about 3½ S. of Castleton.

Ralph's Hole, chasm, S. Dev., about 4 E. of Salcombe. It was so called because it was once the resort of a famous smuggler named Ralph.

Ralston, estate, pa. of Abbey (q.v.), N.E. Renfs., Sc., about 2 E. of Paisley. *R. House* is a seat.

Rame, pa. and vil. on the English Channel, S.E. Cornw., 5 S.W. of Plymouth; ac. 1,410; soil loamy, overlying gravel. The church of St. Germans (restored 1848 and 1885) is E. Eng., and contains numerous monuments; there is a piscina in the chancel, and another in the south aisle, where also are the rood-stairs. There are some small charities. R. Head is in this pa.; it forms the west boundary of Plymouth Harbour; on it are the remains of the chapel of St. Michael. On Penlee Point is a tower, serving as a landmark to sailors. Polhawn battery commands Whitesand Bay.

Ramelton. [Rathmelton.]

Ram Head, headland on the north-east side of Youghal Harbour, pa. of Ardmore (q.v.), S. co. Waterf., Ir.

Ramillies Cove, S. Dev., close to Ralph's Hole. Here the frigate *Ramillies* was wrecked in 1760.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Raint'n-with-Newby	Melmerby (3)	216	355
Raisthorpe	Burdale (1½)	218	84
Raith	Kirkcaldy (2½)	414	3427
Raithby (1)	Louth (2)	141	198
Raithby (2)	Spilsby (2½)	126	152
Raloo	Larne (4)	137	1252
Rame	Plymouth (5)	229	865

Ramoan, coast pa., Cary bar., N. co. Antr., Ir.; ac. 12,066. R. contains the to. of Ballycastle (q.v.), from which the pa. church is not far distant. There is also a Catholic and a Presbyterian church, and national schools.

Ramor, Lough, Castlerahan bar., S.E. co. Cav., Ir., a little south of Virginia. It is about 4 miles long by 1 mile broad, and is studded with small islands.

Ramoth, vil., pa. of Kilmadock (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc., 3 S.E. of Thornhill.

Rampisham, pa. and vil., W. Dorset, 12 N.W. of Dorchester; ac. 2,052; soil clay, flint, and peat, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Michael and All Angels, which has been rebuilt, is Perp., and contains some brasses; in the churchyard are the fragments of an old cross. The charities amount to about £75 yearly. A tessellated pavement was found here in 1799.

Rampsgill, mountain valley, W. Westmd., 7 N.N.E. of Ambleside. R. is a long deep valley, extending about 5 N. by W. from Kidsty Pike to Ullswater. The view down it from its upper extremity is extremely picturesque.

Rampsholm, island on Lake Derwentwater, S. Cumb., between Herbert Island and the east shore of the lake.

Rampsholme, ha., pa. of Grinton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 1 N.E. of Muker.

Rampside, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Dalton-in-Furness (q.v.), N.W. Lancs., 4 S.E. of Barrow. The church of St. Michael stands on an eminence nearly a mile from the village.

Rampton (1), pa. and vil., N.W. Cambs., 7 N. of Cambridge; ac. 1,332; soil very heavy, subsoil blue clay. The church of All Saints is a small building of mixed periods; the chancel arch is Late Norm., the chancel Dec., and the tower Perp. The south aisle retains a piscina, and there is a curious low side window. Under an arched recess in the north wall of the chancel is a recumbent effigy, said to represent the founder; and in the nave is a slab with inscription to Sir R. de Huntingdon. The charities amount to about £28 a year. *R. Manor* is a seat.

Rampton (2), pa. and vil. near the Trent, E. Notts., 7 S.E. of Retford; ac. 2,109; soil clayey, overlying marl. The church of All Saints (restored 1894) is chiefly E. Eng. and Perp.; in the chancel are monuments to Gervase Eyre (killed while defending Newark Castle during the Civil War), Anthony Eyre (1788), and Vice-Admiral Sir George Eyre (1839). There are some small charities, and the school has an endowment. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Ramsaycleugh, ha. on Ettrick Water, pa. of Ettrick (q.v.), S.W. Selks., Sc., about 18 S.W. of Selkirk.

Ramsbottom, to. with two eccl. pas. on the Irwell, pa. of Bury (q.v.), Mid Lancs., 13½ N. of Manchester. The church of St. Paul was built in 1850, in E. Eng. style; in 1866 an aisle was added to the church and called after Lord Palmerston, to whom also there is a memorial window. The church of St. Andrew was built in 1834, in Gothic style. The Roman Catholic chapel is in E. Eng. style; the Presbyterian church of St. Andrew (built in 1873) is a Gothic building; there are also Baptist, Wesleyan, Congregational, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The Public Library, opened in 1838, was closed in 1887. The Oddfellows' Hall was erected in 1849. A fair is held on the Monday after Aug 27. There are iron and brass foundries, machine factories, and printing, bleaching, and spinning works.

Ramsbury, pa. and vil. on the Kennet, E. Wilts., 6 N.E. of Marlborough; ac. 9,742; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of the Holy Cross is Norm., E. Eng., and later. Among the monuments are those to Sir William Jones, Attorney-General to Charles II., and to William de St. John, with a Norman-French inscription; and in the Darell chapel a Purbeck marble tomb, believed to be that of William Darell, Sub-Treasurer of England under Richard II.; also others to (probably) Sir George Darell, of Littlecote, and to William de St. John (dated 1322). There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. Tanning, malting, and brewing are carried on. Cattle fairs take place on May 14 and Oct. 16. *R. Manor House* occupies the site of the old house taken down in 1672; *Littlecote Park*, a fine Tudor building, contains a good collection of armour and weapons; other seats are *Crowood House*, *The Cedars*, and *The Rookery*.

Ramsdale (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Monk Sherborne, Tadley, and Wootton St. Lawrence (q.v.), N. Hants, 5 N.W. of Basingstoke. Christ Church was built in 1867, in E. Eng. style. There is a Congregational chapel.

Ramsdale (2), ha., pa. of and 4 S.E. from Whitby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Ramsdean, ti., pa. of East Meon (q.v.), E. Hants, about 3 W. of Petersfield. The Congregationalists have a chapel.

Ramsden, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Shipton-under-Wychwood (q.v.), W. Oxon, 4 N. of Witney; ac. 902. The church of St. James was built in 1872, in Dec. style, on the site of a previous church. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The Roman Akeman Street passes through the pa.

Ramsden Bellhouse, pa. and vil., Mid Essex, 8 S. of Chelmsford; ac. 2,693; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1881) is in Dec. style. The Congregationalists and the Peculiar People have chapels.

Ramsden Crays, pa. and vil., Mid Essex, 9 E. of Brentwood; ac. 1,456; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1871) is Gothic. There is a small charity.

Ramsey (1), pa. and mkt. to. (W.), N. Hunts., 10 N.E. of Huntingdon; ac. 16,562, chiefly fen-land. The long street called the Great White or Whyte runs north, and the other, called High Street, runs east and west, cutting the south end

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ramoan	Ballycastle	173	3162
Rampisham	Evershot (2)	141	251
Rampside	Rampside	266	366
Rampton (1)	Oakington (2)	63	220
Rampton (2)	Cottam (1½)	142	341
Ramsbottom, to.	Ramsbottom	200	16726
Ramsbury	Hungerford (5)	61	2164
Ramsdale (1)	Basingstoke (5)	48	449
Ramsden	Witney (4)	75	424
Ramsden Bellhouse	Wickford Junction (2	29	395
Ramsden Crays	Billericay (3)	24	196
Ramsey (1)	Ramsey	75	4684

of the Great Whyte, forming with it the letter T. This place gives the title of Baron to the Fellowes family. The church of St. Thomas à Becket (restored 1844) is Norm. and E. Eng.; the chancel, which is the most ancient part of the edifice, has remains of Norm. piers and arches built into the walls; on the south side of the chancel is a double piscina under one arch, and opposite this a richly-ornamented tomb to W. H. Fellowes, Esq., of *R. Abbey*, who represented the bor. and co. in Parliament for thirty-four years (d. 1837). In the chancel is a fine lectern of wood, with a brass-bound and chained copy of "Dean Comber on the Book of Common Prayer," and a black-letter copy of Erasmus's "Paraphrase of the Gospels." At the east end of the churchyard stands the shaft of an ancient cross about 35 ft. in height. There is a Catholic church, served from Huntingdon; and the Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The grammar school buildings date from 1860. The Abbey Rooms (1877) comprise a library and a large room used for meetings; the R. Institute is used as a branch school of the Peterborough School of Art. The police station, in Italian style, was erected in 1854. There is a cattle fair on July 22. The charities for apprenticing amount to £140 a year, while £80 is distributed among the poor at Christmas. There are almshouses for twelve poor women, and some cottages are let at nominal rents to the poor. This town became infected by the plague in the year 1666 by means, it is said, of a piece of cloth sent from London. On May 21, 1731, a disastrous fire consumed upwards of 80 dwelling-houses, besides shops, barns, and other outbuildings. Here was once a Benedictine abbey, founded in 969 and dedicated to SS. Mary and Benedict. The abbey, which had the distinction of being "mitred," stood at the upper end of the town, and occupied a tract of solid ground, 2 miles in length, surrounded by the Ouse and marshes, and inaccessible save by water; the beautiful Perp. gatehouse and refectory remain. *R. Abbey*, a modern mansion, is a seat.

Ramsey (2), seaport and watering-place on R. Bay, pas. of Lezayre and Maughold (q.v.), north-east coast of I. of M., 11 N.N.E. of Douglas. R. is intersected by the river Sulby, which expands near its mouth so as to form a commodious harbour. The old town, on the south side of the harbour, consists of a network of narrow winding streets, Parliament Street being the chief thoroughfare. Near its east extremity stands the court-house, a plain building. A little further east is the Market Place, reclaimed from the harbour in 1835, which, on the return of the fishing fleet, presents a very lively scene. South of the Market Place is St. Paul's Church, a plain structure, erected 1819 and enlarged 1844. The mouth of the harbour is protected by a breakwater on the north, and, opposite it, by the South Pier; both have light-houses at their outer extremities. The Old Promenade, constructed in 1875, extends 5 or 6 furlongs from the South Pier to the Queen's Pier, which is about 2,200 ft. in length. A handsome swing-bridge (opened 1892) crosses the Sulby, connecting the south and north portions of the town. It is the changes made in the latter district (known as The Mooragh) which have done so much to alter the character of R., converting it into a fashionable watering-place. A northern arm of the estuary of the river has been formed into a pretty lake, on the west side of which is the Mooragh Park, commanding fine views. The lake is divided from R. Bay by a sandy tract, along the east border of which runs the North (or New) Promenade, nearly a mile in length. The massive sea-wall, the broad parapet and roadway, and the lofty houses lining the promenade give it a very imposing appearance. A little to the west of Mooragh Park is St. Olave's Church (1861), a very plain edifice. The other places of worship include a Roman Catholic church, and Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Methodist New Connexion chapels. The Albert Tower, situated on a hill a little south-east of the town, commands a very fine view. R. exports horses, cattle, and agricultural produce.

Ramsey (3), pa. and vil. on the coast, N.E. Essex, 3½ W. of Harwich; ac. 5,307; soil and subsoil mixed. The church of St. Michael is chiefly Dec. and Perp., with a Late Norm. north doorway; in the chancel is a monument to Daniel Burr (1782). There are some small charities.

Ramsey Bay, inlet of the sea, north-east coast of I. of M., 11 N.N.E. of Douglas. The bay is 7 miles wide at its mouth, between the Point of Ayre on the north and Maughold Head on the south, the distance of the coast-line between these two points being about 9 miles. The fine stretch of sand, about 7 miles in length, is one of the chief attractions of the town of Ramsey (q.v.).

Ramsey Division, one of the two parl. divs. of Hunts.; it lies in the north of the co., and returns one member.

Ramsey Island, north of St. Bride's Bay, pa. of St. David's (q.v.), W. Pembs., separated from the mainland by a strait 1 mile in breadth. It is about 2 miles long by 1 mile broad, and possesses good farm-land. There were formerly remains of two chapels.

Ramsey Isle, in the estuary of the Blackwater, pa. of Steeple (q.v.), E. Essex, 6 E. of Maldon. It was formerly part of Stangate, and had a church, now destroyed.

Ramsgate (member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich), pa., mun. bor., mkt. to. (W. & S.), seaport and watering-place, and head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., E. Kent, 4 S. of Margate; ac. of pa. 2,278. The bor. also includes the pa. of St. Lawrence (q.v.). R. as a watering-place enjoys great popularity; the fine sands, which extend to Broadstairs, are specially adapted for bathing; the air is bracing, although the to. has a southern aspect. The East Cliff Promenade is reached from the beach by a flight of steps, known as "Augusta Stairs," and on the west is a smaller flight once named "Jacob's Ladder." Extensive improvements have been recently carried out, including a new sea-wall, a sloping road carried on arches (connecting the West Cliff and Harbour Street), an inclined approach to the East Cliff, and the widening of the approach to the sands. The church of St. George is a modern building in Gothic style; the tower serves as a sea-mark to ships passing through

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ramsey (2)	Ramsey	301	4866
Ramsey (3)	Dovercourt (2)	70	1877
Ramsey Division	.....	.....	29549

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ramsgate, pa.	Ramsgate	80	16253
Ramsgate, mun. bor.	Ramsgate	80	24733

the Downs. The church of St. Lawrence is Norm. and E. Eng.; in the north chapel is a wooden screen; there are some brasses, including one to Sir Nicholas Manston, Knight, with his effigy, wearing a collar of SS. and dated 1444; in the chancel are some ancient monuments to the Thatcher and Sprackling families. There are several eccl. pas. with modern churches. St. Augustine's Catholic church, on the West Cliff, was built at the expense of A. W. Pugin, and is regarded as his masterpiece. The Benedictine monastery, on the opposite side of the road, was built for the Fathers of this order, who serve the church; near the monastery is St. Augustine's College for Boys, conducted by the Benedictine monks. The nuns of the Convent of the Assumption also conduct a school. The various Dissenting bodies have places of worship. The synagogue was erected in 1833 by Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.; adjoining it is a mausoleum, built in close imitation of the tomb of Rachel in the Holy Land, wherein repose the remains of Sir Moses and his wife Judith, Lady Montefiore, to whose memory he built and founded a theological college for the study of Hebrew law and literature. The town hall dates from 1839, the General Hospital from 1847, and the Royal Dispensary from 1878 (though it was founded in 1820). The "Granville Hotel," designed by E. W. Pugin, is a very picturesque building on the East Cliff, approached by the Granville Marina, opened in 1877. The promenade pier was erected in 1881. The obelisk near commemorates the embarkation of George IV. for Hanover; and here the King and Queen of the Belgians landed in 1837. The harbour, having in 1749 been selected as a harbour of refuge for the Downs, underwent great improvements, and has since been much extended; 400 sail have been received in this harbour at one time. It is protected by two piers, which are favourite promenades, commanding fine views of the coast and the shipping in the Downs and the Goodwin Sands, about 5 miles distant; the lighthouse is on the western pier-head. A slipway capable of taking vessels of 500 tons adjoins the west pier. Some business is done in the building of boats and repairing of vessels. A considerable trade is carried on in importing coal and produce for the local supply, and there is also a fishery of some importance. R. obtains its chief revenue from its harbour and from the fishing and passenger boats. There are charities to the amount of £70 a year, to be given away to the poor of Ramsgate; and the pa. of St. Lawrence has charities to the value of about £50. *East Cliff Lodge*, *East Court*, *Southwood House*, and *West Cliffe House* are seats.

THE SANDS AT RAMSGATE.
(Photo. F. G. O. Stuart, Southampton.)

Ramsgill, eccl. pa. and vil. on the Nidd, pa. of Kirkby Malzeard (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 15 w. of Ripon. The church of St. Mary (restored 1888) was built 1842, in Gothic style. Eugene Aram was born here in 1704. Gowthwaite Hall, an old home of the Yorke family, is now divided into farmhouses.

Ramsgrange, ha., pa. of St. James and Dunbrody (q.v.), S.W. co. Wex., Ir., about 1 E. of Arthurstown.

Ramsgreave, tp., pa. of Blackburn (q.v.), Mid Lancs., 1 E. of Mellor; ac. 776.

Ramshill, ha., pa. of Horsemonden (q.v.), W. Kent, 8½ S.E. of Tunbridge.

Ramsholt, pa. and vil. on the Deben, S.E. Suff., 7 S.E. of Woodbridge; ac. 1,801 land and 367 tidal water and foreshore; soil sandy, overlying gravel. Here is a ferry across the Deben to Hemley. The church of All Saints is E. Eng., with western tower of early Roman construction, supposed to have been a military station, and very curious.

Ramshope, formerly a separate pa., but now for civil purposes amalgamated with Rochester Ward (q.v.), N.E. Northumb., 15 W.N.W. of Elsdon.

Ramshorn, tp., pa. of and 3 W.N.W. from Ella-

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ramsgill	Pateley Bridge (4)	217	371
Ramsgreave	Blackburn (2)	211	239
Ramsholt	Woodbridge (6)	79	157
Ramshorn	Oakamoor (4)	150	82

stone (q.v.), N.E. Staffs.; ac. 1,509. *Wootton Lodge*, a fine house, partly the work of Inigo Jones, is a seat.

Ram's Island, in Lough Neagh, S.W. co. Antr., Ir. Here is an ancient round tower.

Ramsley, ha., pa. of South Tawton (q.v.), Mid Dev., 3 S.E. of Okehampton.

Ranby (1), pa. on the Bain, Mid Lincs., 7 N.W. of Horncastle; ac. 1,240; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. German (restored 1860) is chiefly Dec., with a Norm. arch removed from the chancel to the tower; it contains several brasses. *R. Hall* is a seat.

Ranby (2), ha. on the Chesterfield Canal, pas. of Babworth and Blyth (q.v.), N. Notts., 3 N.W. of East Retford. *R. Hall* and *R. House* are seats.

Rand (1), pa. and tp., Mid Lincs., 9 N.E. of Lincoln; ac. of pa. 2,120, of tp. 989; soil clay and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Oswald (partially rebuilt 1826 and 1862) is a Perp. building, containing several brasses, an old font, and in the chancel a fine recumbent effigy of the 14th cent.

Rand (2), or **Rands Grange**, tp., pa. of and 1 W. from Bedale (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 357.

Randalstown, mkt. to. (W.) and head of petty sess. div. (formerly parl. bor.), on the Main, pa. of Drummaul (q.v.), W. co. Antr., Ir., 5 N. by W. of Antrim. The river is crossed at the town by a substantial stone bridge of nine arches. The town itself has a pleasant and neat appearance. The Protestant church, a handsome structure, is situated in the town; and there are also three Presbyterian churches and a Catholic church. There are two national schools and one for Catholics. In Main Street is the market-house, a handsome building with an assembly room over it; and on the banks of the Main are flax mills, the latter furnishing employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants. Fairs are held on July 16, Nov. 1, and on the last Wednesday in each month except October.

Rands Grange. [RAND (2).]

Rands, The, reach on the Thames, between Erith and Purfleet, 6 E. of Woolwich. The reach extends W.N.W. and E.S.E. for 1½ mile.

Randwick, pa. and vil., Mid Gloucs., 8 S. of Gloucester; ac. 604; soil limy, overlying stone. The church of St. John (restored and enlarged) is chiefly Perp. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels. The charities amount to about £60 per annum, part of which is used as an endowment for the schools.

Ranelagh, suburb of Dublin, pa. of St. Peter (q.v.), E. co. Dub., Ir., about 2 S.E. of the city, on the road to Dundrum. Here is a Carmelite convent with chapel, and a Wesleyan chapel.

Ranfurly (or Ramforlie) Castle. [KILBARCHAN.]

Rangeworthy, tp. and vil. on the Leadon, pa. of Thornbury (q.v.), S.W. Gloucs., 11 N.E. of Bristol; ac. 895. The church of Holy Trinity (restored 1851) is chiefly Perp., with a Norm. chancel arch and south doorway. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels.

Rankeillour, Nether, estate, pa. of Collessie (q.v.), N. Fifes., Sc., 2 N.E. of Ladybank. There is a seat of the same name.

Rankeillour, Over, estate, pa. of Monimail (q.v.), N. Fifes., Sc., about 3 W. of Cupar. There is a seat of the same name, standing in well-timbered grounds.

Rankinston, or **Rankinstown**, vil. with railway station, pa. of Coylton (q.v.), Mid Ayrs., Sc., 8 S.W. of Old Cumnock.

Rankle Burn, stream, rises on the borders of Selks. and Dumfs., Sc., flows generally N. for about 10 miles through the pa. of Ettrick, and falls into Ettrick Water opposite the tower at Tushielaw (q.v.).

Ranksborough Hill, eminence, pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Langham (q.v.), N.W. Rutld. It was the site of a Roman station.

Ranks Green, ha., pa. of and 2 N. from Fairsted (q.v.), E. Essex.

Ran Moor, eccl. pa., pa. of and 1½ W. from Sheffield, W.R. Yorks. The first church of St. John was destroyed by fire in 1887, and the new building, opened in 1888, is in E. Eng. style. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. The Methodist New Connexion college, erected in 1864, is in Gothic style. The Firth Almshouses were opened in 1870, and include a handsome chapel in Gothic style.

Ranmore, eccl. pa. (formed from Dorking and four other pas.), Mid Surrey, adjoining Dorking. St. Barnabas' Church was erected in 1859, in E. Eng. style. *Denbies* is a seat.

Rannerdale Knott, hill (1,160 ft.), east side of Crummock Water, W. Cumb.

Rannoch, Braes of, *q.s.* pa., pa. of Fortingall (q.v.), N.W. Perths., Sc., at the upper end of Loch Rannoch, about 6 miles from Rannoch railway station. The name is also applied to a district extending into Args., and containing a deer-forest. It abounds in lakes, rivers, and woods, the chief of the former being Loch Rannoch.

Rannoch, Loch, pa. of Fortingall (q.v.), N.W. Perths., Sc. It is about 11 miles long and 1 mile broad. It lies nearly 700 ft. above sea-level, and the banks are finely wooded. *R. Lodge* is situated at its head.

Ranskill, tp. and vil., pa. of Blyth (q.v.), N. Notts., 3 S.E. of Bawtry; ac. 1,317. The church of St. Barnabas was built in 1878. There are Primitive Methodist and Congregational chapels.

Ranton, or **Ronton**, pa. and vil., W. Staffs., 5 W. of Stafford; ac. 1,834; soil and subsoil marl. The church of All Saints (restored 1891) is E. Eng. [RANTON ABBEY.]

Ranton Abbey, formerly a separate pa., but now for civil purposes amalgamated with Ellenhall (q.v.), W. Staffs., 5 W. of Stafford. R. Monastery, a priory of Black Canons, was founded in the reign

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.	
Ranby (1)	Donnington-on-Bain		143	140
Rand (1), pa.	Wragby (2)	[(2)]	135	128
Rand (1), tp.	Wragby (2)		135	67
Rand (2)	Bedale (1)		226	29
Randalstown	Randalstown		131	847
Randwick	Stroud (2)		102	546
Rangeworthy	Yate (3)		121	234

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.	
Rankinston	Rankinston		385	513
Ran Moor	Sheffield (1½)		158	2012
Ranmore	Dorking (2)		25	307
Rannoch, Braes of	Rannoch (6)		490	290
Ranskill	Ranskill		144	414
Ranton	Haughton (1½)		137	249

of Henry II. by Robert Fitz Noël; only the tower of the church remains. *R. Abbey*, a seat, is a modern mansion near the remains of the priory.

Ranworth-with-Panxworth, united pa., N.E. Norf., 8 N.E. of Norwich; ac. 2,457. In the Panxworth part the soil is loam, overlying marl; in the Ranworth part, light mixed, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Helen is a fine building of flint, in the Gothic style of the 15th cent.; there is a fine rood-screen painted with figures of Apostles and saints. Here is a large malting establishment. *R. Hall*, overlooking Ranworth Broad (covering 90 ac.), connected with the Bure, and formerly celebrated for its decoy, is a seat, as is also *The Priory*, in the centre of the vil.

Ranza, stream, Arran Island, Butes., Sc., flows from Loch-na-Davie for about 3½ miles through Glen Ranza in a north-west direction to Loch Ranza, an inlet of the sea in the north of the island.

Raphoe, the seat of a diocese, pa., mkt. to. (s.), and head of petty sess. div., North Raphoe bar., E. co. Don., Ir.; ac. of pa. 13,225. The town is 8 N.E. of Stranorlar, on the road to Londonderry, and environed by a beautifully-diversified country, occasionally rising into considerable eminences. The soil around is fertile, well cultivated, and well wooded. R. consists of one main and several minor streets, with a large central square, called The Diamond, in which are the market house and shambles. The see of Raphoe appears to have originated with St. Eunan, who became the first bishop and converted the church of the monastery into a cathedral. In 1835 the see was united to that of Derry. [Londonderry.] The episcopal palace (formerly a strong castle), burnt down in 1837, is now a ruin. The cathedral church of St. Eunan (restored 1894) is a plain cruciform edifice; the tower was erected by Bishop Forster (1716–42), who also built the transepts with money left for the purpose by Bishop Pooley. The Protestant church of St. Adamnan is a sandstone building. The Presbyterians have two meeting-houses, and there is a Catholic church (1883). The Catholic diocese of R. includes nearly the whole of Donegal. R. has a royal school, three national schools, a literary society, and an asylum (founded by Bishop Forster) for four clergymen's widows. Monthly fairs are held.

Raphoe, North, bar., E. co. Don., Ir.; ac. 79,422. It is bounded on the east by the Foyle (which separates it from co. Londy.), on the south by South Raphoe bar., on the west by Banagh and Boylagh bars., and on the north by Kilmacrenan bar.

Raphoe, South, bar., E. co. Don., Ir.; ac. 140,848. It is bounded on the north by North Raphoe bar., on the east by cos. Londy. and Tyr., the latter also adjoining it on the south, and on the west by Boylagh, Banagh, and Tirhugh bars.

Rarnish, vil., pa. of Lochs (q.v.), Lewis island, Outer Hebrides, Ross and Crom., Sc., about 5 s. of Stornoway.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ranworth-with-P.	Brundall (5)	120	415
Raphoe, pa.	Strabane (8)	163	3100
Raphoe, mkt. to.	Strabane (8)	163	843
Raphoe, North	....	.....	16063
Raphoe, South	.....	.....	18999
Rarnish	Strome Ferry (54)	661	452
Rasen, Middle	Market Rasen (1¼)	145	776

Rasay. [Blackwater (19)].

Rase, stream, Mid Lincs., rises 4 N.E. of Market Rasen, and flows for about 8 miles in a westerly direction to the Ancholme, which it joins about 4 W. of Market Rasen.

Rasen, Market. [Market Rasen.]

Rasen, Middle, pa. and vil. on the Rase, Mid Lincs., about 15 N.E. of Lincoln; ac. 3,481; soil sand and clay, overlying clay. Formerly there were two churches, but St. Paul's, belonging to Drax Priory, was pulled down in 1860. The church of St. Peter (restored 1860) is Norm., E. Eng., and Dec.; in the aisle is a window taken from St. Paul's Church, and in the chancel the effigy of a priest from the same place. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Reformed Wesleyan chapels.

Rasen, West, pa. and vil. on the Rase (here crossed by a 14th-cent. horse-bridge), Mid Lincs., about 15 N.E. of Lincoln; ac. 3,121; soil and subsoil clay. The church of All Saints (partly rebuilt 1829 and partly restored 1870) is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; the Norm. arcade of the north aisle (no longer existing) is built into the north wall of the nave; on the south side of the chancel is a Perp. bracket with the figures of a bishop, a monk, and a layman. In the churchyard are the remains of an ancient cross.

Rasharkin, pa. and small vil., Kilconway bar., W. co. Antr., Ir., about 3 E. of Kilrea, and bounded on the west by the Bann, which separates it from co. Londy.; ac. 19,261. The manufacture of linen is carried on in the neighbourhood to some extent.

Rashcliffe, eccl. pa. within the bor. of Huddersfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Stephen is a modern building in Gothic style.

Rashee, pa., Upper Antrim bar., S. co. Antr., Ir., 3 N.W. of Ballyclare; ac. 6,459.

Rashleigh, ha., pa. of Wembworthy (q.v.), N. Dev., about 4½ S.W. of Chumleigh.

Raskelf, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of and 2½ N.W. from Easingwold (q.v.). N.R. Yorks.; ac. 4,281. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1879) has remains of a Norm. arcade, some Dec. work, and fragments of ancient glass. There is a memorial to Capt. A. F. K. Cavendish Webb, who fell in the charge at Balaklava. The Wesleyans have a chapel. R. has several small charities.

Rastrick, eccl. pa., tp., and to. on the Calder, pa. of Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 15 S.W. of Leeds; ac. 1,290. In the place of an ancient chapel the church of St. Matthew was built in 1796, in Grecian style. There are Congregational and Free Methodist chapels, and a Friends' meeting-house. Law's charity is of the yearly value of about £130, and is used for the free education of ten boys in the grammar school; a charity of £40 is divided among four poor widows, and there is another small charity. The grammar school was founded by John Hanson in 1621, and reconstituted in 1876. There are stone quarries, a silk manufactory, and woollen mills.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Rasen, West	Market Rasen (2)	145	218
Rasharkin, pa.	Kilrea (3)	143	5379
Rasharkin, vil.	Kilrea (3)	143	231
Rashcliffe	Huddersfield (2)	188	8451
Rashee	Ballyclare (3)	127	1052
Raskelf	Raskelf [house (½)	201	489
Rastrick	Clifton Road, Brig-	189	9279

Rataine, pa., Lower Navan bar., Mid co. Meath, Ir., about 3½ N. of Trim; ac. 1,631.

Ratass, pa., Trughanacmy bar., Mid co. Kerry, Ir.; ac. 6,982. It contains part of the town of Tralee (q.v.), from which it extends 1½ E., and H.M. prison for Kerry.

Ratby, pa. and vil., Mid Leics., 5 N.W. of Leicester; ac. 4,972; soil marl, overlying clay. The church of SS. Philip and James (restored 1881) is chiefly Dec.; in the chancel is a fine monument to Manfride Sacheverell (d. 1615), and the font is ancient. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The charities are small. On Old Hays Farm is a Roman encampment called Bury Camp, and a spring called Holywell, the waters of which have never been known to freeze.

Ratchwood, tp., pa. of Bamburgh (q.v.), N. Northumb., 4½ S. of Belford; ac. 142.

Ratcliff (= "Red Cliff"), tp. in E. London, pa. of Stepney (q.v.), E. Middx., 2 E. of St. Paul's; ac. 111. R. is situated on the north bank of the Thames, opposite The Pool. It has a very nautical appearance, the notorious Ratcliff Highway (now St. George Street) being the favourite haunt of

St. George Street, Ratcliff.

sailors on shore. It formerly had a very bad name, but such institutions as the Seamen's Mission Hall and the Seamen's Free Reading Room are gradually changing its character. In this street is the famous establishment of the Jamrachs, where animals of all kinds are constantly on sale. There are many smaller shops of the same kind in the vicinity. The murders of Marr and Williamson (1811) in R. Highway form the theme of De Quincey's "Murder Considered as a Fine Art." R. Cross, mentioned in one of Dryden's poems, runs from Butchers' Row to R. Cross Stairs, once a busy landing-place. Lancelot Andrewes (d. 1626), Bishop of Winchester, was educated in the Coopers' Free School here. In the Swedish Church, Princes' Square, rests the body of the mystical writer, Emanuel Swedenborg (d. 1772).

Ratcliffe, ha., pa. of and 2 W. from Worksop (q.v.), N.W. Notts.

Ratcliffe Culey, chap., tp., and small vil. on the Anker, pa. of Sheepy Magna (q.v.), W. Leics., 6½ S.W. of Market Bosworth; ac. 1,210. The church of All Saints is Gothic.

Ratcliffe-on-Soar, pa. and vil. near the junction of the Trent and Soar, S. Notts., 9 S.W. of Nottingham; ac. 1,185; soil clay and loam, overlying marl. The church of the Holy Trinity (partially restored 1891) is E. Eng. and Dec.; the tower is E. Eng., and the south aisle Dec., with remains of an altar and piscina; the chancel has three sedilia, a piscina, and a carved oak table, possibly Jacobean; there is also a stone inscribed to Robert Holme (d. 1688), an alabaster altar-tomb (with effigies) bearing an inscription to Henry Sacheverell, his wife and children; there is another altar-tomb in poor condition, with male and female effigies, to Henry Sacheverell (d. 1558) and his wife Lucy (d. 1554). In the north aisle are altar-tombs to Ralph Sacheverell (d. 1539) and his wives Cecilia (d. 1528) and Anna, and to Henry Sacheverell (d. 1625), his wives and children; there are other memorials, some of ancient date, and tombs of the families of Hickinbotham, Chamberlain, and Bosworth. There is a small charity.

Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreak, pa. and vil., N. Leics., 7 N.E. of Leicester; ac. 852; soil clay, marl, and sand. The church of St. Botolph (restored 1877) is Dec.; the tower was rebuilt in 1812; in the chancel is a recumbent effigy, possibly of the founder. There are some small charities. The Roman Catholic college was established here in 1843, and was built from designs by the elder Pugin. *R. Hall* is a seat.

Ratcliffe-upon-Trent. [Radcliffe-upon-Trent.]

Ratesh, ha., pa. of Dunmore (q.v.), N. co. Galway, Ir., about 7 N.W. of Tuam.

Ratfyn, ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Amesbury (q.v.), S. Wilts.

Rath, pa., Inchiquin bar., Mid co. Clare, Ir., about 6 N.W. of Ennis; ac. 8,488. Part of the land is low and rich in pasture. There is a Roman Catholic church.

Rathangan, pa., small mkt. to. (M.), and head of petty sess. div., on the eastern bank of the Grand Canal, East and West Offaly bars., W. co. Kildare, Ir.; ac. 11,531. The to., about 6 N.W. of Kildare, is fairly well built. The Protestant church is situated on an eminence, and the Roman Catholic church is a fine building. The principal trade consists of malting and corn. In the rebellion of 1798 the rebels entered this town, but Colonel Longfield, with the Cork Militia and some Dragoons, dispersed them with a loss of fifty, of whom some were hanged. The ruins of Offaly Castle, from which Lord Offaly takes his title, are situated within ½ mile of the town. Fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday, August 26, and November 12.

Rathaspick (1), pa., Forth bar., S. co. Wex.. Ir., about 3 S.W. of Wexford railway station; ac. 2,084. The church dates from 1723. Here is a national school. *Johnstown Castle,* the seat of Lord Maurice

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist.: fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Rataine	Trim (3½)	30	184
Ratass	Tralee	207	2579
Ratby	Ratby	106	2201
Ratchwood	Belford (4)	323	4
Ratcliff	.....	.....	14928
Ratcliffe Culey	Atherstone (2)	102	220
Ratcliffe-on-Soar	Keyworth (2)	116	135
R.-on-the-Wreak	Syston (2)	104	131
Rath	Corofin (1)	163	1162
Rathangan, pa.	Kildare (6)	31	1603
Rathangan, to.	Kildare (6)	31	655
Rathaspick (1)	Wexford (3)	93	456

Fitzgerald, is a picturesque castellated modern mansion, mostly of granite, exhibiting irregular buildings with towers, including a tower of an older structure, covered with verdure, and the whole surrounded with extensive and ornamental grounds.

Rathaspick (2), pa., Fassadinin bar., N. co. Kilk., and Ballyadams and Slievemargy bars., S.E. Q. Co., Ir., 6 s.w. of Athy; ac. 8,240. There are some remains of a monastery, and various relics have been discovered; the church was built of some of the materials of the monastery. *Gracefield* is a seat.

Rathaspick (3), pa., Moygoish bar., N. co. Wstm., Ir., 1 w.s.w. of Street railway station; ac. 7,547. The pa. contains the vil. of Rathowen. *Newpass* is a seat.

Rathbarry, pa. extending to the coast, Ibane and Barryroe and East Carbery bars., S. co. Cork, Ir., 4 s.w. of Clonakilty; ac. 4,734. There are barytes mines in this pa. *Castle Freke* is a seat.

Rathbeagh, pa. on the Nore, Fassadinin and Galmoy bars., N. co. Kilk., Ir., 4 s.w. of Ballyragget station; ac. 2,823.

Rathbeggan, pa., Ratoath bar., S. co. Meath, Ir., 3 s.w. of Ratoath; ac. 2,865.

Rathborney, pa., Burren bar., N. co. Clare, Ir., 11 N.W. of Corofin station; ac. 9,633. The surface is to a great extent mountainous.

Rathbran, pa. on the Slaney, Upper Talbotstown bar., W. co. Wick., Ir., 3 S.E. of Grange Con station; ac. 5,816. It contains the vil. of Stratford, where is the Protestant church. There is also a Roman Catholic church. *Saunders Grove* is a seat.

Rathclarin, pa., East Carbery bar., S. co. Cork, Ir., 5½ S. of Bandon; ac. 5,900. It contains the vil. of Kilbrittain (q.v.). There is a Roman Catholic church, and also public schools and a parochial school.

Rathcline (1), bar., S.W. co. Longf., Ir.; ac. 40,421. It is bounded on the west and south by Lough Derg, and on the east by Moydow and Shrule bars. It is traversed by the Royal Canal.

Rathcline (2), pa., Rathcline bar., S.W. co. Longf., Ir., bounded on the west by the Shannon and Lough Ree; ac. 11,043. Besides the Protestant church, the pa. has a Roman Catholic church and three national schools. Part of Lanesborough (q.v.) is in this pa. *R. House* is a seat.

Rathconnell, pa., Moyashel and Magheradernon bar., Mid co. Wstm., Ir., 2 N.E. of Mullingar; ac. 15,662. Besides the Protestant church, there are two Roman Catholic churches and two schools. *Knockdrin* is a modern mansion in a fine estate, including the Hill of Knockdrin, which is well wooded.

Rathconrath (1), bar., W. co. Wstm., Ir.; ac. 48,362. It is bounded on the north by co. Longford, on the east by Moycoish and Moyashel and Magheradernon bars., on the south by Moycashel and Clonlonan bars., and on the west by West Kilkenny bar.

Rathconrath (2), pa. and vil., Rathconrath bar., W. co. Wstm., Ir., 7 s.w. of Castletown station; ac. 8,703. There is an ancient mound or moat, from which the vil. takes its name, said to be raised by the Danes. The Protestant church is a very small building, and has been closed since the Disestablishment of the Irish Church. There are two Catholic churches, two public schools, and a constabulary station. *Meare's Court* and *Mount Dalton House* are seats.

Rathcoole (1), pa. and vil., Newcastle bar., S.W. co. Dub., Ir., 10 s.w. of Dublin; ac. 4,705. The vil. is small and irregularly built, situated in a mountainous district on the road to Naas. The Protestant church is a plain edifice of stone. *Johnstown Kennedy* is a seat.

Rathcoole (2), pa., Gowran bar., E. co. Kilk., Ir., 4 N.E. of Kilkenny; ac. 3,672. The surface is partly mountainous, the highest ground having an altitude of 1,000 ft.

Rathcoole (3), pa., Middlethird bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 1¼ N.W. of Fethard; ac. 5,904.

Rathcooney, pa. on the Lee, Cork bar., Mid co. Cork, Ir., 1 N. of Dunkettle; ac. 5,152. It contains the vils. of Glanmire, Knocknahorgan, and Poulacurry (q.v.).

Rathcor, vil. on Dundalk Bay, pa. of and 4 S. from Carlingford (q.v.), N.E. co. Louth, Ir.

Rathcore, pa., Upper Deece and Lower Moyfenrath bars., S. co. Meath, Ir.; ac. 13,958. The pa. contains Enfield (q.v.), and is traversed by the Grand Canal. *Rahinstown* is a seat.

Rathcormac, pa., small to. (formerly parl. bor.), and head of petty sess. div., Barrymore bar., E. co. Cork, Ir., 3½ S. of Fermoy; ac. 13,995. The Protestant church is ancient, and was enlarged in 1828. The Roman Catholic church (1818) is a large cruciform edifice, with a low square tower. The town was erected into a free bor. by Charles II., and the inhabitants returned two members to the Irish Parliament until the Union, when the bor. was disfranchised.

Rathdown (1), bar., N.E. co. Wick., Ir.; ac. 34,381. It is bounded on the north by co. Dublin, on the west by Lower Talbotstown bar., on the south by North Ballinacor and Newcastle bars., and on the east by the Irish Sea. It contains the town of Wicklow, and the Dublin and Wicklow Railway runs along the coast.

Rathdown (2), bar., S.E. co. Dub., Ir.; ac. 32,874. Part of it forms the shore of Dublin Bay, which,

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Rathaspick (2)	Athy (6)	45	1523
Rathaspick (3)	Street (1)	63	938
Rathbarry	Clonakilty (4)	199	1228
Rathbeagh	Ballyragget (4)	69	322
Rathbeggan	Batterstown (2)	16	111
Rathborney	Corofin (11)	163	213
Rathbran	Grange Con (3)	38	773
Rathclarin	Bandon (5½)	186	1116
Rathcline (1)	.....	.....	6553
Rathcline (2)	Longford (9)	78	1607
Rathconnell	Mullingar (2)	52	1471
Rathconrath (1)	.....	.....	5325
Rathconrath (2)	Castletown (7)	60	1140
Rathcoole (1), pa.	Celbridge (4)	11	704
Rathcoole (1), vil.	Celbridge (4)	11	276
Rathcoole (2)	Kilkenny (4)	81	372
Rathcoole (3)	Fethard (1¼)	194	552
Rathcooney	Dunkettle (1)	169	1704
Rathcore	Enfield	29	1585
Rathcormac, pa.	Fermoy (3½)	162	1653
Rathcormac, to.	Fermoy (3½)	162	354
Rathdown (1)	.....	.....	9893
Rathdown (2)	.....	.....	55065

with the Irish Sea, bounds it on the east; on the south it adjoins co. Wicklow; Uppercross bar. bounds it on the west and (with Dublin bar.) on the north. It contains Kingstown, and the Dublin and Wicklow Railway passes through.

Rathdowney, pa., to., and head of petty sess. div., Clarmallagh and Clandonagh bars., S.W. Q.. Co., Ir., on the old coach road from Mountrath to Thurles, 5 S. of Ballybrophy railway station; ac. 17,218. The town consists principally of one wide street, at the upper end of which is the Protestant church. There is also a Roman Catholic church, two good public schools, and a Wesleyan chapel. The public institutions comprise a library and reading-room, and a Young Men's Christian Association. There is also a court-house (where petty sessions are held every alternate Saturday), a constabulary barrack, Masonic lodge, and a concert-hall. The principal business here is an extensive ale and porter brewery. There is also a corn mill. Monthly fairs are held.

Rathdrum, pa., mkt. to. (TH.), and head of petty sess. div., North Ballinacor bar., Mid co. Wick., Ir., 9 N.W. of Wicklow; ac. 5,799. The town is on the summit of a hill (700 ft.) on the bank of the Avonmore. The Protestant church, a handsome stone structure, contains a bell with an ancient inscription stating that it was brought from Glendalough. There is a Roman Catholic church; the Sisters of Charity have a convent and an industrial school. The woollen trade once carried on here has disappeared; and the spacious woollen hall erected in 1793 having been destroyed by fire, a court-house has been erected on its site. Monthly fairs are held. *Avondale* and *The Coppice* are seats.

Rathdrumin, pa., Ferrard bar., S. co. Louth, Ir., 2 S.E. of Dunleer; ac. 1,207.

Rathen, pa. and vil. (with railway station), N. Abers., Sc., about 3½ S. of Fraserburgh; ac. 9,587; soil in some parts rich and deep, in others light and sandy. This pa. is comparatively destitute of growing timber, though from large masses of oak being occasionally dug up from morasses, it must have been more thickly wooded. The pa. church (1870) is a granite and freestone building; the south aisle of the old church, which is several hundred years old, is still standing. There are two castles in ruins, which seem to have been places of considerable strength.

Rathernan, pa., Connell bar., Mid co. Kildare, Ir., 7 N.E. of Kildare town; ac. 5,139. The pa. contains the Hill of Allan (676 ft.) and the Bog of Mounds (300 ft.).

Rathfarnham, pa., vil., and head of petty sess. div., Upper Cross and Rathdown bars., S. co. Dub., Ir., 4 S. of Dublin; ac. 2,582. There is a Protestant church with tower and spire, and in the vicinity are two convents. Several paper and corn mills are in the neighbourhood. Petty sessions are held at the court-house every alternate Tuesday. R. was one of the earliest places to rise in the rebellion of 1798. *R. Castle,* built in the reign of Elizabeth, is a seat.

Rathfeigh, pa., Skreen bar., E. co. Meath, Ir., 8 S. of Slane; ac. 2,887.

Rathfran Bay, small inlet of the sea, on the west side of Killala Bay, N.E. co. Mayo, Ir., about 2 N. of Killala.

Rathfryland, small mkt. to., pas. of Drumballyroney and Drumgath (q.v.), Upper Iveagh bar., W. co. Down, Ir., rather more than 10 N.E. of Newry. R. stands on the acclivities of a small hill, and consists of five principal streets, which radiate downward from a tolerably spacious square. The summit of the hill, which commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, is crowned by the ruins of an old castle, anciently one of the fortified residences of the Magennises, lords of Iveagh. The Protestant church, on the south side of the square, is a small edifice, and the Roman Catholic church is a spacious building; the Presbyterians, the Covenanters, Society of Friends, and the Wesleyans have places of worship. The charitable establishments are public schools for children of both sexes. The market-house is a good building in the centre of the square; the upper part is used by the magistrates. A considerable business is carried on, including the manufacture of sewed muslins. A short distance from the town is a spa, strongly chalybeate, and deemed efficacious in scorbutic complaints. Monthly fairs are held.

Rathgar, dis., pa. of Rathfarnham (q.v.), S.E. co. Dub., Ir. It lies about 3 S. of Dublin. In the neighbourhood are several avenues studded with villas and terraces, also extensive quarries of limestone. [RATHMINES AND RATHGAR.]

Rathgarve, pa., Fore bar., N. co. Wstm., Ir., 6 S.E. of Float station; ac. 6,026. It contains the mkt. to. of Castle Pollard (q.v.), where the church is situated. *Kinturk House* is a seat.

Rathgoggan, pa., Orrery and Kilmore bar., N. co. Cork, Ir.; ac. 3,317. It contains the mkt. to. of Charleville (q.v.).

Rathgormuck, pa. and vil., Upperthird and Glenahiry bars., N. co. Waterf., Ir., 5 S.W. of Carrick-on-Suir; ac. 17,965. The Clodiagh flows through the pa., which includes portions of the Monavonlagh Mountains, interspersed with small lakes at considerable heights. There are remains of an ancient castle.

Rathillet, vil., pa. of Kilmany (q.v.), N. Fifes., Sc., about 4 N. of Cupar.

Rathjordan, pa., Clanwilliam bar., E. co. Lim., Ir., 5 S. of Cahirconlish; ac. 1,063.

Rathkeale, pa., U. and mkt. to. (TH. & S.), and head of petty sess. div., with railway station, on the Deel, Lower Connello bar., Mid co. Lim., Ir., 17 S.W. by W. of Limerick; ac. 12,095. The places of worship are the Protestant church, with a lofty

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rathdowney, pa.	Ballybrophy (5)	67	2874
Rathdowney, to.	Ballybrophy (5)	67	1056
Rathdrum, pa.	Rathdrum	38	1670
Rathdrum, to.	Rathdrum	38	664
Rathdrumin	Dunleer (2)	42	188
Rathen	Rathen	572	2627
Rathernan	Newbridge (3)	26	521
Rathfarnham, pa.	Milltown (1)	2	8019
Rathfarnham, vil.	Milltown (1)	2	713
Rathfeigh	Duleek (6)	37	154
Rathfryland	Ballyroney (2)	96	1461
Rathgarve	Float (6)	67	1550
Rathgoggan	Charleville	130	2504
Rathgormuck, pa.	Carrick-on-Suir (5)	149	1155
Rathjordan	Pallas (4)	115	193
Rathkeale, pa.	Rathkeale	147	3505
Rathkeale, to.	Rathkeale	147	2073

embattled tower with crocketed pinnacles, and a Roman Catholic church. There are several large flour mills, and monthly fairs are held. The town consists principally of one long and wide street extending from east to west. A priory for Augustinian canons was founded here in the 13th cent. Matras (or Matrix) Castle, about a mile from the town, stands in a fine situation, commanding extensive views. It was besieged by Cromwell, but received little injury. R. was formerly a corporate town, and successfully resisted various assaults of the English army during the rebellion in the reign of Elizabeth. The courthouse, in the square, is a stone building, and the bridewell is beneath it.

Rathkennan, pa., Lower Kilnamanagh bar., W. co. Tip., Ir., 4½ S.W. of Thurles; ac. 786.

Rathkenny, pa., Upper Slane bar., N. co. Meath, Ir., 4 N.W. of Slane; ac. 5,496. *Rathkenny* is a seat.

Rathkieran, pa., Iverk bar., S. co. Kilk., Ir., 4½ N.W. of Waterford; ac. 3,478.

Rathlackan, pl., pa. of Kilcummin (q.v.), N. co. Mayo, Ir., 17 N.W. of Ballina.

Rathlee Head, headland on east shore of Killala Bay, pa. of and 4 W. from Easky (q.v.), N.W. co. Sligo, Ir.

Rathlin, pa. and island off north coast of co. Antr., Ir., 5 N.N.E. of Ballycastle; ac. 3,398; soil light mould with some basalt and limestone, overlying basalt and limestone. The north part of the island extends 4½ miles from east to west, with an average breadth of about a mile; at right angles to this portion, at its east end, is the south half of the island, which has nearly the same breadth and stretches some 2½ miles north and south. The south extremity is less than 3 miles from Benmore Head, the nearest part of the mainland. The coast scenery is very picturesque, the cliffs varying in height from 180 ft. to 447 ft. The island is difficult to approach, owing to the tempestuous character of the Race of Sloch-na-Marra, which divides it from the mainland. The columnar formation of the basaltic cliffs at various places on the east coast bears a striking resemblance to that of the Giants' Causeway. There are some interesting caves. A Protestant church was built in 1815, and there is also a Roman Catholic church. The scanty ruins of Bruce's Castle, a fortress of unknown antiquity, stand on a lofty rock almost detached from the island near its north-east extremity. The inhabitants are engaged in fishing and agriculture, the soil being fairly fertile; barley and kelp are exported to Campbeltown and Glasgow. A church said to have been founded in the 6th cent. by St. Columban was destroyed by the Norsemen in 790, and again in 973, after which time it disappears from history. Robert Bruce lay in hiding for some time in the castle named after him, and here the well-known incident of the spider is said to have occurred. The fierce attack on the Scots by the Earl of Sussex (1558) was followed by other enterprises of the same character, which resulted in the complete depopulation of the island.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.	
Rathkennan	Thurles (4½)	87	102
Rathkenny	Wilkinstown (2½)	39	792
Rathkieran	Waterford (4½)	112	523
Rathlin	Ballycastle (5)	173	365
Rathlogan	Ballyragget (9)	69	90
Rathlynin	Tipperary (3½)	111	343

Rathlin o' Birne, island, pa. of Glenco (q.v.), off west coast of co. Don., Ir., Donegal. The island is situated within the mainland. It is ½ mile long from south, and has an extreme breadth of 3 fu

Rathlogan, pa., Galmoy bar., N. co. I 9 W.S.W. of Ballyragget; ac. 484.

Rathlynin, pa., Clanwilliam bar., S.W. Ir., 3½ N.E. of Tipperary town; ac. 2,781.

Rathmacknee, pa., Forth bar., S.E. co. 5 S.W. of Wexford; ac. 1,861. The la excellent quality and chiefly used for gra there are many good homesteads. The Roman Catholic church and two schools.

Rathmell, eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on th pas. of Giggleswick and Long Preston (q. Yorks., 3 S. of Settle; ac. 3,432. The c Holy Trinity is in Gothic style. The W have a chapel.

Rathmelton, or **Ramelton,** pleasant lit to. (T.) and head of petty sess. div., southern bank of the Leannan, a little entrance into Lough Swilly, pas. of Augh Tullyfern (q.v.), Kilmacrenan bar., N. co. 8 N.N.E. of Letterkenny. The town pre agreeable appearance, the neighbourhood in beautiful views from various points, and of the Leannan is picturesque and finely The Protestant church of Aughnish, sit the town, is a handsome edifice with The Roman Catholics have a church in t also one within a mile of the town; Presbyterians and Methodists have places ship. In 1878 a Public Hall was built. a dispensary and fever hospital and sever schools. Fairs are held on May 22, July Nov. 16. Immediately below the town estuary of the river, is a small quay, up vessels of 150 tons can come at high wa others, almost of any tonnage, can approac half a mile of the town. The trade in considerable, and there are some large mi vicinity. Near the town are the ruins o cent. castle and of the Franciscan friary donnell, founded in the 16th cent. Mu that there is a legend about the bell of t " to the effect that it was carried off marauders from Tyrone, who embarked Lough with the bell in their vessel. arose, and the sacrilegious robbers were to commemorate which act of retributiv the bell is heard to ring once every seven midnight."

Rathmichael, coast pa., Rathdown bar. Dub., Ir., 2 N.W. of Bray; ac. 2,808. It the vil. of Tillytown (q.v.). "The Scalp west boundary, is a natural cut in th tain, about 790 ft. above sea-level, through a road.

Rathmines, dis., pa. of St. Peter (q.v.) Dub., Ir. It is an extensive and fashionabl about 2 S. of Dublin. There are Roman and Protestant churches and schools.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and di fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Du	
Rathmacknee	Wexford (5)	9
Rathmell, eccl. pa.	Settle (3)	23
Rathmell, tp.	Settle (3)	23
Rathmelton	Letterkenny (8)	18
Rathmichael	Bray (2)	1

Rathmines and Rathgar, tp., S.E. co. Dub., Ir., lying to the south of the city; ac. 1,714.

Rathmolyon, pa. and vil., Lower Moyfenrath bar., S. co. Meath, Ir., 5 S.S.W. of Trim; ac. 9,713. *Tobertynan* is a seat.

Rathmore (1), pa., North Naas bar., Mid co. Kildare, Ir., 4 S.E. of Naas; ac. 7,762. Steeplechases are held at Punchestown in this pa.

Rathmore (2), pa., Rathvilly bar., N. co. Carl., Ir., 2 S.W. of Rathvilly station; ac. 815.

Rathmore (3), pa., Lune bar., W. co. Meath, Ir., 1¾ N.E. of Athboy; ac. 5,348.

Rathmore (4), vil. with railway station, and head of petty sess. div., pa. of Kilcummin (q.v.), W. co. Kerry, Ir., 12 E. of Killarney.

Rathmoylan, coast pa., Gaultiere bar., E. co. Waterf., Ir., 3½ E. of Tramore; ac. 2,455.

Rathmullan (1), pa. on Dundrum Bay, Upper and Lower Lecale bars., S.E. co. Down, Ir., 6 S. of Downpatrick; ac. 3,739. It contains the vil. of Killough (q.v.). The pa. church was built in 1701.

Rathmullan (2), vil. and head of petty sess. div., on the west bank of Lough Swilly, pa. of Killygarvan (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., 6½ N.E. of Rathmelton. The

RUINS NEAR RATHMULLAN.

places of worship are a Protestant church, a Roman Catholic church, and a Presbyterian meeting-house. The town is provided with a good quay for shipping, and there is a regular daily steam communication across to Fahan on the east shore. Near R. are the ruins of a priory of Carmelite Friars, and a castle adjoining, the eastern part of which was till recently used as a church; over the east window remains a figure of St. Patrick as a bishop.

Rathmuriel. [CHRIST'S KIRK.]

Rathnaveoge, pa., Ikerrin bar., N.E. co. Tip., Ir., 6 S.E. of Cloghjordan; ac. 5,152. The pa. includes a portion of the Devil's Bit Mountain.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rathmines & Rathgar	Ranelagh	3	27796
Rathmolyon, pa.	Trim (5)	30	1241
Rathmolyon, vil.	Trim (5)	30	127
Rathmore (1)	Naas (4)	20	667
Rathmore (2)	Rathvilly (2)	46	133
Rathmore (3)	Athboy (1¾)	37	613
Rathmoylan	Tramore (3½)	120	429
Rathmullan (1)	Downpatrick (6)	140	1352
Rathmullan (2)	Fahan (3)	187	591
Rathnaveoge	Roscrea (5)	78	525
Rathnew, pa.	Rathnew	30	2567
Rathnew, vil.	Rathnew	30	497
Ratho, pa.	Ratho	400	1839

Rathnew, coast pa. and vil., Newcastle bar., E. co. Wick., Ir., 27 S.S.E. of Dublin; ac. 8,405. It contains part of the town of Wicklow (q.v.). There is a Roman Catholic church and a school. *Rosannah* is a seat.

Ratho, pa. and vil., N.W. Edins., Sc.; ac. 6,147. The country in the eastern part of the pa. is flat, and the soil fertile; but the ground rises gradually towards the west. The vil. lies about 8 W. by S. of Edinburgh. The pa. church, originally erected in the 12th cent., is an irregular structure, incorporating work of various periods, but is not without features of interest. The Roman Catholic church was erected in 1883. There are vestiges of two Danish camps. *Dalmahoy* and *Hatton* are seats. The latter is one of the oldest houses in Scotland, and its massive walls contain hiding-places used in the old troublous times.

Rathowen, vil. and head of petty sess. div., pa. of Rathaspick (q.v.), N. co. Wstm., Ir., 5 S.E. of Edgeworthstown.

Rathpatrick, pa., Ida bar., S. co. Kilk., Ir., 3½ N.E. of Waterford; ac. 4,479.

Rathreagh (1), pa., Tirawley bar., N. co. Mayo, Ir., 5 W. of Killala; ac. 4,164. Limestone is found here in abundance. There are two public schools. Fairs are held March 17, the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, June 24, September 29, and December 26.

Rathreagh (2), pa. on the Inny, Ardagh bar., Mid co. Longf., Ir., 5 S. of Edgeworthstown; ac. 4,023.

Rathregan, pa., Ratoath bar., S.E. co. Meath, Ir., 2 S.W. of Dunshaughlin; ac. 2,576.

Rathroe, pa., Shelburne bar., S.W. co. Wex., Ir., 3 E. of Arthurstown; ac. 2,396.

Rathronan (1), pa., East Iffa and Offa bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 1¼ mile from Clonmel railway station; ac. 2,641.

Rathronan (2), pa., Shanid bar., W. co. Lim., Ir., 5 N. of Abbeyfeale; ac. 15,091. Here is a Catholic church.

Rathsallagh, pa., Upper Talbotstown bar., W. co. Wick., Ir., 2 S.E. of Dunlavin; ac. 1,775.

Rathsaran, pa., Clandonagh bar., S.W. Q. Co., Ir., 1½ W. of Rathdowney; ac. 2,290. The Protestant church was built about a hundred years ago. There is a Roman Catholic church and a parochial school.

Rathtoole, pa., Upper Talbotstown bar., W. co. Wick., Ir., 4 N.W. of Baltinglass; ac. 692.

Rathven, pa., N. Banffs., Sc., about 3½ W. of Cullen, extending about 10 miles along the coast of the Moray Frith; ac. 23,166. The greater portion of the land is hilly, but the more level parts near the sea are arable and fertile, being greatly enriched by sea manure, and in some parts there are thriving plantations. Throughout the district the supply of

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ratho, vil.	Ratho	400	821
Rathowen	Edgeworthstown (5)	70	236
Rathpatrick	Waterford (3½)	112	826
Rathreagh (1)	Killala (5)	174	453
Rathreagh (2)	Edgeworthstown (5)	70	488
Rathregan	Drumregan (1)	19	112
Rathroe	New Ross (9½)	102	421
Rathronan (1)	Clonmel (1¼)	135	414
Rathronan (2)	Newcastle (4)	157	2732
Rathsallagh	Dunlavin (2)	31	112
Rathsaran	Ballybrophy (4)	67	378
Rathtoole	Baltinglass (4)	42	46
Rathven	Rathven (1)	592	12925

limestone, sandstone, and slate is abundant; and the memorials of antiquity are numerous, Danish cairns being the most general.

Rathvilly (1), bar., N.E. co. Carl., Ir.; ac. 44,803. It is bounded on the north by cos. Kildare and Wick.; the last-named co. also bounds it on the east and (with Forth bar.) on the south; Carlow bar. bounds it on the west. It contains Hacketstown, Rathvilly, and Tullow, to which place there is a line from Dublin.

Rathvilly (2), pa. and vil., Rathvilly bar., N. co. Carl., Ir., 6 N. of Tullow; ac. 9,212. The Protestant church is a plain building with a lofty spire; and there is also a Roman Catholic church. *Lisnaragh* is a seat.

Rathwire, vil., pa. of and about ½ S. from Killucan (q.v.), E. co. Wstm., Ir.

Rat Island (1). [LUNDY ISLAND.]

Rat Island (2), or **Burrow Island**, in Portsmouth Harbour, S. Hants, about ¼ N.E. of Gosport.

Ratley, pa. and vil., S. Warws., 7 N.W. of Banbury; ac. 1,634; soil marl, overlying rock. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng.; the arcade columns possess no capitals. There is a Methodist chapel. The school has a small endowment. Stone is quarried. On Edge Hill is the site of a British camp, most likely afterwards occupied by the Romans. *Upton House* is a seat.

Ratlinghope, pa., Mid Salop, 12½ S. of Shrewsbury; ac. 5,559; soil sandy and clay, overlying rocky subsoil. The church of St. Margaret is an ancient building. There was formerly here a priory of Augustinian (or Black) Canons of St. Victor, founded in the reign of King John as a cell to the priory of St. James at Wigmore, Herts. Between R. and Church Stretton runs the Portway, an old Roman road. There are many tumuli and vestiges of fortified camps in the neighbourhood.

Ratoath (1), bar., S.E. co. Meath, Ir.; ac. 35,697. It is bounded on the north by Skreen bar., on the east by co. Dub., on the south by Dunboyne bar., and on the west by Lower and Upper Deece bars. It is traversed by the Great Northern (Ireland) line to Navan.

Ratoath (2), pa. and vil. (formerly a parl. bor.), Ratoath bar., S.E. co. Meath, Ir., 5 E. of Drumree station; ac. 9,367. R. is said to have been at one period a station occupied by the Danes, and there is a mound or rath in the centre of the vil., the raising of which is ascribed to those invaders. The church, erected in 1817, is a neat edifice; the tower, from its elevated site, may be seen from a considerable distance. The Roman Catholic church is a very spacious and handsome structure. Fairs are held on April 18, June 1, and November 20. *The Manor* is a seat.

Ratsheugh Crag. [HOUGHTON, LONG.]

Ratsloe. [RATTISLOE.]

Rattachan. [MAM RATTACHAN.]

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rathvilly (1)	.....	.....	8485
Rathvilly (2), pa.	Rathvilly	46	1633
Rathvilly (2), vil.	Rathvilly	46	350
Rathwire	Killucan (¼)	44	97
Ratley	Fenny Compton (6)	85	371
Ratlinghope	Church Stretton (4)	175	222
Ratoath (1)	.....	.....	2690
Ratoath (2), pa.	Drumree (5)	19	749

Ratter, ha., pa. of Dunnet (q.v.), N. Caithness, 8 7 N.E. of Castletown.

Rattery, pa. and small vil. on two tributaries the Dart, S. Dev., 5 W.N.W. of Totnes; ac. 2,8 soil slate and peat, overlying slate, rock, and grav The church (dedication unknown), restored 18 is Norm., and contains a Norm. font and a carv oak screen. The charities are small. *Mari House* is a seat.

Rattisloe, or **Ratsloe**, ha., pa. of Poltimore (q.v Mid Dev., 3 N.E. of Exeter.

Rattlesden, pa. and large vil., Mid Suff., 5 W. Stowmarket; ac. 3,254; soil heavy, subsoil cl The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1883) is Per and Dec. There is a Baptist chapel. *Clopton Ha* situated on an eminence, and surrounded by woo plantations, and preserves, is a seat.

Rattoo, pa., Clanmaurice and Iraghticonnor bar N.E. co. Cork, Ir., 6 W. of Listowel; ac. 8,201. T surface is partly hill, with much marshy land (n drained) and some bog. The Augustinian abb the ruins of which remain, was founded in t reign of King John; in 1600 it was converted in a fortress by the Irish, who set fire to the buildi when they were attacked by Sir Charles Wilm Near the ruins is a lofty ivy-mantled round tower a perfect state of preservation. *R. House* is a sea

Rattray, pa. and to., E. Perths., Sc., oppos Blairgowrie (q.v.), of which the to. of R. is prac cally a suburb, and with which it is connected a bridge of four arches, spanning the river Erich ac. 5,382. The surface is hilly, the land on the ban of the river arable and fertile, while the high grounds are only suitable for pasture. On the ban of the Ericht are flax and jute mills, which g employment to a large number of persons. To t south-east of the town is an oblong mound cal The Castlehill, surmounted by vestiges of t ancient castle of R. From Hatton Hill, on a cl day, Perth can be seen; and it was at the Hatt of R. that the Scottish martyr, Donald Cargil Covenanting divine, was born in 1610 and execu in 1681. [CRAIGHALL (2).]

Rauceby, North, pa. and vil., S.W. Lincs., 4 of Sleaford; ac. 3,461; soil variable, overly shale and limestone. The church of St. P (chancel rebuilt 1853) is E. Eng. and Dec., south aisle being Dec. and the porch E. En the north arcade and aisle date from 1320–50, at the east end of the latter there is a canop niche; the south aisle contains a piscina, canopied bracket, and a squint; the found tomb bears an inscription to William ffrauns R. (d. 1385); in the north aisle is a large ma painting containing the figure of St. Anthony of a grotesque animal; the font is Perp.; in vestry is a brass to William Styrlay, forme vicar, and canon of the Augustinian priory Shelford (d. 1536). In the churchyard is a 14 cent. tomb with the effigy of a priest. There i Wesleyan chapel. The charities are small.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		PO LAT
Ratoath (2), vil.	Drumree (5)	19	
Rattery	Totnes (5)	218	
Rattlesden	Stowmarket (5)	81	
Rattoo	Listowel (6)	180	
Rattray, pa.	Blairgowrie	466	
Rattray, to.	Blairgowrie	466	
Rauceby, North	Rauceby (2½)	114	

the pa. can send two persons to the Carre Hospital at Sleaford. Near the vicarage is the old vil. cross, partly restored.

Rauceby, South, pa. and vil., S.W. Lincs., 3½ w. of Sleaford; ac. 2,430; soil partly clay, overlying limestone and shale. The church of St. James was pulled down in 1640. There is a small charity. *R. Hall* is in Elizabethan style.

Raughton Head with Gatesgill, eccl. pa., pas. of Castle Sowerby and Dalston (q.v.), N. Cumb., 5½ s. of Carlisle. The church of St. Jude was rebuilt in 1761. *Foxley Henning* is a seat.

Raunds, pa. and large vil., E. Northants, 4½ s. of Thrapston; ac. 4,287; soil chiefly clay, with some light scaly land, overlying clay and (in the neighbourhood of the vil.) white rock and ironstone. The church of St. Peter (restored 1874) is E. Eng., with Perp. and Dec. insertions; the font is a curious circular example on a moulded pedestal. There is a monument (with brass and arms) to William Gage, Esq. (d. 1632); and in the south aisle are effigies of a man and woman in brass, with an invocatory inscription commemorating John Tawyer (d. 1370) and Margaret, his wife. On an adjoining stone is the effigy of a woman, with those of four sons and five daughters; there is also a panelled altar-tomb inscribed to John Wales, vicar (d. 1596). In the chancel is a coffin slab of the 13th cent., ornamented with a rich floriated cross, and supposed to be the tombstone of the founder of the church. In the churchyard is the base of an ancient cross. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a Temperance Hall. The curfew is rung here at 8 p.m. daily from Michaelmas to Lady Day (Sundays excepted). The manufacture of boots and shoes is extensively carried on. At R. was born John Grimbald, who built Trinity College library and part of Clare College, Cambridge. Mrs. Catherine Pepys, of Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire (also born here), whose maiden name was Grimbald, left by will £100 for teaching twelve poor children of the pa. Other charities amount to about £27 a year.

Raveley, Great, pa., Mid Hunts., 7 N. of Huntingdon; ac. 2,040; soil and subsoil clay. The church was destroyed previously to the Reformation. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Raveley, Little, pa., Mid Hunts., 6 N. of Huntingdon; ac. 723; soil clayey, overlying clay. The chapel of St. James (formerly a chapel-of-ease to Bury) contains an octagonal font dated 1377.

Ravelrig, estate with seat of same name, pa. of and nearly 2 S.W. from Currie (q.v.), Mid Edins., Sc.

Raven Burn. [JED WATER.]

Raven Crag, hill (1,400 ft.) at north-west end of Thirlmere Lake, S. Cumb. It is a fine elevation, with a fir-planted summit, and affords magnificent views of the surrounding scenery.

Ravendale, East, pa., tp., and vil., N.E. Lincs., 8 S. of Grimsby; ac. of pa. 1,430, of tp. 793; subsoil chalk. The church of St. Martin was built in 1857, in E. Eng. style.

Ravendale, West, tp., pa. of Ravendale East (q.v.), N.E. Lincs., about 8 S. of Grimsby; ac. 637. The site of the church can still be traced. An alien priory for Premonstratensian canons was founded here in 1202, and a few fragments of the chapel remain.

Raven Fall, waterfall, N.E. Merions., about 2 miles from Maentwrog. A small stream here makes its way through a wild and lovely glen.

Ravenfield, pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks., 4 N.E. of Rotherham; ac. 1,170; soil loam, overlying sandy rock. The church of St. James was built in 1756. There are several charities. *R. Park* is a seat.

Ravenglass, ancient seaport to. on the Esk (formerly with a market), pa. of Muncaster (q.v.), S.W. Cumb., 6 N. of Bootle. The to., largely built with materials from the Roman camp at Muncaster, consists of a single street, in which are a few well-built houses. Near the centre of the street is a pile of stones, said to have formed the base of the market cross. Cattle fairs are now held on May 6, June 8, and August 5; at this last fair races and other diversions take place. Muncaster Hall is a red-brick building; and here divine service is held. The Working Men's Institute comprises a reading-room and library. Near R. are the ruins of Walls Castle, originally a Roman villa, of which the existing ruins are only a fragment. The masonry is of good red freestone, set in coarse but exceedingly hard mortar. Stone axes, arrowheads, and Roman and Saxon coins have been found.

Ravenhead, eccl. pa., pa. of Prescot (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., within the bor. of St. Helens. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in Gothic style. Here are large plate-glass works.

Raveningham, pa. and scattered vil., S. Norf., 3½ S.E. of Loddon; ac. 2,393; soil mixed, overlying brick-earth and sand. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1885), standing in the park, is Perp.; in the chancel are eight canopies, enclosing monumental tablets to the Bacon family. A college was founded here in 1350 by Sir John de Norwich, Vice-Admiral of England, for a master and secular priests, and dedicated to SS. Mary and Andrew; at its dissolution there were eight canons. *R. Hall,* standing in a park of 200 ac., is a seat.

Raven Meols, ha., pa. of Walton-on-the-Hills (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 8 W. of Ormskirk.

Raven Point, headland, S.E. co. Wex., Ir., on the north side of the entrance to Wexford Harbour.

Ravensbourne, stream, N.W. Kent, rises near Farnborough, and flows for about 10 miles in a N.W. direction past Keston and Bromley to the Thames, which it joins at Deptford.

Ravensbury Castle. [HEXTON.]

Ravenscraig Castle, ruined castle on the Ugie, pa. of and about 2 N.W. from Peterhead (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc. It dates from the 13th or 14th cent., and has walls of great thickness still standing.

Ravenscroft, tp., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Middle-

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Rauceby, South	Rauceby (1¼)	114	390
Raughton Head w.G.	Southwaite (3½)	292	686
Raunds	Raunds	82	3055
Raveley, Great	Abbots Ripton (3)	63	181
Raveley, Little	Abbots Ripton (2)	63	44
Ravendale, East, pa.	North Thoresby (5)	148	180
Ravendale, East, tp.	North Thoresby (5)	148	118
Ravendale, West	North Thoresby (5)	148	62
Ravenfield	Park Gate	164	177
Ravenhead	St. Helens (1)	192	7441
Raveningham	Beccles (3)	109	301

wich (q.v.), Mid Chesh. *R. Hall*, in Classic style, is a seat.

Ravensdale, vil., pa. of Jonesborough (q.v.), N.E. co. Louth, Ir., 7 N.N.W. of Dundalk.

Ravensdale Park, tp., pa. of and 1 N. from Mugginton (q.v.), Mid Derbys.; ac. 635. Recent researches show that the Derbyshire palace of the royal Dukes of Lancaster was situated here.

Ravensden, pa. and vil., N. Beds., 4 N.E. of Bedford; ac. 2,160; soil and subsoil clay. The church of All Saints is Perp. Here is a Baptist chapel. Bricks, tiles, and draining-pipes are made in the pa. *R. Grange* and *R. House* (the latter pleasantly situated about 1½ W. of the church) are seats.

Ravenseat, ha., pa. of Grinton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5½ N.W. of Muker.

Ravensflat, ha., pa. of Laughton (q.v.), N.W. Lincs., 5 N.E. of Gainsborough.

Ravenshall, ha., pa. of and 1½ N. by W. from Falkland (q.v.), W. Fifes., Sc.

Ravenshall Point, headland, pa. of Kirkmabreck (q.v.), S.W. Kirkcuds., Sc., about 6 W. of Gatehouse-on-Fleet. The surrounding coast is said to be the scene of Scott's "Guy Mannering."

Ravenshill, ha., pa. of Suckley (q.v.), W. Worcs., 7 S.W. of Martley.

Raven's Hugo, cavern, S. Cornw., near Cadgwith. It has a fine entrance of serpentine, and is filled with the sea at all states of the tide.

Ravenspur, Ravenser, or **Ravensburgh**, ancient port in the vicinity of Spurn Head, E.R. Yorks. The sea had caused great injury to the town before 1350, and at the close of the 15th cent. few traces of it remained. It must have been an important place, as the privileges of the burgesses were confirmed in 1298, and it was represented in the Parliament of 1305. Henry, Earl of Hereford and Derby (afterwards Henry IV.), disembarked here in 1399, on his arrival to make war on Richard II., and R. was also the landing-place of Edward IV. during the Wars of the Roses in 1471.

Ravensthorpe (1), pa., tp., and vil., Mid Northants, 8 N.E. of Daventry; ac. 2,871; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Dionysius is of the E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. periods; in the south aisle, which retains a Dec. piscina, are the remains of a rood-loft door; in the vestry is a large and curious chest, covered with thin plates of iron crossing at right angles, in which were found portions of a breastplate and gauntlets, now hung on the wall above; some good original benches remain, with square traceried ends. There is a Baptist chapel. The Ravensthorpe reservoir is here. The charities amount to more than £50 annually.

Ravensthorpe (2), eccl. pa. and small to., pa. of Mirfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 W. of Dewsbury. St. Saviour's Church is in E. Eng. style. There are Wesleyan, Congregational, Methodist New Connexion, and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Ravenstone, pa. and vil. on the Ouse, N.E. Bucks., 8 N.E. of Stony Stratford; ac. 2,230; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints is Norm., and contains a recumbent marble effigy representing Sir Heneage Finch, Kt., first Earl of Nottingham and Keeper of the Great Seal (d. 1682). In the churchyard is a stone with Latin inscription to the Rev. Thos. Seaton, formerly Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and founder of the annual Seatonian Prize at Cambridge (d. 1741). Here are twelve almshouses, founded by a former Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, for six single men and women, with a small weekly allowance. There is an endowed school, with provision for apprenticing three boys yearly.

Ravenstonedale, pa. and vil., E. Westmd., 4½ S.W. of Kirkby Stephen; ac. 16,406; soil peat clay, overlying limestone and gravel. The church of St. Oswald was built in 1744, in place of the old church, which is said to have had the privilege of sanctuary, and the south porch is believed to be the old porch rebuilt; in the chancel is a brass, and in the nave a fine oak pulpit. The Congregational (formerly the English Presbyterian) chapel was built about 1662, under the Rev. Christopher Jackson, who had been ejected from the pa. of Crosby Garrett under the Act of Uniformity; it was endowed by Philip, fourth Baron Wharton, and others, and some small charities are attached to it. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The pa. possesses a reading-room and a small library. There are several charities. The endowed parochial school, formerly the grammar school, was founded in 1688 by Thomas Fothergill; in 1873 the school was remodelled and new buildings added. The country round R. is extremely beautiful and interesting. In Lord's Park, a little north of the town, is Gallows Hill, a place of execution. At the foot of a mountain is a field-house cut out of the rock, one of the walls bearing an inscription dated 1720. On R. Common is a barrow. Tumuli and skeletons have been found in the pa., and there are the remains of a stone circle.

Ravenstone-with-Snibstone, or **Ravenstone**, pa. and vil., N.W. Leics., 13 N.W. of Leicester; ac. 2,143; soil heavy, overlying clay and sand. The 14th-cent. Dec. church of St. Michael was restored in 1884; in the wall of the south aisle is an ancient sculptured head of St. John the Baptist in a charger, wrought in alabaster. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a large hospital or almshouse, liberally endowed.

Ravenstruther, vil., pa. of Carstairs (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc., about 3 N.E. of Lanark.

Ravensworth (1), tp. and vil., pa. of and ½ N. from Kirkby Ravensworth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks; ac. 2,248. There are remains of an ancient castle, said to date from pre-Conquest days, and on the face of a ruined tower some large letters are still legible.

Ravensworth (2), vil. on the Team, pa. of Chester-le-Street (q.v.), N. Dur., 3 S.S.W. of Newcastle. *R. Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Ravensworth, is a mixture of the Gothic and Tudor styles of architecture; it was built in 1808, from designs by Nash, on the site of a former building, of

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ravensdale Park	Derby (6½)	128	51
Ravensden	Bedford (4)	50	440
Ravensthorpe (1), pa.	Long Buckley (2)	76	518
Ravensthorpe (1), tp.	Long Buckley (2)	76	352
Ravensthorpe (2), eccl. pa.	Ravensthorpe	183	5159

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ravensthorpe (2), to.	Ravensthorpe	183	5134
Ravenstone	Olney (3)	60	300
Ravenstonedale	Ravenstonedale	277	846
Ravenstone-with-S.	Swannington (1)	114	1271
Ravensworth (1)	Richmond (5)	237	25

which two of the ancient towers are still standing. The principal entrance, over which is a statue of Queen Victoria, is on the north side, and opens into a large hall with a fine staircase at its western end and an open gallery running along its south side. The rooms contain some fine old cabinets and valuable paintings by old masters. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and contain some fine trees and fishponds. Near the entrance is the shaft of a stone cross, named the Butter Cross, concerning which there is a tradition that when the Great Plague was at Newcastle in 1645 the country people left provisions here for the infected town.

Raventhorpe, tp., pa. of Appleby (q.v.), N. Lincs., 4 W.N.W. of Brigg; ac. 641.

Raventofts, ha., pa. of Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N.W. of Ripley.

Raw (1), tp. on the Coquet, pa. of and 3 S.E. from Rothbury (q.v.), Mid Northumb.; ac. 1,691.

Raw (2), ha., pa. of Heversham (q.v.), S. Westmd., 4 S.W. of Kendal.

Rawcliffe (1), eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Aire and the Dutch River, pa. of Snaith (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 11 S.E. of Selby; ac. 4,668. The church of St. James (rebuilt and enlarged 1842) is in E. Eng. style. There are Wesleyan, Primitive, and Free Methodist chapels. The charities are small, but the Free School has an endowment of £45. *R. Hall* is a seat.

Rawcliffe (2), tp., pas. of St. Olave Mary Gate and St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2½ N.W. of York; ac. 708.

Rawcliffe Out, eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Wyre, pa. of St. Michael-on-Wyre (q.v.), W. Lancs., 6 W.S.W. of Garstang; ac. 4,593. The church of St. John was built in 1838, in Norm. style. The school has a small endowment.

Rawcliffe, Upper, with Tarnacre, tp. and vil. on the Wyre, pa. of St. Michael-on-Wyre (q.v.), W. Lancs., 4½ S.W. of Garstang; ac. 3,839.

Rawdon, eccl. pa., tp., and small to., pa. of Guiseley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 7 N.W. of Leeds; ac. 1,559. The church of St. Peter (rebuilt 1864) contains a 17th-cent. font and some tablets to the Layton family. There are Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a meeting-house for the Society of Friends. The Baptist Theological College (removed here from Horton in 1859) is a building in Gothic style, and contains a good library. Woodlands Convalescent Home was built in 1876. Among the many seats are *Benton Park, Buckstone Hall, Cragg Royd, Knottfield, R. Hall, Woodlawn,* and *Woodleigh Hall.*

Rawlsbury Rings. [HILTON (1)].

Rawmarsh, pa. and small to., W.R. Yorks., 2½ N. of Rotherham; ac. 2,549; soil clay, overlying limestone. The church of St. Lawrence is E. Eng. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The almshouses, for six poor women, have an endowment of £30 per annum, and distribute also £50. There are potteries, brickworks, ironworks, steel-rolling mills, and collieries in the pa.

Rawreth, pa. and vil. near the Crouch, S. Essex, 8 N.W. of Rochford; ac. 2,377; soil loam, subsoil various. The church of St. Nicholas (rebuilt 1883) is in Perp. style.

Rawridge, ti., pa. of and 1 S. from Up Ottery (q.v.), E. Dev.

Rawtenstall, mun. bor., pas. of Whalley and Bury (q.v.), N.E. Lancs.; ac. of bor. 9,525. This populous district from being merely a secluded vil. has rapidly become a manufacturing to., and is situated 4 W. of Bacup. The church of the eccl. pa. of St. Mary (restored 1886–87) is in Gothic style, as is the Roman Catholic chapel of St. James the Less in the Burnley Road. There are also places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. A large room at the Co-operative Stores is used for public meetings. There is a Liberal club. The Haslingden workhouse, situated on an eminence known as "Pike Law," is a fine building, and commands a view of the Rossendale valley. A fair is held here on June 21. There are some stone quarries in the neighbourhood, but the population are chiefly employed in the cotton and woollen manufactories.

Rawyards, vil. with railway station, pa. of New Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 1 N.E. of Airdrie.

Ray, pl. on west side of Lough Swilly, pa. of Aughinish (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., about 6 W. of Fahan station.

Raybarrow Pool, bog on Dartmoor, S. Dev., about 2½ N.W. of Gidleigh. It is dangerous, and quite impassable except in hard frost.

Raydon, pa. and vil. with railway station, S. Suff., 3½ S.S.E. of Hadleigh; ac. 2,290; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary is chiefly E. Eng. It possesses many points of architectural beauty; there are low side windows on the north and south sides of the chancel, believed to be of their kind almost unique; the interior has been partly restored.

Rayleigh, pa. and vil., S. Essex, 13 S.E. of Chelmsford; ac. 2,873; soil mixed, overlying clay and sand. The church of Holy Trinity is Perp., with some parts of earlier date. Here are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. A fair for horses and cattle is held on Trinity Monday. R. gives the title of Baron to the Strutt family. Roman coins have been found here. At the upper end of the vil are earthworks, the remains of a castle first built by Sweyne, who owned the place at the time of the Domesday Survey and was the founder of the De Essex family; these consist of a mound with an oval-shaped base, surrounded by ramparts and ditches; from this spot is obtained a fine view over the neighbouring peninsula.

Ray Mill, or **Raymead,** ha., pa. of Cookham (q.v.), E. Berks., about 1 N. of Maidenhead. R. M. Lock is a stone lock on the Thames; the weir water works a large corn-mill.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Raventhorpe	Scawby (4)	161	26
Raw (1)	Brinkburn	310	71
Rawcliffe (1)	Rawcliffe	183	1730
Rawcliffe (2)	York (2½)	188	236
Rawcliffe, Out	Garstang (6)	219	721
Rawcliffe, Upper, w. T	Garstang (4½)	219	599

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Rawdon	Apperley Bridge (1½)	203	3077
Rawmarsh	Park Gate	164	11983
Rawreth	Wickford (1)	29	323
Rawtenstall	Rawtenstall	204	29507
Raydon	Raydon	68	541
Rayleigh	Rayleigh	33	1301

Raymoghy, pa. on an arm of Lough Swilly, North Raphoe bar., N. co. Don., Ir., 5 N. of Raphoe; ac. 15,190. R. contains the vil. of Manor Cunningham (q.v.).

Raymunterdoney, coast pa., Kilmacrenan bar., N.W. co. Don., Ir., 5 S.W. of Dunfanaghy; ac. 12,018. About two-thirds of the pa. is mountainous. *Ballyconnell House* is a seat, and on the estate is a salmon fishery.

Rayne (1), pa. and vil., N. Essex, 2 W. of Braintree; ac. 1,676; soil loam and mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of All Saints, rebuilt 1840 (with the exception of the tower) and since restored, was originally Perp. The old church, supposed to have been built *temp.* Henry II., was very famous in Catholic times for an altar and chapel erected in the south aisle to the Blessed Virgin. There are several mural monuments and one large brass, in excellent preservation, to the Capel family. Sir Giles Capel (d. 1556), a distinguished leader at the sieges of Terronenne and Tournay and the Battle of Spurs, was interred here. There are agricultural implement works and a corn mill. The interest of £167 is distributed in bread. R. Hall, now a farmhouse, is a timbered structure, the old part of which was erected by the Wells family and the later by Sir Giles Capel (1510–20). The manor house was in the north of the pa.; there are still traces of the house and of the moats that encompassed it; in the hollow from the road to the house were fishponds.

THE MARKET PLACE, READING.
(Photo. S. V. White, Reading.)

Rayne (2), pa. and vil. on the left bank of the Ury, Mid Abers., Sc., about 7 N.W. of Inverurie; ac. 7,885. Except a small eminence, covered with heath, on the north side of the pa., the surface is flat, with a few rising spots on the banks of the Ury, and is ornamented by plantations. The pa. church is about 2 N.E. of Old Rayne. The vil. is in the central part of the pa. An annual fair is held on the second Wednesday in August.

Rayne, Old, vil., pa. of Rayne (q.v.), Mid Abers., Sc., about 2 N.E. of Oyne railway station.

Rayners. [TYLER'S GREEN.]

Raynham, East, &c. [RAINHAM, EAST, &c.]

Rea (1), river, S. Salop, rises close to Long Stanton, and flows in a southerly direction for 20 miles past Cleobury Mortimer, when it turns westward and finally joins the Teme near Tenbury in Worcs.

Rea (2), river, Worcs. and Warws., rises a little north of the Clent Hills, and flows in a N.E. direction for about 11 miles past Birmingham, and joins the Tame near Castle Bromwich.

Reach (1), or **Ruin Reach,** vil., pas. of Burwell and Swaffham Prior (q.v.), S.E. Cambs., 5½ N.W. of Newmarket. The school church of the Holy Trinity, in Perp. style, was erected on the site of a ruined chapel, the east end of which still remains. The Congregationalists have a chapel.

Reach (2). [HEATH AND REACH.]

Read, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), E. Lancs., 4 W. of Burnley; ac. 1,548. The church of St. John the Evangelist was built in 1884, in Gothic style. There are cotton mills here. *R. Hall,* standing in a well-timbered park, is a seat.

Reading (in Domesday "Radynges"), parl., mun., and co. bor., U., assize, and mkt. to., head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., and co. to. of Berks., on the Kennet, 8 S.W. of Henley-on-Thames, and separated from Caversham, in Oxon, by the Thames. R. is an ancient town. Stephen visited it in 1140, and in 1141 came the Empress Maud. In 1153 the castle was surrendered to Henry, Duke of Normandy, afterwards Henry II., who frequently visited R. Richard I. held a Parliament here in 1191, King John in 1213, and Henry III. in 1241; he also visited it in subsequent years. Edward II. was here in 1314, and Richard II. in 1384. Parliaments were again held here in 1440 and 1451; and in 1432 the Parliament was adjourned from Westminster to R. on account of a plague. Edward III. passed Christmas in the town and held a grand tournament in 1346. Hither also, in 1380, came Richard II. to punish such of the townsfolk as had lent help to the rebel, Wat Tyler. Henry VII. was at R. in 1487. Henry VIII. on several occasions, and in 1552 Edward VI., visited it and were received with much ceremony, as in 1554 were Philip and Mary. Queen Elizabeth visited R. several times. The Law Courts were held here in Michaelmas Term, 1625, on account of the plague raging in London. In 1643 the town

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Raymoghy	St. Johnston (6)	169	2647
Raymunterdoney	Letterkenny (23)	127	1697
Rayne (1)	Rayne	46	402
Rayne (2)	Wartle (2)	551	1225

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Read	Whalley (2)	218	1359
Reading, parl. bor.	Reading	36	55676
Reading, mun. bor.	Reading	36	60054

sustained a very severe siege of ten days from the Parliamentary forces. The garrison, having exhausted their ammunition, held out a flag of truce, at which juncture Prince Rupert and the King, who had marched from Oxford to their relief, engaged the besiegers on Caversham Bridge, but after a severe struggle were defeated. In 1663, when Charles II. passed through R., the Corporation presented the King, Queen, and their servants with sums of money. In 1688 a skirmish took place in the streets between the Scots and Irish of James II. and the troops of the Prince of Orange, known as "the Reading fight," in which the former were beaten, and left the town in the hands of the Dutch troops; this affair is still celebrated annually by the ringing of bells on Dec. 21. R. is a bor. by prescription, having sent members to Parliament from the time of the earliest records. The boundaries of the parl. bor. were enlarged in 1885, when the representation was reduced from two members to one. The bor. contains three pas.—St. Giles, St. Lawrence, and St. Mary—with ac. of 2,146, 315, and 1,680 respectively. The soil here principally consists of alternate layers of clays and sands of many colours, with flint pebbles; the clays are made into tiles and drain-pipes, and the sands are mixed with the clays in brickmaking. The church of St. Giles (restored 1873) is an ancient building of various periods; it suffered much from the artillery of the besiegers in the Civil War, and remained in a neglected state till the Restoration. St. Luke's Church, in Italian style, is a chapel-of-ease. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1867–68), on the north-east side of the Market Place, is E. Eng., with a Perp. tower. The south aisle retains its original roof; in this aisle is buried John Blagrave (d. 1611), author of "The Mathematicall Jewell"; there are brasses of the 15th and 16th cents., including one to William Mayor (d. 1463). In the chancel are memorial windows to Charles Lamb (d. 1834) and the children of Judge Talfourd (dated 1848). The west window is a memorial to Archbishop Laud (a native of the pa. and great benefactor to the town), containing also figures of Henry I. (founder of the abbey), Henry VII. (founder of the grammar school), Sir Thomas White (founder of St. John's, Oxford), and Charles I. (the giver of the principal charter to the town). On the south side of the tower arch, in a niche, is a statue of Richard Valpy, D.D., many years master of the grammar school (d. 1836); on the south side is an ancient sundial. The church estate produces £200 yearly. The church of St. Mary, at the end of Minster Street, is Perp., and occupies the site of a convent founded by Elfrida; it was rebuilt in 1551 from materials obtained from the abbey, and since restored. The chancel has a Perp. open timber roof, and the nave a good roof of early character; the Perp. font has a pyramidal crocketed cover. On the north side of the chancel is an Easter sepulchre of early work, and a monument in black and gold (with effigies) to William Kendrick and his wife (1635); in the chancel hang the old colours of the 66th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire) regiment, and a window has been erected to the officers and men who fell at the battle of Maiwand (July 27, 1880). The vestry contains some brasses, including a cross fleury and several scrolls to William Baron (1416), and an inscription to John Boome, who died (1558) in his third mayoralty, and Alice his wife. The choir-room contains an altar-piece attributed to one of the Caracci, and there is an alms-box dated 1627. Over the western entrance is an ancient carved screen. There are several eccl. pas. with modern churches; but the church of Grey Friars was reconstructed (1863) from the ancient church of the Franciscan monastery, founded in 1233. This church was completed early in the 14th cent. The west window is one of the finest and largest examples of reticulated tracery in existence; in its grooves fragments of stained glass of great thickness were met with, and a few old tiles of peculiar design, discovered in the flooring, have been relaid. Under the north pier of the chancel arch a perfect skeleton was found without any coffin, evidently laid in the foundations when the church was first built, and arched over with masonry. There is a Roman Catholic church in Norm. style within the ruins of the abbey; in the presbytery are preserved a seal belonging to one of the abbots, and a massive iron key found in the abbey grounds. There are also places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies, and the Friends have a meeting-house. The grammar school was founded in 1486, and reconstructed (1871) as a first-grade classical and modern school. The University Extension College (1895) occupies an ancient building in Valpy Street. Leighton Park School (1890) belongs to the Society of Friends. The Kendrick School was founded in 1624, the Bluecoat School in 1646, and the Green School (for girls) in 1779. The Municipal Buildings (1875–82), which include the Town Hall, Council Chamber, Free Library and Museum, and the Government Schools of Art, are situated in Friar Street and Blagrave Street, and form a pile of black and red brick, with a clock-tower in Gothic style. The niche in the gable over the library is filled with a marble statue of Queen Victoria, presented by the late W. I. Palmer, Esq., of Grazeley Court. The principal entrance, in Blagrave Street, leads to the main corridor or vestibule, at the north end of which is a memorial stone recording on an attached brass plate the foundation of the structure. The Great Hall is entered on the east side by five large doorways, and will hold 1,500 persons. Beneath the hall is a supper-room. At the end of the corridor leading to the library is a marble bust of the late Sir F. H. Goldsmid, Bart., sometime M.P. for R. On the right are the apartments belonging to the library. On the walls of the Council Chamber and in other parts of the buildings are portraits of local notabilities. From the vestibule a stone staircase leads to the General Museum and the Art Museum, both of which are in immediate connection with the Schools of Science and Art. The Museum, under the will of the late Mr. Horatio Bland, has become possessed of the whole of his magnificent collection illustrative of natural history. The Assize Courts (1861), in The Forbury, immediately adjoining the abbey gateway, are in the Italian style, and occupy the site of a hospital for poor pilgrims founded in connection with the abbey. They form a block of buildings consisting of a façade with a colonnade along its lower stage and projecting wings; the whole is built of freestone, and is rusticated in both stages. The assizes and sessions are held here, as are the meetings of the County Council. The Corn Exchange (1854) is approached by a narrow covered way from the Market Place. The same covered way gives access to the Market House. Markets are held on Saturday for corn

and stock cattle, and on Monday for fat cattle. Fairs are held on Feb. 2, May 1, July 25, and Sept. 21. The cattle market and abattoirs are in Caversham Road. H.M. Prison (1833) is a castellated building of red brick, with white stone dressings. Other public buildings are the Masonic Hall, the baths, the theatres, the Athenæum, and the Arcade, in Friar Street, for offices and shops. The Hospital, London Road (1839), is in Classic style. The Provident Dispensary was established in 1802. The municipal and pa. charities are considerable; and there are blocks of almshouses for thirty-two inmates, with an income of over £900 a year. R. is noted as a boating and fishing centre, and the Amateur Regatta usually takes place in July. The town was formerly dependent on the country around for its trade; and being situated in the midst of a thriving agricultural district, the supplies of the neighbouring population are still chiefly drawn from R. merchants and traders. As a manufacturing town its chief business is to be found in its biscuit-making, iron foundries, and engine works, and in seed-growing, malting, and brewing. The sale of corn, flour, and cattle is also carried on upon an extensive scale; there are boatbuilding establishments, and pottery and brick works; and rope, mats, twine, sacks, brushes, broom-handles, broom-stocks and staves are made. The Forbury, fronting the ancient gateway of the abbey, is an open space on the north-east side of the town, laid out as a pleasure-garden, with a fountain and ornamental works. A Russian gun, presented by the Government to the authorities of the town, occupies an elevated position in the grounds; here also is a colossal lion of cast iron, on a terra-cotta pedestal, erected in 1886 as a memorial to 11 officers and 317 non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd battalion 66th (Berkshire) regiment, who fell in the battle of Maiwand, July 27, 1880, and during the Afghan War, 1879–80. The view from this spot is very extensive, commanding a beautiful prospect over part of Oxfordshire. The Horticultural Society's shows are held in these grounds. Palmer's Park (21 ac.), in the eastern suburbs, was presented to the town by Mr. George Palmer. R. Abbey (founded in 1121 by King Henry I.) was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, SS. Mary, John the Evangelist, and James, and intended for 200 monks of the Benedictine order, with an abbot (mitred), prior, and sub-priors. The buildings of the abbey were completed in 1124, but the great church was not finished until 1164, when it was consecrated by Becket in the presence of Henry II. and many of the nobility. At the Dissolution its revenues were not less than £1,938 13s. 3½d. yearly. Of its buildings, with the exception of the gateway, only enormous and shapeless masses of flint and rubble now remain. The chapter-house is now almost the only existing apartment which can be certainly identified. The catalogue of the library in the reign of Henry III. is still extant; it then comprised 100 volumes, 38 of which contained the Holy Scriptures or portions thereof. Hugh Faringdon, thirty-first and last abbot, sturdily refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of Henry VIII. or to surrender his house, was, with two of his monks, Rugg and Onyon, hung, drawn, and quartered within sight of his own gateway, Nov. 14, 1539. The great gateway, which originally gave access to the inner court of the abbey, was some years since very carefully restored, and is a rectangular structure of two stages, constructed of flint with stone dressings; a wide Pointed archway pierces the lower stage; in the upper are small trefoil-headed windows, surmounted by a plain parapet, and at the angles are octagonal turrets rising above the whole.

Reading, St. Giles. [READING.]

Reading, St. Lawrence. [READING.]

Reading, St. Mary. [READING.]

Reading Street, ha., pa. of St. Peter Thanet (q.v.), E. Kent, 2 S.E. of Margate.

Reagh Island, in Lough Strangford, pa. of Tullynakill (q.v.), N.E. co. Down, Ir.

Reagill, ha., pa. of Crosby Ravensworth (q.v.), N. Westmd., 3 N.E. of Shap.

Rearsby, pa. and vil. by the Wreake, Mid Leics., 7 N.E. of Leicester; ac. 1,637; soil sandy, overlying clay. The Gothic church of St. Michael was restored 1860. In the chancel are triple sedilia, an aumbry, and a piscina; and in the south aisle is a piscina. In the churchyard is a stone erected to the memory of Cleare Sacheverelle, formerly rector of the pa. (d. 1660), who is particularly noticed in Walker's "History of the Persecution of the Clergy." There is a Congregational chapel.

Rearymore, pa., Tinnahinch bar., N. Q. Co., Ir., 6 S. of Tullamore; ac. 13,943. There are two public schools. The Slievebloom Mountains and the sources of the Barrow are in this pa.

Reasby, ha., pa. of Stainton-by-Langworth (q.v.), Mid Lincs., 4 N.W. of Wragby.

Reaveley, tp., pa. of and ½ N.E. from Ingram (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 2,310.

Reawick, estate with seat of the same name on Scalloway Bay, pa. of Sandsting (q.v.), W. Shetland, Sc., 6 N.W. of Scalloway.

Reay, pa., W. Caiths. and E. Suths., Sc.; ac. 115,302; soil in Suths. is chiefly dark loam, mixed with sand; in Caiths. it is generally of richer quality. The pa. contains lime, granite, millstone, with traces of lead and iron, mineral springs, etc. The vil. of R. is in Caiths., at the head of Sandside Bay, 10 W. by S. of Thurso. There are two Established churches, one Free church, and five schools in the pa. Fairs are held on the Monday before August 15 and following Tuesday. *Achvarasdale Lodge* and *Sandside House* are seats.

Reban. [NARRAGH AND REBAN, EAST; NARRAGH AND REBAN, WEST.]

Recess, vil. on Ballynahinch Lough, pa. of Moyrus (q.v.), N.W. co. Galway, Ir., 14 E. of Clifden.

Rectorial, ha., pa. of Aberporth (q.v.), N.E. Cardigs., 7½ N.W. of Newcastle Emlyn.

Reculver, pa. and vil., N. Kent, 3 E. of Herne Bay; ac. 1,220 and 329 water; soil clayey, overlying sand. Its name, suggestive of the settlement of a Teuton named Raculf, probably approximates very closely to the original word Latinised into the

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Reading, St. Giles	Reading	36	31640
Reading, S. Lawrence	Reading	36	4534
Reading, St. Mary	Reading	36	23880
Rearsby	Rearsby	107	400

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rearymore	Tullamore (6)	58	1028
Reaveley	Hedgeley (3)	322	90
Reay	Thurso (11)	744	1182
Reculver	Herne Bay (3)	63	244

name of the Roman station *Regulbium*, which lies on the coast, near the coastguard station, about 1¾ N.E. of the vil., and was established here for the purpose of commanding the strait of the Stour (formerly navigable) dividing the island of Thanet from the mainland. Of the ancient E. Eng. church nothing more remains than the two towers called "The Sisters" and a small part of the walls, this fine structure having been undermined by the sea, which has for many years been making encroachments on this coast. According to tradition, Frances St. Clair, abbess of the Benedictine nuns at Faversham, being visited by a violent sickness, vowed that in the event of her recovery she would visit the shrine of the Blessed Virgin at Bradstow (Broadstairs) and there offer up a costly present in gratitude. In fulfilment of her vow she set sail, accompanied by her sister Isabel; but a storm drove the vessel on a sandbank near R. The abbess and part of the crew reached the shore in a boat;

THE SISTERS. RECULVERS.
(Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.)

and Isabel, who remained on board the wreck, was rescued by a boat, but died the following day. To perpetuate the memory of her sister, as well as to direct mariners to avoid the like calamity, the abbess caused the church towers (then in decay) to be repaired and spires to be added, and further directed that these towers should henceforth be called "The Sisters." They were purchased by the Corporation of the Trinity House from the pa. in 1810, and measures have been taken for their preservation. The modern church of St. Mary is in E. Eng. style. There are preserved in it many ancient tombstones brought from the church near the sea, as well as portions of its fabric, including two perfect arches in the porch; the font, of Perp. date, came from the church of All Saints, Thanet, of which nothing now remains. That R. was not only a military station, but a site of a large town in the time of the Romans, appears from the many cisterns, vaults, and foundations of buildings which have been exposed at different times by the fall of the cliff, and also from the great number of Roman and British coins and the quantities of pottery and various utensils found here. The charities amount to about £17 yearly.

Red and Yellow Noses. [NEW BRIGHTON.]

Redbank, eccl. pa., pa. of Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs. The church of St. Thomas was built 1855, in E. Eng. style.

Red Bank, or **Loughrigg Terrace**, steep slope overlooking Grasmere Lake, N.W. Westmd.; it skirts the north side of Loughrigg Fell (q.v.).

Red Bay, N.E. co. Antr., Ir., near Cushendall (q.v.). The cliffs of Old Red Sandstone give the bay its popular name.

Redberth, pa., S.E. Pembs., 4 N.W. of Tenby; ac. 304. The dedication of the church is unknown.

Redbourn, pa. and vil., W. Herts., 4½ N.W. of St. Albans; ac. 5,551; soil gravel, chalk, and flint. The church of St. Mary (partly restored 1890) retains some Norm. work in the north aisle arcade, but the rest of the structure is chiefly 15th-cent. work; it has a very good carved oak rood-screen, sedilia, and an Easter sepulchre in the chancel, and piscinæ in the Lady Chapel and the north aisle; there is a brass to Richard Pecock (d. 1504), another without date or inscription, but apparently dating from about 1550, and memorials of the families of Baskerville, Eccleston, Benyon, Brandreth, and Burr. In the churchyard are two altar-tombs to the family of Carpenter. There are Congregational, Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, and Baptist chapels. Among several charities is one founded by Sir Richard Rede (d. 1560). A fair is held on the first Wednesday after January 1. There are corn and silk mills, and straw-plaiting is carried on. Aubrey, near Foster's Farm, is an ancient camp.

Redbourne, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 17 N. of Lincoln; ac. 3,865; soil loam, overlying limestone. The church of St. Andrew is Perp., and was the burial-place of the Beauclerks, Dukes of St. Albans, whose mausoleum is on the right of the chancel; in the chancel is a stone with the incised effigy of a knight, dating from about 1500; the church contains some good glass. The school is endowed. *R. Hall* is a handsome mansion.

Redbridge, vil. with railway station on the Test, near its confluence with Southampton Water, pa. of Millbrook (q.v.), S. Hants, 4 W. of Southampton. The Dorchester and Southampton branch of the London and South-Western Railway is here carried over the Test by a handsome viaduct of peculiarly light construction. The railway company have a wharf and saw-mills, and large stores for plant.

Redbrook, vil. with railway station, pa. of Newland (q.v.), W. Gloucs., 3 S.E. of Monmouth.

Redcar, tp., pa. of Marske, and eccl. pa. and tn. extending into the pa. of Upleatham, N.R. Yorks., 5 N.W. of Saltburn; ac. 807. From an inconsiderable fishing vil., R. has become a watering-place of some importance, and has a long range of clear, smooth, and even sands, remarkably firm, and extending from the mouth of the Tees to Saltburn, a distance of 10 miles. In 1870 a fine esplanade was completed for some distance along the seashore, and in 1873 a pier 1,300 ft. in length was opened, the first pile of which was driven August 28, 1871. There are two lifeboats. The church of St. Peter (1828) is a plain building of stone. There is a Roman Catholic chapel (1876), and various Nonconformist bodies have places of

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Redbank	Manchester	183	7039
Redberth	Kilgetty (2)	258	84
Redbourn	Redbourn	29	2016
Redbourne	Kirton Lindsey (3)	157	321
Redcar	Redcar	246	2818

worship. R. has a Freemasons' Hall. Race meetings are held on the racecourse here on Whit-Monday and Tuesday, and in August.

Red Castle (1), seat, pa. of Killearnan (q.v.), S.E. Ross, Sc., about 6½ N.W. of Inverness. It is said to be the oldest inhabited house in Scotland, having been built in 1179.

Red Castle (2), vil. on the west shore of Lough Foyle, pa. of Moville (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., 5 miles from Moville.

Red Castle (3). [INVERKEILLOR.]

Red City, pa., Middlethird bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., containing part of the town of Fethard (q.v.); ac. 722.

Redcliff St. Mary, pa., S.W. Glouc., in the co. bor. of Bristol (q.v.); ac. 72.

Redcross, pa. and vil., Arklow bar., S.E. co. Wick., Ir., 4 N.E. of Ovoca station; ac. 6,247. R. contains a church and two schools.

Reddall Hill, eccl. pa., pa. of Rowley Regis (q.v.), S. Staffs., 3 S. of Dudley. The church of St. Luke is in E. Eng. style. There are Baptist, Methodist New Connexion, and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Redding, colliery vil., pa. of Polmont (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc., about 3 S.E. of Falkirk. Here are large works for the manufacture of detonators for dynamite, and vitriol and other chemicals.

Reddingmuirhead, pl., pa. of Polmont (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc., about 2 W. of Polmont railway station.

Reddish, eccl. pa., tp., and small to., pa. of Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., about 1 N. of Stockport; ac. 1,541. The church of St. Elizabeth was built 1883, in Norm. style, and possesses a fine reredos. The Roman Catholic church of St. Joseph is in Dec. style. The Wesleyans have chapels. Prescott's almshouses are for six poor women. There are cotton-spinning and doubling mills, calico-printing works, and roperies. [HEATON REDDISH.]

Redditch, eccl. pa., tp., and manufacturing to., pas. of Tardebrigg and Feckenham (q.v.), E. Worcs., and Ipsley, W. Warws., 13 S.W. of Birmingham; ac. 2,040. The church of St. Stephen (1854–55) is in Dec. style, and was restored 1893–94; in the vestry are some encaustic tiles from the ruins of Bordesley Abbey. The church green has been laid out in shrubberies, grass plots, and pleasant walks. St. George's Church (a chapel-of-ease) was erected 1876, in Dec. style. The Roman Catholic church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel was built 1834, in Gothic style; close to it is a Roman Catholic school for boys and girls. There are Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, United Free Methodist, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels. A Literary and Scientific Institute was founded 1850; the building, in Gothic style, comprises a library and reading and chess rooms. The Smallwood Hospital was erected 1895, in Elizabethan style. A fair is held at R. on the Saturday preceding the August Bank Holiday, and another on the third Monday in September, in what is known as the recreation ground. As R. is not chartered to hold a market, the people assemble for trading purposes every Saturday in the principal streets. The centre of the needle and fish-hook manufacturing district, R. is famous for the excellence of its needles, of which it produces yearly many hundreds of millions, giving employment to a very large number of skilled artisans.

Rede (1), or **Reed,** pa. and vil., W. Suff., 7 S.S.W. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 1,224; soil and subsoil clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1850) is a small Perp. edifice. The poor have £3 a year, and also some coals yearly. The national school has an endowment.

Rede (2), or **Reed,** river, Northumb., rises under Carter Fell, and flows for about 20 miles in a S.E. direction through Redesdale to the North Tyne, which it joins near Bellingham.

Redenhall, or **Redenhall-with-Harleston,** pa. and mkt. to. (**Harleston**) on the Waveney, S. Norf., 10 N.E. of Diss; ac. 3,318; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1858) dates from the early part of the 14th cent.; the chancel was the work of William de Neuport, who was presented to the rectory in 1311, and is buried here; in the north chapel is a monument with arms to the Wogans. The church of St. John the Baptist is in Dec. style. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. The Corn Hall dates from 1849. Repository sales are held on Wednesday. There are agricultural implement works, a hosiery factory, malt-houses, and corn warehouses. *Gawdy Hall,* an Elizabethan mansion, partly moated and standing in a well-wooded park, is a seat. [HARLESTON (2).]

Redenham, ha., pa. of Fyfield (q.v.), N.W. Hants, 5½ N.W. of Andover.

Redesdale, valley of the Rede, W. Northumb.; it extends about 21 miles, and was formerly held by the Umfranvilles for the service of freeing it from wolves and robbers.

Redfern, vil., pa. of Kenilworth (q.v.), Mid Warws., 4 N. of Warwick.

Redford (1), vil. on the Ore, pa. of Dysart (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., about 4 N.W. of Kirkcaldy.

Redford (2), vil., pa. of Carmylie (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 7 W. by N. of Arbroath.

Redgleam, mountain (2,342 ft.), W. Dur., 13 N.E. of Appleby.

Redgorton, pa. on the west bank of the Tay, E. Perths., Sc., about 4 N.W. of Perth; ac. 6,167; soil various, sometimes changing suddenly from deep rich loam to a cold till, in other places gravelly or sandy earth, while in the upper district there is much open moorland. In the pa. are extensive bleach-works. *Battleby* is a seat.

Redgrave, pa., tp., and vil. near the source of the Waveney and Little Ouse, N. Suff., on the border

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Red City	Fethard	104	48
Redcliff St. Mary	Bristol	118	5159
Redcross, pa.	Ovoca (4)	43	661
Redcross, vil.	Ovoca (4)	43	190
Reddall Hill	Cradley	138	8195
Redding	Polmont (1)	411	643
Reddish, eccl. pa.	Reddish	180	4019
Reddish, tp.	Reddish	180	6854

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Redditch, eccl. pa.	Redditch	146	8153
Redditch, tp.	Redditch	146	8276
Redditch, to.	Redditch	146	11295
Rede (1)	Glemsford (7)	64	304
Redenhall	Harleston (1)	107	2003
Redgorton	Stanley Junction (4)	452	1369
Redgrave, pa.	Diss (5)	95	958
Redgrave, tp.	Diss (5)	95	503

of Norf., 6 S.W. of Diss; ac. of pa. 3,237, of tp. 1,977; soil generally light, subsoil principally gravel. The church of St. Botolph (restored 1850) is Perp. In a chapel in the north aisle is the marble tomb, beautifully executed, of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knight, and Anne, his lady (1616); in the chancel is a marble monument to Lord Chief Justice Sir John Holt (d. 1710) in his robes of office, and a perfect brass (1609) to "Anne Bvtts, widdowe." The Wesleyans have a chapel here. There are several small charities. R. Fen, about 80 ac. in extent, is under the management of trustees for the benefit of all poor householders legally settled. *R. Hall* is situated in a well-wooded deer-park of 300 ac.; the gardens are extensive and tastefully laid out.

Red Head, cape, pa. of Inverkeillor (q.v.), E. Forfs., Sc., rises to a height of 267 ft., and is the termination of the Sidlaw range of hills.

Redhill (1), mkt. to. forming the eastern portion of the bor. and pa. of Reigate (q.v.), S.E. Surrey, 8 E. of Dorking. Here is an important junction of the London, Brighton and South Coast and South-Eastern railway lines. There are two eccl. pas. (St. Matthew and St. John the Evangelist), with churches in Gothic style; mission churches in connection therewith, a Roman Catholic church, and places of worship for various Dissenting bodies. The Market Hall (1860) stands at the intersection of the Station Road with the London and Brighton Road; it contains an Assembly Room and the usual municipal offices. In 1891 large additions were made, including a second hall for meetings, rooms for the R. Library Institution, and other offices. The Reigate Town Council holds its meetings alternately here and at Reigate. A public drinking fountain and a cattle trough, standing in front of the hall, were erected and presented to the Reigate Corporation in May, 1876. Opposite the hall is the Market Field, on which a building for the convenience of persons attending the fortnightly stock and corn market was erected in 1878. The market day is every alternate Wednesday. The R. Agricultural Society holds an annual two days' show in the Market Field in December. The Cottage Hospital, R. Common, dates from 1866. The Reformatory of the Philanthropic Society, for the reformation of juvenile offenders, is situated on an estate about 1 E. of R. station; this society may be considered the parent of the reformatory system in England, and its great success in training criminal boys is universally recognised. The Schools of the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, near R. station, were built in 1884; the society was founded in 1702 for the purpose of clothing and educating twelve boys, the sons of parents in reduced circumstances. The number has been very greatly increased, and girls are now received. There is a brewery, a tannery, and a timber yard, as well as silver sand and fuller's earth works. Some beautifully-worked specimens of barbed and leaf-shaped ancient flint arrowheads, together with many flint flakes or knives, have been found. R. Common is a considerable eminence of red sand, commanding a view over the vale of Holmesdale as it stretches eastward into Kent, and especially over the wide expanse of the weald as far as the South Downs. Part of it has been laid out as a recreation ground. *High Trees*, so named from some lofty trees once growing on the spot, is a seat; the gardens, park, and model farm are well arranged, and the public have the use of the roads on the estate.

Redhill (2), ha., pas. of Sandon and Wallington (q.v.), N. Herts., 4 N.W. of Buntingford. The Congregationalists have a chapel.

Redhill (3), ha., pa. of Wrington (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 7 N.E. of Axbridge.

Redhill (4), ha., pa. of Binton (q.v.), S. Warws., 3 N.W. of Stratford-on-Avon.

Red Hill, eccl. pa., pas. of Havant and Warblington (q.v.), S.E. Hants, about 9 N.E. of Portsmouth. The church of St. John is in Norm. style.

Red Hills, a small chain of mountains (rising to 769 ft.) between Kildare and Rathangan, W. co. Kildare, Ir. They extend for about 7 miles, and are composed of Old Red Sandstone.

Redhills, vil. with railway station, pa. of Annagh (q.v.), Mid co. Cav., Ir., 8 N. of Cavan.

Redhill, St. John the Evangelist. [REDHILL (1).]

Redhill, St. Matthew. [REDHILL (1).]

Redhouse, vil., pa. of Kincardine (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc., about 2 S. of Doune.

Redhythe Point, headland, pa. of Fordyce (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc., about 2 W. of Portsoy.

Redisham, pa. and vil., E. Suff., 4½ S. of Beccles; ac. 730; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter is Perp.; the inner door of the porch is Norm. The interior is furnished throughout with low open seats; the font is sculptured, and in the south wall of the chancel is a piscina. The Sunday school has an endowment.

Redisham, Little, formerly pa., now in pa. of Ringsfield (q.v.), N. Suff., about 3½ S.W. of Beccles. The ruins of the church are in the grounds of *Redisham Hall*, a seat commanding fine views.

Redland, eccl. pa. and dis., pas. of Clifton and Westbury-on-Trim (q.v.), S.W. Gloucs., forming a north-west suburb of Bristol. The church of St. John the Evangelist (1841) is in Gothic style. Durdham Downs (q.v.) is in the dis.

Red Lane, ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Churob Stanton (q.v.), N.E. Dev.

Redlingfield, pa. and vil., Mid Suff., 3½ S. by E. of Eye; ac. 1,055; soil a rich loam, overlying chiefly clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1873) is a Norm. building of brick and flint, formerly a portion of a Benedictine convent founded here in 1120; of this building but little more than the church now remains. The charities arise from land, which lets for about £20 yearly, and is applied —one-third for the repairs of the church, one-third for the education of the poor of the pa., and the remaining third in gifts to the poor, chiefly in coals.

Red Lion (1). [RINGFORD.]

Red Lion (2), ha., pa. of Kinawley (q.v.), N.W. co. Cav., Ir., about 3 S.W. of Belcoo.

Redlynch (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Downton and Langley Wood (q.v.), S.E. Wilts., 8 S.E. of

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Red Hill	Havant (1½)	66	596
Redhill, St. Matthew	Redhill	21	7350
Redhill, S. J. the E.	Redhill	21	6439
Redisham	Brampton (1)	105	169
Redland	Bristol	118	6395
Redlingfield	Eye (3½)	94	175
Redlynch (1)	Downton (1)	90	1282

Salisbury. The church of St. Mary is in Gothic style. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. *New House*, an Elizabethan mansion, is a seat.

Redlynch (2), eccl. pa., pa. and about 1 S.E. of Bruton, Mid Somerset. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. *R. Park* is a seat.

Redmain. [BLINDCRAKE, ISELL, AND REDMAIN.]

Redmarley, ha., pa. of Great Witley (q.v.), W. Worcs., 5½ S.W. of Stourport.

Redmarley D'Abitot, pa. and vil., S.W. Worcs., 6 S.E. of Ledbury; ac. 3,778; soil sand and clay, overlying shale and clay. The church of St. Bartholomew was (with the exception of the tower) rebuilt in 1856, in E. Eng. style. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to about £30 a year.

Redmarshall, pa. and tp., Mid Dur., 9 N.W. of Darlington; ac. of pa. 3,529, of tp. 875; soil clay. The church of St. Cuthbert (restored 1893) is Norm. and E. Eng. The south transept, called Claxton's Porch, was added as a chantry in the 14th cent.; in it is a 15th-cent. altar-tomb of alabaster with mutilated effigies of a knight in plain armour with wreathed bascinet and pallets and wearing a tunic, and also of a lady in horned headdress, attired in a long flowing robe, over which is a short jacket and mantle, but her forearms are gone. The chancel has three Perp. sedilia.

Redmile, pa. and vil. on the Grantham and Nottingham Canal, N. Leics., 7½ W. of Grantham; ac. 1,763; soil clay, overlying clay and sand. The E. Eng. church of St. Peter was restored 1883. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Redmire, tp. and vil., pa. of Wensley (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 W. of Leyburn; ac. 2,318 St. Mary's is a chapel-of-ease. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. Coal and lead are found in the neighbourhood, and smelting carried on.

Redmore, pa. on the south bank of the Little Ouse, S.W. Norf., 3½ N. of Burnt Fen railway station; ac. 625; soil peat and sand, overlying clay and gravel. The pa. consists of two farms. There are a few cottages.

Rednal (1), vil. with railway station, pa. of West Felton (q.v.), N.W. Salop, 4½ S.E. of Oswestry.

Rednal (2), vil., pa. of Kings Norton (q.v.), N.E. Worcs., 4 N.E. of Bromsgrove.

Redpath, ha. on Leader Water, pa. of and 2½ S. from Earlston, S.W. Berws., Sc.

Red Pike (1), mountain (2,479 ft.) overlooking Buttermere Lake, W. Cumb. It commands one of the finest views in the Lake District.

Red Pike (2), mountain (2,629 ft.) overlooking Wasdale, W. Cumb., lying between The Steeple and Yewbarrow.

Redriff. [ROTHERHITHE.]

Red Row (1), part of vil. of Dunlop Place, pa. of Dalserf (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc.

Red Row (2), vil., pa. of Newton (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., about ½ N.W. of Millerhill.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Redlynch (2)	Bruton (1)	117	117
Redmarley D'Abitot	Newent (3)	124	923
Redmarshall, pa.	Carlton (½)	239	360
Redmarshall, tp.	Carlton (½)	239	78
Redmile	Redmile	116	417

Redruth (anciently "Dredruith" = "Druid's Town"), pa., U. and mkt. to. (T. & F.), and head of Co. Co. dis., S.W. Cornw., 10 N.W. of Falmouth; ac. 4,006. The church of St. Uny, about ½ mile from the town, is a modern building in Perp. style, with a 16th-cent. western tower. There are two chapels-of-ease; Wesleyan, Free and Primitive Methodist, Bible Christian, and Baptist chapels; and a meeting-house for Friends. The town hall, Penryn Street (1850), is a granite building in Classic style; the Science and Art School, in Clinton Road, is a stone building (1883). A museum has been added as a memorial to the late Prof. Robert Hunt, a native of Cornwall. The New Hall and Public Rooms (1860), in Penryn Street, are in Elizabethan style, and contain the library of the Literary and Scientific Institution, and a spacious hall for concerts and lectures. The Market House was built for the sale of corn, meat, butter, poultry, and eggs; a flight of steps leads from it into the cattle market, commonly called the Fair Meadow. The butchers' market was rebuilt in 1878. Other public buildings are the Masonic Hall (1876), the Radical Hall (1886), the Mining Exchange (1880), and the Miners' Hospital. In the "King's Head" tavern in 1655 George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, was imprisoned; and from the balcony of Bank House John Wesley preached towards the end of the 18th cent. Fairs are held in the town on Easter Tuesday, May 2, August 3, and October 12 yearly, and a holiday fair on Whit-Monday. R. is the mining capital of Cornwall, the Mining Exchange being held here, and the public sales by auction of tin, known as tin-ticketings, at which over 300 tons of tin are competed for and purchased fortnightly by the smelting firms of Cornwall; some of the mines, and amongst them Dolcoath, which is the largest tin-mine in the world, sell their tin by private contract. The bulk of the population in R. and the adjoining districts are employed in tin-mining and at the tin streaming works which abound. It is estimated that more than 10,000 persons, including women and children, are so employed. There are five or six factories for the manufacture of safety fuses in R. and neighbourhood. With the exception of two factories in North and South Wales, this industry is confined to Cornwall, and employs about 450 people. The town also contains an extensive brewery, iron foundries, and a bacon-curing factory.

Red Screes, mountain (2,541 ft.) overlooking the Kirkstone Pass, W. Westmd., 3 N.E. of Ambleside.

Redswire, the scene of one of the last Border raids in 1575, known as the "Raid of the Redeswire," pa. of Southdean (q.v.), S.E. Roxbs., Sc., about 6 S.E. of Chesters.

Redwell, ha., pa. of Ightham (q.v.), W. Kent, 4 N.E. of Sevenoaks.

Red Wharf Bay, east coast of Anglesey, about 5 N. of Beaumaris. The sands on the shore of the bay, which are dry at low water, are so intermixed with sea-shells as to form a substitute for lime, and to be employed as manure.

Redwick, chap. and tp., pa. of and 3 S. by W.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Redmire	Redmire	240	243
Redmore	Brandon (8)	86	44
Redruth	Redruth	304	10324
Redwick	Magor (3)	144	226

from Magor (q.v.), S. Mon.; ac. 1,570 and water 5,560. The church of St. Thomas (restored 1876) is Perp. There is a Baptist chapel.

Redwick and Northwick, tp., pa. of Henbury (q.v.), S.W. Gloucs., 10 N.W. of Bristol; ac. 2,057 land, 3,460 water. Sandford's Charity School has an endowment of £60 yearly.

Redworth, tp. and vil., pa. of and adjoining Heighington (q.v.), S. Dur.; ac. 1,840. There is a Wesleyan chapel. On Shackerton Hill, in this vil., are remains of entrenchments.

Ree, island, pa. of Kilmartin (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc., about 7 N.E. of Balloch.

Reed (1), pa. and vil., N.E. Herts., 4 N. of Buntingford; ac. 1,477; soil mixed, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1863) contains Norm. and Dec. work, including a fine Norm. doorway. There is a Congregational chapel.

Reed (2). [REDE.]

Reedham, pa. and vil., S.E. Norf., on the Yare, over which is a ferry, 8 S.W. by W. of Yarmouth; ac. 3,328; soil mixed, overlying sand and clay. This place is noted as being one of the seats of the kings of East Anglia, and the place where Lothbroch the Dane was murdered. The church of St. John the Baptist is a Gothic building of flint; there are several memorials to the Berney family, including a tomb with kneeling effigies to Henry Berney (d. 1584); there are also two brasses. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. R. has flour and saw mills, limekilns, a foundry, and brickfield. *R. Hall* is built on the site of an ancient castle, a portion of the walls and the vaults of which are incorporated in the present building. *R. Old Hall* is also a seat.

Reedley Hallows, Filly Close and New Laund Booth, tp. on the Calder, pa. of Whalley (q.v.), E. Lancs., 2 N.N.E. of Burnley; ac. 1,446. There is a cotton-spinning factory here.

Reedness, vil. on the Ouse, pa. of Whitgift (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 E. of Goole. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, a small charity, and an endowment for educational purposes. [SWINEFLEET AND REEDNESS.]

Reekie Linn. [GLEN ISLA.]

Reelan, rivulet, Mid co. Don., Ir., rises in the Bluestack Mountain, and flows for 14 miles in a S.E. direction to the Finn, which it joins about 7 W. of Ballybofey.

Ree, Lough, large lake on the Shannon, between cos. Longf., Wstm., and Roscom., Ir. It is formed by an expansion of the river, and is 17 miles long (from north to south) and 7 miles wide in its broadest part; it is situated about 125 ft. above sea-level, and attains a depth of 109 ft. The banks are richly wooded, and the lake is studded with islands, some of considerable size possessing ecclesiastical ruins.

Reen Point, cape on south side of Bantry Bay, S.W. co. Cork, Ir., about 5 S.W. of Bantry.

Reens, pl., pa. of Kilscannell (q.v.), Mid co. Lim., Ir., about 2 S.W. of Rathkeale.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Redwick&Northwick	Pilning (2)	127	385
Redworth	Aycliffe (2)	237	522
Reed (1)	Royston (3½)	45	206
Reedham	Reedham	119	858

Reepham, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 4½ E.N.E. of Lincoln; ac. 1,768; soil various, overlying clay and limestone. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1862) is Dec. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities are small. The Burton hounds have their kennels here.

Reepham-with-Kerdiston, pa. and to. (**Reepham**), extending into the pas. of Hackford and Whitwell (q.v.), Mid Norf., 12 N.W. of Norwich; ac. 2,570. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Dec.; in the chancel is a brass with effigies and marginal inscription to Sir William de Kerdiston (d. 1391) and Cecilia (Brewes) his wife, who wears a mantle and the reticulated headdress of the period. There are other brasses with inscriptions only to Margaret Camplyn (1527), John Jeckes (1577), and to Mr. Richard Heyward (1608). Under an arch in the north wall of the chancel is the altar-tomb of Sir Roger de Kerdeston (d. 1337); the effigy of the knight, which lies on a bed of stones, with the legs crossed, is in armour, the head covered with a bascinet, from which a camail descends over the shoulders; the knight wears a jupon or surcoat and a richly-chased belt with sword and dagger; the right hand is laid on the sword-hilt and the left arm is thrown across the body, the hand touching the pebbly bed near the right shoulder; the sides of the tomb are arcaded, and have standing effigies of relatives and children as mourners. The curious bed of stones on which the figure rests has been the cause of much perplexity to antiquaries. Reepham is remarkable for having had three churches in one churchyard, viz. that of Reepham St. Mary, and those of Whitwell and Hackford; the last, however, was destroyed by fire in 1500. The police station is a building of brick, with magistrates' room and offices attached. Here is also a reading-room, and in the market-place is a library with about 1,000 volumes. The charities are of £9 yearly value.

Reeth, tp. and vil. on the Swale, pa. of Grinton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 8 N.W. of Leyburn; ac. 5,699. There are Congregational and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and a Mechanics' Institute. The Society of Friends have an endowed school here. There are cattle fairs on the first Friday in May, November 3, the Friday before Masham lamb fair, and the Friday before the first Monday in March. The lead mines are not now much worked.

Reforne, ha., pa. of Portland (q.v.), S. Dors., about 4½ S. of Weymouth.

Regent's Canal, N. London, E. Middx., was constructed by Nash 1812–20. It diverges from the Paddington Canal in the pa. of Paddington, and is carried under Maida Hill (where it passes through a tunnel), the Edgware Road, and St. John's Wood to Camden Town; then passes on by Islington (where there is another and longer tunnel) and Kingsland to Hackney, and finally, turning south, runs through Stepney Fields to Limehouse, where it enters the Thames. It is 5 ft. deep and nearly 9 miles long, falls 90 ft. by means of locks, and is crossed by a large number of bridges. The principal basins are the City Road Basin and the Wenlock Basin.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Reedley Hallows, &c.	Burnley (2)	212	1150
Reepham	Reepham	135	396
Reepham-with-K.	Reepham	136	447
Reeth	Richmond (9)	237	667

Regent's Canal Dock, in Limehouse, E. Middx., 1½ E. of St. Paul's. It is 350 yds. long and 180 yds. wide, and was formed in connection with the Regent's Canal (q.v.).

Regent's Park, eccl. pa., pa. of St. Pancras (q.v.), S.E. Middx., in the north-west of London. The church of St. Mark, in the Albert Road, is in Gothic style. The park, formerly known as Old Marylebone Fields, was named in honour of the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV. It lies between Marylebone Road and Primrose Hill, and

FLOWER WALK, REGENT'S PARK.

has an area of 470 ac. Running through it from north to south is the Broad Walk, lined with fine chestnut-trees; and at the north end of this walk are the Zoological Gardens, containing the finest collection of animals in the world. Near the south end are the Botanic Gardens, in which flower shows are held from time to time, and musical promenades during the season.

Regent's Square, eccl. pa., pa. of St. Pancras (q.v.), S.E. Middx., in the north-west of London. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

Regulbium. [RECULVER.]

Reigate, pa., mun. bor., U. and mkt. to. (T.), and head of petty sess. div., S.E. Surrey, 6 E. of Dorking; ac. 5,994. There were formerly two tps. in the pa. and bor. of R.—R. Borough and R. Foreign. In 1894 the former was transferred to the latter, which was thus made conterminous with the bor. The to. stands on a bed of white sand, which is invaluable for gardening and nursery purposes, as well as for the manufacture of fine glass; firestone and hearthstone are also procured in the neighbourhood. R. (in Domesday "Cherchefelle") probably derives its modern name from a contraction of Ridgegate, the passage through the ridge of the North Downs. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (1877–81) dates from the 12th cent. Lord Howard of Effingham, admiral of the fleet collected to oppose the Spanish Armada, who died at Haling House (1624), is buried in a vault on the south side of the chancel, with several others of the family. Attached to the church is a library, formed in 1701; it contains 1,700 volumes, some MSS., and early specimens of printing. There are two eccl. pas., with modern churches, and places of worship for various bodies of Nonconformists. The cemetery adjoins the graveyard of the pa. church. The grammar school, founded in 1675, has been reorganised. The town hall (1708), in the market-place, on the site of an ancient chapel of St. Thomas à Becket, is a plain edifice of red brick, surmounted by a turret containing a clock with four illuminated dials; it is now used for petty sessions and as a market room. The Public Hall (1861) is a building in Gothic style; its principal entrance is in High Street, with offices on each side; the main hall will seat 500 persons. The lower floor comprises a Literary Institution, with reading and other rooms and a library. Other portions of the building are appropriated to the museum of the Holmesdale Natural History Club. The fairs are on Whit-Tuesday and December 9. At the Youths' Institute, in West Street, Science and Art classes are held. There is a convalescent home, and one for chronic invalids. The ancient market-house stood at the west end of the town, near to Nutley Lane, formerly the entrance to R. from London; an interesting crypt of freestone still marks the site. The "Red Cross" inn stands on the site of a very ancient chapel. Another chapel stood next to the "White Hart" hotel, and portions of the walls still remain. R. Castle, supposed to have been founded before the Norman Conquest, was taken from Earl Warrenne by the Dauphin Louis of France and the Barons in 1216, and was destroyed about 1648, the stone being carried away from time to time to form the road leading from R. to Buckland. Under the keep is a cave, called the "Barons' Cave," with an arched roof cut in the silver sand, and a vault 150 ft. long and 10 ft. to 12 ft. high, whence it is traditionally stated that a subterranean passage leads to the priory of St. Mary and the Holy Cross, a house of Austin Canons, founded by William de Warren, who died in 1240. The revenues at the Dissolution were estimated at £78 16s. 8d. The stone gateway of the castle was erected in 1777; the grounds have been laid out as a public garden, and planted with shrubs, trees, and flowers. The castle and grounds belong to the Corporation, and are at all times open to the public. A tunnel under the castle grounds was formed some years since, whence large quantities of sand have been taken, thus forming extensive vaults, which are now used as stores. Many kinds of fungi grow in these caves, giving them a remarkable appearance. *Minster Lea*, *The Hermitage*, *The Priory* (on the site of the monastery referred to above), and *The Wilderness* are seats.

Reigate Division, one of the six parl. divs. of Surrey. It lies in the south-east of the co., and returns one member.

Reigate Foreign, tp. conterminous with the bor. of Reigate (q.v.), S.E. Surrey; ac. 5,994.

Reighton, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 11 S.E. of Scarborough; ac. 1,740; soil clay and chalk, subsoil various. The church of St. Peter (restored) contains an ancient font (possibly Saxon), and there is a squint in the chancel. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. *R. Hall* is an ancient brick edifice.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Regent's Park	.....	.....	10418
Regent's Square	.....	.....	7454
Reigate	Reigate	23	22646

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Reigate Division	.....	.....	64[illegible]
Reigate Foreign	Reigate	23	22[illegible]
Reighton	Speeton (1½)	231	2[illegible]

Reisk, pa., Middlethird bar., S. co. Waterf., Ir., 5½ S.W. of Waterford; ac. 3,826.

Relickmurry. [ATHASSEL AND RELICKMURRY.]

Relubbus, small vil., pa. of and 1 E.N.E. from St. Hilary (q.v.), S.W. Cornw.

Relugas, estate with seat of same name, pa. of Edinkillie (q.v.), Mid Elgs., Sc., about 5 S.W. of Forres.

Remenham, pa. and small vil., S. Berks., 9 N.E. of Reading; ac. 1,503; soil loam, with gravel and chalk subsoil. St. Nicholas's Church is E. Eng.; on the west wall is a brass with effigy and shield of arms to Thomas Maryet of Remenham (d. 1591); also a brass to John Newman, pastor (d. 1622), with effigy in ruff collar and preaching-gown. Tickells' and Batting's charities (£10 yearly) are for bread.

Remenham Hill, picturesque vil., pa. of Remenham (q.v.), S. Berks., about 1½ W. of Henley; it is surrounded by highly-cultivated woodland scenery, and separated from Oxon by the Thames, over which is a handsome stone bridge of five arches leading to Henley. *Park Place* was for nearly twenty years the residence of Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George III.; the mansion, rebuilt in the French-Italian style, is situated on the brow of a range of hills, 300 ft. above the level of the Thames, and in the centre of a well-wooded park. It is especially attractive on account of its picturesque scenery; to the east of the mansion is a magnificent cedar planted by George III.

Remilton, vil., pa. of Abdie (q.v.), N.W. Fifes., Sc., nearly 1 S.E. of Newburgh.

Rempstone, pa. and vil., S. Notts., on the Leics. border, 10 S. of Nottingham; ac. 1,579; soil and subsoil clay and gravel. The church of All Saints was erected 1771. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. *R. Hall* is a seat.

Rendall, ha., pa. of Evie and Rendall (q.v.), Ork., Sc., about 12 S.E. of Birsay.

Rendcombe, pa. and vil. on the Churn, S.E. Gloucs., 10 S.E. of Cheltenham; ac. 2,509; soil loamy and stonebrash, subsoil various. The church of St. Peter is a Perp. building, containing a fine rood-screen, a 14th-cent. font, and several monuments to the Berkeley family; on the gable is a curious old cross. *R. Park* is a fine Italian mansion.

Rendham, pa. and picturesque vil. in the fertile vale of the Alde, E. Suff., 3 N.W. of Saxmundham; ac. 1,691; soil mixed, portions heavy, overlying clay and sand. The E. Eng. church of St. Michael was restored 1852. During the restoration an ancient piscina was discovered; the pulpit is of carved oak, and bears date 1632. There is a large endowed Congregational chapel near the vil.

Rendlesham, pa. and vil. on the Deben, Mid Suff., 3 S.E. of Wickham Market; ac. 2,020; soil mixed, overlying gravel. The church of St. Gregory the Great is a small old building of flint with stone dressings. In a recess of the wall on the north side of the chancel is a monument of considerable antiquity, with recumbent figures in stone of a lady with a lion at her feet and a child at each side of her. *R. Hall*, a handsome mansion of red brick with white stone dressings, was erected in 1871, in Elizabethan style; the park extends over 400 ac.

Renfrew, pa., royal and parl. burgh (forming one of the Kilmarnock parl. dis.), and to., N. Renfs., Sc., lying on both banks of the Clyde; ac. 4,311; soil generally fertile and in good cultivation. The town, which has a station on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, consists of three good streets, from which several smaller ones issue. R. received its first charter from Robert III. in 1396. In the next century the heir to the Scotch throne was created Baron Renfrew, and this title is still borne by the Prince of Wales. The pa. church (built in 1862), is in Gothic style, in the form of a Greek cross, and has a tower with a tall and graceful spire. Within the church lie two stone figures of Sir John Ross of Hawkhead and his wife, and on one of the walls is a marble tablet to Archibald Douglas Campbell, Esq., of Blythswood (d. 1868), father of Lord Blythswood. Walter Stewart built a castle on an eminence called Castle Hill, by the margin of the Clyde; and R. was an early and favourite residence of the Stewart family, long ere they ascended the Scottish throne. There are two extensive shipbuilding yards, with a dock capable of accommodating vessels of large burthen, and also a commodious and substantial wharf, at which the largest vessels frequenting the river may discharge and load with as great facility as at Glasgow. The main line of the Paisley and Renfrew Railway is connected with this wharf, at which passengers to and from the steamboats navigating the Clyde arrive; here goods are also shipped and discharged by the Liverpool, Irish, and other boats. Fairs are held on the third Tuesday in May and the last Friday in June. *Blythsbank* and *Elderslie* are seats.

Renfrewshire, maritime co., W. Scotland, south of the Clyde, opposite to Dumbarts., and divided from Args. by the Firth of Clyde; it is bounded on the south by Ayrs. and east by Lanarks.; it extends from north-west to south-east about 30 miles, by 10 to 15 miles broad, and comprises 156,785 ac., or 245 square miles. When the Romans advanced in A.D. 80 from the Solway Firth, this district was occupied by the Damnii, a British tribe; the principal Roman station was established near where Paisley now stands, and called *Vanduara*, which was an outwork to the left flank of the Great Wall of Antonine. After the retreat of the Romans in 410, the Cumbrian Britons, with a capital city at Alclyde (Dumbarton), retained a hold on all the country west of the Lothians, which they held until 756; and in 1097 this part was incorporated with the Scottish kingdom under Edgar. Walter, the son of Alan, in the reign of David I., fled from Shropshire during the conflicts of Maud and Stephen, and settled in the district, where David I. made him steward, and gave him lands to support the dignity of his office. Besides these possessions, he subsequently acquired the whole district of Strathgryfe and the western half of Kyle, in Ayrshire, which hence was called Kyle Stewart. Walter the Stewart settled many

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Reisk	Waterford (5½)	112	468
Remenham	Henley (1)	36	546
Rempstone	Loughborough (3)	112	302
Rendcombe	Cirencester (5)	93	229
Rendham	Saxmundham (3)	91	336
Rendlesham	Wickham Market (3)	85	355

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Renfrew, pa.	Renfrew	409	9338
Renfrew, royal burgh	Renfrew	409	6254
Renfrew, parl. burgh	Renfrew	409	6764
Renfrew, to.	Renfrew	409	6777
Renfrewshire	.....	.....	230812

of his military followers on his lands, and by founding the abbey of Paisley introduced a body of instructed men, who taught the ancient people domestic arts and foreign manners. For several centuries this district formed a portion of Lanarkshire. In 1404 Robert III. created a principality, consisting of the barony of Renfrew and the whole of the Stewart's estates, with the earldom of Carrick and the barony of King's Kyle, all of which he granted, in a free regality, as a provision for his son James; and this principality continued, in after-times, the appanage of the eldest sons of the Scottish monarchs. Baron Renfrew is at the present time one of the titles of the Prince of Wales. At Langside, in the extreme east of the co., was fought (1568) the battle so fatal to Queen Mary, and ending in her flight to England. The soil of the co. is very much diversified. In those parts of the high grounds which are not covered by heath and moss a fine light soil on a gravelly substratum is generally found. In the portion composed of detached hills the surface is a thin earth, based on gravel; and in the level districts the plough or spade sinks through a deep, rich brown loam. More than one-half of the shire, comprehending the west and south-east portions, is hilly and devoted to pasture. The cultivated districts comprise the north, the north-east, and the centre of the co., and consist partly of low elevations, and partly of a level tract of rich loam between Paisley and the river Clyde. The hilly part varies in elevation from 500 ft. to 1,250 ft. Owing to the great demand in this co. for dairy produce, and that also of the fold (arising from the vicinity of large and populous towns), nearly one-half of the land in the shire is kept under grass. Nevertheless the system of agriculture is of the most advanced kind, the crops in general being excellent, and comprising wheat, oats, beans, turnips, and potatoes, of which latter great quantities are grown for Glasgow and the markets of other large towns. The minerals are of considerable value—coal, limestone, ironstone, and sandstone abounding in various parts, the first-named being wrought principally in the neighbourhoods of Renfrew, Bishopton, Quarrelton, Nitshill, Neilston, and other places. Underneath the ironstone large quantities of shale are found, from which is extracted a valuable oil, for the manufacture of which large works are established. In commercial and manufacturing importance this co. is second only to Lanarkshire, and with it unites in constituting the great manufacturing districts of Scotland. The goods produced are chiefly of cotton and silk, including, amongst various articles and fabrics, shawls of infinite diversity in texture and price. Whilst Paisley is the headquarters of the trade in these articles, the business of weaving is pursued, to a greater or less extent, in almost every town, village, and hamlet. Another important branch is the manufacture of sewing cotton, which is carried on very extensively at Paisley. There are numerous bleachfields, calico and shawl-printing works, dyeworks, immense flax-spinning mills, linen thread, sailcloth, paper, starch, and earthenware manufactories, large iron foundries, engineering, ship- and boat-building works, distilleries, breweries, sugar refineries, and many other branches of commerce of a varied and important character. The free export of manufactured goods is promoted by the different seaports on the Clyde, especially Greenock, by which also foreign produce is imported. The Forth and Clyde Canal connects this co. with many other shires. The fishing trade is centred at Greenock. The principal streams are the White Cart, the Black Cart, and the Gryfe, all of which ultimately unite and fall into the Clyde below Inchinnan Bridge—that is, about half-way down the river between Glasgow and Port Glasgow. The lakes are Castle Semple Loch, Queenside Loch (in the pa. of Lochwinnoch), two lochs in Neilston pa., and several smaller ones. Good railway communication is afforded by the Glasgow and South-Western and the Caledonian railways. For parl. purposes R. has two divs. (East and West), each returning a member.

Renfrewshire, East. [RENFREWSHIRE.]

Renfrewshire, West. [RENFREWSHIRE.]

Renhold, pa. and pleasant vil., N. Beds., 4 N.E. of Bedford; ac. 2,165; soil clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of All Saints (restored 1863) is Dec. and Perp.; there are four ancient monuments to the Polhill and Beecher families, and an altar-tomb with brasses to W. Wayte and his wife (1509). There is a charity of about £20 a year. Bricks, tiles, and drainpipes are made. *Howbury House* is a seat.

Renishaw, vil. on the Rother, pa. of Eckington (q.v.), E. Derbys., 6½ N.E. of Chesterfield. *R. Hall* is a seat.

Rennington, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Embleton (q.v.), E. Northumb., 4 N.E. of Alnwick; ac. 1,773. The church of All Saints was built 1837, in E. Eng. style, on the site of an ancient Norm. structure, the interior being restored in 1888; the font, formerly in Embleton pa. church, is 14th-cent. work.

Renton, *q.s.* pa. and to., pa. of Cardross (q.v.), S. Dumbarts., Sc., 2 N. of Dumbarton. The vil. is on the west bank of the Leven, on the banks of which are extensive print works. The Victoria Institute, built in 1887 as a memorial of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, and opened on the day of that commemoration, consists of a library of from 3,000 to 4,000 volumes, reading and recreation rooms, and also comprises a working men's club. The public hall, in Main Street, was erected in 1882. In the vil. stands an ornamental stone column, 60 ft. in height, on a square base, and erected as a memorial to Tobias Smollett, M.D., the author of "Roderick Random," "Peregrine Pickle," and other productions. He was born here in 1721, and died near Leghorn, October 21, 1771.

Renton Hall, estate with seat of the same name, pa. of Morham (q.v.), Mid Haddings., Sc., about 3 S.E. of Haddington.

Rentscombe, vil., pa. of Worth Matravers (q.v.), S. Dors., 3 S. of Corfe Castle.

Renvyle House, seat on north-west coast of co. Galway, Ir., 4 N.W. of Letterfrack. Renvyle Point and Renvyle Hill (1,172 ft.) are in the vicinity.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Renfrewshire, East	.....	.....	66137
Renfrewshire, West	.....	.....	56622
Renhold	Bedford (4)	50	481
Rennington, eccl. pa.	Little Mill (1)	311	487
Rennington, tp.	Little Mill (1)	311	253
Renton, *q.s.* pa.	Renton	420	5293
Renton, to.	Renton	420	5256

Renwick, pa. and vil. on Thackmoor Fell, E. Cumb., 11 N.E. of Penrith; ac. 4,293; soil clay and sand, overlying clay, gravel, and rock. The church of All Saints was rebuilt 1846. There is a small charity. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Repentance, Tower of. [CUMMERTREES.]

Reppa, North. [NORTHREPPS.]

Reppa, South. [SOUTHREPPS.]

Repps-with-Bastwick, pa. and small vil. near the Hickling Navigation, E. Norf., 10 N.W. of Yarmouth; ac. 1,229; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1881) is E. Eng. Here is a small Primitive Methodist chapel. At the inclosure in 1808 19 ac. of marsh land were allotted to the poor.

Repton, pa., tp., and vil., and head of petty sess. div., S. Derbys., 7½ S.S.W. of Derby; ac. of pa. 4,042, of tp. 1,868; soil red loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Wystan (restored 1886) is principally E. Dec. Beneath the chancel is a remarkable crypt, the outer walls of which formed part of the cellarage or crypt of the monastery; it is a rectangular building, or excavation, nearly 17 ft. square, with a vaulted stone roof, supported by four spirally-wreathed columns with plain caps, and by eight fluted responds against the walls; in the western angles are two passages, communicating

REPTON.
(Photo. R. Keene, Derby.)

by stairways with the church above; the masonry of the chancel above is also of very early date. The whole church, except the chancel, seems to have been rebuilt at the beginning of the 14th cent.; the nave is separated from the aisles by a Dec. arcade of six lofty pointed arches, on hexagonal piers, those nearest the east end, however, having been rebuilt, together with the porch, in 1854. During the Perp. period the walls of the nave were raised, a flat timber roof fixed, and a clerestory formed on each side. In 1792 the church was renovated, but much damage was then done to the carving, glass, and monuments, including an altar-tomb (formerly in the north aisle) to Sir Robert Francis of Tickenhall, the mutilated effigy of which now lies in the crypt. In the room over the porch is a fine old parish chest. The chancel retains an E. Eng. double piscina and an aumbry of the same date. There was a monastery here previous to A.D. 660, both for men and women, under an abbess: in 874 the Danes destroyed the monastery, but the Saxons afterwards built a church, dedicated to St. Wystan, and given about 1160 to the Austin Canons of Calke, who removed here in 1172. The priory was dissolved in 1538. The grammar school was founded in 1621. The present school buildings, erected from designs by Sir Arthur W. Blomfield, were opened in 1886, and are in Perp. style.

Rerigonium. [INNERMESSAN.]

Rerrick, pa. on the Solway Firth, S. Kirkcuds., Sc., 6 S.E. of Kirkcudbright; ac. 19,980; soil generally wet and spongy. The abbey church, many of the piers and arches of which are still standing, was a cruciform building with a central tower and spire rising to a height of 200 ft. The nave and choir were 120 ft. in length, and on the south side of the church were the cloisters, enclosing a garth. The remains now standing are almost entirely covered with a pale grey-coloured moss. The abbey afforded a temporary shelter to Mary Stuart during the last hours she spent in Scotland, after the defeat at Langside (May 13, 1568).

Rescobie, pa., Mid Forfs., Sc., about 3½ E.N.E. of Forfar; ac. 6,559; soil in places good loam, but much of it is thin moorish earth. The church is modern. The castle of R. has entirely disappeared.

Rescobie, Loch, pa. of Rescobie (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc. It lies about 3 E.N.E. of Forfar, and stretches for about a mile between hills.

Resolis, or **Kirkmichael,** pa. on the south side of Cromarty Firth, E. Ross and Crom., Sc.; ac. 12,449; soil in general a light black loam, resting on clay; near the shore of the Firth it is of richer quality, resting on a bed of freestone, but still light. It consists of a portion of the Black Isle (q.v.), being 8 miles long with a breadth of 3 miles, having a coast-line of about 10 miles, and is opposite to Invergordon.

Resolven, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Llantwit (q.v.), W. Glamorgs., 7 N.E. by E. of Neath; ac. 4,671. The church is dedicated to St. David. This place is situated near the left bank of the Neath, where the mountains are lofty and rugged. The streams which flow into the Neath through the mountain glens form many pleasing cascades in their course.

Resort, Loch, a sea loch on the borders of the pa. of Uig (q.v.), Ross, Sc., and the pa. of Harris (q.v.), Invs., Sc., in the isle of Lewis. It is about 7 miles long and 2 miles wide at its entrance.

Restalrig, ancient bar. and decayed vil., pa. of South Leith (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., about 1½ E.N.E. of Edinburgh. R. was formerly famous for its old well. Near its site is an ancient church, a simple quadrangular building, which at first sight has the air of a modern edifice, but on inspection ancient mouldings and carvings make their appearance in conjunction with the modern stonework of its restoration.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Renwick	Lazonby (3½)	292	242
Repps-w.-Bastwick	Martham (1¼)	138	259
Repton, pa.	Repton	132	2160
Repton, tp.	Repton	132	1783
Rerrick	Kirkcudbright (6)	362	1582
Rescobie	Forfar (3½)	478	660
Resolis	Conon (12)	606	1339
Resolven, eccl. pa.	Resolven	190	1949
Resolven, tp.	Resolven	190	1685

Rest and Be Thankful. [GLEN CROE.]

Restennet, formerly a pa., now constituting the northern portion of the pa. of Forfar (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc.

Reston (1), ha., pa. of and 6½ N.W. from Kendal (q.v.), S. Westmd.

Reston (2), vil. on Eye Water, pa. of Coldingham (q.v.), N.E. Berws., Sc., about 3 W. of Ayton.

Reston, North, pa., E. Lincs., 4½ S.E. of Louth; ac. 703; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Edith (restored 1867) has a chancel-arch dating from the middle of the 11th cent. *R. Hall* is a seat.

Reston, South, pa. and small vil., E. Lincs., 6 S.E. of Louth; ac. 770; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Edith (rebuilt 1864) is in Dec. style. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities are small.

Restormel Castle, ruin, pa. of Lanlivery (q.v.), E. Cornw., 1 N. of Lostwithiel. It is on the summit of a bold headland, and was probably built by the Cardenhams, in the reign of Edward I., and once the residence of the Earls of Cornwall; Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, died seized of this manor in 1300, and since that time the castle has continued to be attached to the duchy; the rampart, or outer wall, very nearly approaches a circle, and is surrounded by a deep ditch; the entrance is beneath a square tower, leading to an open circular area; the interior contains seven apartments, including a chapel, projecting from the outer wall nearly as far as the ditch, with a piscina on the south side; originally there were two storeys, with state rooms in the upper storey, and offices in the base court.

Restronguet Creek, on the west side of the estuary of the Fal, S. Cornw. It runs inland for 3 miles to Perran Wharf, and affords good anchorage for large vessels.

Reswallie, estate with seat of same name, pa. of Kescobie (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., 3 N.E. of Forfar.

Retford, or **East Retford,** pa., mun. bor. (containing West Retford), and mkt. to. (S.), head of W., petty sess. div., and Co. Co. dis., on the Great North Road, N. Notts., 18 N.W. of Newark; ac. of pa. 118, of bor. 4,660. In 1885 the parliamentary representation was merged in that of the co. The town is well built and paved and connected with West Retford by an iron girder bridge over the Idle. The Chesterfield Canal passes through the pa. The church of St. Swithin (restored 1855), commonly called the "Corporation Church," and formerly of greater extent, is a cruciform Perp. building; the central tower is supported by four massive moulded E. Eng. arches, and the nave is separated from the aisles by arcades of five bays. In the floor of the chantry chapel there remains an incised slab to Henry Smyth (1496); outside the church, in the south wall of the nave, at the west end, is a medallion, containing the figure of a king enthroned, bearing the orb and sceptre. St. Catharine's is a mission church; and there are Wesleyan, Primitive, and Congregational chapels. The grammar school was founded by Edward VI., but the scheme has been much modified by the Charity Commissioners. The town hall (1868) is in Romanesque style; the approach is by a vestibule paved with encaustic tiles, and thence by a grand staircase. The building includes a council room, mayor's parlour, and record rooms; under the whole are the County Court offices; on the south side of the spacious hall with a gallery at the north end, and at the south end a stage with retiring rooms. The large open space under the hall is occupied by the Butter and Poultry Market, abutting on which to the south, are the hall-keeper's apartments. The Corn Exchange, with butchers' shambles, near Carol Gate, is similar in design to the town hall; here also is the court-house, which furnishes premises for the use of the Literary and Mutual Improvement Society, which has a library. It has Conservative and Liberal clubs, a dispensary and cottage hospital, almshouses, and charities for distribution amounting to about £75 a year. The principal branches of trade are corn and malt. Hops were some years back grown extensively, but they are now little cultivated. In the town and immediate neighbourhood are iron foundries, paper and corn mills, and indiarubber works. The market is well attended and abundantly supplied with meat, fowls, butter, eggs, and fruit, large quantities of these supplies being conveyed to Sheffield and other parts of Yorkshire. Fairs are held on March 23 and October 2, for horses, cattle, cheese, and hops; there are also fairs on the last Thursday in July for lambs, Thursday after June 11, and second Thursday in December, for cattle, sheep, and horses.

Retford, West, pa. within the bor. of Retford (q.v.), N. Notts.; ac. 948 and 16 water. The church of St. Michael is in Dec. style. Holy Trinity Hospital was founded in 1664, for sixteen poor bachelors or widowers of good character. New buildings were erected in 1833. The rent of 27 ac. is divided equally between the poor and the church.

Rettendon, pa. and scattered vil. on the Crouch, Mid Essex, 9 S.E. of Chelmsford; ac. 3,934: soil heavy, overlying clay. All Saints' Church is Perp.; in the chancel there are sedilia and a piscina, and several carved benches, also a handsome marble monument to Edmund Humfrey (d. 1727): there are brasses to Richard Cannon (d. 1605), to Richard Humfrey (d. 1607), and some others; the panels of the pulpit are probably fragments of the rood-screen; over the north aisle is a chamber, perhaps once occupied by a recluse. There is a mission-room, and the Congregationalists have two chapels. The charities are small, and the school has an endowment.

Revelstoke, pa. and vil., S.W. Dev., 10 S.E. of Plymouth; ac. 1,478; soil light, subsoil mixed. The church of St. Peter was built in 1882, in Perp. style. The old church of St. Peter, near Stoke Point, is in ruins, but a small portion is used for burial services. Crabs, lobsters, pilchards, and herrings are caught.

Revesby, pa. and small vil., E. Lincs., 12 N. of Boston; ac. 4,577; soil loam and peat, overlying white and blue clay. The church of St. Lawrence was built in 1891, in Flamboyant style.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION
Reston, North	Leghourne Road (1)	138	26
Reston, South	Authorpe (2¼)	135	203
Retford, pa.	Retford	139	3438
Retford, bor.	Retford	139	10603
Retford, West	Retford	139	82
Rettendon	Chelmsford (9)	30	75
Revelstoke	Plympton (6)	237	47
Revesby	Horncastle (6)	130	51

on the site of a former church, and contains some monuments brought from the older church. The almshouses were founded in 1727 by Joseph Banks, and there are some small charities. In the neighbourhood are two mounds believed to be barrows. A Cistercian abbey, dedicated to SS. Mary and Lawrence, was founded here in 1142–43 by William de Romara. *R. Abbey*, a handsome building in Elizabethan style, is a seat.

Rew, ha., pa. of Malborough (q.v.), S. Dev., 4 S.W. of Kingsbridge.

Rewe, pa. and vil. on the Culm, E. Dev., 5 N. of Exeter; ac. 1,340; soil and subsoil gravel and red sandstone. The church of St. Mary (restored 1867) is Perp.; there is a piscina and a fine screen in the chancel; there are several monuments, including one to Paul Draper (d. 1689). The pa. has some small charities.

Rexton, ha., pa. of Stogumber (q.v.), W. Somerset, 4 S.E. of Watchet.

Reydon, pa. and scattered vil., E. Suff., adjoining Southwold on the north-west; ac. 2,727; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Margaret (restored 1876) is a Gothic flint building. At the enclosure of the pa. in 1800 an allotment of 22 ac. was awarded to the poor, and is let at a yearly rental of £18, which is distributed in coal.

Reymerston, pa. and vil., Mid Norf., 5 S. of East Dereham; ac. 1,599; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter is a structure of flint of various periods, dating from the close of the 12th cent.; the east window is filled with most beautiful Flemish glass, and the communion rails are also old Flemish work. The church lands comprise 12½ ac., and produce £19 yearly. The charities amount to £8 12s. yearly, and there is a fuel allotment of 15 ac., producing £22. *New Hall*, a modern mansion of brick, in grounds of 100 ac. in extent, is a seat.

Reynagh, pa., Garrycastle bar., N.W. K. Co., Ir.; ac. 8,746. It is bounded by the Shannon, and contains the town of Banagher (q.v.).

Reynoldston (1), pa. and vil. in Gower peninsula, N.W. Glamorgs., 12 W. by S. of Swansea; ac. 1,069; soil in the lower parts fertile, partly overlying limestone. Immediately north-east of the vil. is the range of Cefn Bryn. The church of St. George (restored 1866) is an ancient Gothic edifice. On the summit of Cefn Bryn, from which there is a grand view, stands Arthur's Stone, a block of millstone-grit 14 ft. in length and upwards of 6 ft. wide, supported by uprights of smaller dimensions. In the grounds of *Stout Hall* is a very large bone-cave.

Reynoldston (2), pa., S. Pembs., 5 S. by W. of Tenby; ac. 527. The vil. is supposed to have been originally built by the Flemings who were settled in this part of the country by Henry I. The church is an ancient Gothic edifice.

Rhayader, pa. and mkt. to. (W. & S.), head of U., Co. Co. dis., and petty sess. div., on the Wye, W. Radnors., 11 S. of Llanidloes; ac. 194. The name of the place is properly Rhayader Gwy (= "Cataract on the Wye"), a considerable waterfall having existed here prior to the construction of a stone bridge in 1780, when the rocks which gave rise to it were partly destroyed; the river at this spot still flows with much violence, forming picturesque rapids. The town is situated on a gentle slope, engirt by wild and barren hills, and comprises four main streets, diverging at right angles from its centre. The church of St. Clement or St. Bridget (restored) is in Gothic style; the tower was rebuilt in 1888. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels. R. was defended by a castle, said to have been built in 1178 by Rhys ab Grufydd, Prince of South Wales; the site of the keep is marked by an eminence known as Tower Mount, and there are also some traces of the fosse. The castle was burnt by Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, in 1231, and was finally destroyed during the Civil War of the 17th cent. There are no traces of the Dominican friary, which is supposed to have been a cell to Strata Florida. R. forms a centre for tourists visiting the neighbourhood. Down to 1885 it belonged to the Radnor dis. of parl. bors. (q.v.).

Rhayader Gwy. [RHAYADER.]

Rhayadr, stream on the borders of Denbighs. and Montgoms., rises in the Berwyn Mountains, and flows for about 6 miles in a south-east direction to the Tanad, which it joins near Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant.

Rhayadr Cwm, valley, N.W. Merions., 2½ E. of Festiniog. The picturesque ravine is traversed by the Cynfael, which descends by deeply-cut channels from the precipitous heights above.

Rhayadr Du (1), waterfall on a small stream, N.W. Merions., about 2 S.W. of Maentwrog. The height is not very considerable, but a large body of water descends.

Rhayadr Du (2), waterfall on a tributary of the Mawddach, Mid Merions., about 5 N. of Dolgelly. It is a fine double fall of about 60 ft.

Rhayadr Mawddach, waterfall on the Mawddach, pa. of and 6 N. from Dolgelly (q.v.), W. Merions. The cataract comprises three distinct falls, the first of which, measuring some 20 ft. both in height and width, descends into a natural basin, below which is the second fall, about 30 ft. high, terminating in a yet larger basin; the third fall, issuing from the second basin, rushes down 30 ft. into a larger pool, from which it bursts forth with great violence. The slanting direction of the strata or rock produces a very peculiar effect. The rocks, the wooded cliffs, and the bridge (a little above the falls) combine to produce a very beautiful picture. (*See next page.*)

Rhayadr Mawr (1), or **Aber Fawr**, waterfall, pa. of Aber (q.v.), N.E. Carnarvs., 6 E. by S. of Bangor. Issuing from a narrow channel about 100 ft. in length, the fall descends an abrupt precipice of 180 ft., broken at first by projecting rocks into several divisions, but forming afterwards a single broad sheet of spray about 60 ft. in height.

Rhayadr Mawr (2), or **Porthlwyd**, waterfall on a small affluent of the Conway, N.E. Carnarvs., 4½ N.N.W. of Llanrwst. The cascade consists of

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rewe	Stoke Canon (1½)	185	247
Reydon	Southwold	110	352
Reymerston	Puxton (1)	117	287
Reynagh	Banagher	84	1813
Reynoldston (1)	Killay (9)	208	307
Reynoldston (2)	Tenby (5)	263	61
Rhayader	Rhayader	199	788

several falls, the highest of which makes a descent of 50 ft.

Rhayadr-y-Wennol, or **Swallow Falls,** waterfall on the Llugwy, pa. of and 2 N. by W. from Bettws-y-Coed (q.v.), N.E. Carnarvs. After flowing for some distance along a straight rocky bed between narrow meadows enclosed by lofty mountains it falls into a deep chasm, the sides of which are covered with a rich growth of trees. The river descends in a series of cascades, and after rainy weather presents a very impressive scene.

Rheidol, river, N.E. Cardigs., rises on the north-west side of Plynlimmon, and runs W.S.W., S., and W. by N., entering the sea at Aberystwith after a course of 22 miles. Near the famous Devil's Bridge (q.v.) it is joined by the Mynach; the scenery in this part of the glen is extremely beautiful. A little below the confluence of the rivers is a fine waterfall 70 ft. in height.

Rhenass (1), river, pas. of Michael and German, W. I. of M., rises between Colden and Sartfell, 6 N. by W. of Douglas, and runs S.W. along Glen Helen and Glen Mooar to the Neb, which it joins 2 S.E. of Peel.

Rhenass (2), waterfall on the river Rhenass, in Glen Helen, pa. of German, W. I. of M., 3½ E. by N. of Peel. Though but 25 ft. in height, the fall is extremely picturesque, and its beauty is enhanced by the bold cliffs, partly clad with pines, which rise on either side of it.

Rhesycae, eccl. pa., pas. of Cilcen, Halkin, and Ysceifiog (q.v.), Mid Flints., 4½ S.W. of Holywell. Christ Church is a modern building.

Rhidorroch Deer Forest, N.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., about 5 E. of Ullapool railway station.

RHAYADR MAWDDACH (*see p. 243*).
(*Photo. Green Bros., Grasmere.*)

Rhigos, tp., pa. of Ystradyfodwg (q.v.), Mid Glamorgs., about 10 S.W. of Merthyr Tydfil; ac. 5,582.

Rhinefield, pa., S.W. Hants, 3½ S.W. of Lyndhurst; ac. 7,360; soil and subsoil clay.

Rhinns, peninsula in the west of Islay island, S.W. Args., Sc., 36 W.N.W. of Campbeltown. It extends 17 N.N.E. and S.S.W. between Loch-in-Daal and the Atlantic, and has an extreme breadth of 7 miles. It is joined to the main portion of the island by an isthmus about 2½ miles broad. Off Rhinns Point, its southern termination, is Oversay Island (q.v.), on which is a lighthouse.

Rhinns, The, dis., W. Wigs., Sc., extending from the Mull of Galloway to Corsewall Point, and comprising the peninsula bounded by Loch Ryan and Luce Bay on the east, and by the Irish Channel on the west. Each promontory is crowned with a lighthouse.

Rhinog-Fawr, mountain (2,362 ft.), 5 E. Harlech, N.W. Montgoms. On the moun two cairns. It commands a magnifice embracing Cader Idris, Aran Mowddwy a Benllyn, Blaenau Festiniog, Moelwyn, Moel the Glyders, Snowdon, Moel Hebog, the the range extending along the Lleyn pe and a wide expanse of sea towards the wes

Rhiston. [BROMPTON-WITH-RHISTON.]

Rhiw, river, E. Montgoms., rises 6 E. Llanfair-Caereinion, and runs 14 miles Severn, 5 S. by W. of Welshpool, the gener tion of its course being E. by S. Near Be forms a picturesque cascade.

Rhiw Hill, or **Mynydd-y-Rhiw** (1,013 ft. ence on west side of Porth Nigel, S.W. Ce 10 W.S.W. of Pwllheli. The highest point ridge is called The loaf. It comman views, embracing th of the Snowdon great part of Cardi and the Irish Sea, extensive tract in Wales.

Rhiwlas, ha., pa. N. from Llandilofaw E. Carmarths.

Rhiw-with-Llanf pa. and vil. on sou of Lleyn peninsul Carnarvs., 9½ W. Pwllheli; ac. 3,240 the higher ground elsewhere stiff clay situated at the Porth Nigel, on the declivity of Rhiw H the summit of whi are magnificent v Snowdon, South W Cardigan Bay. The of St. Aelrhiw is an Gothic edifice. *Rhiw* is a seat.

Rhobell-Fawr, (2,409 ft.), Mid Me N.E. by N. of Dolge

Rhode, or **Road,** vil., pa. of Ballyburl N.E. K. Co., Ir., 7 W. of Edenderry. H Roman Catholic church.

Rhodes, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Middle Prestwich (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., about a m Middleton. The church of All Saints is in style; and there are Nonconformist cha has extensive calico-printing works.

Rhodes Green, ha., pa. of Rothwell (q. Yorks., 4 N. of Wakefield.

Rhodes Hill, vil., pa. of and about 2 Ashton-under-Lyne (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.

Rhodogeidio, pa., N. Anglesey, 1 N. Llanerchymedd; ac. 1,802. The church 1845) is in Gothic style.

Rhondda, river, E. Glamorgs., is formed

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Rhesycae	Lannerch (2)	199	541
Rhigos	Ystrad	178	964
Rhinefield	Lyndhurst Road (3½)	84	49

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dis fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Du	
Rhiw-w.-Ll'faelrhys	Pwllheli (10½)	27
Rhodes	Middleton (1)	18
Rhodogeidio	Llanerchymedd (1)	25

confluence of two headstreams, the R. Fechan and the R. Fawr, which rise within 1½ mile of one another, about 5 W. of Aberdare, and run almost parallel in a S.E. direction for about 10 miles. The valley of Ystradyfodwg, down which the R. Fawr runs, is one of extreme beauty. After uniting their waters, the streams pursue their joint course 3 E. by S. to Newbridge, where they enter the Taff. The beauty of this lower part of the valley has been much marred by the erection of numerous chimneys in connection with the coal-mines and metal-works. This densely-populated district, known collectively as R. Valley, forms a curacy under Llanwonno, with a modern church, in Gothic style, dedicated to St. David.

Rhondda Division, one of the five parl. divs. of Glamorgs. It returns one member.

Rhondda Valley. [RHONDDA.]

Rhonehouse. [KELTON HILL.]

Rhos, vil., pa. of Penmark (q.v.), S. Glamorgs., 9½ S.W. of Cardiff.

Rhosbeirio, pa. on the Irish Sea, N. Anglesey, 3 W.S.W. of Amlwch; ac. 385.

Rhoscilly, Rhossilly, or **Rhossili,** pa. and vil. on Rhoscilly Bay, N.W. Glamorgs., 15½ W. by S. of Swansea; ac. 2,707. R. is a quaint vil., picturesquely situated on a grand cliff, above which rise some fine downs. The church of St. Mary (restored) is Norm. There are Wesleyan chapels.

Rhoscilly (or **Rhosilly**) **Bay,** broad open bay at the west extremity of Gower peninsula, N.W. Glamorgs., 15½ W. by S. of Swansea. The bay, which is 3½ miles wide at its mouth, is bounded on the south by Worms Head. It has been the scene of some disastrous shipwrecks, the most remarkable being that of a richly-laden galleon which was lost early in the 17th cent.; in 1833–34 the sand which covered the vessel was removed, but no treasure was found except some Spanish coins of the period. The *City of Bristol* was wrecked here in November, 1840. On the shores of the bay are some remarkable limestone caves containing fine stalactites, in which the bones of various animals have been found. Another cave, called The Blow Hole, derives its name from the sound produced when the air is expelled on the inrush of the waves in stormy weather.

Rhoscolyn, pa., W. Anglesey, forming the south half of Holy Island, 3 S.E. of Holyhead; ac. 2,253, with 421 tidal water and foreshore. The church of St. Gwenfaer was rebuilt in 1876. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists have chapels. The pa. contains quarries yielding asbestos and the marble known as verd antique. *Bodior* is an ancient mansion.

Rhoscrowther, pa. on the south side of Milford Haven, S.W. Pembs., 6 W. of Pembroke; ac. 2,390. The church of St. Decumanus (restored 1869) is mainly modern, but there are considerable remains of the ancient Gothic edifice.

Rhosferig, tp., pa. of Llanfihangel Bryn Pabuan (q.v.), N.E. Brecons., about 6 N.W. of Builth; ac. 1,304.

Rhosgoch, tp., pa. of Worthen (q.v.), E. Montgoms., about 6 N.E. of Montgomery; ac. 1,128.

Rhosllanerchrugog, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Ruabon (q.v.), S.E. Denbighs. The church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. *Llanerchrugog Hall,* standing in a park, is a seat.

Rhosmaen, ha. on the Towy, pa. of and 2 N. from Llandilofawr (q.v.), Mid Carmarths.

Rhossili; Rhossily. [RHOSCILLY.]

Rhostie, pa., Mid Cardigs., about 6 S.E. of Aberystwith; ac. 1,313; soil in the lower ground productive, the sides of the hills affording scanty pasturage for sheep. The church of St. Michael is modern.

Rhosybol, eccl. pa. and small vil., pa. of and about 3 S. from Amlwch (q.v.), Anglesey. Christ Church is a neat stone building.

Rhos y Gwalia, eccl. pa. and small vil., pa. of Llanfor (q.v.), N.E. Merions., near Bala. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

Rhos y Medre, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Ruabon (q.v.), S.E. Denbighs., about 1½ S. of Ruabon on the road to Chirk. The church of St. John is a modern building.

Rhuddlan, or **Rhyddlan,** parl. bor., pa., port, and head of petty sess. div., on the Clwyd, N.W. Flints., 3 N. by W. of St. Asaph; ac. of pa. 2,068. R. is said to take its name from the red colour of the ground in the vicinity of the river. It is now a decayed place, consisting mainly of a single street, beautifully situated in the Vale of Clwyd. The town was incorporated by royal charter in 1284. It belongs to the Flint dis. of parl. bors. A two-arched bridge over the river, which is navigable from this point to the sea, was erected by Bishop Hughes in 1595. The church of St. Mary (restored) is an ancient edifice with Dec. features. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The castle, the ruins of which occupy a commanding position overlooking the river, was built or reconstructed by Robert, nephew of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, who gained possession of the place in 1098. The shell alone remains, consisting of a massive quadrangular structure 17 ft. thick, with circular towers at two angles and two gateways, each of which is flanked by turrets. There are also remains of a fosse lined with stone and a square bastion commanding the river. The castle was repaired by Henry II. in 1157, after being partly destroyed by the Welsh. It again fell into the hands of the Welsh several times, but was finally taken by Edward I. in 1277. He established himself here whilst engaged in reducing the principality, and it was hence that he issued the Statutes of Rhuddlan, by which the English judicial system was introduced into Wales (1284). The castle was rebuilt by Edward; and his

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rhondda Division	.....	.....	68721
Rhosbeirio	Amlwch (3)	263	30
Rhoscilly	Killay (12)	208	285
Rhoscolyn	Valley (3½)	260	400
Rhoscrowther	Pembroke (6)	272	168
Rhosferig	Newbridge-on-Wye	192	78
Rhosgoch	Montgomery (6)	188	37

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rhosllanerchrugog	Ruabon (2)	196	7062
Rhostie	Strata Florida (3)	257	133
Rhosybol	Amlwch (3)	263	586
Rhôs y Gwalia	Bala	223	303
Rhos y Medre	Ruabon (1½)	196	4648
Rhuddlan, bor.	Rhuddlan	212	1057
Rhuddlan, pa.	Rhuddlan	212	7757

daughter, the Princess Eleanor, was born here. Richard II. rested here when he was being conveyed to Flint by the Earl of Northumberland (1399). The castle was captured from the Royalists by General Mytton in 1646, and soon afterwards dismantled. There are also remains of a monastery for Black Friars, founded by Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester, in 1197, and a hospital of the Knights Templars known as Yspytty, or Spital. The mound, surrounded by a ditch, near the Dominican friary, called Tuthill or Toothill, is supposed to mark the site of a fortress erected by Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt in 1015, and destroyed by Harold, son of Earl Godwine, in 1063. R. manufactures agricultural implements on a large scale. Morfa Rhuddlan (="Marsh of Rhuddlan"), between the town and the sea, was the scene of a victory of the Mercians over the Welsh in 795. *Bodrhyddan*, a red-brick Elizabethan mansion, and *Pengwern* are seats.

Rhulen, or **Rulen**, pa. on the Edwy, S. Radnors., 6 E. of Builth; ac. 1,572. The church of St. David is a plain stone edifice. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

Rhunahaorine, pl. with school, pa. of Killean and Kilchenzie (q.v.), S. Args., Sc., about 17 N.W. of Campbeltown.

Rhu Stoer, headland (530 ft.), pa. of Assynt (q.v.), west coast of Suths., Sc., 9 N.W. of Lochinver. The headland is formed of sandstone, and has a bold rugged outline. A skerry off the shore, 250 ft. in height, is remarkable for its shape, which has been compared to a ship under sail.

Rhyddlan. [RHUDDLAN.]

Rhydgwern, tp. on the Rhymney, pa. of Machen (q.v.), E. Glamorgs., about 5 E. of Caerphilly; ac. 722.

Rhydmanteg, vil., pa. of Llangranog (q.v.), S.W. Cardigs., 8½ N. of Newcastle Emlyn.

Rhydodridge, vil., pa. of Pendoylan (q.v.), S. Glamorgs., 8½ W. of Cardiff.

Rhydyborthan, ha. on the Taff, pa. of Eglwysilan (q.v.), E. Glamorgs., 4 N.W. of Caerphilly.

Rhyd y Croesau, eccl. pa., pas. of Llanyblodwell, Sellatyn, and Oswestry, N.W. Salop, and Llansilin, S.E. Denbighs., about 3½ W. of Oswestry. Christ Church is a small building in debased Gothic style.

Rhydymwyn, eccl. pa., pas. of Cilcen, Halkin, Mold and Northop (q.v.), Mid Flints., 3 N.W. of Mold. The church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist.

Rhydypennan, vil., pa. of Llanfihangel-Geneu'r-Glynn (q.v.), N. Cardigs., 4 N.E. of Aberystwith.

Rhydyrgane, vil., pa. of Llanllawddog (q.v.), N. Carmarths., 6½ N.E. of Carmarthen.

Rhyl, eccl. pa. and watering-place, pa. of Rhuddlan (q.v.), N.W. Flints., 4½ N. by W. of St. Asaph. R. takes its name from the mansion of *Ty-ny-Rhyl*, which was long the only residence in the neighbourhood. Since 1830 it has grown from a fishing village into a prosperous watering-place. It extends east along the coast from the mouth of the Clwyd, standing in the midst of the dead level which extends from the heights above Abergele to the range bounding the Vale of Clwyd on the east. Owing to its pure air, dry climate, and magnificent stretch of firm sand, it is much frequented by visitors during the summer months. Trinity Church was erected in 1835. There are several other Anglican churches; also a Roman Catholic church, and Presbyterian, Baptist, Wesleyan, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The other public buildings include a town hall, a market hall, and several convalescent hospitals and hydropathic establishments. The iron promenade pier commands fine views of the mountains of N.E. Carnarvs. The Esplanade, including the east and west parades, is nearly a mile long. At the entrance to the pier is the Pavilion (1891), a structure in Renaissance style, with a large central hall. At the west end of the West Parade are the Winter Gardens, near which a marine lake, nearly 40 ac. in extent, was formed in 1895. A little below the lake the river is crossed by the Foryd Bridge. *Ty-ny-Rhyl* is a Tudor mansion, containing some carved woodwork which originally formed part of the bedstead of Griffith Lloyd, Gentleman Usher to Catherine of Arragon.

Rhymer's Glen, on Huntly Burn, pa. of Melrose (q.v.), N. Roxbs., Sc., close to Abbotsford. It is so called because here Thomas the Rhymer is supposed to have met the Queen of the Fays.

Rhymer's Tower. [EARLSTON.]

Rhymney (1), eccl. pa. and to., pa. of Bedwelty (q.v.), N.W. Mon., 3 W. of Tredegar. The church is a building of stone, in Doric style (1842). Here is a Catholic chapel dedicated to St. John; and there are places of worship for the Baptists, Welsh Congregationalists, Calvinistic Methodists, and Wesleyans. All the houses are very small, and are occupied chiefly by the workpeople employed in the ironworks and coal-mines. There are but a few shops, and the only manufacture is that of iron, which gives employment to the whole of the working population. R. has a station on the Brecon and Merthyr line, which puts it in direct communication with the docks at Newport, and a station on the Rhymney line uniting it to Cardiff. The works of the R. Iron Company are very extensive; the company also work coal and ironstone, and export coal to all parts of the world.

Rhymney (2), river, rises in Brecons., 4½ N.N.E. of Merthyr Tydfil, flows S. by E. for 1½ mile between Brecons. and Glamorgs.; and for the rest of its course divides Glamorgs. from Mon. It runs S.S.E. and S. to a point within a mile of Caerphilly, whence it pursues its way E. to Machen; then forms a curve round *Ruperra*, and flows S.S.W. past Llanedarn, and Rhymney, again winding S.E. for a short distance before entering the Bristol Channel. The river is 30 miles long, and for 3 miles from its mouth is both tidal and navigable. The scenery on its banks is in many places very picturesque.

Rhynd, pa., E. Perths., Sc., about 2 S.E. of Perth; ac. 2,457; soil in the lower districts clay intermixed with rich black loam, in the upper of a more

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rhulen	Builth Road (6)	186	59
Rhydgwern	Caerphilly (5)	163	275
Rhyd y Croesau	Oswestry (3)	193	401
Rhydymwyn	Rhydymwyn	195	458
Rhyl, eccl. pa.	Rhyl	209	6527
Rhyl, to.	Rhyl	209	6491
Rhymney(1), eccl.pa.	Rhymney	173	7361
Rhymney (1), to.	Rhymney	173	7733
Rhynd	Abernethy (2)	437	270

light and gravelly quality. The name is Gaelic, and refers to the situation of the pa. on a point of land at the confluence of the Earn and the Tay. The church stands on an eminence about the middle of the pa. The castle of Elcho, now in ruins, was originally of great strength.

Rhyndwyclydach, tp., pa. of Llangafelach (q.v.), W. Glamorgs., 6½ N. of Swansea; ac. 7,704. Here are Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, Congregational, and Unitarian chapels. The tp. contains coal-mines.

Rhynie, pa. and vil. (also called **Muir of R.**) on the Bogie, N.W. Abers., Sc., about 4 s. of Gartly railway station; ac. 12,897; soil rich and fertile on the banks of the Bogie; towards the hills light and gravelly, yet productive. Feeing markets are held on the Mondays before May 28 and November 28, and monthly cattle markets from November to May. In the pa. is a vitrified fort.

Rhynns of Islay. [RHINNS, THE.]

Rialton Priory. [ST. COLUMB MINOR.]

Rib, river, N.E. Herts., rises near Buckland, flows S.S.E. past Buntingford to Braughing, then S.S.W. to Standon and Thundridge, falling into the Lea near Hertford. It has a course of about 12 miles.

Ribbesford, pa., tp., and vil. on the Severn, N. Worcs., about 3 S.W. of Kidderminster: ac. of pa. 3,718, of tp. 1,608; soil clay and marl, overlying gravel and sandstone. The church of St. Leonard (restored 1879) is principally Norm. and Perp., with some traces of E. Eng. work; the tympanum of the north doorway is occupied by a curious carving illustrating the legend of a knight who went out to shoot deer on a fast day and had his arrow caught by a fish which sprang from the river; the wooden north porch is dated 1633, and there is a wooden arcade between the nave, chancel, and south aisle; parts of a 15th-cent. rood-screen remain; in the north aisle is a piscina, some fragments of old glass, and three old stone coffin-slabs. *R. House* was once the home of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, but has been greatly modernised.

Ribble, river, W.R. Yorks. and Mid Lancs., rises on the moors near Gearstones, at a point about 5 S.S.W. of Hawes, and follows a southerly course between Penyghent on the east and Ingleborough on the west, passing Horton-in-Ribblesdale, forming several picturesque falls at Stainforth, and flowing between Settle and Giggleswick. It here enters a fertile plain, and runs S. by E. past Hellifield Peel, and then S.W. past Gisburn Park, Bolton-by-Bowland, and Sawley to the Lancs. border. Continuing its south-west course, the river now forms for 6 miles the boundary between Yorks. and Lancs., having on its left the castle and town of Clitheroe, situated on the summit and slope of a bold detached limestone crag, and further down, on the left, the pretty vil. of Mitton, which occupies the land between the Ribble and its affluent the Hodder. It here enters Lancs., and flows on S.W. through that co., receiving the Calder a short distance below Mitton, soon afterwards passing Stoneyhurst College, and then running by Ribchester, Samelsbury, and Walton-le-Dale (where it is joined by the Darwen) to Preston. A little below Preston it expands into a noble estuary, which at its mouth has a breadth of 6 miles. The river contains an abundance of salmon and trout.

Ribbleton, eccl. pa. and tp. within the co. bor. of Preston (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. 649. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (1889) is in Late Dec. style. The Preston cemetery is in the tp. The charities amount to £86 yearly. Here are the Preston Pleasure Grounds. *R. Hall* is a seat.

Ribbleton Moor, tp., pa. of and about 2 miles from Preston (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. 108.

Ribby-with-Wrea, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Kirkham (q.v.), W. Lancs., about 2 W. by S. of Kirkham; ac. 1,387. The church of St. Nicholas took the place of an older building. There is a small charity, and the school has an endowment of £210. *R. Hall* is a seat.

Ribchester, pa., tp., and small to. on the Ribble, Mid Lancs., 7 N.W. of Blackburn; ac. of pa. 7,685, of tp. 2,068. The church of St. Wilfrid is a very ancient building, dating probably from 1170; a chantry chapel was founded here in 1405 by Sir Richard Houghton (it is enclosed by screenwork, and contains a piscina and some remains of old glass); in the Dutton chapel is a tomb dated 1689 and a window with fragments of ancient glass; the chancel contains double piscina, sedilia, and a pulpit dated 1636. The charities amount to about £76 yearly. There are two weaving mills, and a few persons are still engaged in handloom-weaving and bobbin-turning. *R.* is believed to have been the Roman station *Coccium*. Many remains have been unearthed—statues, coins, altars, etc. In 1811 were uncovered the foundations of a temple, believed to have been dedicated to Minerva, and in 1833 an altar of the time of Marcus Aurelius was dug up in the churchyard.

Ribston, Great, with Walshford, tp., pa. of and 2 W. from Hunsingore (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,903. Ribston pippins were first grown here. *R. Hall* is a fine house on the bank of the Nidd, and contains an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Andrew; there was here a preceptory of Knights Templars. Monuments to two of the Knights, from which the brasses have been removed, still exist; there are also some memorials to the Goodriche family.

Ribston, Little, tp. and vil. on the Nidd, pa. of and 2 N.E. from Spofforth (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 856. There is a chapel-of-ease and a small Wesleyan chapel.

Ribton, tp. on the Derwent, pa. of Bridekirk (q.v.), W. Cumb., 5 W. of Cockermouth; ac. 607. R. Hall, now occupied as a farmhouse, was built *temp.* Charles II., in Renaissance style; the entrance-hall contains a good chimney-piece, and the dining-hall is panelled with chestnut. R. House is also a farm.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rhyndwyclydach	Morriston (2)	205	4018
Rhynie, pa.	Gartley (4)	563	1043
Rhynie, vil.	Gartley (4)	563	445
Ribbesford, pa.	Bewdley (½)	137	2977
Ribbesford, tp.	Bewdley (½)	137	101
Ribbleton, eccl. pa.	Preston (2)	209	1080
Ribbleton, tp.	Preston (2)	209	838
Ribbleton Moor	Preston (2)	209	Nil
Ribby-w.-W., ec. pa.	Wrea Green (1)	219	652
Ribby-w.-Wrea, tp.	Wrea Green (1)	219	401
Ribchester, pa.	Longridge (3)	216	5777
Ribchester, tp.	Longridge (3)	216	1265
Ribston, Great, w. W.	Knaresborough (3)	204	167
Ribston, Little	Spofforth (2)	198	185
Ribton	Marron Junction (½)	313	23

Riby, pa. and small vil., N.E. Lincs., 7 S.W. of Grimsby; ac. 2,720; soil mixed, overlying chalk. The church of St. Edmund (rebuilt in 1868, with the exception of the Perp. tower) has some Norm. and Dec. work, including a fine Norm. doorway. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Almshouses for four poor men were erected in 1848. A fight took place here in 1645 between the Royalists under Col. Foster and the Parliamentary troops under Col. Harrison. *R. Grove* is a seat.

Riccall, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 10 S.E. of York; ac. 3,060; soil warp and sand, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1865) is Norm. and Dec., and contains many monuments to the Richardson and Wormley families. The vicarage is on the site of the old Prebendal Manor House, part of which still exists. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Lawell (or Wheel) Hall, formerly a palace of the Bishops of Durham, is now occupied as a farm. *R. Hall* is a seat.

Riccards Down, ha., pa. of and ½ N. from Abbotsham (q.v.), N. Dev.

Riccarton (1), pa. and vil., N. Ayrs., Sc., 7 E. of Irvine; ac. 7,550; soil clayey and stiff, overlying coal, limestone, sandstone, and clay. The surface is undulating, but in the south and south-east there is a range of hills, commanding fine views. The Irvine skirts the north boundary, and the Cessnock traverses the east part of the pa. The vil. adjoins Kilmarnock, with which it is connected by a three-arched bridge over the Irvine. Hurlford (q.v.) is for the most part situated in the pa. The Established church dates from 1823. Coal is extensively mined, and there are also ironworks. *Bellfield* (q.v.), *Dollars* (q.v.), *Milrig* (q.v.), *Shawhill* (q.v.), and *Treesbank* (q.v.) are seats.

View from Richmond Hill.
(Photo. York and Son, Notting Hill, W.)

Riccarton (2), vil. with railway station, pa. of Castleton (q.v.), S. Roxbs., Sc., 13 S.E. of Hawick.

Riccarton (3). [Rickarton.]

Riccarton (4), estate with seat of the same name, pa. of Currie (q.v.), Mid Edins., Sc., 6 S.W. of Edinburgh.

Riccarton Hills, hill range (832 ft.), pa. of and 2½ S. by E. from Linlithgow (q.v.), Mid Linliths., Sc.

Richards Castle, pa. (extending into Salop) and vil., N. Herefords., 3½ S.W. of Ludlow; ac. 4,909; soil light loam, overlying gravel and clay. (For civil purposes the Salop portion is now a separate pa.) The church of St. Bartholomew is Norm., and is now used as a mortuary chapel. The church of All Saints, now the pa. church, was built in 1891-92, in E. Dec. style. The place takes its name from a castle built here in the time of Edward the Confessor. *Moor Park*, *Overton*, and *Overton House* are seats.

Richardstown, pa. on the Dee, Ardee bar., Mid co. Louth, Ir., 3 N.E. of Dunleer; ac. 1,107.

Richborough, ha. situated on a hill, pa. of Ash-next-Sandwich (q.v.), E. Kent, 1½ N.W. of Sandwich. On the navigable Stour are the remains of R. Castle, a Roman structure supposed to have been built by Severus and to have been a part of the station *Rutupiæ*, its port being named *Portus Rutupensis*. The walls now remaining are from 20 to 30 ft. high, with a thickness of 12 ft. at the base, and seem to show the castle to have been a regular parallelogram. British, Roman, and Saxon remains and coins have been found here and in the neighbourhood in great abundance.

Richhill, vil. with railway station, pa. of Kilmore (q.v.), N. co. Armagh, Ir., 5 E. by N. of Armagh. There is an extensive preserve factory in the vil. *R. Castle*, a stately turreted mansion in a fine demesne, is a seat.

Richings Park. [Iver (1).]

Richmond (1), pa., mun. bor., and to. on the Thames (here crossed by a handsome bridge of five arches, connecting Richmond with Twickenham), N. Surrey, about 10 S.W. of London; ac. of bor. 2,534, of pa. 1,210 and 54 of water and foreshore. A new foot-bridge and lock were opened in 1894, the former affording a shorter route for foot-passengers to and from Isleworth, whilst the movable sluices are arranged to prevent the tide falling too low, and to regulate the rapidity of the stream. R., originally known as West Sheen, was so named by Henry VII. in allusion to his former earldom, and was formerly a hamlet of Kingston, lying wholly in the hollow south-east of Kew Park, and clustering round a royal manor-house which had existed here from time immemorial. The church of St. Mary Magdalen, though still partly ancient, has been often altered and partly rebuilt; it is an edifice of brick, flint, and stone, and is chiefly remarkable for its monuments, which are numerous and historically attractive. At the west end of the north aisle was buried James Thomson (d. 1748), author of "The Seasons," whose grave

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Riby	Stallingborough (3)	159	288
Riccall	Riccall	178	736
Riccarton (1)	Kilmarnock (1)	390	7317
Riccarton (1), vil.	Kilmarnock (1)	390	2307
Richards Castle	Woofferton (1½)	157	735
Richardstown	Dunleer (3)	42	118
Richhill	Richhill	94	449
Richmond (1), pa.	Richmond	10	22684
Richmond (1), m. bor.	Richmond	10	26875

is marked by an inscribed brass placed there in 1792. The church also contains memorials to Gilbert Wakefield (d. 1801), the critic; Edward Gibson (d. 1701), the painter; Mrs. Mary Ann Yates (d. 1787), the actress; Edmund Kean (d. 1833), the tragedian, with a monument by Loft. In the churchyard is buried Richard, seventh Viscount Fitzwilliam (d. 1816), the founder of the museum bearing his name at Cambridge. R. has eccl. pas. with modern churches, and there are Roman Catholic and several Nonconformist places of worship. The Wesleyan Theological Institution, founded in 1834, is a large and elegant pile of Bath stone, in Gothic style; on the ground floor are the refectory, lecture room, class rooms, and governor's apartments; on the first floor the library and studies, and on the upper floor are dormitories; the wings contain various other apartments; in the refectory is preserved the pulpit formerly in Wesley's original chapel in Moorfields. This establishment is designed for the training of students chiefly for the foreign missionary work of the Wesleyan Methodist Society. The town hall (1893) is in Elizabethan Renaissance style; it has three fronts, respectively facing Hill Street, Whittaker Avenue, and the Thames; and the space between the hall and the towing-path is laid out as a terraced pleasure ground. Amongst other public buildings are the Free Library, the Public Baths, the theatre, and Royal Hospital. There are almshouses (respectively called Queen Elizabeth's, Bishop Duppas', Michel's, Hickey's, and Houblon's) for seventy-two people. Hickey's Almshouses, to which is attached a small chapel open to the public, have an income of over £1,000 yearly. About £160 is distributed yearly in bread and clothing. In the pa. are market gardens and nursery grounds, and a large local coal traffic is carried on by river. R. Green, anciently the scene of jousts and tournaments, is a large open space nearly surrounded by houses and lofty elms, which on the north side form a wide avenue; on the green stands a Russian gun, captured in the Crimea. Many of the houses on the green, as well as those in Maid of Honour Row adjoining, are fine specimens of the Queen Anne style. Sheen was anciently a royal residence; it was in ruins during the reign of Henry IV., and was rebuilt by Henry V., who founded here in 1414 a magnificent convent of Carthusians, called "the House of Jesus of Bethlehem;" he also founded here a house of Celestines, and Henry VII. established near the palace about 1499 a convent of Observant Friars, suppressed in 1534. Henry VII. during the early years of his reign made the palace a frequent place of residence. Here in 1492 he held a grand tournament; but in 1498, the king being then in residence, a fire broke out in the palace, which destroyed a great part of it; it was, however, rebuilt, and in 1501, when the new work was nearly completed, he ordained that the palace should in future be called Richmond. Queen Elizabeth, who was frequently at R. during her reign, died here March 24, 1603; the palace was repaired and much money expended on it by Henry, Prince of Wales, but it was his brother Charles I. who added to it the magnificent New Park in 1637; the palace, though partly dismantled, was occasionally used by Charles II.; gradually falling into decay, it at length almost disappeared, and the only portion of any interest now left is the entrance gateway to the Wardrobe court, now called Old Palace Yard, over which are the arms of the Tudor monarchs

In the Old Deer Park, north of the town, stands the Observatory, built by Sir William Chambers in 1769; its site is upon that of West Sheen, and the house in which Swift resided, and where also lived Miss Hester Johnson, the celebrated "Stella." In a house on the outskirts of this park lived and died James Thomson, the poet of "The Seasons;" the house is now the R. Hospital, but the poet's rooms are preserved. The New Park, generally known as R. Park, enclosed by Charles I. in 1637, and situated south of the town, comprises 2,253 ac., the brick wall surrounding it being reckoned 11 miles in length; among the trees are some ancient oaks and fine old thorns; this park, which is much frequented on account of its sylvan scenery, is traversed by several carriage-drives, and has eight public entrances. The Park Gate, on R. Hill, was built in 1798 by Lancelot ("Capability") Brown for George III. Close to the Park Gate is the well-known "Star and Garter," which was often frequented by Dickens and Thackeray. From the Terrace Gardens and R. Hill a beautiful view is obtained of the river and surrounding country. Sir Joshua Reynolds lived in a house on the hill, and has painted the magnificent view from the terrace. The custom of Borough English prevails in the manor. Many handsome villas stand on the crest of the hill. R. contains numerous seats, including *White Lodge*, situated on an eminence in the park, once the favourite residence of Queen Caroline. Her Majesty the Queen lived here for a short time, and it was afterwards occupied by the Prince of Wales, and here in 1894 Prince Edward of York was born.

Richmond (2), pa., mun. bor., U. and mkt. to., and head of Co. Co. dis., N.R. Yorks., about 15 S.W. of Darlington; ac. 2,483 and 37 water. It is a polling-place for the Richmond division of the Riding, and formerly returned two members to

RICHMOND.
(Photo. Sanderson Bros., Richmond.)

Parliament, but in 1867 its number was reduced to one only; in 1885 the representation was merged in the division. In 1889 R. was made the seat of a suffragan bishop. The town is delightfully situated amidst enchanting scenery; it is supposed to have derived its name from Richmont, or the Rich Mount, from its natural attractions. Viewed from the surrounding hills, the town and castle of R., notwithstanding their elevation above the ground

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Richmond (2)	Richmond | 237	4216

in their immediate neighbourhood, seem to lie at the bottom of a valley. The town is surrounded by a rich agricultural district, and the country for several miles round is studded with the parks and mansions of a numerous body of landed proprietors. The beauty of the scenery and the healthy situation of the town attract an increasing number of visitors year by year. The church of St. Mary (restored 1892) is an ancient building, principally Norm., but having been enlarged at different times it exhibits work of several other periods. In the church is a curious monument (with effigies) to Sir Timothy Hutton (d. 1629) and his wife; the figures are represented in natural colours, and the architecture adorned with gilding. The effigies of Sir Timothy and his lady are placed in a recess in the wall, kneeling; under the parents are engraven small figures of their twelve children, in a row; round the whole are placed emblematical female figures. The stalls, with misereres and canopies, were originally in St. Agatha's Abbey, Easby. The church of the Holy Trinity, in the Market Place, was built in the 12th cent.; it was repaired in 1360, but afterwards became ruined and secularised. In 1744 the nave was reclaimed and fitted up for public worship; in 1864 the north aisle, which had been used as a Consistory Court, was added to the church. The tower is separate from the church, and belongs to the Corporation; it contains a clock and one bell, which has been used from time immemorial as a "curfew bell," and tolled every night at 8 p.m. and on all public and solemn occasions. There is a Roman Catholic church and a convent; and the Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The Free Grammar School was founded and endowed by the burgesses and incorporated by Queen Elizabeth; the school-house, near the church, is a Gothic stone building, erected in 1849, and has since been enlarged. The Town Hall is in the Market Place, and contains a spacious assembly-room. Other public buildings are the Savings Bank (a large and handsome stone structure, in which the R. Scientific Society and the Mechanics' Institute also have rooms), the Masonic Hall, and the Workmen's Hall. There are three almshouses and a cottage hospital. The market is held on Saturday, for corn, butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables, and fruit. The corn market is held in the Market Place; the market for butter, eggs, and poultry is held in the Market House, a fine stone building erected in 1854. A fortnightly cattle market was established in 1852. The annual fairs for cattle, pigs, sheep, and horses are held on the racecourse Nov. 2 and 3; there are two other fairs for pedlery held in the course of the year. The races are held annually in September, on a piece of ground about a mile from the town, where there is a grand stand and a stand for the stewards. Several of the resident gentry have training stables near the race-ground; there is also another piece of ground on the high moor, a little south-west of the racecourse, which is used for training. Alan Rufus, son of Hoel, Count of Bretagne (a kinsman of William I., who accompanied the Conqueror in his expedition to England), is generally stated to have been the founder of both the castle and town of R. The castle for many centuries has been in ruins, yet it does not appear to have suffered from any siege or other violence. The site, between the river and the town, occupies a space of about 6 ac.; and the fortress, from the natural advantages of its position, must have been quite inaccessible, except on the north side (or that next the town). The ground on which it is built rises fully 100 ft. above the river, the precipice being broken into two parts about midway down by a walk of 8 or 9 ft. broad, which runs under the castle wall; the portion of the hill above the walk is faced with large stones, so as to give it almost the appearance of a rock. On the west side of the castle is a deep valley, supposed by some to be artificial; and the Swale winds round the east side, where the descent is much more gradual. On the north there was formerly a moat, which, however, has long been filled up. The whole was originally surrounded by a high wall, strengthened at intervals with towers, and measuring nearly half a mile in circumference. For a long time after its erection this castle was probably unrivalled in England either for extent or strength. The principal portion of the edifice now remaining is an immense square tower on the north side, said to have been built about the middle of the 12th cent. This tower consisted originally of three storeys; the arched roof of the lowest is supported by a massive stone pillar placed under the centre; the roofs of the upper storeys have fallen in. At the south-east corner of the castle is the ruin of a smaller tower, in the bottom of which is a dungeon about 14 ft. deep; there is also another tower at the south-west corner, round and narrow, and of considerable height, to which there is no entrance except from the top. One portion of the castle has been converted into stores for the North York Militia (4th battalion Princess of Wales' Own Yorkshire Regiment); in the courtyard are houses for the permanent staff. R. is the depôt of the regimental district No. 19, the Princess of Wales' Own Yorkshire Regiment. At the back of Frenchgate stood a monastery of Grey Friars, founded in 1258, but there now remains only a solitary steeple, a good specimen of Perp. work. The ruins of the monastery of St. Martin, founded in the 12th cent., stand on the southern bank of the Swale, near the railway station. The extensive remains of St. Agatha's Abbey are about 1 mile below the town, on the north side of the river, in the pa. of Easby (q.v.).

Richmond (3), vil., pa. of Handsworth (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 E. of Sheffield.

Richmond Division, one of the four parl. divs. of the N.R. Yorks. It returns one member.

Richmond Harbour, on the Shannon, about 5 W. of Longf., Ir. It is the west terminus of the Royal Canal, with its basins and warehouses, named after the Duke of Richmond when Lord-Lieutenant.

Richmond Hill (1). [RICHMOND (1).]

Richmond Hill (2), eminence, pa. of Braddan (q.v.), S. I. of M., 2½ W. by S. of Douglas.

Richmonds Green, pl., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Thaxted (q.v.), N. Essex.

Rickarton, *q.s.* pa., pas. of Fetteresso and Glenbervie (q.v.), E. Kincs., Sc., 4 N.W. of Stonehaven. Here is the old mansion house of R., which formerly belonged to the Hepburns.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Richmond Division	.....	54439

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Rickarton	Stonehaven (4)	512	408

Rickergate, tp. within the mun. bor. of Carlisle (q.v.), N.E. Cumb.; ac. 358.

Rickham, ha., pa. of East Portlemouth (q.v.), S. Dev., 2 S.E. of Salcombe. Here is a coastguard station.

Rickinghall Inferior, pa. and vil. (the former including part of the town of Botesdale), N. Suff., 9 W. of Eye; ac. 1,996; soil various, some parts mixed, in other parts inclining to heavy, overlying principally clay. The church of St. Mary is Dec. and Perp.; the tower, reputed to be Saxon, is the only part of the original church that has been preserved. Here are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. The rent of 9 ac. is expended partly in repairing the church and partly in bread for the poor parishioners; the interest of £10 and the rent of about 2 ac. are also expended for the benefit of the poor. The rent of the fuel allotment is expended in coals for the poor. *Hill House* is a seat.

Rickinghall Superior, pa. and vil. adjoining Botesdale, and forming part of the town, N. Suff., 6 S.W. of Diss; ac. 1,376; soil principally heavy, overlying mostly clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1868) is a fine specimen of the Dec. flint and stone work of the Eastern Counties. There are some charities, chiefly distributed to the poor.

Rickling, pa. and vil., N.W. Essex, 6 N. of Bishop Stortford; ac. 1,330; soil mixed, overlying gravel and clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1865) is E. Eng., and contains a fine oak screen, a handsome oak reredos, and some good 12th-cent. glass: in the chancel are tombs of the De Walden and De Langley families, one being to Thomas Langley (d. 1470); the pulpit is 14th-cent. work. There is a small Congregational chapel. R. Hall is now a farmhouse.

Rickmansworth, pa. and to. on the Colne, S.W. Herts., 4 S.W. of Watford; ac. 10,127; soil gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1890) is in Perp. style; the tower was erected in 1630. In the chancel are three sedilia and a piscina; the old stained glass in the former east window originally came from the church of St. John in Rouen and dates from 1550, and was sold during the Revolution in France (1789–92); there is an altar-tomb to the second Baron Carey, of Leppington, second Earl of Monmouth of that name (d. 1661), and his family; and a brass to Thomas Day (d. 1615) and his two wives. Portions of the vicarage-house date from 1450–60. There is a Baptist chapel and a Catholic mission-hall. The town hall (1869) is in Gothic style. There are five almshouses, built in 1862 by John Fotherley, for poor widows, with a small endowment; on the John Beresford trust are now six houses, without endowment; and there are charities left by William Ford (1681), and Ann, Lady Franklin (1798). A market was formerly held on Saturday; a cattle fair is held on Nov. 24, other fairs having been abolished. There is a large brewery and art-fabric printing works. The Dalrymple Home for Inebriates was founded in 1893. William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, resided (1672–77) in a house in the High Street, known as Basing House. Among the seats are *Moor Park*, belonging to Lord Ebury (the house was built by James Fitzroy in 1673, and rebuilt about 1720 by Benjamin Heskyn Sykes; the interior was partly decorated by Sir James Thornhill) and *R. Park*.

Riddell. [LILLIESLEAF.]

Riddells Quarter, tp., pa. of Long Horsley (q.v.), E. Northumb., about 5½ N.W. of Morpeth; ac. 2,174.

Riddings, eccl. pa. and to., pa. of and 3 S.E. from Alfreton (q.v.), E. Derbys. The church of St. James was built 1832, in E. Eng. style. There are Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels. Turner's gift, about £30 per annum, is devoted to educational purposes. There is a Working Men's Club, and a young men's room and club in connection with the church. Coal-mining and the manufacture of iron are carried on. *R. House* is a seat.

Riddlecombe, vil., pa. of Ashreigney (q.v.), N. Dev., 4½ W. of Chulmleigh.

Riddlesden, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Bingley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. St. Mary's Church

RIDDLESDEN HALL.
(Photo. Poulton and Son, London.)

was built 1850, in E. Eng. style. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. R. Hall, formerly a seat, and a fine specimen of 16th-cent. architecture, is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Riddlesworth, pa. on the Little Ouse, S. Norf., on the border of Suffolk, 6 E. of Thetford; ac. 1,157; soil light loam, subsoil chalky. The church of St. Peter is in E. Eng. style. *R. Hall*, a fine mansion in Italian style, in a well-wooded park of 120 ac., is a seat.

Riddon, Loch, sea-loch on the borders of pas. of Kilmodan and Inverchaolain (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc. It runs inland for 3½ miles from the Kyles of Bute in a northerly direction, and is nearly 1 mile wide.

Ridgacre, tp., pa. of and 2 E. from Halesowen (q.v.), N. Worcs.; ac. 838.

Ridge-, for places not found under this spelling, *see also* RIDG-.

Ridge (1), pa. and vil., S. Herts., 4 N.W. of High Barnet; ac. 3,614; soil and subsoil clay.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rickergate	Carlisle	299	5893
Rickinghall Inferior	Mellis (4)	91	362
Rickinghall Superior	Mellis (3)	91	498
Rickling	Newport (2½)	40	375
Rickmansworth	Rickmansworth	21	6974
Riddells Quarter	Morpeth (5½)	288	78
Riddings	Codnor Park (1½)	133	5615
Riddlesden	Keighley (1½)	205	758
Riddlesworth	Harling Road (4)	98	85
Ridgacre	Stourbridge (2)	141	809
Ridge (1)	Potters Bar (2)	13	459

St. Margaret's Church (restored 1885) was built in the 15th cent.; it contains a tablet to Lady Busby (d. 1661). There are five almshouses (built in 1844) and a small charity.

Ridge (2), ha., pa. of and 2 s.w. from Romsey (q.v.), W. Hants. There is a school chapel, a red-brick building.

Ridge (3), ti., pa. of and 1½ s.w. from Chilmark (q.v.), S. Wilts.

Ridge (4), shoal in Strait of Dover, off south-east coast of Kent, 12 s.e. of Folkestone. The ridge stretches 11 n.e. and s.w.

Ridge (5), shoal off Redcastle, in Lough Foyle, N.E. co. Don., Ir.

Ridgehill, ha., pa. of Winford (q.v.), N.E. Somerset, 7 s.w. of Bristol.

Ridgeway (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Eckington (q.v.), N.E. Derbys., 7 n. of Chesterfield. The church of St. John was built 1840, in Gothic style. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Scythes, table-knife blades, and sickles are manufactured.

Ridgeway (2), ha., pa. of and 1 n.e. from Edgton (q.v.), S. Salop.

Ridgeway (3), ti., pa. of Upway (q.v.), S. Dors., 4 s.w. of Dorchester. The Wesleyans have a chapel. A little west is R. Hill, commanding a fine view.

Ridge Way (1), line of downs extending across N.W. Berks. into N.E. Wilts., from Wallingford to Wanborough, by Letcombe Bassett and Ashbury. The total length of the Ridge Way from east to west is about 20 miles. Along it runs an old road, called Barrow Icknield Street, which is said to be of British origin.

Ridge Way (2), Roman road, S.E. Herefords., 1½ e. of Ledbury. The road takes a circular course south of the Herefordshire Beacon, part of it forming a drive in the grounds of *Eastnor Castle.*

Ridge Way (3), elevated tract (extending 6 e. and w.) between Tenby and Pembroke, S. Pembs. The central portion consists of Old Red Sandstone, on either side of which is a bed of limestone. The name indicates that a Roman road ran along the summit, following probably the same track as the present highway. The views from the R. W. are very fine—the Preseley Mountains, the Treffgarne Rocks, and Carew Castle forming conspicuous features.

Ridgmont (1), pa. and vil., W. Beds., 2½ n.e. of Woburn; ac. 2,248; soil and subsoil sand and clay. The church of All Saints is in Dec. style, from designs by the late Sir G. Gilbert Scott; the Dec. octagonal font has canopied work around the basin, and was brought from the old church, which is now only used for the purposes of burial. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. There is a wood-carving class for agricultural labourers, affiliated to the Home Arts Association at South Kensington. The charities amount to about £65 yearly.

Ridgmont (2), vil., pa. of Burstwick (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 3 e. of Hedon.

Ridgway (1), vil., pa. of Plympton St. Mary (q.v.), S. Dev., 4½ n.e. of Plymouth.

Ridgway (2), ha., pa. of Smeeth (q.v.), E. Kent, 4 s.e. of Ashford.

Ridgwell, pa. and vil. on the Colne, N. Essex, 4 s.w. of Clare; ac. 1,724; soil loam, clay, and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Lawrence restored 1871) is Perp.; the chancel contains a piscina, sedilia, and a fine oak screen; remains of the rood-loft staircase still exist, and the pulpit is Jacobean. There is a Congregational chapel. In 1318 R. had a fair and market. Remains of a Roman villa and many Roman and Welsh coins have been discovered.

Riding, or **Riding Mill,** tp. and vil. on the Tyne, pa. of Bywell St. Andrew (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 1,036. *The Riding* is a seat.

Ridley (1), pa. and vil., N. Kent, 8 s.w. of Gravesend; ac. 834; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter, originally Norm., has additions and insertions of E. Eng. and Dec. periods; there is a low side window, and in the chancel (rebuilt 1855) an oblong aumbry. Winsor's charity of £2 15s. yearly is assigned in the first place to the maintenance of certain tombs in the churchyard, the remainder (if any) being distributed to the poor in bread.

Ridley (2), tp. and vil. near the Tyne, pa. of and 1 s.e. from Haltwhistle (q.v.), S.W. Northumb.; ac. 4,443. *R. Hall,* a seat, was built about 1743, on the site of an older mansion, but has been largely rebuilt in Jacobean style; of the old building, only a portion of the west end remains.

Ridley (3), tp., pa. of Bunbury (q.v.), S. Ches., 5 s. of Tarporley; ac. 1,439.

Ridley (4), tp., pa. of Holt (q.v.), E. Denbighs., about 6 n.e. of Wrexham; ac. 698.

Ridlington (1), pa. and small vil., S.W. Rutld., 3½ s.w. of Manton; ac. 2,081; soil and subsoil various. The church of SS. Mary and Andrew is Perp.; it contains monuments to John Harington and his wife Frances (d. 1599), and to members of the Cheselden family. The charities are small.

Ridlington (2), pa., E. Norf., 14 s.e. of Cromer; ac. 500; soil various, overlying sand, gravel, and clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1881) is an ancient building of flint.

Ridon, ha., pa. of St. Decumans (q.v.), W. Somerset, about 5 e. of Dunster.

Riecawr Loch, lake, pa. of and 8 s.e. from Straiton (q.v.), S. Ayrs., Sc.; it is 960 ft. above the level of the sea, and is about 6 furlongs long by 5 furlongs wide.

Rievaulx. [Rivaulx.]

Rigdon Shoal, sandbank near north-west coast of Jersey, Channel Islands, 11 w.n.w. of St. Helier's.

Rigg, vil. on the Kirtle, pa. of Gretna (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., about 1½ s.w. of Gretna Green.

Rigg Bank, fishing bank off north-east coast of co. Down, Ir. R. Bank is the west vicinity of Copeland Island.

Riggend, vil., pa. of New Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 3½ n. of Airdrie.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ridgeway (1)	Eckington (3)	152	2188
Ridgmont (1)	Ridgmont	53	658
Ridgwell	Yeldham (2)	62	550
Riding	Riding Mill (½)	284	240
Ridley (1)	Meopham (3½)	26	86
Ridley (2)	Bardon Mill (1½)	301	208
Ridley (3)	Nantwich (5½)	162	109
Ridley (4)	Wrexham (5)	196	25
Ridlington (1)	Manton (3½)	90	233
Ridlington (2)	Honing (3)	148	217
Riggend	Airdrie (3½)	395	317

Riggindale, deep mountain valley, N.W. Westmd., 7 N.N.E. of Ambleside. R. begins in the south-west vicinity of Hawes Water, and runs up between Kidsty Pike and High Street. The beck which descends it eventually enters Hawes Water.

Rightbolt, ha., pa. of Gosberton (q.v.), S. Lincs., 4 N.W. of Spalding.

Righton. [REIGHTON.]

Rigsby, pa., E. Lincs., 1½ W. of Alford; ac. 1,037; soil and subsoil chalk and clay. The church of St. James was rebuilt 1863, in Norm. style, and still retains remains of the old Norm. church.

Rigside, vil., pa. of and 4 N.E. from Douglas (q.v.), S. Lanarks., Sc.

Rigton (1), tp. and vil., pa. of Kirkby Overblow (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 N.E. of Otley; ac. 3,111. The moor (400 ac.) abounds with grouse and other game.

Rigton (2). [BARDSEY-WITH-RIGTON.]

Rigwin, ha., pa. of Llanboidy (q.v.), W. Carmarths., 9½ N.W. of Laugharne.

Rillage Point, small headland on the north coast of Devon, about 2 N.E. of Ilfracombe.

Rilla Mill, vil., pa. of Linkinhorne (q.v.), E. Cornw., 4½ N.W. of Callington.

Rill Head, bold promontory on the south coast of Cornw., about 2 N.W. of Lizard Point. It commands a fine view of Kynance Cove.

Rillington, pa., tp., and vil., E.R. Yorks., 5 N.E. of Malton; ac. of pa. 4,155, of tp. 2,109; soil sand, loam, and clay, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1884) is E. Eng.; during the restoration some paintings, believed to belong to the 12th cent., were uncovered in the north aisle. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Rilston, or Rylstone, tp. and small vil., pa. of Burnsall (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 N. of Skipton; ac. 3,197. The church of St. Peter, rebuilt in 1853, is a Dec. building. The charities are small. There are slight traces of the old manor-house, the seat of the Nortons. R. was the scene of Wordsworth's "White Doe of Rylstone," which travelled to divine service at Bolton Abbey.

Rimmington, tp. and small vil., pa. of Gisburn (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,753. There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels.

Rimpton, pa. and small vil., S.E. Somerset, 6½ N.E. of Yeovil; ac. 999; soil sandy loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1877) is chiefly Dec. and Perp., and contains a piscina, squint, and an ancient font. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities are small.

Rimswell, tp., pa. of Owthorne (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 10 E. of Hedon; ac. 1,216. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Rindown Castle, ruin on west shore of Lough Ree, S.E. co. Roscom., Ir., 8 N. by W. of Athlone. The castle stands on a rocky tongue of land stretching into the lake. The remains include a strong ivy-mantled keep, a watch-tower with massive walls, and an outer wall nearly 1,700 ft. in length skirted by turrets, in the midst of which is an arched gateway. It existed in the 12th cent., and is thought to have been a residence of the Danish king Turgesius. In the 13th cent. it was captured from the O'Connors by the English.

Rineshark Harbour, creek on east side of Tramore Bay, N.E. co. Waterf., Ir., 4⅓ W. by S. of Dunmore. R. Harbour is situated between a sandbank and the shore.

Ring, small fishing vil. with harbour on Clonakilty Bay, pas. of Desert and Templeomalus (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., about 1½ mile from Clonakilty railway station. Here is a small pier erected by the Fishery Board.

Ringabella Bay, inlet on west side of Cork Harbour, between the pas. of Kilpatrick and Tracton, Ir., 5¼ S. of Queenstown. The bay extends about 2½ miles inland, the upper portion being known as R. Creek.

Ringagonagh, coast pa., Decies-within-Drum bar., S. co. Waterf., Ir., 5 S.E. of Dungarvan; ac. 3,246. The Atlantic coast here terminates at Helvick Head (q.v.).

Ringarogy, island in Baltimore Bay, pa. of Creagh, S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 4½ S.W. of Skibbereen. The island extends about 3 N.N.E. and S.S.W., and has an average width of a mile. A causeway and bridge afford access to it from the mainland. The surface is mostly rocky and sterile, but near the centre of the island there is some fairly productive ground.

Ringaskiddy, vil., pa. of Barnahely (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 5 miles from Monkstown.

Ringborough, ha., pa. of Aldbrough (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 11 N.E. of Hull.

Ringcurran, coast pa., Kinalea and Kinsale bars., S. co. Cork, Ir., occupying the peninsula between Kinsale Harbour and Oyster Haven, and containing part of the to. of Kinsale; ac. 5,418. The church of St. Catherine was built in 1744. There is a national school.

Ringfadd Point, headland, pa. of and 1 S. from Ardglass, E. co. Down, Ir., on east side of entrance to Killough Bay.

Ringford, or Red Lion, small vil., pa. of Tongland (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc., 5 N. of Kirkcudbright.

Ringinglow, ha., pa. and about 3 W.S.W. of Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Ringland, pa. pleasantly situated on the Wensum, N. Norf., 7 N.W. of Norwich; ac. 1,210; soil sandy, subsoil various. The church of St. Peter (restored 1887) is a fine 15th-cent. building of flint and stone. The Baptists have a chapel. There are some local charities.

Ringmer, pa. and vil., S. Sussex, about 8 N. of Newhaven; ac. 5,626; soil clay, overlying chalk.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rigsby	Alford (1½)	130	90
Rigside	Ponfeigh (4½)	382	322
Rigton (1)	Bardsey (1)	197	345
Rillington, pa.	Rillington	214	1004
Rillington, tp.	Rillington	214	760
Rilston	Gargrave (3)	225	136
Rimmington	Rimmington	226	321
Rimpton	Marston (1)	218	257

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rimswell	Withernsea (2½)	216	123
Ring	Queenstown (1½)	178	169
Ringagonagh	Dungarvan (5)	141	1053
Ringarogy	Skibbereen (4½)	220	221
Ringcurran	Kinsale	190	2683
Ringland	Lenwade (3)	145	291
Ringmer	Lewes (2)	52	1497

The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1885) is Perp.; the old tower is said to have been burnt down in the 15th cent., and was rebuilt in 1885; there are several monuments and brasses. The Congregationalists have a chapel. The largest of several charities (about £336 yearly, left by Miss Hays in 1787) is divided between the poor of this pa. and of Glynde; about £30 from Cheney's charity is used to maintain an almshouse, and there is a small sum for educational purposes. The South Down Foxhounds have their kennels here, and steeplechases are held in April. The remains of an ancient house, said to have been built by one of the Archbishops of Canterbury, is occupied as a farmhouse. *Delves House* and *Oaklands* are seats.

Ringmore (1), coast pa. and vil., S.W. Dev., 16 S.E. of Plymouth; ac. 1,225; soil variable, subsoil chiefly shale. All Saints' Church (restored 1861–64) was built chiefly in the 13th cent., but has an E. Norm. north transept. During the Civil War Mr. Lane, rector of the pa., distinguished himself on the Royalist side by taking the field against the Parliamentarians. The pilchard fishery has been abandoned.

Ringmore (2), ha., pas. of St. Nicholas and Stokeinteignhead (q.v.), S. Dev., 2 S.W. of Teignmouth.

Ringrone, coast pa., Carbery East, Courceys, and Kinsale bars., S. co. Cork, Ir., 4 S.W. of Kinsale; ac. 9,240. The pa. includes the Old Head of Kinsale.

Ring's Ash. [ASHREIGNEY.]

Ring's End, pl., pas. of Wisbech St. Mary and Wisbech St. Peter (q.v.), N. Cambs., about 6 S.W. of Wisbech town. The Wesleyans have a chapel. [GUYHIRNE WITH RING'S END.]

Ringsend (1), vil., pa. of Donnybrook (q.v.), S.E. co. Dub., Ir., 2 E. of Dublin. The vil. consists of several streets, containing irregularly-built houses. On the west bank of the Dodder are the Grand Canal docks. In the locality are shipbuilding works, glass and salt works, and an iron foundry. There is a Roman Catholic church, a chapel for the Wesleyans, and a national school. During 1893 a technical school was opened here, the first of its kind in Ireland. Here commences the South Wall, extending 17,754 ft. into Dublin Bay. At its extremity is Poolbeg lighthouse, showing a light visible for 12 miles. Near the vil. is Pigeon House Fort, containing magazines, and the powder depôt for the whole of Ireland, including shot, shell, and ammunition of every sort. In close proximity is the armoury, in which are stored arms sufficient to equip an army.

Ringsend (2), vil., pa. of Aghadowey (q.v.), E. co. Londy., Ir., 5 N. of Garvagh.

Ringsfield, pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 2½ S.W. of Beccles; ac. 1,646; soil and subsoil various. The church of All Saints (restored 1883) is a Perp. building of rubble with a thatched roof; there are mural monuments to the Postle, the Garden, and the Bence families; the beautiful old oak has been worked to form the ends of open seats. Here is a Congregational chapel. *R. Hall,* a handsome red-brick building, in Old English style, in a park of 100 ac., is a seat.

Ringshall (1), pa. and vil., Mid Suff., 4½ S.W. of Needham Market; ac. 2,089; soil and subsoil clay. The 15th-cent. church of St. Katherine (restored 1878–79) has an E. Eng. chancel. Here is a Baptist chapel.

Ringshall (2), ha., pa. of and 4 S.E. from Ivinghoe (q.v.), Mid Bucks.

Rings Hill. [FLOWERS BARROW.]

Ringshill, Great, pl., pa. of Hughenden (q.v.), S. Bucks., 3 N. of Wycombe.

Ringstead (1), pa. and large vil. on the Nen, Mid Northants, 2½ S. of Thrapston; ac. 1,930; soil strong and red land, overlying clay, ironstone, and gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1863) is chiefly E. Eng., with some Dec. portions. The Baptists have a chapel, with school-rooms attached. There is a Temperance Hall. Shoe-making is carried on.

Ringstead (2). [HUNSTANTON.]

Ringstead, East, ha., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Osmington (q.v.), S. Dors.

Ringstead, Great (formerly **R. St. Peter and St. Andrew**), pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 2 S.E. of Hunstanton; ac. 2,675 and 795 water; soil various, overlying chalk, gravel, and sand. There were formerly two pas.—viz. St. Peter's and St. Andrew's—but in 1771 the church of St. Peter (with the exception of its circular Norm. tower) was pulled down and the pas. consolidated. The church of St. Andrew (enlarged 1865) is an ancient building of stone and flint. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The charities are of £2 18s. yearly value, and there is, besides, a fuel allotment of 54 ac., producing £26 yearly for coals.

Ringville. [BALLYNAGAUL BEG.]

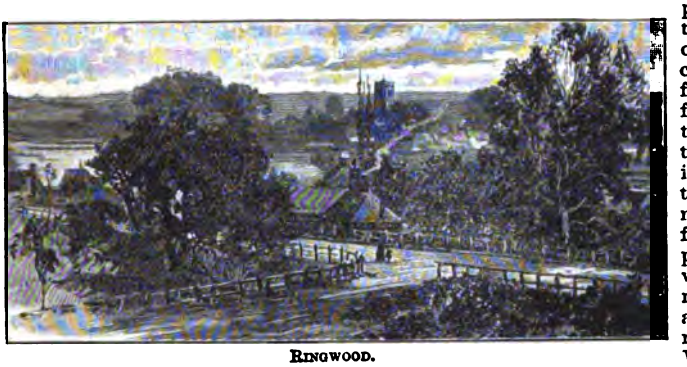
Ringway, eccl. pa. and small vil., pa. of Bowden (q.v.), N. Chesh., 8 S.W. of Stockport. The church of All Saints was rebuilt in 1870, on the site of an ancient chapel.

Ringwood (1), pa., U. and mkt. to, (W.), head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., S.W. Hants, 21 W. of Southampton; ac. 11,295 and 221 water; soil partly light and partly heavy, overlying gravel. R. was occupied by the Romans as a military post. In 1685 James, Duke of Monmouth, after his defeat at the battle of Sedgemoor, was brought to R., having been captured at a place called "The Island," not far from the town. R. is pleasantly situated on the east branch of the Avon, which contains salmon, fine trout, and other fish. The body of water in the river being considerable, the meadows, lying low, are frequently overflowed. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is of mixed periods; it was apparently erected in the 13th cent., but having gradually fallen into decay and being also much disfigured by modern additions the body of the church, together with the transepts was taken down in 1853, and reconstructed, the chancel being also rebuilt. The east wall has been decorated with paintings intended to form part

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) ft. Lon. or Dub.	Port-ATION.
Ringmore (1)	Kingsbridge (6)	242	219
Ringrone	Kinsale (4)	190	2157
Ringsfield	Beccles (3)	109	309
Ringshall (1)	Needham (4)	77	286

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) ft. Lon. or Dub.	P...
Ringstead (1)	Ringstead	85	S
Ringstead, Great	Hunstanton (2)	112	4
Ringway	Ashley (2)	183	5
Ringwood (1)	Ringwood (2)	102	40

a memorial to the family of the late Rev. John Keble, M.A., vicar of Hursley and author of "The Christian Year," whose mother was a daughter of a former vicar of this pa.; there is a mutilated brass effigy of a vested priest. Here are Wesleyan, Baptist, Unitarian, and Congregational chapels. The town hall (1868), in the market-place, a building of red brick with Bath stone dressings, contains a magistrates' meeting-room (where the petty sessions are held) and a Corn Exchange, with anterooms, library, and reading-rooms. The Lecture Hall (1874), in Christchurch Street, is in Gothic style; it was presented by Miss Carter for the free use of the town, and comprises reading-rooms, library, and lecture room. In 1887 a drinking-fountain was erected in the market-place by public subscription. In 1888 a theatre was built in Southampton Street. The charities amount to about £88 a year, and there are almshouses for twelve poor persons of R., each of whom receives 10s. on the first Monday in each month. There is a manufactory for making linen collars and cuffs; the manufacture of a peculiar kind of knitted woollen gloves, now well known as "Ringwood" gloves, also gives employment to a number of women and girls at their homes in this town and in the neighbouring villages; an extensive business is here carried on in the manufacture of agricultural implements, and there are also steam saw-mills and a brewery. A market for corn, cattle, and pigs is held on Wednesday, and fairs are held on July 10 and on December 11. *Avon Castle*, in picturesque grounds, and *The Manor House* are seats.



Ringwood.

Ringwood (2), ha., pa. of Canewdon (q.v.), S.E. Essex, 1 S.E. of Burnham.

Ringwould, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 6 N. of Dover; ac. 1,604; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Nicholas is E. Eng. and Perp.; it contains brasses to John Upton (d. 1530), with a small and somewhat coarsely-executed figure; to William Abere and Alys and Anne, his wives (1500), with two figures only and a group of children. There are memorial windows to the Monins family.

Rinn (1), lough, pa. of Cloone (q.v.), S.E. co. Leit., Ir., 1½ S. by E. of Mohill. The lough extends 2½ N. and S., and has a maximum breadth of ½ mile.

Rinn (2), stream, N.W. co. Longf., Ir., issues from Lough Rinn, and runs about 6 S. by W. to Lough Forbes.

Rinns, The. [RHINNS.]

Rinrawros Point, headland forming north-west extremity of Arranmore island, N.W. co. Don., Ir., 9 W.N.W. of Dunglow. Here is a lighthouse with a revolving light, visible 25 miles.

Rinroe Point. [KILGALLIGAN.]

Rinvyle Point, cape on the north side of the mouth of Ballynakill Bay, N.W. co. Galway, Ir., about 6 N. of Clifden.

Ripe, pa. and vil., S. Sussex, 7 E. of Lewes; ac. 1,900; soil clay and sand, overlying clay. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1864, the tower in 1887) is Dec. and Perp. There is a Calvinistic Baptist chapel. Hall Court is now a farmhouse.

Ripley (1), pa., tp., and to. near the Nidd, W.R. Yorks., 7 S. of Ripon; ac. of pa. 7,386, of tp. 1,606 and 35 water; soil rich and fertile, overlying gravel. The to. consists of one broad street, and the houses, which are all of stone, have a remarkably clean appearance. The Dec. church of All Saints (restored 1862) is supposed to have been founded about 1400. There are several fine monuments to the Ingilby family; one, with full-length effigy of Sir Thomas de Ingilby (d. 1369) is apparently about thirty years older than the church, and from the confused state of the contents of the tomb below is conjectured to have been removed hither from the former pa. church, which stood ½ mile distant; another memorial is to Sir William Ingilby (d. 1617). The rood-screen, from its having been shortened, probably belonged to the old church; there were upon it in 1763, in one row, twenty shields of arms, with the names of most of the then princes of Europe. The stairs outside the steeple bear the date 1567; the font is of Caen stone. There are charities for distribution of £38 yearly value; and the free school (founded 1702) is endowed. Fairs are held on Easter Monday and Tuesday and August 25 and 26 for cattle, sheep, and horses. A handsome town hall was erected in 1854, and is used both for public meetings and for literary purposes. *R. Castle*, built about the middle of the 16th cent., is a seat; it is a fine edifice, situated in a park, and has spacious pleasure grounds with a large lake formed by a feeder of the Nidd. Oliver Cromwell stayed at this castle the night before the battle of Marston Moor.

Ripley (2), eccl. pa., tp., and mkt. to. (S.), pa. of Pentrich (q.v.), Mid Derbys., 10 N. of Derby; ac. 2,815. The church of All Saints was erected 1821, in Dec. style. St. John's District Church was erected 1894, in E. Dec. style. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, United Free Methodist, and Primitive Methodist and Congregational chapels; and the

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ringwould	Walmer (1½)	83	709
Ripe	Berwick (2½)	58	387
Ripley (1), pa.	Ripley Valley	207	1338
Ripley (1), tp.	Ripley Valley	207	253
Ripley (2), eccl. pa.	Ripley	138	7687
Ripley (2), tp.	Ripley	138	8774

Christadelphians have a meeting-room. The Market Hall contains a large room for entertainments, as well as a board-room and public offices. There are blast furnaces, foundries, boiler yards, and iron works, and an extensive establishment for the manufacture of cotton wicks, and silk, cotton and mohair braids, boot-laces, etc. Fairs are held on Wednesday in Easter week and on October 23. *Butterley Hall* is a seat.

Ripley (3), eccl. pa., pa. of Send and Ripley (q.v.), Mid Surrey, 5 S.E. of Woking. The church of St. Mary the Virgin was rebuilt 1846, in Gothic style. *Dunsborough*, *R. Court*, and *R. House* are seats.

Ripley (4), ha., pa. of Sopley (q.v.), S. Hants, about 3 N. of Christchurch. The Congregationalists have a chapel.

Riplingham, ha., pa. of Rowley (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 2 N.E. of South Cave.

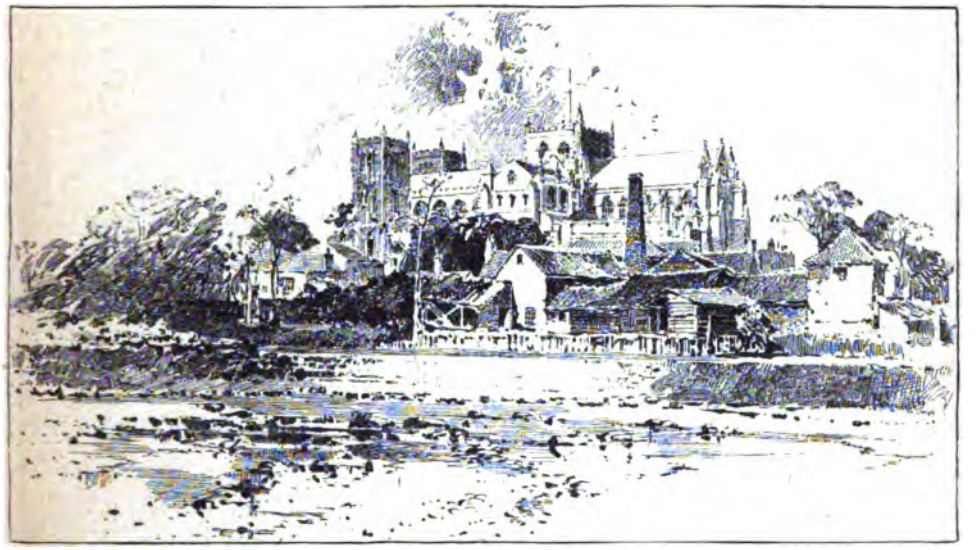
Riplington, tp., pa. of and 1 W. from Whalton (q.v.), S.E. Northumb. ; ac. 379.

Ripon, on an eminence on the right bank (Lat. *ripa*) of the Ure (whence it possibly derived its name), city, mun. bor., pa., tp., U. and mkt. to., head of a liberty and a polling-place for the Ripon division, W.R. Yorks., 23 N.W. of York; ac. of pa. 58,235, of tp. 1,561; soil occasionally affording useful beds of clay, but generally gravelly, though there is much fertile land. Around the city is a district, comprising more than 30,000 ac., in which from Saxon times the Archbishop of York has exercised an exclusive franchise or jurisdiction, known as the Liberty of Ripon, or Riponshire. The charter of incorporation is dated 1604. The sounding of the mayor's horn is one of the most ancient customs in the kingdom; it formerly announced the setting of the watch, whence the chief officer of the town up to 1604 derived his Saxon style of "Wakeman," but it has now lapsed into the formality of three blasts given at nine o'clock every evening at the mayor's residence by his official horn-blower, and three more at the market cross. The ringing of the cathedral bell at the same hour is a custom of high antiquity, and is supposed to represent the curfew. The town was first represented in Parliament in 1295, sending two members; in 1867 the number of members was reduced to one, and in 1885 the borough was absorbed in the Ripon division. In 1836 an episcopal see was erected here, the collegiate church being made the cathedral, and R. was elevated to the dignity of a city. The diocese has been reduced in area by the creation in 1888 of the see of Wakefield (q.v.). The ancient abbey of R. appears to have been founded about 660 by Eata, Abbot of Melrose; the site of this house, occupying about 2½ ac., is now represented by a triangular plot a short distance north-east of the cathedral. In 664 the monastery was bestowed by the King on Wilfrith, afterwards a presbyter of Ripon and subsequently Archbishop of York, who about 674 rebuilt the abbey on a new site, and dedicated it to St. Peter. King Æthelstan granted to it the privilege of sanctuary with other immunities; but in 948 or 950, when Eadred was laying waste the north country, the abbey was destroyed by fire, and remained desolate until Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury, coming into these parts, caused a new church to be begun on the site of the present minster. The earliest portion of the existing fabric is the Saxon crypt under the central tower (674–78), probably Wilfrith's work, but executed by Roman masons; the Norm. portions (1070–1100) comprise part of the chapter-house and the vestry and crypt below; to the Trans. period (1154–81) belong the transepts, some portions on both sides of the choir and of the nave piers next the western towers, as well as the buttresses supporting the chapter-house and vestry; the E. Eng. period (1215–55) is represented by the west front, including the towers; the Dec. (1288–1300) by the two easternmost bays of the choir and the east end; and the Perp. by two bays on the south side of the choir, the choir-screen, the east side of the south transept, the south and east sides of the central tower, the nave, and the library. The Cathedral (restored 1862–76) is dedicated to SS. Peter and Wilfrid (or Wilfrith), and as now existing consists of a choir of five bays, with aisles, and on the south side the chapter-house and vestry, with crypt below and Lady loft (now library) above these; transepts, each with an eastern aisle or chapel of two bays, nave of five bays, with aisles and a lofty clerestory, a low central embattled tower with small crocketed pinnacles at the angles, and two western towers, each of four stages, reaching a height of 110 ft., and similarly finished. The choir contains thirty-two canopied stalls, with misereres quaintly carved and dating from 1489–94; at the eastern extremity of the southern range of stalls is the Bishop's throne, formerly that of the Archbishop of York; the corresponding stall on the north side is assigned to the mayor, and both these have on their eastern sides small pierced quatrefoils, with slides, intended as squints; on the south side are sedilia and a piscina of the 15th cent. The stone choir-screen was erected about 1460. In the north choir aisle stood the shrine of St. Wilfrith, and attached to the south aisle of the choir is the chapter-house. The vestry is apsidal, and over the vestry and chapter-house is the Lady loft (about 1482), used since 1840 as a library. Below the chapter-house is a vaulted crypt, formerly a charnel house. Both the transepts have triforium and clerestory, and contain interesting altar-tombs and other monuments. The eastern aisle of the south transept, or Mallorie chapel, has been for long the burial-place of the lords of Studley Royal, and there are memorials here to various members of the Mallorie family. The nave is unusually light and wide, and has graceful piers supporting a lofty clerestory; the aisles are groined, and on the capitals of some of the springers are shields of arms, including those of St. Wilfrith, Fountains Abbey, and of Christopher Bainbridge, Cardinal and Archbishop of York (1508–14). In the south aisle is a remarkable altar-tomb covered with a slab of grey marble, on which, in low relief, is the figure of a man in a grove of palm-trees, and near him a lion; below is a defaced inscription; near this tomb stands the Perp. font; the cylindrical arcaded font of Archbishop Roger's church is also preserved here. Near

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ripley (3)	Clandon and Ripley	25	1142
Riplington	Meldon (1½)	293	7
Ripon, bor.	Ripon	214	7511

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ripon, pa.	Ripon	214	16119
Ripon, tp.	Ripon	214	6748

the north-west pier of the central tower is the monument (with bust) of Hugh Ripley, last Wakeman and first Mayor of Ripon (d. 1637), restored by the corporation in 1725; and on the tower-arch on this side, placed on a shaft, is a figure of James I., formerly occupying a niche in the choir-screen of York Minster. One of the windows in the south aisle now contains such fragments as remain of the ancient stained glass of the great east window, dating from about 1340. Below the central tower is the famous Saxon crypt, known as "St. Wilfrid's Needle," entered from the south-east bay of the nave by a narrow passage; it consists of a cylindrically-vaulted cell; in the walls are round-headed niches for lamps, and surrounding the cell on the west and north is another passage leading to the original stairs on the east; from this passage into the cell are two openings, one at



Ripon Cathedral.

the west end and another of extreme narrowness, with a splayed entrance, called "the needle;" this crypt is believed to have served as a reliquary. The fine E. Eng. west front consists of a central gable flanked by towers; the central portion has three portals, each recessed in five orders, and above are two tiers of windows, in groups of five, and in the gable three narrow lights, the whole being much enriched with dog-tooth ornament. The cathedral has a total internal length of 270 ft., the width of the nave being 87 ft. and that of the choir 66 ft. 8 in.; the transept is 132 ft. long and 36 ft. wide; and the height varies from 79 ft. in the choir to 88 ft. in the transepts and nave. The Bishop's Palace, a modern building in Tudor style, lies about 1 N.W. of the city; the deanery is on the north side of the cathedral, and the residentiary house of the canons is a large mansion in St. Mary's Gate. The church of the eccl. pa. of Holy Trinity is a cruciform building in E. Eng. style; and there are Church of England mission rooms. The Roman Catholic church (1860–62), in Dec. style, is dedicated to St. Wilfrid. The Congregationalists, the Wesleyans, and the Primitive and the New Connexion Methodists have chapels. The free grammar school was founded by Edward VI., and reorganised in 1872; it now ranks as a first-grade school. The Diocesan Female Training College dates from 1862, and there is an industrial home for girls. The hospital of St. John the Baptist was founded in 1109; that of St. Mary Magdalen ten years later. Of this last, the original chapel remains, though a new one was erected in 1870. The almshouses of St. Mary's Hospital accommodate six poor widows, each of whom receives 7s. weekly. The hospital of St. Anne consists of four houses, for eight inmates. Jepson's Hospital (or the Bluecoat School) is endowed, and there is about £280 a year for distribution. The Market Place, in the centre of the city, is a spacious rectangular area; it contains a lofty obelisk of stone, 90 ft. in height, erected in 1781 by William Aislabie, Esq., of Studley, for sixty years M.P. for the borough of Ripon; on the east side of the obelisk, raised on two steps, is a drinking-fountain, under an ornamental iron canopy. The town hall, on the south side of the Market Place (1801), in Italian style, is of two stages, the lower being rusticated, and the upper storey relieved by four columns supporting a pediment, in the centre of which is an illuminated clock. The Corporation insignia are highly interesting, and include the ancient horn of the Wakeman of Ripon, now worn attached to a broad belt or baldrick across the shoulder by the Sergeant-at-Mace on special occasions. The great mace of silver-gilt dates from 1674. The Public Rooms (1834) are in Low Skellgate. In 1885 a spacious and handsomely-appointed assembly-room, "The Victoria Hall," was added. The Mechanics' Institution was established in 1831, but a new building has been erected. R. has also a Liberal club and a Temperance Hall. The gas-works, water-works, and baths belong to the corporation. Saddle-trees are made here; but the manufacture of cloth, spurs, and hardware has died out. The principal market is held on Thursday for agricultural produce, butter, eggs, and fowls. There is a supplementary market on Saturday evening for garden produce and butchers' meat, and a wool market is held in the Old Market Place occasionally during the season. Fairs are held on the last Thursday in

January; May 13 and 14; the first Thursday and Friday in June; first Thursday in October, for sheep; on the first Thursday in November, and November 23, which is a general hiring day for servants; wool fairs on first Thursday in June, and every other Thursday during the season. The annual commemoration of St. Wilfrid, the ancient patron saint of the town and the founder in the 7th cent. of the early monastery of Ripon, takes place on a Saturday during the first week in August; a grand procession with flags and banners, and headed by a band of music, passes through the streets, the most conspicuous object in the pageant being a figure on horseback, representing St. Wilfrid, attired in archiepiscopal vestments and mitre, and bearing a crosier. On the following Sunday the grounds of *Studley Royal* are open free to the public, and the ensuing week is regarded as a general holiday.

Ripon Division, one of the 19 parl. divs. of the W.R. Yorks. It returns one member.

Rippingale, pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 5 N. of Bourn; ac. 2,740; soil loam, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Andrew (restored) is Dec. and Perp. Among the monuments are two recumbent effigies of knights of the 13th cent. (one supposed to be the monument of the founder of the church, but by some the images are believed to represent Guy and Gobard, two early lords of R.); a large altar-tomb with figures, said to represent Roger de Quincey and his two wives; one to John de Thorp (13th cent.); a canopied tomb (with effigy) of Lady Margaret, who married (first) Lord Roger de Colville and (second) John Gobard; and in the pavement a slab to Mawncere Marmyon (d. 1505) and his wife Edith (d. 1535). The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The charities are small, and the school has a slight endowment.

Ripple (1), pa., tp., and vil., on the Severn, S. Worcs., 4 N. of Tewkesbury; ac. of pa. 3,847, of tp. 2,462; soil and subsoil gravel and grey sandstone, with a small portion of loam. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., with traces of Norm. work; in the chancel are two ranges of very Late Perp. stalls, with misereres quaintly carved; the old doors and carved woodwork are of sound English oak, but have suffered from paint; the north porch has a parvise, and there are south and west entrances, the former (now closed) being Norm. Roman remains have been found near here at Bow Farm, and there are traces of a paved road from Bow Bridge to Tewkesbury. R. has four almshouses, and charities amounting to about £120 yearly.

Ripple (2), pa. and vil., E. Kent, 7 N. of Dover; ac. 1,021; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary the Virgin has been rebuilt in Norm. style; a brass to Edward Warren is dated 1591. A little to the north of the church are traces of entrenchments, which, according to Hasted, formed part of the works thrown up by Cæsar in his route from the sea towards his principal encampment on Barham Downs. Sladen's charity is £6 yearly.

Ripplesde, scattered ha., pa. of and about 2 E. from Barking (q.v.), S. Essex.

Ripponden, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 8 N.N.W. of Huddersfield. The church of St. Bartholomew was built in 1868, on an old foundation, in E. Eng. style. R. has a Congregational chapel, a Working Men's Club, and other institutions. The charities amount to £45 a year.

Rippon Tor (about 1,560 ft.), on Dartmoor. W. Dev., 6 S. of Moreton Hampstead. It commands a fine view.

Ripton Abbots. [ABBOTS RIPTON.]

Ripton Kings or **Regis.** [KINGS RIPTON.]

Ris-, for places not found under this spelling, *see also* RYS-.

Risborough. [MONKS RISBOROUGH; PRINCES RISBOROUGH.]

Risbury, ha., pas. of Humber and Stoke Prior (q.v.), N. Herefords., 4½ S.E. of Leominster.

Risby (1), pa. and vil., W. Suff., about 4 W. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 2,801; soil sandy and mixed, overlying gravel, clay, and chalk. The church of St. Giles is principally Dec.; a handsome carved screen divides the nave from the chancel; there are tablets to the Danby, Wastell, and Sparke families; Baron Alderson was buried here in 1857, but the body and tomb have since been removed to Holdenby, in Northants. There are several barrows in this pa. Here is a village club and reading-room. There are some small charities; also 150 ac. of land, upon which the poor of the pa. have a right to cut furze for firing.

Risby (2), ha., pa. of Walesby (q.v.), N. Lincs., 3 N.E. of Market Rasen.

Risby (3). [ROXBY-CUM-RISBY.]

Risby (4), ha., pa. of Rowley (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 3 S.W. of Beverley.

Risca, pa. and to. on the Monmouthshire Canal, Mid Mon., 6½ N.W. by W. of Newport; ac. 1,879. The church of St. Mary was rebuilt 1853, on an ancient foundation, in the Florid Gothic style. The Public Hall (erected 1884, in Italian style) includes municipal and other offices, and a suite of Masonic rooms. In the pa. are collieries, a large tinplate manufactory, an iron and steel foundry, a brewery, and fire-brick works and lime-kilns. *R. House* and *Wain Vawr* are seats.

Rise, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 9 E. of Beverley; ac. 2,039; soil stiff, overlying clay. All Saints' Church (rebuilt 1845) is E. Eng.; before the Reformation there were two chantries, but the endowments were given by Edward VI. to the school of Giggleswick-in-Craven; there are various memorials and brasses to members of the Bethell family. R. has a small charity. *R. Park,* a seat, is a modern mansion in Italian style.

Risegate, ha., pas. of Gosberton and Surfleet (q.v.), S. Lincs., 5½ N.W. of Spalding.

Riseholme, pa. and vil., W. Lincs., 2½ N. of Lincoln; ac. 1,370; soil gravelly, overlying lime-

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon.	or Dub.	POPULATION.
Ripon Division	.....	.....	54923
Rippingale	Rippingale	101	543
Ripple (1), pa.	Ripple	174	896
Ripple (1), tp.	Ripple	174	726
Ripple (2)	Walmer (1)	83	294
Ripponden	Ripponden	198	4309

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Risby	Saxham (1)	81	400
Risca, pa.	Risca	157	5647
Risca, to.	Risca	157	7783
Rise	Whitedale (1½)	206	181
Riseholme	Lincoln (2½)	130	79

stone. The old church of St. Mary went to decay in the 17th cent., and the present church was built (1827–53) in Dec. style. *R. Hall*, formerly the palace of the Bishops of Lincoln, is a seat.

Riseley, pa. and vil., N. Beds., 10 N. of Bedford; ac. 3,007; soil and subsoil chiefly clay. The church of All Saints is E. Eng., Perp., and Dec. There are Wesleyan, Baptist, and Moravian chapels.

Rishangles, pa. and vil., Mid Suff., 4 N.W. of Debenham; ac. 705; soil mixed clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Margaret is E. Eng. Here is a Baptist chapel.

Rishton, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of and 3 E.N.E. from Blackburn (q.v.), Mid Lancs.; ac. 3,041. The church of SS. Peter and Paul was built 1873–74, in E. Eng. style. There are Wesleyan, Congregational, Primitive and Free Methodist chapels. R. has a small charity. In the tp. are stone quarries, cotton factories, fire-brick works, and a colliery.

Rishworth, tp. and vil., pa. of and 6 S.W. from Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 6,548. The grammar school (built 1724) is now used as an Episcopal chapel. There is also an iron church (St. Matthew's). The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Congregationalists have chapels. The school for boys and girls has an endowment, and was founded by John Wheelwright in 1724. Cotton-spinning and paper-making are carried on.

Risingham, pl. on the Rede, pa. of Corsenside (q.v.), N. Northumb., 4 N.E. of Bellingham. Here was the Roman station *Habitancum*.

Risley (1), chap. and tp., pa. of Wilne, S.E. Derbys., 1½ S.W. of Sandiacre. The E. Eng. church of All Saints was erected 1593.

Risley (2), ha., pa. of Winwick (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 4 N.E. of Warrington.

Risplith, ha., pa. of and 4 S.W. from Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Rispond, ha. at the mouth of Loch Erriboll, pa. of and about 4 E. from Durness (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc.

Rissington, Great, pa. and vil. on the Windrush, E. Gloucs., 5 N.W. of Burford; ac. 2,420; soil stonebrash, overlying clay and brash. The church of St. John the Baptist is of various periods, ranging from Norm. to Perp.; in the south transept is a monument to John Barnard (1621), and in the north a piscina and a niche with remains of painting; there is also a piscina in the chancel. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. The charities are small.

Rissington, Little, pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 4 S. of Stow-on-the-Wold; ac. 1,300; soil stonebrash and clay, overlying stonebrash. The church of St. Peter (restored 1850 and 1883) is of Norm. and later work, the chancel and its windows being E. Eng., the remaining windows being Dec., and the porch and font Perp.; in the chancel is a piscina, an aumbry, and a low side window. There is a small charity. *The Manor House* is a seat.

Rissington, Wick. [WICK RISSINGTON.]

Ristal, or **Ristol**, island at the mouth of Loch Broom, pa. of Lochbroom (q.v.), N. Ross and Crom., Sc., 14½ N.W. of Ullapool.

Riston, Long, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 7 E.N.E. of Beverley; ac. 1,821; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Margaret, which has been repaired at various dates, is a Perp. building. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There is a small charity, and the school has a small endowment. *L. R. Grange* is a seat.

Ritton Colt Park, tp., pa. of and 3 N.N.W. from Nether Witton (q.v.), Mid Northumb.; ac. 1,069.

Ritton White House, tp., pa. of and 4 N.N.W. from Nether Witton (q.v.), Mid Northumb.; ac. 645. There is a colliery.

Rivals, The, or **Yr Eifl**, group of mountains, S.W. Carnarvs., 4½ N.E. of Nevin. The group forms the central part of the range extending from Clynnog to Nevin. It presents an undulating outline with three main curves, the principal height rising to an altitude of about 1,870 ft. Within the recesses of a lesser height is the ancient British town of Tre'r Ceiri (q.v.). Towards the east the face of the mountains consists of a line of grand precipices, but from the south and south-west they may be ascended with little difficulty. The view towards the south-west, embracing the whole peninsula with its coast-line, is extremely fine. Seamen believe that these mountains have magnetic properties.

Rivaulx, or **Rievaulx**, tp. and vil. embosomed in the deep and wooded valley of the Rye, pa. of and about 3 W. by N. of Helmsley (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 5,311. Here is a chapel for Wesleyans. Hard by the vil., amid the pasture fields, almost shut in by the swelling hills which rise on every side, and overshadowed by noble trees, are the beautiful ruins of R. Abbey, less extensive than those of Fountains, but far more striking in the beauty and picturesqueness of their situation. The abbey was founded in 1131 by Walter Espec, the founder also of Kirkham (1122) and Wardon, Beds. (1136), for Cistercian monks, and was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Twenty years after its foundation Espee himself became a monk in his own abbey, and, dying in 1153, was interred within its precincts. Owing to the nature of the site, which slopes rapidly from the terrace hill on the east towards the river on the west side of the valley, the abbey church is built north and south. Some fragments of the north side and west end of the nave still linger, but generally this arm of the structure lies in grass-grown heaps, with trees and bushes. The lower part of the transepts is Norm.; the upper portion, as well as the choir, E. Eng. The southern arch of the crossing, 75 ft. in height, is still standing, and forms a striking feature. Of the choir, the arcades, triforium and clerestory, the south gable with a buttress turret, and portions of the aisle walls with their flying buttresses, remain; and the work, very similar in design to that of Whitby, is exquisitely beautiful. In 1819 the site of the high altar and the bases of the columns

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Riseley	Sharnbrook (3)	57	839
Rishangles	Eye (4)	94	152
Rishton	Rishton	210	6010
Rishworth	Rishworth	199	982
Risley (1)	Sawley (1½)	121	248
Rissington, Great	Bourton-on-W. (1)	91	419
Rissington, Little	Bourton-on-W. (1)	91	221
Riston, Long	Whitedale (3½)	206	292
Ritton Colt Park	Ewesley (1)	304	71
Ritton White House	Ewesley (2)	304	34
Rivaulx	Helmsley (2)	220	208

were cleared of rubbish, and a large stone, presumed to be an altar-stone, was found, and has been enclosed with railings; and there are also some stone coffins still lying open *in situ*. The cloisters, about 135 ft. square, are west of the nave, and had penthouse alleys, now gone. On the north side was the cellarium (garner), of which there are some scanty remains. On the west is the E. Eng. frater (refectory), built over a vaulted undercroft; it has a remarkable trefoil-headed doorway and lancet windows, and on the north wall are remains of the pulpit for the reader at meals, a straight staircase leading up to it from within and a winding stair to the outside. Next the frater, on the north, is the kitchen, and on the south the common-house. Next this, forming part of the south side of the cloister and extending west, is the undercroft of the dorter (dormitory), now choked with fallen ruins overgrown with trees. Uniting this structure with the western transept, and completing that side of the cloisters, were the chapter-house and sacristies, which have wholly disappeared. To the south of the undercroft just mentioned is a smaller quadrangle, which was also cloistered, and has on the south side a doorway leading to the infirmary hall, above which is a mutilated carving of the Annunciation. South of the site of the infirmary hall are portions of its chapel and other buildings. Some little distance north of the abbey, in the road leading to the vil., are fragments of the gatehouse, near which still stands the small chapel, which sometimes, if not generally, occupied this position in Cistercian houses. On the wall on the opposite side of the road may be seen a stone incised with the word "Rievall" in early characters. There were at the Dissolution an abbot (Richard de Blyton) and twenty-three monks, and the revenue was estimated at £278 10s. 2d.

Rivelin, stream, W.R. Yorks., rises in the hills on the Derbys. border, and, after an easterly course of a few miles, falls into the Don, a little to the north-west of Sheffield. Here are large reservoirs in connection with the water-supply of Sheffield.

Rivenhall, pa. and vil., Mid Essex, 8 S.E. of Braintree; ac. 3,601; subsoil loam. The church of St. Mary and All Saints (restored 1840) is Gothic; there is a monument to Sir Ralph Wiseman and his wife (dated 1594), and several tombs of the Western family. R. has some small charities. The remains of a Roman villa were discovered near the church in 1846. *R. Place* is a seat.

River, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 2 N.W. of Dover; ac. 1,194; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter is of flint, brick, and stone. There is a Wesleyan chapel. *Kearsney Abbey* (through the grounds of which flows the river Dour) and *Old Park* are seats. The Knights Templar had possession of the latter, and some remains of the preceptory can be seen at Temple Farm.

Riverchapel, vil., pa. of Ardamine (q.v.), N.E. co. Wex., Ir., 3½ S.E. of Gorey. It contains a Roman Catholic church and a national school.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Rivenhall	Witham (3)	39	656
River	Kearsney	76	758
Riverchapel	Gorey (3½)	60	169
Rivergreen	Morpeth (6)	288	26
Riverhead	Sevenoaks	21	905

Rivergreen, tp., pa. of Meldon, S.E. Northumb., 6 W. of Morpeth; ac. 525.

Riverhead, eccl. pa. and large vil., pa. of and 1½ N. from Sevenoaks (q.v.), W. Kent. The modern church of St. Mary is in the pseudo-Gothic style of the early part of the 19th cent.; the chancel (1882–83) is in E. Eng. style. There is a pa. room. *Bradbourne Hall* (rebuilt 1722) contains some fine specimens of tapestry; *Montreal,* surrounded by woods and plantations, and *R. House* are also seats.

Riversdown, ha., pa. of Warnford (q.v.), E. Hants, 5½ S. of Alresford. There are several barrows in the neighbourhood.

Riverstown (1), small vil. and head of petty sess. div., pas. of Caherlag and Templeusque (q.v.), E. co. Cork, Ir., 1½ N. of Dunkettle railway station. R. was formerly called Ballynarosheen, and is said to have obtained its present and modern appellation from its situation close to the confluence of two rivers.

Riverstown (2), vil. on the Arrow, pa. of Kilmacallan (q.v.), E. co. Sligo, Ir., 6 N.E. of Ballymote.

Riverstown (3), pl., pa. of and 1½ N. from Ardee (q.v.), Mid co. Louth, Ir.

Rivington, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Bolton-le-Moors (q.v.), Mid Lancs., 4 S.E. of Chorley; ac. 1,787. The church of Holy Trinity is E. Eng. There is a Unitarian chapel. Of a charity amounting to £391, about half is devoted to elementary education in R. and the neighbouring townships. The Pike, a hill rising to 1,193 ft., commands splendid views, and there is a beacon tower. On the moor are two cairns, possibly ancient altars, but believed by the inhabitants to have been erected to the memory of two lads who died in the snow.

Rixton-with-Glazebrook, tp., pa. of Warrington (q.v.), S. Lancs., 6 E. of Warrington; ac. 2,426. At Rixton there are Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels, and at Glazebrook a Primitive Methodist chapel. [Hollinfare.]

Roach-, for names not found under this spelling, *see also* Roch- and Roche-.

Roaches, rocky ridge, N. Staffs., 4½ N. by E. of Leek. The ridge is composed of a coarse sandy grit rock; it consists of huge masses heaped one above another in the wildest irregularity, often presenting the most fantastic outline. Its formation is probably due to a great convulsion of Nature at some remote period.

Road (1), pa. and extensive vil. on the Frome, E. Somerset, 10 S.E. of Bath; ac. 932; soil various, but generally light, subsoil mostly clay. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1874) is a fine building of stone; in the south aisle is a canopied recess, and there are several piscinæ. At one corner of the tower is a railed battlement, called "the King's Chair," and a tradition is current in the pa. that Charles II. after the battle of Worcester (September 3, 1651) ascended this tower to reconnoitre the surrounding country. There is a brass with epitaphs to the memory of the clerks of Road and Woolverton, who were buried on the same day, 1799. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Riverstown (2)	Ballymote (6)	122	296
Rivington, eccl. pa.	Horwich (1½)	202	465
Rivington, tp.	Horwich (1½)	202	373
Rixton-w.-Glazebr'k	Glazebrook	190	1195
Road (1)	Frome (4)	107	470

The charities amount to £3 10s. yearly, distributed in bread. The News Rooms and Public Hall is in the main street, and a fine clock was placed in the front in 1887. R. was formerly a market town, but has now only a pleasure fair, held annually on the first Monday after September 9. *R. Manor*, a modern house in Italian style, in a well-wooded park, is a seat.

Road (2). [RHODE.]

Roade, pa. and vil., S. Northants, 5½ N.E. of Towcester; ac. 1,615; soil clayey, overlying limestone and rock. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Norm. and E. Eng. A stone in the wall of the nave bears the date 1619, which is the probable time of the re-erection of that portion of the edifice. The chancel retains a piscina, and has an ancient altar-tomb without ornament or inscription. There are Wesleyan and Baptist chapels. The charities amount to about £30 yearly. The Hide (or Hyde) farmhouse was formerly the manor-house and belonged to the Augustinian abbey of St. James.

Road Enstone. [NEAT ENSTONE.]

Road Hill, eccl. pa., pa. of North Bradley (q.v.), W. Wilts., on the Somerset border, 4¼ S.W. of Trowbridge. Christ Church is a Gothic stone building, erected in 1822.

Roadmeetings. [YIELDSHIELDS AND ROADMEETINGS.]

Roadwater, vil. with railway station, pa. of Old Cleeve (q.v.), W. Somerset, 4 S.W. of Watchet.

Road Weedon. [WEEDON BECK.]

Roag, Loch, sea-loch, pa. of Uig (q.v.), on the west coast of Lewis island, Outer Hebrides, Ross and Crom., Sc. It is nearly 8 miles wide at the entrance, and has a great number of islets, headlands, windings, and bays. It runs inland for 10 miles in a S.E. direction, and is about 6 miles wide.

Roan. [EILEEN NAN ROAN.]

Roancarrig, islet in Bantry Bay, S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 7 E. of Castletown Bearhaven. R. is situated 1½ E. of the east extremity of Bear Island. It has a lighthouse, erected 1847, with a fixed light visible 12 miles.

Roar Bank, shoal off south-east coast of Kent, extending from the vicinity of Hythe to that of New Romney. The bank is about 7 miles in length.

Roaring Middle, shoal in The Wash, off north-west coast of Norfolk, to the east of Lynn Deeps.

Roaringwater Bay, inlet of the sea, S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 5½ W. of Skibbereen. The bay extends about 6 N.E., and has an average breadth of about 1½ mile; an arm on the north-east side, 2 miles long, runs N.E. to Ballydehob. The name is also used in a more extended sense, so as to include the whole expanse of sea between Cape Clear and Mizen Head.

Roath, pa. on the Rhymney, S.E. Glamorgs., forming a north-east suburb of Cardiff; ac. 2,423, with 925 tidal water and foreshore; soil various, partly gravel and loamy sand. The church of St. Margaret (rebuilt 1871) is in E. Eng. style; a private mortuary chapel, belonging to the Marquis of Bute, was rebuilt 1883. R. contains a Roman Catholic church and Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. The Mackintosh Institute has a library, gymnasium, and reading and other rooms.

Robe, river, Costello, Clanmorris, and Kilmaine bars., S. co. Mayo, Ir., rises about 3 W. of Ballyhaunis, and winds W.S.W. past Hollymount and Ballinrobe to Lough Mask, which it enters 20 miles (in a direct line) from its source.

Robeen, pa. on the Robe, Kilmaine bar., S. co. Mayo, Ir., 5 S.W. of Claremorris; ac. 10,240. R. has a Catholic church and two public schools.

Robertland, estate with seat of the same name, and site of old castle, pa. of and 2 N.E. from Stewarton (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc.

Roberton (1), pa., S.W. Roxbs., Sc., adjoining Selks.; ac. 29,419; soil good in the valley of the Borthwick, gravelly on the acclivities, and on the hills wet and boggy. The church is 5 W. from Hawick station. The Borthwick, a tributary of the Teviot, rises in the southern extremity of the pa. and runs through the centre of it. Stock Hill (1,561 ft.) and Craik Cross Hill (1,482 ft.) are in the south of the pa. *Harden* is a seat.

Roberton (2), vil. on Roberton Brook (a tributary of the Clyde), pa. of Wiston and Roberton (q.v.), S. Lanarks., Sc., 3 S.W. of Lamington railway station.

Roberton Brook. [ROBERTON (2).]

Robertsbridge, or **Rotherbridge**, vil. with railway station, pa. of Salehurst (q.v.), E. Sussex. R. is on the banks of the Rother. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Congregational chapels. The Working Men's Club and Institute has a small library. A fair is held in Sept., and a horse and cattle market every alternate Monday. A Cistercian priory was founded here in 1176, and the remains (consisting of the crypt, three arches of the chapel, an arched entrance at the west end, and the eastern gable) have been converted into a farmhouse.

Robert's Cove, inlet near west side of entrance to Cork Harbour, pa. of Ballyfoyle, E. co. Cork, Ir., 7½ S. by W. of Queenstown. Here is anchorage for vessels of 200 tons burthen.

Robert's Head, headland, pa. of Ballyfoyle (q.v.), E. co. Cork, Ir., 8½ S. by W. of Queenstown. The point is crowned by a ruined signal-tower, commanding a wide and fine view.

Robertstown (1), pa., Shanid bar., W. co. Lim., Ir., 4 W. of Askeaton; ac. 5,684. It contains the vil. of Foynes (q.v.).

Robertstown (2), mkt. vil. (W.), pa. of Kilmeage (q.v.), W. co. Kildare, Ir., 7 N.W. of Naas.

Robert Town, eccl. pa., pa. of Birstal (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 11 S.W. of Leeds. The church of All Saints was built in 1845, in E. Eng. style. Here are card and thread manufactories.

Robeston Wathen, pa. on the Cleddau, E. Pembs., 2 N.W. of Narberth; ac. 1,425; soil fertile, overlying limestone, which is worked. *R. W. House* is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Roade	Roade	60	674
Road Hill	Frome (4)	107	277
Roath	Cardiff (1)	163	39657
Robeen	Claremorris (5)	137	1529
Roberton (1)	Hawick	344	455
Robertstown (1)	Foynes	148	1037
Robertstown (2)	Sallins (10)	18	278
Robert Town	Liversedge (1)	186	3855
Robeston Wathen	Narberth (2)	252	252

Robeston, West, pa., S.W. Pembs., about 2 N.W. of Milford; ac. 1,111, arable and pasture land. *R. Hall,* in well-laid-out grounds, is a seat.

Robin Hood's Bay, vil., pa. of Fylingdales (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 6 E. of Whitby. The vil., which is developing into a seaside resort, occupies the summit of a lofty and precipitous cliff, some of the houses almost overhanging it. At the close of the 18th cent. a portion of the cliff gave way, and destroyed a great part of the principal street. Since then a new road has been made through the adjoining valley, but in some places the only means of communication between one street and another is by a plank-bridge thrown across the ravine. The whole scenery is wild and picturesque in the extreme, and the heights afford fine sea-views. The sands are firm and level, but are covered at high water. There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels.

Robin Hood's Butts, two isolated hills with wooded tops, Mid Herefords., about 3 E. of Weobley.

Robin Hood's Stable. [PAPPLEWICK.]

Robin Hood's Well, small ha. on the old road from London to York, pas. of Burgh Wallis and South Kirkby (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 7 N.W. of Doncaster.

Robin Lythe's Hole, cavern near Flamborough Head, E.R. Yorks. The general entrance is from the land side, and is at first low and narrow, but speedily widens, and the path, from being rugged and dark, becomes smoother and less gloomy; advancing, another opening shows itself, and the white spray fringing the base of the rock has an imposing effect. Turning with the back towards the sea, a beautiful sight presents itself; above is a finely-arched dome, rising in the centre to an altitude of about 50 ft., the sides showing many projecting ledges of rock; the floor has the appearance of a regular flight of steps.

Robin Rigg Channel, channel in the Solway Firth, off Allonby, west coast of Cumb., 7½ S.S.W. of Silloth. A light-vessel, put up in 1841 to mark a sandbank here, has a fixed light, visible 6 miles.

Robinson Fell, mountain (2,417 ft.) on the east side of Buttermere (q.v.), W. Cumb.

Robin's Wood Hill, pa. of Matson (q.v.), Mid Glouc., about 2 S.S.E. of Gloucester. The name seems to be derived from a family who were for a long time tenants under Gloucester Abbey.

Roborough (1), pa. and vil., N.E. Dev., 6 E. of Torrington; ac. 3,144; soil clayey, overlying stone. The church of St. Peter (restored 1868) is E. Eng. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The school has an endowment. *Ebberly House* is a seat.

Roborough (2), ha., pa. of and 1½ W. from Bickleigh-near-Plymouth (q.v.), S. Dev.

Roborough Down, pa. of Buckland Monachorum (q.v.), S. Dev., about 4 S.E. of Tavistock. On the down are two barrows.

Rob Roy's Cave. [CRAIGROYSTON.]

Robroyston, estate with seat of the same name, pa. of Cadder (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 4 N.E. of Glasgow.

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Robeston, West	Milford (2)	273	174
Roborough (1)	PortsmouthArms(5)	200	367
Roby	Roby	197	1105
Rocester	Rocester	145	1288

Roby, eccl. pa., pa. of Huyton (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 2½ S.W. of Prescot. The church of St. Bartholomew (rebuilt 1875) is in Gothic style. A parish room was built in 1888. Here are the remains of an ancient stone cross. *R. Hall* is a seat. [HUTTON-WITH-ROBY.]

Roby Mill, ha., pa. of and 4 S.W. from Wigan (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.

Rocbeq, or Witches' Rock, pl. near the sea-coast, pa. of St. Clement (q.v.), S.E. Jersey, Channel Islands, 2 S.E. of St. Helier.

Rocester, pa. and small to. on the Churnet and Dove, E. Staffs., 7 S.E. of Cheadle; ac. 2,623; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Michael (restored 1873) is in Gothic style. In the churchyard are two ancient coffin-slabs and the fragments of a cross. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels; and a small charity. The wake is on the Sunday after October 11. Cotton-milling and stone-working are carried on. R. was a Roman station; and an earthwork and other remains, probably a bath, have been discovered. In 1146 Richard Bacon founded an abbey of Austin canons here. *Barrow Hill, R. Lodge,* and *Woodseat* are seats.

Roch (1), pa. and vil., W. Pembs., 6 N.W. of Haverfordwest; ac. 4,521. R. derives its name from a steep and rocky ridge, which is crowned by an ancient fortress. It is bounded towards the west by St. Bride's Bay, from which the vil. is 2 miles distant. The church of St. Mary (partly rebuilt) is a Gothic edifice. The pa. contains Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. Coal is mined. The castle is said to have been built by Adam de Rupe (or de la Roche) in the time of Henry I. It was a stronghold of the de la Roches down to the middle of the 15th cent. In 1644 it surrendered, after a two days' siege, to the Parliamentary army. The outer walls of the tower remain; it is a stately pile in three stages, commanding a wide view over St. Bride's Bay and the neighbouring country. *Cuffern* is a seat.

Roch (2), or **Roach,** river, S.E. Lancs., rises on the Yorks. border and flows S. to Littleborough, then W.S.W. through the town of Rochdale and past Heywood to the east vicinity of Bury, where it turns S.S.W., joining the Irwell at Radcliffe. A little below Rochdale is a picturesque dell, called Tyrone's Bed, from a tradition that the Earl of Tyrone took refuge here during the reign of Elizabeth. The river affords water-power to many factories. Its length is 10 miles.

Rochdale, pa., mun., parl., and co. bor., U. and mkt. to., and head of Co. Co. dis., S.E. Lancs., extending into W.R. Yorks., 6 N. of Oldham; ac. 60,626. The town derives its name from the Roch, on which it is situated, and it is evident from Domesday that it may claim an antiquity as high at least as Saxon times, Castle Hill having, not improbably, been the site of a Saxon castle. A portion of the valley below Castle Hill is called "Kill Danes," from the tradition that a vast number of the Danish invaders were slain on this spot, near which, in 1770, some labourers discovered a

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Roch (1)	Haverfordwest (6)	264	530
Rochdale, pa.	Rochdale	195	153219
Rochdale, bor.	Rochdale	195	71401

curiously-wrought sword and several pieces of ancient armour. The Rochdale Canal (Manchester Ship Canal Company, Bridgewater Canal Undertakings), passing from the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal at Manchester to the Calder and Hebble Navigation at Sowerby Bridge, near Halifax (a work commenced in 1786 and completed in 1804), opens a water communication between the eastern and western seas, as well as with the principal seats of trade in the counties of York and Lancaster; and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company's lines afford communication with all the trunk lines in the kingdom. The church of St. Chad, approached from the Town Hall Square by a flight of 122 steps, stands on high ground overlooking the town, and is an edifice of stone of the Perp. period, built on the site of an older structure which existed in the middle of the 12th cent.; it was restored in 1837, and in 1885 the chancel was lengthened. The Lancashire poet, John Collier, better known as "Tim Bobbin" (d. 1786), is buried in the churchyard. There are several eccl. pas. (for the most part with modern Gothic churches), two Roman Catholic chapels, places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies, and a meeting-house for the Friends. The Cemetery, in the Bury Road, contains three mortuary chapels—for the Established Church, Roman Catholics. and Nonconformists. The grammar school, Sparrow Hill (transferred to a new site 1847), was founded in 1565 by Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury. The Technical School, Nelson Street (1893), is in Gothic style; the School of Art, held in the town hall, is carried on in connection with the Science and Art Department as part of the Technical School. The town hall (1871) is a stone structure, in the Domestic Gothic style of the 14th cent.; it contains a great hall, intended for an Exchange, and over it a large room for public meetings, etc., the mayor's reception rooms, council chamber, magistrates' room, sessions court, and cells for prisoners, with rooms for the corporation officials and the police. The tower, destroyed by fire in 1883, has been rebuilt, and contains a clock with chimes. The Central Hall, Water Street, formerly a Baptist chapel, is let for meetings and entertainments. The Free Library (1884), on a site on the Esplanade contiguous to the town hall, is a stone building of Elizabethan character. It comprises reference and lending departments and spacious reading and committee rooms. The baths were built by the corporation in 1868. The infirmary and dispensary occupies premises in Heights Lane (1883). The old workhouse has been converted into a hospital for infectious diseases. There is a Roman Catholic Orphanage under the care of the Brothers of Charity. The bor. has many literary, scientific, and musical institutions. The market was anciently held on Wednesday, under a charter of Henry III. It is now held on Monday for the manufactures of the town and neighbourhood, and for the sale of wool, cotton, oil, dye-wares, and grain; and on Saturday for provisions of all kinds. There is also a daily market well supplied with fish. The market hall, the property of a private company, was erected in 1844. The cattle market is in Manchester Road. Fairs are held on May 14 and November 7 for cattle and horses; Monday cattle fairs every month, and at certain times of the year every fortnight. There is also a horse fair on Whit-Tuesday, when the officers of the manor court have to make a procession through the town in order to maintain the old charter of the market. The manufactures of this place chiefly consist of coatings, baize, flannels, friezes, and woollens, considerable quantities of which are made for the Government. There is a large cotton trade in calicoes and strong goods, but the woollen fabrics form the staple trade. Here are several foundries and machine manufactories. The silk-plush and velvet manufacture is carried on to some extent. The pa. and neighbourhood abound with coal and stone. The Public Park, about 12 ac. in extent, situated near the town hall, was purchased by the corporation from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, subject to rental. The position being an elevated one, fine views of the surrounding scenery are obtained. In the neighbourhood are many quaint old gabled halls, and *Belfield Hall* retains an ancient gateway and courtyard.

Rochdale Canal. [ROCHDALE.]

Roche (1), pa. and vil., Mid Cornw., 5½ N. of St. Austell; ac. 5,014; soil peat, overlying disintegrated granite and clay-slate. The church of St. Gomonda (rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1822, and since restored) was originally Perp., and retains a fine Norm. font. In the churchyard is an ancient cross. There are Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels. The Temperance Hall dates from 1884. Fairs are held on the day before Holy Thursday, the third Tuesday in July, and the second Tuesday in October. This is a mining district; china-clay is dug out in immense quantities from this neighbourhood, and forms a large article of commerce in this and adjoining pas. Near the vil. is a remarkable group of rocks; on the highest point are the ruins of the chapel of St. Michael, probably the habitation of some anchorite. In a hollow on the north of the public road stands the "Holy Well." The structure, consisting of a single deep Pointed arch, with some adjacent portions, is of granite. There was formerly a granite figure of a saint on the roof, and near the well a chapel, but both have now disappeared. The spring still maintains its reputation, and before sunrise on Holy Thursday and the two following Thursdays the peasantry frequent the well and invoke the blessing of the saint by an offering of pins, which are sometimes bent and then thrown into the water.

Roche (2), pa. on the Castletown, Upper Dundalk bar., N. co. Louth, Ir., 3 N.W. of Dundalk; ac. 3,305.

Roche (3), or **Roach,** small river, S. Essex, flows past Rochford, and, after an E.N.E. course of about 10 miles, falls into the Crouch. It is navigable to within about a mile of Rochford.

Roche Abbey. [MALTBY (1).]

Roche Pendante, mass of sandstone rock near Fort Essex, east coast of Alderney, Channel Islands, 1¾ E. of St. Annes. The rock is an immense four-sided block projecting in a sloping direction to a height of some 30 ft. near the edge of the cliff. A similar rock, smaller but more rugged in outline, projects a little lower down; and these two pinnacles, with the loose masses of rock lying round them, form a very picturesque feature in the landscape.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Roche (1)	St. Austell (5)	280	1626
Roche (2)	Dundalk (3)	55	737

Roche Point, headland on east side of entrance to Cork Harbour, pa. of Corkbeg (q.v.), E. co. Cork, Ir., 5 S.S.E. of Queenstown. At Roche Tower, on the site of an ancient fortress, stands a lighthouse (rebuilt 1835); it is 49 ft. in height, and has fixed and occulting lights, the latter, which is 98 ft. above the sea, being visible 10 miles.

Rochester (1), city, parl. and mun. bor., on the south bank of the river Medway, Mid Kent, 8 N. of Maidstone. It contains three pas.—R. Cathedral Precincts, St. Margaret, and St. Nicholas—with acreages of 7, 2,492, and 121 respectively. The city, which is built on a somewhat irregular plan, and extends for a considerable distance along the bank of the Medway, is connected with Strood (q.v.) by an iron bridge of three arches (1857), and there are also railway bridges over the river. R. was called by the Britons *Dourbryf*, signifying "a swift stream," in allusion to the rapidity of the Medway. The Romans called it *Durobrovis* and *Durobrovum*. By the Saxons it was denominated *Hroffeceaster*, from the name of one Hroffe or Roffe, who erected some buildings here, and from the Roman *castrum*, implying that the Romans had a fortified port here. Ethelbert of Kent founded a bishop's see here in 604, when Justus was appointed the first bishop. The city was several times ravaged and destroyed, and it has suffered severely from fire. Elizabeth visited R. in 1573; Charles II. slept here on his landing at the Restoration; the Dutch in Charles II.'s time sailed up the Medway and burnt several vessels; and in 1688 James II., on his abdication, secretly embarked here in his flight to the Continent. The parl. bor. returned two members from the time of Edward I. until 1885, when the number was reduced to one; it is co-extensive with the mun. bor., and comprises R. and parts of Strood and Frindsbury. In Saxon times the church was parochial as well as cathedral, and served by secular priests. Gundulph, the second Norman bishop, replaced the seculars by regulars, and began the present cathedral; the eastern part was devoted to the use of the monks, while the nave served as the pa. church till early in the 15th cent., when the people built the pa. church of St. Nicholas. The Cathedral of St. Andrew was begun by Gundulph (1077–1108), but is of various periods, and consists of choir (with transepts and chapels), nave, aisles, transepts (with transeptal chapels on the eastern side), and a central tower. Adjoining the north end of the great transept on the east are the remains of Gundulph's tower, probably once forming a transept tower, as at Exeter; and at the west end are two small towers. Ernulph, the architect of great works, while Abbot of Peterborough and Prior of Canterbury, completed the church, built the dormitory, infirmary, and chapter-house, and lengthened the nave by two bays eastward (1115–25). The narrow Early English choir, of which William de Hoo, when sacrist, is the reputed builder, was first used 1227, and is raised considerably above the nave. The choir was restored by Gilbert Scott, when much of the original woodwork of the 13th cent., with other portions added in the 16th cent., as well as some 14th-cent. wall-painting above the stalls, was carefully preserved. On the south side are three Dec. sedilia (restored 1825), which mark the site of the high altar, before the Lady Chapel was thrown into the choir in the 15th cent. The choir transepts were added by William de Hoo. The crypt, which once contained nine altars, is mostly E. Eng., and extends under the whole length of the choir. The tower rises from the intersection of the western or great transept with the nave and choir, and, as originally built in 1352, consisted of a low tower with a short spire, added in 1479; the modern debased and incongruous structure was erected in 1827. The north wing of the main transept (E. Eng.) was built by Richard de Eastgate, sacrist, and Thomas de Meopham; and the south wing by Richard de Waldene, about 1200. On the western side of the south wing is St. Mary's Chapel of three bays, and on the eastern side the muniment-room. The stone screen between the nave and choir is adorned with canopied niches to contain figures of bishops. The nave is the most ancient in the kingdom, and is Norm. (except the two easternmost arches on each side, which are E. Eng., and the windows, which are almost all Dec. or Perp.). Above is a rich triforium, opening into the aisles, but extending along the six Norm. bays only, and above this rises a lofty clerestory, with Late Perp. windows. The modern oak roof is flat, supported on corbels. The north aisle was begun by Richard de Eastgate and completed by William Axenham in the 13th cent.; the south aisle was built in 1240. The west front is a noble specimen of Norm. work. Its doorway consists of a deeply-recessed semicircular arch, enriched with beautiful mouldings of four orders, on shafts with highly-elaborated capitals; on two opposite shafts are figures, now mutilated, of Henry I. and Queen Maud, and the lintel bears reliefs of Our Lord and the Apostles, with figures of cherubim and evangelistic symbols. The whole façade has several ranges of arches, some semicircular and some intersecting. The principal monuments in the cathedral are to—Bishop de Merton (drowned 1278), a fine E. Eng. tomb; Bishop Lowe (d. 1467), an altar-tomb (here also was the shrine of St. William of Rochester, a baker of Perth, murdered outside the city walls of R., when on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, in 1201); Bishop de Shepey (d. 1361), an effigy with original colouring, discovered in 1825; Bishop Gundulph (d. 1107), a simple stone cist; Bishop Inglethorpe (d. 1291), a canopied effigy of Petworth marble; Bishop Laurence de St. Martin (d. 1274), a perfect effigy with Dec. canopy; Bishop de Glanvill (d. 1214), a coped tomb, much mutilated; Bishop de Bradfield (d. 1283), a mutilated tomb with canopy and effigy; Bishop Hamo de Hethe (d. 1352), a rich Dec. canopy; and Bishop Fisher (d. 1535), an incised slab. There is also a monument to Richard Watts (d. 1579), the founder of the charity bearing his name; and a brass tablet to Charles Dickens, whose boyhood was passed in R., and who died at Gads Hill (1870). At the south-east corner are some Norm. remains of the ancient chapter-house and cloisters. To the southern wall of the cloister was attached the refectory, built by Silvester, the prior, after 1177, and there still exist remains of a passage through the wall to the pulpit, as at Chester Cathedral and Beaulieu Abbey, Hants. The library (of upwards of 1,100 volumes) contains some ancient MSS., and among others the celebrated register of the diocese, the "Textus Roffensis" (A.D. 1120) and the "Custumale Roffense" (composed about 1320). Three gates of the priory remain. Of the three precinct gates, the north or St. William's is destroyed; but the embattled arch of the south

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. Popu- fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	lation.
Rochester	Rochester	30	26290

cloister still exists. The almonry, on the south-west, has been converted into a prebendal house. The ancient palace is cut up into dwelling-houses. The church of St. Margaret was rebuilt in Italian style at the beginning of the 19th cent.; the tower, which forms a striking feature in the landscape, is of Perp. date. In the church is a palimpsest brass of a 15th-cent. vicar, in ecclesiastical vestments; on the reverse is a similar figure in somewhat different dress. The church of St. Nicholas, close to the cathedral, is a plain building, erected in 1421, greatly enlarged in 1624, and restored after injury by fire in 1892; there are several brasses and tablets to the Foord and Gordon families, and a curious octagonal stone font with the word "Cristian" round it in ancient capitals. The church possesses some very valuable communion plate. The church of the eccl. pa. of St. Peter is a modern building in Gothic style. There are also places of worship for various bodies of Dissenters, and a Synagogue. The grammar school was founded (1544) by Henry VIII., the mathematical school (1704) was reorganised in 1878, and the girls' grammar school was founded in 1886. The Guildhall (1687) is an edifice of brick, supported on columns forming an open basement. The Corn Exchange (rebuilt 1870-71), in the High Street, occupies the site of the old Clock House, the pedimented front of which, together with its projecting clock, still remain; over the Exchange is a large assembly-room, with a daïs at the further end; the basement has been assigned to the Rochester Free Library (1887) and to the Museum (1894). Markets are held every Tuesday for corn and cattle, and a fair on May 18. Much trade is carried on by means of the Medway, and vessels of considerable tonnage come up the river; and there is a custom-house. The County Court Offices (1862), in Eastgate, are in modified Tudor style. There are three club-houses, belonging respectively to the Liberals, the Conservatives, and the R. and County Club. The Young Men's Christian Association occupies Eastgate House, an Elizabethan building referred to in "Edwin Drood." Fort Pitt, on an elevated site overlooking the Medway, is now used as a military hospital, the original building having been considerably enlarged. The Recreation Ground affords extensive views of the city and river; The Vines, once the vineyard of the monks, is another place of recreation off the Maidstone Road. The Poor Travellers' House was founded and endowed in 1579 by Richard Watts, for six poor travellers "not being common rogues nor proctors"; each receives a night's lodging, a supper, and fourpence on leaving in the morning. The revenues of Watts' charity amount to about £4,000 a year, and in connection with it almshouses have been erected on the Maidstone Road, baths provided, and provision made for the apprenticing of poor children to some honest trade or calling. The House of Industry (founded 1823) will hold two men and ten poor women. St. Catherine's Hospital, Star Hill, founded in 1316 for lepers, is now appropriated as the residence of twenty-two aged women, each with a pension of £28 yearly. Hawkins' charity (founded 1592) is for decayed seamen. Other charities, producing £150 yearly, are distributed in bread. There are some ancient houses in the city, notably Satis House; the Restoration House (Elizabethan), facing The Vines; and the "Crown" and "Bull" inns. Rochester Castle, near the bridge, built by Gundulph, is a Norm. edifice; but little remains except the magnificent keep, one of the finest castellated ruins in the kingdom, consisting of a massive structure 70 ft. square and 104 ft. high. The interior is divided into two equal parts by an open arcaded wall, indicating that the rooms were of varying height, from 20 to 32 ft., but there is no flooring left. The second storey seems to have contained the state apartments, and exhibits semicircular arches and pillars of excellent workmanship. In the centre of the keep is a curious well, accessible from every floor. The interior of the keep can be viewed, and means have been taken for its preservation. The outer walls of the castle are still to some extent perfect, and the entrances show great ingenuity in the several contrivances adopted for their security. The castle, with its grounds, was

Rochester Castle and Grounds.
(*Photo. Poulton and Son, London, S.E.*)

purchased in 1883 by the Corporation from the Earl of Jersey, and the grounds subsequently laid out for public recreation and a band-stand erected. From the summit of the keep extensive views of the neighbouring country are obtained; and along the bank of the river Medway here is an esplanade, and a pier has been constructed.

Rochester Cathedral Precincts. [ROCHESTER.]

Rochester, St. Margaret. [ROCHESTER.]

Rochester, St. Nicholas. [ROCHESTER.]

Rochester Ward, or **Rochester,** tp. and vil. on the Rede, pa. of Elsdon (q.v.), W. Northumb., 9 N. of Woodburn; ac. 21,819. The school is endowed. The remains can be traced of the Roman station *Bremenium*, the camp enclosing 6 ac. on the brow of a steep hill; many coins, etc., were found here in 1853.

Rochestown (1), pa., West Iffa and Offa bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 2½ S. of Caher railway station; ac. 1,063.

Rochestown (2), pa., Clanwilliam bar., N. co. Lim., Ir., 4½ S. of Limerick; ac. 1,164.

Rochestown (3), small vil. on the Lee, pa. of Carrigaline (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 4 S.E. of Cork. St. Joseph's Capuchin monastery is adjacent: and the surrounding scenery is very fine.

Rochford (1), pa. and to. on the Roche (crossed by two bridges), S.E. Essex, 4 N. of Southend; ac. 1,855; soil rich. The town is approached from the west through an avenue of limes and elms over a mile in length. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1862) is Perp.; it contains a brass to Maria Dilcok (d. 1514). There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. Almshouses were founded here in 1618 by Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick;

ROCHFORD HALL.

and there are other charities producing about £50 yearly. The Corn Exchange was built in 1866, and the court-house (erected 1859) is no longer used for County Court business. In this neighbourhood is held the "Lawless or Whispering Court," established in pursuance of a curious manorial tenure; the court is held on King's Hill at midnight of the first Wednesday after Old Michaelmas Day, and the whole business is transacted in whispers. R. Hall, part of an old mansion which was the birthplace of Anne Boleyn, is now a farmhouse. *R. Lawn* is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
R. Cathed'l Precincts	Rochester	30	156
Rochester, St. M.	Rochester	30	12370
Rochester, St. N.	Rochester	30	2778
Rochester Ward	Woodburn (9)	308	342
Rochestown (1)	Caher (2½)	124	225
Rochestown (2)	Limerick (4½)	129	99

Rochford (2), pa. and vil. on the Teme, Mid Worcs., 18 N.W. of Worcester; ac. 1,354; soil clayey, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Michael is Norm. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Rochfortbridge, pl., pa. of Castlelost (q.v.), S. co. Wstm., Ir., 8 S.E. of Mullingar.

Rochill, ha., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Knowstone (q.v.), N. Dev.

Rochsoles, estate with seat of the same name, pa. of New Monkland (q.v.), N.E. Lanarks., Sc., about 2 N.W. of Airdrie.

Rock (1), pa. and vil., N.W. Worcs., 5 W. of Stourport; ac. 8,425; soil clay and red marl, overlying rock—there is coal, too, in places. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1861) was erected soon after the Norman accession; the south side is Perp.; the north wall and doorway are good examples of E. Norm., and there is an E. Norm. font. In front of the church, by the roadside, stand the ancient stocks and whipping-post, still in perfect preservation. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. There are almshouses, and charitable endowments amounting to more than £450 yearly.

Rock (2), tp. and vil., pa. of Embleton (q.v.), E. Northumb., 5 N.E. of Alnwick; ac. 2,019. The chapel of SS. Philip and James is of mixed periods, part being Norm. work; among the monuments are two to the Salkeld family. *R. Hall*, originally an Elizabethan mansion, was enlarged and restored in 1819.

Rock (3), ha., pa. of Mordiford (q.v.), S.E. Herefords., 4 S.E. of Hereford.

Rockabill, two rocks off north-east coast of co. Dub., Ir., 5 E. by N. of Skerries. The larger rock is crowned by a lighthouse which has a flashing light, visible 18 miles.

Rockbeare, pa. and vil., S.E. Dev., 6½ E. of Exeter; ac. 2,375; soil various, overlying New Red Sandstone. The church of St. Mary (restored 1888) is a Gothic building; the Jacobean front of the old gallery has been used in the screen, and a piscina was discovered during the restoration. The charities are small; the school has an endowment. *R. Court*, *R. House*, and *The Grange* are seats.

Rockbourne, pa. and vil., W. Hants, 9 S.W. of Salisbury; ac. 3,800; soil mixed, overlying chalk. St. Andrew's Church (of which the chancel was rebuilt in 1827) is a Norm. building, containing monuments to Sarah, Lady Coote (d. 1795), and to Henry Longden (1793) and his wife (1792). There is a Baptist chapel, and a village club and reading room. Near the church are the ruins of a monastic house, partly occupied as a farmhouse. *West Park* is a seat.

Rockbrook, vil., pa. of Cruagh (q.v.), S. co. Dub., Ir., about 3 S.W. of Dundrum.

Rock Channel, the south channel leading into the Mersey, off north-west coast of Wirral peninsula, N.W. Chesh., 4½ N.W. of Birkenhead. The Channel extends 5 W. by S. and E. by N., and has an average

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rochford (1)	Rochford	38½	1612
Rochford (2)	Tenbury (3)	152	283
Rock (1)	Cleobury Mortimer	143	1603
Rock (2)	Little Mill (2) [(4)	311	214
Rockbeare	Broadclyst (1½)	167	451
Rockbourne	Fordingbridge (3)	96	446

breadth of ¼ mile. The water mostly varies in depth from 3 to 7 fathoms. At the east extremity of the Channel is Rock Fort (erected 1826), which is approached from the land by a drawbridge; artillerymen are stationed here. Rock Lighthouse (built 1828–30, in imitation of Eddystone) has a flashing light, visible 15 miles.

Rockcliff (1), or **Rockcliffe**, pa. and vil. near the Eden, N. Cumb., 5 N.W. of Carlisle; ac. 4,938, including about 2,000 of marsh; soil various, overlying loam. The church of St. Mary was rebuilt in 1848, in Dec. style. R. has a reading-room and library, and a small charity. There is good salmon-fishing in the Eden. *Castletown House* is a seat.

Rockcliff (2), ha., pa. of Colvend (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc., 7 S.E. of Dalbeattie.

Rockcorry, vil. with railway station and head of petty sess. div., pa. of Ematris (q.v.), Mid co. Monaghan, Ir., 8 S. of Monaghan. There is a Protestant church, and there are also Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist places of worship, and an almshouse for destitute widows.

Rocken End, a name given to the west face of St. Catherine's Point, I. of W., S. Hants.

Rock Ferry, eccl. pa. and dis. on the Mersey and the road from Birkenhead to Chester, pa. of Bebington (q.v.), W. Chesh., about 2 S. of Birkenhead. This place about the middle of the 19th cent. consisted of a few houses, but now it is a favourite suburb of Liverpool. The church of St. Peter is in Norm. style; and the Roman Catholics and several Nonconformist bodies have places of worship.

Rockfield (1), pa. and vil. on the Monnow, N.E. Mon., 2½ N.W. of Monmouth; ac. 1,848; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of Cenhedloedd was rebuilt 1862 (except the tower), in E. Eng. and Perp. styles. Two ancient crosses, one in the churchyard and one at the entrance of the vil. from Monmouth, have been restored. *Pentwyn* and *R. House* are seats.

Rockfield (2), fishing vil., pa. of Tarbat (q.v.), N.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 2 S.E. of Portmahomack.

Rockhampton, pa. and vil., S.W. Gloucs., 14 N. of Bristol; ac. 1,305; soil marl and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Oswald, of which the nave was rebuilt 1861 and the chancel 1866, is Perp. There are some small charities.

Rockhill, vil., pa. of and 1½ W. from Bruree (q.v.), S. co. Lim., Ir.

Rockingham, pa. and vil. on the Welland, N. Northants, on the Leics. border, 10 E. by N. of Market Harborough; ac. 890; soil clayey, overlying iron and limestone. The church of St. Leonard (partly rebuilt 1868) is Dec. The vil, situated on the declivity of a hill, in the midst of what was once Rockingham Forest, was a market town in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; on the top of the hill a castle was erected by William the Norman for the defence of the extensive ironworks then existing in the adjacent woodlands; the tower and part of the body of the church were destroyed in the Civil War, during the siege of the castle, which was garrisoned for the king. *R. Castle* is situated in a park of over 400 ac., diversified by hill and dale and well wooded; the present aspect of the castle at its entrance gates still recalls the idea of the military defences of past ages; the archway is

ROCKINGHAM CASTLE.
(Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.)

flanked by two bastion towers with curtain walls extending on either side; passing through the archway the great court is reached, which comprises that portion of the castle erected in the 13th and 16th cents. and still inhabited.

Rock Island, vil. on north side of entrance to Crookhaven, pa. of Kilmoe (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 8½ W.S.W. of Skull. R. Island stands on a rocky tongue of land, opposite the vil. of Crookhaven. Here is a lighthouse with fixed lights, visible 10 and 13 miles.

Rockland All Saints and St. Andrew, pa., S. Norf., about 4½ W. of Attleborough station; ac. 1,623; soil mixed, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints (restored 1860) is a small building of flint; the Saxon nave is a fine specimen of herring-bone and ashlar work; the chancel is Early Perp. In the church is a unique cable stetch tombstone, said to be the oldest sepulchral slab in the county. There is a fuel allotment of 26 ac., let at about £20. The workhouse of the Wayland Union is in this pa

Rockland St. Mary, pa. and scattered vil., E. Norf., 6 S.E. of Norwich; ac. 1,360; soil mixed, overlying brick-earth. The ivy-covered ruins of the church of R. St. Margaret's, or Little R., stand a few feet east of the existing church, in the same churchyard. The church of St. Mary, situated on a height, is a small ancient building of flint. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The fuel allotment of 8 ac. produces £16 yearly. Here are brickfields, an iron foundry, and market gardens.

Rockland St. Peter, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 4½ W of Attleborough; ac. 1,010; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Peter is Late Perp. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The fuel allotment is 15 ac., let at £17 10s. yearly.

Rockley (1), ha., pa. of Askham (q.v.), N. Notts., 4 S. of Retford.

Rockley (2), ha., pa. of Ogbourne St. Andrew (q.v.), E. Wilts., 2 S.W. of Marlborough. There is a chapel-of-ease.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Rockcliff (1)	Rockcliffe	303	659
Rockcorry	Rockcorry	85	195
Rock Ferry	Rock Ferry	193	2278
Rockfield (1)	Monmouth (2½)	144	221
Rockhampton	Thornbury (2)	136	149

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Rockhill	Bruce (1½)	135	82
Rockingham	Rockingham	94	185
R'land All S. & St. A.	Stow Bedon (2½)	100	394
Rockland St. Mary	Norwich (6)	114	438
Rockland St. Peter	Stow Bedon (2½)	100	273

Rockley (3), ha., pa. of and about 1 s. from Cumnor (q.v.), N. Berks.

Rockmills, vil., pa. of St. Nathlash (q.v.), N.E. co. Cork, Ir., about 2 s.E. of Kildorrery.

Rockmount, pl., pa. of German (q.v.), W. I. of M., 2 E.S.E. of Peel.

Rockness, ha., pa. of Horsley (q.v.), E. Glouc., 3 s.w. of Minchinhampton.

Rocks, ha., pa. of and 2 s. from Marshfield (q.v.), S.W. Glouc.

Rocksavage. [CLIFTON (4).]

Rocks, Great, ha., pa. of Tideswell (q.v.), N. Derbys., 4 E. of Buxton. The valley of Great Rocks Dale is in the neighbourhood.

Rock, The, small vil., pa. of and 5 E. from Pomeroy (q.v.), E. co. Tyr., Ir.

Rockwell Green, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 1 w. from Wellington (q.v.), W. Somerset. The church of All Saints is in Perp. style, and various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship.

Rocky Hills, hill range (845 ft.), pas. of Kilteale and Dysartenos, E. Q. Co., Ir., 2½ w.N.w. of Stradbally.

Rocky Island, islet in Cork Harbour, on south side of Haulbowline Island, pa. of Templerobin, E. co. Cork, Ir., 1 s. by w. of Queenstown; ac. 2. The island consists of a huge mass of limestone, rising more than 40 ft. above the water, and terminating in a conical summit, crowned by a watch-tower. In 1815 the surface (excluding the rocky summit) was levelled, and an underground magazine has been formed, comprising two chambers, in which 20,000 barrels of gunpowder may be stored.

McLEOD'S TOMB AT RODEL.

Rocombe (1), ha., pas. of Combeinteignhead and Stokeinteignhead (q.v.), S. Dev., 4½ N. of Torquay.

Rocombe (2), ha., pa. of Uplyme (q.v.), S. Dev., about 1½ E. of Lyme Regis. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Rocquaine Bay, inlet of the sea, south-west coast of Guernsey, Channel Islands, 5 w. by s. of St. Peter Port. The bay is nearly 1½ mile wide at its mouth; it is studded with a vast number of rocks, which from the cliffs present a very picturesque appearance.

Rodanstown, pa. on the Rye, Upper Deece bar., S. co. Meath, Ir.; ac. 1,621. It contains the town of Kilcock (q.v.).

Rodborne (or **Rodbourne**) **Cheney,** pa., a N. Wilts., 1 N. of Swindon; ac. 2,349; soil brash, overlying clay and stone. The ch St. Mary on an eminence, was rebuilt (w exception of the chancel, the Lady Cha south wall, and the porch) in 1848, in Dec the east window is a very beautiful speci E. Eng.; there is a double piscina on th side, and in the Lady Chapel there is piscina.

Rodborough, pa. and vil., Mid Glouc., Gloucester; ac. 1,272; soil sand and ston lying oolite roc church of St. Ma dalen (anciently Trinity) was (w exception of the rebuilt in 1842, and Perp. style Congregationalis Primitive Met have chapels. T a small charity. len cloth manu and dyeing are on. *Bownham Fort St. George R. Hall* are seat

Rodbourne, v of Malmesbury S (q.v.), N.W. Wi s. of Malmesbury church of the Ho is in E. Eng. *R. House* is a [CORSTON-WITH BOURNE.]

Roddam, tp., Ilderton (q.v Northumb., 5 Wooler; ac. Three Stone Bu the remains of a ical temple, co of 14 stones for complete circle by stands a mass rock, known as "The Grey Mare." *R. H* seat, is modern.

Rodden (1), pa., E. Somerset, 1½ E. of Froo 939; soil loam and stonebrash, overlyin The church (dedication unknown) was bui *Easthill* is a seat.

Rodden (2), ha., pa. of Abbotsbury (q.v. Dors., 7½ s.w. of Dorchester.

Rodd, Nash, and Little Brampton, tp., Presteigne (q.v.), N.W. Herefords., 7 N. of Ki ac. 2,025.

Rode Heath, pl., pa. of Astbury (q.v.), E. about 3 s.s.w. of Congleton.

Rodel, ha., pa. of Harris (q.v.), Outer H Invs., Sc., at the south end of the island of The church was burnt down and had long

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Rockmills	Ballyhooley (6½)	108
Rockwell Green	Wellington (1)	1483
Rodanstown	Kilcock	197
Rodborne Cheney	Swindon (1)	1004

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	
Rodborough	Stroud (1)	102
Roddam	Wooler (5)	331
Rodden (1)	Frome (1½)	107
Rodd, Nash, & L. B.	Presteigne (2)	173

ruins, but some years ago it was roofed in and made fit for divine service. This, however, was done without any attempt being made to restore it in harmony with the original design, and, from an architectural point of view, is a matter less for congratulation than regret. The tower is principally remarkable for the figures carved on it. Two are human forms, supposed to be very ancient, possibly emblems of some forgotten pagan worship. Besides these, are a bishop or abbot, a sheep, a bull's head, and a dog's head. In the church are several tombs of the McLeods, the ancient lords of the soil. The most remarkable is that of Alister Crotach, dated 1528. It is very richly adorned with carving; above are figures supposed to represent the twelve apostles; on the main portion of the tomb, amongst armorial bearings and other emblems, is a curious bas-relief. This represents Satan weighing the sins and good deeds of the deceased in a balance, the latter, of course, outweighing the former.

Rode, North, eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Dane, pa. of Prestbury (q.v.), E. Chesh., 5 S. of Macclesfield; ac. 1,516. The church of St. Michael was built 1845, in E. Eng. style. There is an endowed school, built in 1835. *The Manor House* is a seat.

Roden, river, N. Salop, rises near the north boundary of the co., and flows in a south direction for about 20 miles past Wem, Moreton Corbet, Shawbury, and High Ercall, to the Severn, which it joins near Wroxeter, about 5 S.E. of Shrewsbury. It unites with the Tern shortly before its junction with the Severn.

Rodhuish, ha., pa. of Carhampton (q.v.), W. Somerset, 3 S.E. of Dunster.

Roding (1), another form of Roothing (q.v.).

Roding (2), river, W. Essex, rises a short distance west of Dunmow, and flows in a S. and S.W. direction for almost the entire length of the co. (rather more than 30 miles) to the Thames, which it joins below Woolwich. Shortly after its source it enters the district of "the Rodings"—there being no less than 8 parishes all deriving their name, which has some distinguishing epithet, from this stream. Later on the R. passes Chipping Ongar, and touches Epping Forest near Theydon Bois and Loughton. It then takes a slightly easterly course, and passing Wanstead, Ilford, and Barking (where it is known as Barking Creek), falls into the Thames about 1 S. of the Victoria Docks.

Rodington, pa. and vil. on the Roden, Mid Salop, 7 N.E. of Shrewsbury; ac. 1,628; soil sandy and strong loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. George was rebuilt 1851, in E. Eng. style. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to about £15 yearly.

Rodley (1), vil. on the Aire and Leeds and Liverpool Canal, pa. of and 5 W.N.W. from Leeds (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. There is a mission church, and Wesleyan, Baptist, and United Free Methodist chapels. The woollen trade is the chief industry, and there are ironworks.

Rodley (2), ha., pa. of Westbury-on-Severn (q.v.), W. Gloucs., 3 E. of Newnham.

Rodmarton, pa. and vil., S. Gloucs., 6 S.W. of Cirencester; ac. 3,879; soil loam, subsoil various. The church of St. Peter (restored 1884) is E. Eng.; the south chapel belongs to the Cox family; in the chancel is a brass to John Edward (d. 1461). There is a small charity. A Roman tessellated pavement was found here in 1636, and some coins of Antoninus and Valentinian.

Rodmell, pa. and vil. near the Ouse, S. Sussex, 3½ N.W. of Newhaven; ac. 1,924; soil clay-marl, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter (restored 1858) is chiefly E. Eng., with Perp. additions and insertions. Ermine Street runs through the vil.

Rodmersham, pa. and vil., N. Kent, 2½ S.E. of Sittingbourne; ac. 1,234; soil in some places a rich loam and in others chalky, with chalky subsoil. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1877) is principally Perp., with some Dec. windows and portions of E. Eng. work; the chancel retains its stalls and desks, and a fine oak parclose screen divides it from the south chapel; in continuation of this are three sedilia of oak, with elegantly-carved canopies and a cornice; the south chapel (in which is a side altar) is enclosed by an oak screen and has two stone sedilia of E. Eng. character. On each side of the east window is the pedestal of a niche; in the north aisle are seen the stone steps which led to the rood-loft. On the Green is a Bible Christian chapel.

Rodmill. [RODMELL.]

Rodney Stoke, pa. and vil., Mid Somerset, 5 N.W. of Wells; ac. 2,641; soil light, with some turf, overlying clay. The church of St. Leonard (restored 1879) is Perp. The north chapel is the burial-place of the Rodney family, who took their title from this pa. Included in the monuments are altar-tombs to Sir Thomas Rodney (d. 1478), to Lady Anna Rodney (d. 1630), and to a son of Sir Ed. Rodney (d. 1657) and Frances, his wife (d. 1659). There is a fine carved screen, presented in 1624 by Sir Ed. Rodney, and two stoups, a fine old carved pulpit, and a covered Norm. font. The charities are small.

Rodsley, tp., pa. of Longford (q.v.), S.W. Derbys., 4½ S.E. of Ashbourne; ac. 820. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Roe, river, Keenaght bar., N. co. Londy., Ir., rises 5 S.E. of Dungiven, and runs north from Dungiven past Limavady to Lough Foyle, which it enters after a course of 25 miles.

Roeburndale, tp. and small vil., pa. of Melling (q.v.), N. Lancs., 7 E.N.E. of Lancaster; ac. 8,841. The tp. is chiefly moor and fell.

Roecliffe, eccl. pa., tp., and small vil., on the Ure, pa. of Aldborough (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of Ripon; ac. 1,861. The church of St. Mary was built 1844, in Norm. style. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. Tiles and bricks are made here.

Roe Green (1), ha., pa. of Sandon (q.v.), N. Herts., 5 S.W. of Royston. The Congregationalists have a chapel.

Roe Green (2), or **Row Green,** ha., pa. of Hatfield (q.v.), S. Herts., 1½ S.W. of Hatfield.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Rode, North	North Rode	161	247
Rodington	Walcot (2½)	156	539
Rodmarton	Tetbury Road (3)	92	412
Rodmell	Lewes (3)	50	229
Rodmersham	Sittingbourne (2½)	45	407
Rodney Stoke	Lodge Hill (1)	130	676
Rodsley	Ashbourne (4)	152	133
Roeburndale	Hornby (3)	252	106
Roecliffe	Boroughbridge (1½)	210	212

Roehampton, eccl. pa., pa. of Putney (q.v.), near Richmond Park, N.E. Surrey, about 7 S.W. of Hyde Park Corner. The church of Holy Trinity is a cruciform building in Dec. style. St. Joseph's Catholic Church is served by the Fathers from Manresa House, a Jesuit College in R. Lane. There is also another Catholic church, and a convent. The Workmen's Club has a billiard-room and library. At the Hambro' Orphanage (1880) girls are trained for domestic service. Here are several good mansions commanding fine views. *R. House* is a substantial building of red brick (1712); the ceiling of the drawing-room was painted by Thornhill.

Roeillaun (1), island, pa. of Ballynakill (q.v.), lying off the north-west coast of Galway, Ir.

Roe Island, or **Roeillaun** (2), island in Clew Bay, pa. of Burrishoole, W. co. Mayo, Ir., 7 W. of Newport; ac. 15. The surface rises towards the south, forming a steep and conspicuous cliff. The island has a good harbour, but the neighbouring rocks are dangerous.

Roel, or **Rowell**, pa. and vil., Mid Glouc., 11 E. of Cheltenham; ac. 1,640; soil stone-brash, overlying stone. The farmhouse, once a mansion of much greater pretensions, had a chapel attached to it, of which portions still remain.

Roestock, ha., pa. of and 1½ N. from North Mimms (q.v.), Mid Herts.

Roffey. [ROUGHEY.]

Rofford, liberty, pa. of and ½ S. from Chalgrove (q.v.), S. Oxon.

Rofts, The, British camp, pa. of Gresford (q.v.), E. Denbighs., 5 N.N.E. of Wrexham. The camp crowns an eminence commanding wide views over the counties of Cheshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire, Salop, etc.; it is pierced by a railway tunnel of considerable length. Three deep trenches remain on the south side of the camp, but those towards the east have almost wholly disappeared; on the other sides the escarpment of the hill formed a sufficient defence.

Rogart, pa. and vil. lying north-west of Golspie, S.E. Suths., Sc., and intersected from north-west to east by a double range of hills, through the strath of which runs the Brora; ac. 66,267. The vil. is about 7 W. of Golspie, and has a railway station. Most of the inhabitants are agricultural labourers, a few being employed in the woollen factory.

Rogate, pa. and vil. on the West Rother, W. Sussex, 5½ W. of Midhurst; ac. 4,959; soil sandy loam, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Bartholomew (restored and enlarged 1874) is E. Eng. In the chancel are marble tablets to Thomas Bettesworth de Fyning (1723); to Sir Charles Paget, vice-admiral (d. 1839), and to several of his family. There is a club-room, built in 1887. The charities are small. *Clayton Court, Combe Lodge, Fair Oak, Fyning House, Habin Hall*, and *R. Lodge* are seats.

Rogerstone, tp., pa. of Bassaleg (q.v.), S. Mon., 3 W. of Newport; ac. 2,299. The church of St. John (chapel-of-ease) was erected 1888, in E. Eng. style. The Roman Catholic chapel of SS. Basil and Gwladys is in Gothic style. There are remains at R. of an ancient castle.

Rogerstown Bay, N.E. co. Dub., Ir., about 2 S. of Lusk. Here is a small harbour.

Roggiett, pa. and vil. on the Bristol Channel, S.E. Mon., 7½ S.W. of Chepstow; ac. of land 550, of water 2,355; soil and subsoil various. The church is partly Dec., partly E. Eng.; it has a Roman font, and there are remains of the rood-loft. A fair for cattle, sheep, and pigs is held on the first and third Tuesday in each month.

Roke, ha., pa. of Benson (q.v.), S.E. Oxon, 2 S.E. of Wallingford.

Rokeby, pa. and vil. on the Tees, N.R. Yorks., 12 N.N.W. of Richmond; ac. 1,160; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is in Classic style. R. is the scene of Sir Walter Scott's poem of the same name, which was written here, and describes the beautiful scenery. Mottram Tower, which is immediately beyond the bridge, adjoins the embattled keep of that name; these, together with the near prospect of Eggleston Abbey, constitute Rokeby one of the most enchanting residences in the North of England. The road to the church, which stands on a slight eminence at some distance from the hall, is very fine, and affords extensive views of the surrounding country. *R. Park* is a mansion in Classic style in a park of nearly 200 acres.

Roke Marsh, ha., pa. of and about ¾ N. from Benson (q.v.), S.E. Oxon.

Roker, small watering-place, pa. of Monkwearmouth (q.v.), N.E. co. Dur., about 1 N.E. of Sunderland Bridge. It is situated on an eminence, and commands an extensive and agreeable view of the North Sea. The land shelves gently to a sandy beach well adapted for bathing. R. Park is laid out as a recreation ground, and there is a terrace promenade and a pier.

Rollesby, pa., E. Norf., 8 N.N.W. of Yarmouth; ac. 1,587, of which 143 are wood and water. The church of St. George (restored 1885), on rising ground, is E. Eng. During the restoration a niche in the porch, with some delicate tracery, two stoups, and a squint were discovered. The fuel allotment of 23 ac. is let for £18 yearly. Here is Rollesby Broad, a picturesque sheet of water comprising 200 ac., situated between Filby and Ormesby Broads.

Rolleston (1), pa., tp., and vil. on the Dove, E. Staffs., 10 S.W. of Derby; ac. of pa. 3,750, of tp. 2,191; soil loam, marl, and gravel, subsoil various. The church of St. Mary (restored 1884) is chiefly Dec.; in the south aisle is a monument to Sir Ed. Mosley (d. 1638) and a curious monument to Thomas Caldwell (d. 1554) and his wife Alice (d. 1579). There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. The charities are small, but the almshouses have a yearly income of £133. The free grammar school was founded about 1520 by Robert Sherbourn, and rebuilt in 1640 by Sir Edward Mosley. *R. Hall*

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Roehampton	Barnes (1)	7	2053
Roel	Bourton (7)	91	26
Rogart	Rogart	667	1268
Rogate	Rogate&Harting (1½	59	953
Rogerstone	Bassaleg (1)	154	2389

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Roggiett	Magor (2)	144	100
Rokeby	Barnard Castle (4)	249	163
Rollesby	Martham (1)	138	570
Rolleston (1), pa.	Tutbury (1)	133	1200
Rolleston (1), tp.	Tutbury (1)	133	798

(a modern building), *East Lodge*, and *Craythorne* are seats.

Rolleston (2), pa., tp., and vil. on the Trent, E. Notts., 5 W. by S. of Newark; ac. of pa. 2,705, of tp. 1,662; soil light, overlying gravel. The E. Eng. church of the Holy Trinity contains a 16th-cent. font and a piscina.

Rolleston (3), tp., pa. of Billesdon (q.v.), S. Leics., 11 S.E. of Leicester; ac. 920. The E. Eng. church of St. John is situated in the thickly-wooded grounds of *R. Hall*, which is a seat.

Rollestone, pa., S. Wilts., 10 N.W. of Salisbury; ac. 829; soil and subsoil chalk. The church of St. Andrew (repaired 1845) is an E. Eng. structure. There is a small charity.

Rollright, Great, pa. and vil., N.W. Oxon, 3 N. of Chipping Norton; ac. 2,532; soil oolite. The church of St. Andrew is of mixed periods, with Norm., Perp., and Dec. work, and contains a brass to James Battersby, a former rector, who died in 1522, with effigy holding chalice and host. There are two Baptist chapels. About £144 (of which £40 is applied to the national school) is distributed yearly to the poor.

Rollright, Little, pa. and vil., N.W. Oxon, 3 N.W. by N. of Chipping Norton; ac. 625; soil stonebrash. The church of St. Philip is Perp. It contains two canopied altar-tombs—one with a recumbent effigy of a knight in plate armour, with emblazoned shields of arms of the Dixon family; the other has kneeling effigies of a knight in armour, dated 1647. Here are the famous Rollrich stones, locally known as "the King's Stones," and forming part of some prehistoric remains of a date anterior, it is supposed, to Stonehenge. They are disposed in a circle. Close by stands a stone by itself, called "The King." It is 8½ ft. high and 5 ft. 3 in. broad. Originally there appear to have been 72 stones. About 390 yds. eastward are 5 stones, called "the Whispering Knights," which taper towards the top and once leaned together; they are the remains probably of an altar or cromlech. The Commissioners of Ancient Monuments placed a fence round the circle and "Whispering Knights" in 1891. Remains of a Danish mansion are in the locality.

Rolls Liberty. [LIBERTY OF THE ROLLS.]

Rolly Island, islet near west shore of Strangford Lough, pa. of Tullynakill (q.v.), N.E. co. Down, Ir., 4½ S.E. of Comber; ac. 21.

Rolvenden, pa. (occupying a knoll or knot of several ridges, having marshes on the east and south) and vil., S. Kent, 15 S.W. of Ashford; ac. 5,753; soil clay and loam. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is E. Eng. and later; the south chancel, as appears from the inscription on the only remaining brass, was built in 1444. The font is Late Dec., and there is a piscina in the south aisle. The charities amount to £160 a year. Halden Place, now a farmhouse, was formerly a seat. *Hole Park*, *Kingsgate House*, *Maytham Hall* (destroyed by fire 1893, and partially rebuilt), *Rawlinson*, and *Sparkeswood* are seats.

Romach, Loch, on the borders of pas. of Rafford and Edinkillie (q.v.), W. Elgs., Sc., 3 S.E. of Rafford.

Romaldkirk, pa., tp., and vil. on the Tees, N.R. Yorks., 6 N.W. of Barnard Castle; ac. of pa. 54,790, of tp. 1,371; soil loamy, subsoil slaty. There is supposed to have been a church here, dedicated to Rumwald, son of Alchfrid, King of Deira, before the Conquest; the present church, chiefly E. Eng. and Dec., was rebuilt about 1300 by Sir Henry Fitzhugh, of whom there is a full-length figure in the north transept (d. 1304); in the chancel is a brass to John Lewelyne, rector (*c.* 1470). The school has a small endowment. William Hutchinson founded here a hospital for six poor people, which was rebuilt in 1829. A public library was established in 1855. Flagstones are quarried here.

Romanby, tp. and vil., pa. of and ½ S.W. from Northallerton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,469. The church of St. James was built in 1882, in Gothic style.

Romanno Bridge, ha. on Lyne Water, pa. of Newlands (q.v.), N. Peebs., Sc., 3½ S.E. of West Linton. *R. House* is a seat.

Romansleigh, pa. and vil. on two tributaries of the Mole, N. Dev., 6 N.N.E. of Chulmleigh; ac. 2,495; soil clay, overlying sand and clay-slate. The church of St. Rumon (rebuilt 1868) is Perp.; the tower was built in 1887; there are remains of an old stone cross in the churchyard, and St. Rumon's Well is on the north side. A Roman road bounds the pa. on the north-east.

Roman Wall. [ADRIAN'S WALL.]

Rombalds Moor. [RUMBLES MOOR.]

Rome, ha., pa. of Giggleswick (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 2 S.W. of Settle.

Romfields, ha., pa. of St. Peters (q.v.), E. Kent, about 1 S.E. of Margate.

Romford, pa., U. and mkt. to., and head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., S. Essex, 6 S.W. of Brentford; ac. 7,191 and 33 water. The town originally consisted of two streets, crossing each other at right angles. The principal street, in which the cattle market is held, is a wide thoroughfare of considerable length, running from west to east. The church of St. Edward the Confessor (erected in 1850, on the site of the old pa. church) is in Dec. style. In the north aisle is a stately monument (with alabaster effigies of himself and his lady, in kneeling attitudes) to Sir Anthony Cooke, preceptor to King Edward VI. (d. 1576); the Latin inscription is supposed to have been furnished by his daughters, who were among the learned women of that age. Against the south wall of the chancel formerly stood the fine monument (now in the porch) of Sir Nicholas Hervey of Marks; he had previously been Sheriff of Essex (1595–96), and was at the time of his death (1605) Lieutenant of the Tower of London, where he died, but was buried here on the south side of the chancel with heraldic honours. Also in the porch is the

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rolleston (2), pa.	Rolleston	137	599
Rolleston (2), tp.	Rolleston	137	208
Rolleston (3)	East Norton (2)	93	57
Rollestone	Wylye (5½)	115	28
Rollright, Great	Chipping Norton (3)	89	349
Rollright, Little	Chipping Norton (3)	89	27
Rolvenden	Headcorn (10)	44	1194
Romaldkirk, pa.	Romaldkirk	254	3070
Romaldkirk, tp.	Romaldkirk	254	287
Romanby	Northallerton (½)	218	421
Romansleigh	S. Molton Road (6)	197	165
Romford, pa.	Romford	12	10722
Romford, to.	Romford	12	8733

stately tomb (with her recumbent effigy) of Anne Carew (d. 1605), raised by her famous son George, first and only Baron Carew and eventually Earl of Totnes. The church of the eccl. pa. of St. Andrew is in Perp. style. The Roman Catholics have a chapel dedicated to St. Edward the Confessor, and there are places of worship for various Dissenting bodies. The Corn Exchange, in the High Street, is private property, but is let for public meetings and concerts, as are also the Lecture Hall of the Congregational schools and the Public Hall in South Street. R. has a Volunteer drill-hall and a cottage hospital. A market for cattle and corn, one of the largest around London, is held every Wednesday. Here is the extensive brewing establishment of Messrs. Ind, Coope and Co. Market-gardening, grazing, and agriculture form the chief occupations of the people. There are six almshouses for men and two for widows; one almsman, who keeps the accounts and preserves order, is called "the ruler" and receives £35 yearly, the other men £26, the widows £20—all being supplied with clothes, coals, and medical aid. There are several other important charities. Francis Quarles, the celebrated author of "The Book of Emblems," was born in May, 1592, in the old manor-house, called Stewards. *Gidea Hall* (where there are golf-links), *Marshalls*, and *Priests* are seats.

Romford Common, scattered ha., pa. of and about 2 N.E. from Romford (q.v.), S. Essex.

Romford Division, one of the eight parl. divs. of Essex. It lies in the south of the county, and returns one member

Romiley, tp. and vil., pa. of and 4 E. from Stockport (q.v.), N.E. Chesh.; ac. 1,189. [CHADKIRK.]

Romney Marsh, an ancient liberty, S. Kent, governed by a separate Corporation, whose jurisdiction extends over the to. and pa. of Dymchurch, and who have the care and control of the sea-wall. It consists of an extensive tract of rich land, enclosed from the sea by a strong earthen wall thrown up between the towns of Romney and Hythe. In form it is an irregular oblong quadrangle of about 12 miles long and 8 miles broad, containing about 46,000 ac. and including 20 pas., with the corporate towns of Romney and Lydd. The embankment of the marsh is of very ancient date. Few oxen are fed in this tract compared with those kept on other rich marsh-lands; but the number of sheep bred and fattened is thought to exceed that of any other district of the same extent in the kingdom.

Romney, New, Cinque Port, pa., mun. bor., and head of Co. Co. dis., S. Kent, 14 S.E. of Ashford; ac. 4,278 and 359. The land is mostly in pasture, being within the rich grazing district of R. Marsh. R. was formerly a seaport, but the sea has gradually receded from it and is now about a mile distant. It appears at one time to have been a place of considerable importance and extent, since it contained, at the period of the Domesday Survey, five pa. churches. It continued to send two members to Parliament as one of the Cinque Ports from 1366 until 1832, when it was disfranchised. R. was incorporated in the reign of Edward III., and another charter was granted by Elizabeth in 1562–63. The most important records of the Cinque Ports, including the original charter of Charles II., are preserved at the Guildhall. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1884) is an ancient and spacious edifice of stone, with a massive western tower, surmounted by the base of an octagonal spire, long since destroyed; the tower exhibits a curious mixture of Norm. and E. Eng. work. The chancel is enclosed by stone screens, and contains brasses (with effigies) to Thomas Lamberd (d. 1510) and Thomas Smith, jurat (d. 1610), and Mary his wife, with two daughters; there is also a recessed arch for a tomb. In 1875 a stained window was inserted in memory of the crew and passengers of the *Northfleet*, run down off Dungeness, Jan. 22, 1873. The Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists have chapels. The Guildhall is used for municipal purposes and the sittings of the County Court, and there are assembly-rooms. A large stock fair is held on Aug. 21, principally for sheep and lambs. Southland's Hospital was founded in 1610, for the maintenance of a governor and four poor folk, by John Southland, Esq., of New R., who left lands for its support, together with a house for the governor and four almshouses, an annual benefaction of £5 to the poor folk and £5 to repair the church, and he also provided for the education of two poor boys. There is also an income of about £51 yearly from land for the inmates of the almshouses.

Romney, Old, pa., S. Kent, 3 W. of New Romney station; ac. 2,491; soil light loam, overlying sand. Old R. was formerly partly within the Cinque Port liberty of New R., but is now included in the county. The church of St. Clement is a small and ancient structure of various periods; the west window is Dec., the font is E. Eng., and there is a brass to John Ips and Margaret, his wife (*c.* 1520).

Romsey (pronounced "Rumzy"), pa., mun. bor., and mkt. to. (TH.), head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., W. Hants, 7 N.W. of Southampton; ac. 10,216. A stream of water runs through the town, dividing R. Infra from R. Extra. This stream branches from the Test, and is said to have been made by the Parliamentary forces for watering their cavalry. The abbey was founded early in the 10th cent. by Edward the Elder for Benedictine nuns. The abbey church of SS. Mary and Elfleda (restored 1892) is a cruciform building of stone, of the Norm., E. Eng., and later periods, but mainly of pure and grand Norm. work; the transepts and choir, with the exception of the upper eastern windows, are undoubted Norm. It consists of a nave of eight bays (with aisles, transepts, and eastern apsidal chapels), a choir of three bays (with aisles terminating in eastern apses), an ambulatory (once opening into an eastern Lady Chapel), and a central tower. The choir has a triforium and clerestory, and on the south side is a Norm. piscina. The ancient altar-slab has been replaced after having for many years formed part of the pavement. The choir screen incorporates a portion of the old screen formerly separating the north transept (then used as a

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Romford Division	.....	.....	103546
Romiley	Romiley	178	1920
Romney, New, pa.	New Romney	74	1402
Romney, New, bor.	New Romney	74	1366

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Romney, Old	Brookland (2½)	66	154
Romsey, pa.	Romsey	79	5669
Romsey, bor.	Romsey	79	4276

pa. church) from the ritual choir of the nuns. In the ambulatory are two fine sepulchral slabs—one, of the 12th cent., bears a cross fleury in relief and a hand holding a pastoral staff; the other an inscription to Joan, abbess (*c.* 1349). In the north choir aisle is a mutilated Perp. altar-tomb to a former abbess; the flooring of this apse retains some good tiles of the 13th and 14th cents. The south choir aisle has a small plain Norm. piscina, and against the wall of the apse is a small sculptured Crucifixion. The eastern apsidal chapel of the north transept is lined with arcading; here is preserved an ancient altar frontal of 15th-cent. work; a still finer example formerly in the church is now missing. On the exterior west wall of the south transept is a large crucifix, perhaps of 12th-cent. work, with the figure of Our Lord nearly life-size. The four eastern arches of the nave are Norm., and the three western bays E. Eng. throughout. On the south side a finely-moulded arch with dog-tooth ornament opened from the cloister door to the south aisle, at the eastern end

ROMSEY ABBEY.
(*Photo. A. Seeley, Richmond.*)

of which is the abbess's doorway, and here portions of the original tiled flooring are preserved. There are several memorial windows. The Wesleyans, Congregationalists, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The town hall, a lofty structure, is situated in the Market Place, and contains a reading-room with library. The old town hall is now used for lectures, concerts, etc. The Corn Exchange (1864) is also used as an auction-room and for occasional public meetings. In the principal market-place is a fine bronze statue of Viscount Palmerston, erected in 1867 by public subscription. Three fairs are held—Easter Tuesday, Aug. 26, and Nov. 8, for horses and cattle. There are tan-yards, breweries, corn-mills, ironworks, jam-makers' works, and a paper-mill. The Berthon Boat-building Company have extensive works, and employ a large number of hands. There are two sets of almshouses, and a sum of £125 from other charities is distributed yearly. *Broadlands* (formerly the seat of Lord Palmerston) is a noble structure, with lofty porticoes over the principal entrances; it stands in the midst of a park of 400 ac., embellished with cedars and elms of unusual size and beauty; the pleasure-grounds extend to the river Test, which flows through the estate. The old mansion, which belonged to the St. Barbe family and was visited by James I., is no longer visible from the outside, having been enclosed by additions commenced in 1770. The park is close to the town, and is, by permission of the owner, used for festival gatherings of the various schools, friendly societies, and other institutions of the town and neighbourhood.

Romsey Extra, tp., pa. of Romsey (q.v.), W. Hants, about 7 N.W. of Southampton; ac. 9,683.

Romsey Infra, tp., pa. of Romsey (q.v.), W. Hants, about 7 N.W. of Southampton; ac. 533.

Romsley (1), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and 3 S. from Halesowen (q.v.), N. Worcs.; ac. 1,806. The church of St. Kenelm is E. Eng.; the exterior exhibits some fine gargoyles. There are two Primitive Methodist chapels. On the north-east slope of the Clent Hills, close to the church of St. Kenelm, was a palace of the Kings of Mercia; the saint, a son of Kenulf, King of Mercia (A.D. 794), was murdered when a boy in Uffmoor Wood by command of his two sisters, and his body was thrown into the well over which the present church is said to stand.

Romsley (2), tp., pa. of and 1½ E. from Alveley (q.v.), S.E. Salop; ac. 1,375.

Rona (1), island, pa. of Portree (q.v.), Skye, Inner Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc. It lies off the northern extremity of Raasay (q.v.), from which it is separated by a strait passable for small vessels, and is about 4 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth. The little arable ground which occurs surrounds the scattered vil., which lies at the bottom of the bay, and contains nearly all the population of the island. There is a very fine lighthouse here. Around the coast are extensive caves, some of which afford good examples of stalactites.

Rona (2), island, pa. of Barvas (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, Ross and Crom., Sc., about 40 N.W. of Cape Wrath. Here are some remains of an oratory.

Ronaldshay, North, island and *q.s.* pa., pa. of Cross and Burness (q.v.), N.E. Ork., Sc., 32 N.W. of Kirkwall. The island is the most northerly of the Orkneys, being separated from Sanday by a dangerous firth 2½ miles wide. It is 3½ miles long from north-east to south-west, and has an extreme width of 2 miles. On the south and east the coast is low and sandy, but towards the west and north-west it rises somewhat and becomes very rugged. The surface of the interior is flat, with the exception of a slight elevation near its central point. The soil is sandy and dry, and for the most part fertile. The Established church is a plain modern structure. There is also a Free church. The remains of the ancient castle of Burrian form the principal antiquity. On the north coast is a lighthouse with a flashing light, which is visible 18 miles.

Ronaldshay, South, island and pa., S.E. Ork., Sc., 10 S. of Kirkwall; ac. of pa. 15,062. The pa. includes the islands of Burray, Hunda, Swona, and the Pentland Skerries. The island extends 8 N. by E. and S. by W., and has an average breadth of

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Romsey Extra	Romsey	79	3664
Romsey Infra	Romsey	79	2005
Romsley (1), eccl. pa.	Hunnington (1½)	140	441
Romsley (1), tp.	Hunnington (1½)	140	374
Romsley (2)	Highley (½)	143	92

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rona (1)	Strome Ferry (40)	661	181
Ronaldshay, N., isld.	Thurso (60)	744	501
R'hay, N., *q.s.* pa.	Thurso (60)	744	501
Ronaldshay, S., isld.	Thurso (22)	744	2315
Ronaldshay, S., pa.	Thurso (22)	744	2455

about 3 miles. The surface is mostly low and flat, reaching a maximum height of 389 ft. near the centre of the island. The coast-line is very irregular. South R. is the most fertile of the southern Orkneys, with a very varied soil—clay, black loam, sand, and moss occurring in many places in close proximity. Sandstone and blue slate are quarried. The churches of St. Peter and St. Mary are ancient buildings; there are also Free and United Presbyterian churches and a Baptist chapel. The inhabitants are occupied in agriculture and in the cod and herring fisheries. There are several remains of brochs or Picts' Houses, the most considerable being at Hoxa Head; the standing-stones near the manse perhaps date from the same period.

Ronanish, island in the mouth of Gweebarra Bay, pa. of Inishkeel, off west coast of co. Don., Ir., 9 S.W. of Dunglow; ac. 21. The nearest part of the mainland, towards the south-east, is about 2 miles distant.

Ronan's Island, or **Ronayne's Island,** islet in the Upper Lake of Killarney, S. co. Kerry, Ir., 7 N. of Kenmare.

Ronas Hill (1,475 ft.), pa. of Northmavine (q.v.), Shetland Isles, Sc., about 8 N. of Sandwick. It is the highest hill in the islands, and commands a splendid view.

Ronay, island, pa. of North Uist (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, Invs., Sc., 1 S. of the south-east extremity of the island of North Uist. It is 2¼ miles long by nearly 2 miles wide, and considered to be one of the best grazing grounds in the pa. It rises to a height of 600 ft.

Ronayne's Island. [RONAN'S ISLAND.]

Roneval, mountain (1,506 ft.), pa. of Harris (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, Invs., Sc., at the extreme south of the island of Harris.

Ronton. [RANTON.]

Rooden Lane, ha., pa. of Prestwich (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., about 4 N.W. of Manchester.

Roodhill. [ROAD HILL.]

Roogagh, stream, Magheraboy bar., N.W. co. Fermanagh, Ir., rises 4 N.E. of Kiltyclogher, and winds 9 W.N.W., entering Lough Melvin at Garrison.

Rookhope, eccl. pa. and vil. in a beautiful valley, pa. of and 5 N.W. from Stanhope (q.v.), W. Dur.; ac. 8,860. The church of the Holy Trinity is in E. Eng. style. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. A fair is held here on the Friday before August 24. There are several lead-mines in the district, and a limestone quarry.

Rookley, vil., pa. of Godshill and Arreton (q.v.), I. of W., S. Hants, 3 S. of Newport. The Bible Christians have a chapel.

Rooksbridge, ha., pa. of East Brent (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 4 S.W. of Axbridge.

Rook's Hill, eminence (about 700 ft.), W. Sussex, about 4 N.N.E. of Chichester. It has an ancient camp with an area of about 5 ac.

Rookwith, tp., pa. of Thornton Watlass (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 7½ S.E. of Leyburn; ac. 934.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rookhope	Stanhope	260	560
Rookwith	Jervaulx (3)	229	39
Roos, pa.	Winestead (4)	212	530
Roos, tp.	Winestead (4)	212	492
Roosdown	Axminster (6)	145	58
Roosky	Dromod (2½)	89	155
Roothing Aythorpe	Dunmow (5½)	40	193

Roos, pa., tp., and vil., E.R. Yorks., 8 E. of Hedon; ac. of pa. 3,526, of tp. 2,190; soil and subsoil clay. All Saints' Church (partially rebuilt 1842) is chiefly Perp., with some E. Eng. and Dec. work; over the vestry is a priest's chamber, with a window into the chancel; there are sedilia and a piscina. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The charities are small. *R. Hall* was formerly the rectory.

Roosdown, or **Rousdon,** coast pa. and small vil., S.E. Dev., 6 S. of Axminster; ac. 254; soil flint and marl, overlying chalk. The church of St. Pancras (rebuilt 1872) is in Dec. style. The R. Observatory, built in 1884, contains a transit instrument, a fine telescope in the equatorial room, and other instruments; a meteorological department was organised in 1883; the observations are published in yearly volumes. *R.*, a seat, is a modern house in Queen Anne style, and contains a museum with an interesting collection of curiosities.

Roose, pl. with railway station, pa. of Dalton-in-Furness (q.v.), N. Lancs., about 1½ E. of Barrow-in-Furness.

Roosky, vil. on the Shannon, pa. of Mohill (q.v.), S. co. Leit., Ir., 8½ N.N.W. of Longford.

Roothing Abbots. [ABBOTS ROOTHING.]

Roothing Aythorpe, pa. and vil., W. Essex, 5½ S.W. of Dunmow; ac. 1,394; soil heavy, subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary is an E. Eng. building.

Roothing Barwick, ha., pa. of Abbots Roothing (q.v.), W. Essex, 5½ N. of Ongar.

Roothing Beauchamp, pa. and vil., W. Essex, 10 S.W. of Dunmow; ac. 1,259; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Botolph (restored 1870) is E. Eng.

Roothing Berners, pa., W. Essex, 10 S.W. of Dunmow; ac. 1,071; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church (dedication unknown) is a Perp. building.

Roothing High, pa. and vil., W. Essex, 4 S.W. of Dunmow; ac. 1,811; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1855) contains brasses to Thomas Fytche (d. 1514), his wife and children, and to the Jocelyn family, Earls of Roden.

Roothing Leaden. [LEADEN RODING.]

Roothing Margaret. [MARGARET RODING.]

Roothing Morrell. [MORRELL ROOTHING.]

Roothing White. [WHITE RODING.]

Rootpark, part of the vil. of Wilsontown, pa. of Carnwath (q.v.), E. Lanarks., Sc.

Rope, tp., pa. of Wybunbury (q.v.), S. Chesh., 2½ E. of Nantwich; ac. 573.

Rophey Green, pl., pa. of Great Waltham (q.v.), Mid Essex, about 6 S.E. of Dunmow.

Ropley, pa. and vil., E. Hants, 11 N.E. of Winchester; ac. 4,684; soil light, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter (enlarged 1848) is an old flint building with a wooden tower.

Ropsley, pa. and vil., S.W. Lincs., 6 E. of Grantham; ac. 2,882; soil various, overlying limestone. The church of St. Peter is of various

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
RoothingBeauchamp	Ongar (4½)	23	254
Roothing Berners	Ongar (5)	23	89
Roothing High	Ongar (9)	23	446
Rope	Nantwich (2½)	162	75
Ropley	Ropley	54	866
Ropsley	Grantham (6)	105	719

periods; the west tower and chancel-arch are E. Eng., the north aisle arcade and a window in the chancel Norm., and there is a fragment of Saxon work in the nave; in the chancel is an Easter sepulchre and a 14th-cent. effigy of a lady. The north aisle contains a curious niche and traces of the rood-loft staircase. The south aisle has an aumbry and a piscina, and near to these another aumbry and piscina; a pillar in the arcade bears the date 1380; the porch was built in 1453. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. The charities are small. At R. was born Richard Fox, Bishop of Exeter (1487–93), of Bath and Wells (1493–96), of Durham (1494–1502), and of Winchester (1502–28), and Lord Privy Seal; he was founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxon, and of the free grammar schools at Grantham and Taunton; he died in 1528.

Borrington, vil., pa. of Chirbury (q.v.), S. Salop, 3 N.E. of Montgomery.

Ros-, for words not found under this spelling, *see also* ROSE- and ROSS-.

Rosbeg Sand, shoal off the coast of Howth, north side of entrance to Dublin Bay, W. co. Dub., Ir. The shoal is about ¾ mile in length.

Rosbercon, pa. and vil. on the Barrow, Ida bar., S.E. co. Kilk., Ir., within the bor. of New Ross (q.v.); ac. 2,674. In the vil. are Protestant and Roman Catholic churches and a national school. A monastery to the Virgin Mary was founded here about 1260. The ruins are extensive and picturesque, comprising the lofty tower of the church, resting on four Pointed arches, and the south wall of an aisle, containing several arches and windows.

Roscarrock House. [ENDELLION.]

Rosclogher, bar., N. co. Leit., Ir., bounded on the north by co. Don., on the east by co. Fermanagh, on the south by Drumahaire bar., and on the west by co. Sligo. It contains Kiltyclogher, a part of Manor Hamilton, and the larger part of Lough Melvin; the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway just touches it on the south.

Roscobie, pl., pa. of and 4 N. from Dunfermline (q.v.). S. Fifes., Sc. There are extensive limeworks.

Roscommon (1), an inland co. of Ir., province of Connaught, bounded on the north-east by co. Leit., on the north-west by cos. Sligo and Mayo, on the south-west by co. Galway, and on the south-east and east by King's Co. and cos. Wstm. and Longf. Its length from north to south is 60 miles, and its greatest breadth 33 miles. Its total area is 585,407 ac., of which 21 per cent. is cultivated land, 59 per cent. grazing land, 15 per cent. boggy or hilly waste, 1 per cent. timber, and the remainder water, roads, etc. There are many tracts of fertile land, limestone and peaty soils predominating; but owing to the low levels of the valleys of the Shannon and Suck, and the liability of many areas to flood in wet weather, there is much bog-land. The chief crops are oats, rye, potatoes, and turnips; but stock-raising and dairy-farming are the chief branches of agriculture, the export of lean and store cattle being considerable. The holdings are mostly small, and few of the cultivators possess adequate capital for the improvement of their farms. The moistness of the climate and the distance from good markets also unfavourably affect agriculture. In the north of the co. there is hilly ground rising to considerable elevations. Further south there is again hilly ground to the west of the Shannon, but the larger part of the co. is an undulating plain descending into the valleys of the Shannon (with its tributaries the Arigna and Boyle) and Suck, which are the chief rivers and form the boundaries of the co. on the east and west respectively. The Shannon is expanded into a series of navigable lakes—Loughs Ree, Forbes, Boderg, and Allen—much frequented for their pleasing scenery and for the excellent fishing they afford. Besides these, are Loughs Key, Gara, and Arrow, on the north-west border, and numerous smaller lakes scattered throughout the co. Temporary lakes, known as turloughs, are also formed in several localities after heavy rains. Railway communication is supplied by three lines operated by the Midland Great Western Company—crossing the co. on the north, centre, and south. Its chief geological features are such as commonly prevail over the central districts of Ireland. The hilly ground in the north consists of a central nucleus of altered Silurian (chiefly Ordovician) reddish and greenish grits and slates, much contorted, and penetrated by intrusions of igneous rocks comprising both felsites and greenstones. Similar rocks occur in the Slieve Bawn and in some small tracts in the west of the co. In every case these ancient rocks disappear beneath sandstones, shales, and conglomerates of Upper Old Red Sandstone age (with associated volcanic tuffs in the Curlieu Hills), which overlie them unconformably, while these in turn pass upwards without break into the Carboniferous Limestone Series, with which indeed they are often classed. The Carboniferous rocks, which yield some useful building-stones, occupy all the rest of the co.; limestones, frequently very fossiliferous, predominate, but are often alternated with shale and sandstone; while in the extreme north, around Lough Allen, the Limestone Series is overlaid by "Coal Measures," forming part of the Connaught coal-field. Among the sandstones and shales which constitute the bulk of these "Measures" are many bands of clay-ironstone and some thin coal-seams. The iron-ores were worked and smelted in the valley of the Arigna from early times, especially in the 16th and 17th cents.; and this industry, in conjunction with coal-mining, was revived during the first half of the 19th cent., but is now again in abeyance. Large dykes of basaltic rock of igneous origin, cutting the Carboniferous strata, are occasionally met with, especially in the vicinity of Lough Gara, and these yield excellent road-metal. Everywhere on the low ground the solid rocks are much obscured by boulder-clay and gravel, the latter frequently in the form of steep ridges called Eskers, accumulated during the Great Ice Age; and the far-transported "erratic" blocks and striated rock-surfaces indicate that glaciers at first moved eastward from the mountains of Galway, but that the later movement of the ice-sheet was from the north-east. These drift deposits have frequently blocked up old drainage channels, and caused the rivers to take new courses or to be ponded back into lakes. The gradual filling-in of such lakes by peaty growth and detrital material

PLACE.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rosbercon	New Ross	102	826
Rosclogher	.....	.....	12960

PLACE.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Roscommon (1)	.....	.....	114397

explains many of the low-lying boggy areas, though the dampness of the climate also fosters a growth of peat on the hillsides. Peat furnishes the common fuel, and in its excavation relics of the ancient inhabitants are sometimes discovered. The bones of the gigantic extinct Irish Elk (*Cervus megaceros*) also occur. Pipe-clay is obtained from the shores of Lough Ree, and brick-clays in many localities. The co. abounds in objects of antiquarian interest. Among these are traces of ancient lake-dwellings and other indications of prehistoric man; ruined castles at Randown, Roscommon, Crogan, etc.; abbeys or other ecclesiastical remains at Boyle, Roscommon, Kilbarry, and many other places. Its historical associations are also numerous. On its northern border was fought a decisive battle between opposing septs in very early times. The famous Phelim O'Connor, King of Connaught, is buried at Roscommon. Kilbronan, not far from Boyle, is the resting-place of Carolan, one of the last of the veritable Irish bards. This region was granted by Henry III. to Richard de Burgo, but remained in the hands of the natives until long afterwards. Its present limits were settled in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There was fighting in the co. between the English and the Irish in 1235, and again in 1595 (and no doubt at many intervening dates); also again during the struggle between James II. and William III. Roscommon is the co. town, and other small towns are Boyle, Castlereagh, and (part of) Athlone. Agriculture is the chief and almost the only industry. There are several fine country seats. For parl. purposes the co. is separated into North Roscommon and South Roscommon, each returning one member.

Roscommon (2), bar., Mid co. Roscom., Ir., bounded on the north by French Park and Boyle bars. and co. Leit., on the east by Ballintober North bar., on the south by co. Longf., Ballintober South and Ballymoe bars., and on the west by Castlereagh bar. It contains Strokestown and Elphin, and is traversed at the extreme north by the Longford and Sligo Railway.

Roscommon (3), pa., U. and mkt. to. (s.), the capital of the co. of its name, and formerly a parl. bor., Ballintober bar., Mid co. Roscom., Ir., 18 S.E. of Castlereagh; ac. 9,819. The town is seated principally on the eastern and southern sides of a gently-rising hill, below which are the remains of its ancient and venerable ecclesiastical edifice and its once stately castle. The castle, now in ruins, is situated at the north extremity of the town, overlooking an extensive grassy plain. In 1566 Sir Henry Sidney captured it, and in 1642 the English garrison defended themselves against the Irish; however, it afterwards fell into the hands of the latter, and in 1652 was delivered up to Colonel Reynolds, a Parliamentarian officer. Its ivy-clad walls add much to the picturesqueness of the ruins, and ascent can be made to one of its towers by means of a winding staircase; and from the top a splendid landscape can be viewed. There are remains of a Dominican friary, founded here about the middle of the 13th cent. A few arched windows, through which branches of oaks protrude, are still in tolerable preservation, but the building is fast going to decay; the interior of what was once the chapel is still used as a burial-ground. The town consists of one main street, from which several smaller ones diverge; the principal street extends at one extremity into a wide open area, round which are some of its public buildings and the best of its most ancient houses. The Protestant church is a neat edifice with a square tower. The Catholic church was formerly the old court. The Wesleyans and Presbyterians have places of worship. The court-house, of native stone, is a fine and spacious building of the Doric order, with a portico of large columns; the assizes for the co. are held here, general sessions twice a year, and petty sessions every second Monday. The county gaol, within the same enclosure as the court-house, is an extensive structure, erected in 1819, upon the radiating principle, but is now closed. The county infirmary is a plain edifice, having a centre and two wings. There is a constabulary barrack, and a district inspector resides in the town. The staple commerce of the place is agricultural stock, for which the co. is famed, large numbers being forwarded to Dublin and shipped to England. Monthly fairs are held.

Roscommon, North. [ROSCOMMON (1).]

Roscommon, South. [ROSCOMMON (1).]

Roscomroe, pa., Ballybritt bar., S. K. Co., Ir., 7 E.S.E. of Parsonstown; ac. 5,969. The Slieve Bloom Mountains extend into this pa.

Rosconnell, pa., Fassadinin bar., N. co. Kilk., and Cullenagh and Clarmallagh bar., S.W. Q. Co., Ir., 3½ N.N.E. of Attanagh station; ac. 2,190.

Rosconn Head, on the west side of Oranmore Bay, Dunkellin bar., S. co. Galway, Ir., about 2 W.S.W. of Oranmore.

Roscrea, pa., U. and mkt. to. (TH. & S.), chiefly in Ikerrin bar., N.E. co. Tip., and partly in Clonlisk and Ballybritt bars., S.W. K. Co., Ir., about 12 S.E. of Parsonstown; ac. 10,610. The town, on a tributary to the Brosna, consists of several streets irregularly laid out, and many of the houses are but indifferently built. From the remains of its castles, and ecclesiastical edifices, and its round tower, R. presents a picturesque feature as seen from the hills in the neighbourhood. The Protestant church is a large edifice, erected in 1812, in Gothic style; the Catholic church, near the ruins of a Franciscan friary, is an elegant structure (1870), also in Gothic style. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and a meeting-house for Friends. Near the to. is Mount St. Joseph Abbey, a Cistercian house founded in 1878. The retail trade is conducted upon an extensive scale, and there are several flour mills and a small tannery. Monthly fairs are held; most of these fairs are well attended, and large quantities of cattle and other farming stock are sold. R. was erected into a bishopric in the year 620 by St. Cronan, but in the 12th cent. was united to Killaloe. Some remains of the cathedral may be seen in the west front of the old church. Near it is a stone cross, called the Shrine of St. Cronan, as well as a large round tower of square stones.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Roscommon (2)	.....	.....	15606
Roscommon (3), pa.	Roscommon	98	3423
Roscommon (3), to.	Roscommon	98	1994
Roscommon, North	.....	.....	56706
Roscommon, South	.....	.....	57691

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Roscomroe	Parsonstown (7)	89	430
Rosconnell	Attanagh (3½)	66	207
Roscrea, pa.	Roscrea	78	4074
Roscrea, mkt. to.	Roscrea	78	2568

and in excellent preservation. Near this town the Danes met their first signal defeat. The military barracks are within the walls of the castle, built in 1213 by King John, and form an important station, as the intersection of several great roads occur at this point.

Roscroe, Lough. [ROSBOE, LOUGH.]

Roscrow Hill (586 ft.), pa. of St. Gluvias (q.v.), S.W. Cornw., about 1½ N. of Penryn.

Rosecare, vil., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Kirkham (q.v.), N. Lancs.

Rose Ashe, pa. and vil., N. Dev., 6 S.E. of South Molton; ac. 4,971; soil and subsoil chiefly clay. St. Peter's Church (restored 1889 and 1892) is a Gothic building. There are some small charities. A yearly revel is held on the Sunday nearest August 1.

Rosebank (1), ha., pa. of Bury (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 2 S. of Haslingden.

Rosebank (2), vil. on the Clyde, pa. of Dalserf (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., about 3 S.E. of Larkhall.

Roseberry Topping, said to be 1,488 ft. above sea-level, pa. of Newton-in-Cleveland (q.v.), N.R. Yorks. It is situated at the north-west angle of the eastern moorlands, and is composed of an immense mass of aluminous strata, with sandstone at the top, and ironstone, limestone, jet, and coal intermixed. It rises with a steep ascent in the form of a cone, but the apex has been considerably diminished of late years, owing to its having been worked as a quarry.

Rosebery, estate with seat of the same name, on the South Esk, pa. of Temple (q.v.), Mid Edins., Sc., 4 S.W. of Gorebridge.

Rose Castle. [DALSTON (1).]

Rosedale (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Middleton-by-Pickering (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 16 N. of Malton. Attached to the ruins of the priory is the church of St. Lawrence (rebuilt 1839), a Norm. edifice. The priory was founded in 1190 by Sir Robert de Stutville for Benedictine nuns; only fragments remain, the stones having been utilised in the neighbourhood for building purposes. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Rosedale (2), ha., pa. of Wickenby (q.v.), Mid Lincs., 4 N.W. of Wragby.

Rosedale, East Side, tp., pa. of Middleton-by-Pickering (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 5,394. [ROSEDALE (1).]

Rosedale, West Side, tp., pa. of Lastingham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 7,900. [ROSEDALE (1).]

Roseden, tp., pa. of Ilderton (q.v.), N. Northumb., 5 S. of Wooler; ac. 893. There are some remains of ancient camps.

Rosegill, or **Rosgill,** ha. on the Lowther, pa. of and 2 N.W. from Shap (q.v.), N. Westmd. R. Hall is now occupied as a farmhouse; its ancient peel-tower has disappeared, and the present house does not date before the reign of Elizabeth.

Rosegreen (1), ha., pa. of Pagham (q.v.), W. Sussex, 4 S. of Chichester.

Rosegreen (2), pl., pa. of Tullamain (q.v.), E. co. Tip., Ir., 4 S.E. of Cashel.

Rosehall, estate with seat of the same name, pa. of Creich (q.v.), S. Suths., Sc., 7½ S.W. of Lairg.

Rosehaugh, estate with seat of same name, pa. of Avoch (q.v.), S.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 4 S.W. of Fortrose.

Rosehearty, coast vil., pa. of Pitsligo (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc., 18 E. of Banff. It has a good harbour, capable of admitting vessels of from 80 to 100 tons. The chief imports are coals and salt, and it exports fish.

Roseisle, ha., pa. of Duffus (q.v.), N. Elgs., Sc., about 2 S.E. of Burghead.

Roseland, peninsula, S. Cornw., between Gerrans Bay and Falmouth Harbour. [GERRANS.]

Rosemarket, pa. and vil., S.W. Pembs., 4 N.E. of Milford; ac. 1,740; the surface is undulated, and in parts hilly. The church is dedicated to St. Ishmael. In the vil. are the remains of an ancient mansion, formerly the seat of the Walters, in which was born Lucy, the mother of the Duke of Monmouth.

Rosemarkie, pa. and vil., E. Ross and Crom., Sc.; ac. 6,675. R. and Fort George are connected by a ferry. The pa., which contains Fortrose (q.v.), extends 9 miles along the coast of Moray Firth, and is 3 miles in breadth. The hills on the north and south are for the most part arable, being in summer covered with verdure, and producing early and abundant crops. The coast between R. and Cromarty is romantic, being bold and rocky; and as the country lies dry, and has the benefit of fine sea-breezes, the air is pure and salubrious. The vil. forms part of the burgh of Fortrose. The pa. church (1821) is in Late Gothic style. Fairs are held on the Monday before Beauly fair.

Rosemodris Circle, another name for the Merry Maidens (q.v.).

Rosemount, vil. with railway station, pa. of and 2 S. from Blairgowrie (q.v.), N.E. Perths., Sc.

Rosemullion Head, S. Cornw., forming the southern boundary of Falmouth Bay.

Rosenallis, pa. and vil. on the Barrow, Tinnahinch bar., N.W. Q. Co., Ir.; ac. 14,120. The pa. contains part of the to. of Mountmellick (q.v.), from which the vil. of R. is about 3 N.W.

Roseneath, pa. occupying the peninsula between Gare Loch and Loch Long, W. Dumbarts., Sc.; ac. 8,461; soil various, overlying clay-slate, limestone, and sandstone. The pa. church, a small modern edifice, stands within ¼ mile of the ferry and pier. There is also a Free church in the neighbourhood, and a United Presbyterian church at Clynder, 1 N. of R. vil., which is about 5 N.N.W. of Greenock. *R. Castle,* a seat of the Duke of Argyll, K.G., is the principal object of interest.

Rosepenna, pl. on neck of Rosgull peninsula, between Sheep Haven and Mulroy Bay, N. co. Don., Ir., 7 E. of Dunfanaghy. The greater part of the surface consists of a vast expanse of sea-sand. During the summer the place is much frequented

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rose Ashe	South Molton (6)	192	444
Rosedale (1)	Pickering (10)	220	1364
Rosedale, East Side	Pickering (10)	220	815
Rosedale, West Side	Pickering (10)	220	549
Roseden	Wooler (5)	331	52
Rosehearty	Fraserburgh (4)	575	1179

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rosemarket	New Milford (2)	273	382
Rosemarkie, pa.	Fortrose (1)	616	1343
Rosemarkie, vil.	Fortrose (1)	616	368
Rosenallis, pa.	Mountmellick	59	3463
Rosenallis, vil.	Mountmellick (3)	59	136
Roseneath	Helensburgh (3)	426	2064

by visitors. The fishing and bathing are good, and there are excellent golf-links in the neighbourhood.

Roserk Abbey, ruined Franciscan house near the Moy, pa. of Ballysakerry (q.v.), N. co. Mayo, Ir., 4 N. of Ballina. It was a cruciform building, with a tower rising from the intersection of nave and transepts.

Rosewell, *q.s.* pa. and vil., pa. of Lasswade (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 4 S.W. of Dalkeith. There are collieries in the neighbourhood, and the manufacture of fire-clay goods and mineral oils is carried on to a considerable extent. *Gorton House*, overlooking the Esk, is a seat; it was a favourite residence of Christopher North.

Rosgill. [ROSEGILL.]

Rosglass, small harbour on east side of Dundrum Bay, S.E. co. Down, Ir., near St. John's Point.

Rosguil, peninsula between Sheep Haven and Mulroy Bay, N. co. Don., Ir., 11 N.N.W. of Millford. The peninsula extends 5 miles from north to south, and has an extreme width of nearly 3 miles.

Rosherville, eccl. pa., pa. of Northfleet (q.v.), N.W. Kent, and bordering upon Gravesend. R. now consists of a large number of modern houses, standing on a considerable eminence overlooking precipitous chalk excavations and the Thames. On the river is a pier, at which steamboats call in the season. The church of St. Mark is in Trans. style, and is remarkable for the beauty of its stone carving. R. Gardens were transformed from an old chalk pit.

ROSLIN CHAPEL.
(*Photo. A. A. Inglis, Edinburgh.*)

Roshin Head, Boylagh bar., W. co. Don., Ir., about 6 N.E. of Ardara. It lies on the north side of the Gweebarra.

Roskeen, pa. on the Blackwater, Duhallow bar., N. co. Cork., Ir., 3 S.E. of Kanturk; ac. 1,674.

Roskeeragh Point, Carbury bar., N.W. co. Sligo, Ir., about 10 S.W. of Cliffony.

Rosley-with-Woodside, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Westward (q.v.), Mid Cumb., 5 S.E. of Wigton. The church of Holy Trinity was built in 1840. R. Hill cattle and horse fairs have long been famous, and are held on Whit-Monday and two alternate Mondays after.

Roslin. [ROSLYN.]

Rosliston, pa. and vil., S. Derbys., 5 S. of Burton; ac. 1,197; soil various, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is chiefly modern, been erected 1819; but it was at an early a chapelry of Walton, and was referred to taxation-roll of 1291. The tower and th are of the first half of the 14th cent. The Primitive Methodist chapel.

Roslyn, or **Roslin,** *q.s.* pa. and small vil., Lasswade (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 7 S. of Edin The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in agric pursuits, but there are also gunpowder mi extensive carpet works. The place gives t of Earl of Rosslyn to the St. Clair Erskin chapel, on an eminence at the east end of t was founded in 1446 by William St. Cl Sinclair), third Earl of Orkney of that fa a collegiate church, and dedicated to St. M the Apostle. At the Revolution the chap attacked by a fanatical mob, who destroye of the external ornament. The fabric is, ne less, in a larly p condition, judicious tions and have to extent re the traces former ma ment. tecturally famous is conf unique, combine massive ter of N work wit more th elaborate profuse mentation distingu that of th period. the most esting and striking features of the int the celebrated "Prentice's pillar," a cluste wreathed round diagonally with bands of and finely-sculptured foliage; and several arches bear inscriptions or symbolical Beneath the east end is the lower chapel, by the Lady Elizabeth Douglas, wife o (Stewart), Earl of Buchan. In the nort is a monument to George (Sinclair), four of Caithness and Hereditary Justiciar of ness (d. 1582). On the floor of the sam is a large flat stone, incised with the fi a man in armour; this stone is supposed cate the burial-place of Sir William St of R., an ancestor of the founder, wh during the early part of the 14th cent. is also on the north side a large slab, said t the entrance to the vault of the Sinclair of R., ten of whom, previous to 1690, we interred, and, according to the ancient cu the family, in complete armour and with

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Rosewell, *q.s.* pa.	Hawthornden Junc.	391	1942
Rosewell, vil.	Hawthornden Junc.	391	1074
Rosherville	Rosherville	27	1721
Roskeen	Kanturk (3)	156	214

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.	
Rosley-w.-Woodside	Wigton (5)	310
Rosliston	Gresley (3)	122
Roslyn, *q.s.* pa.	Roslin	396
Roslyn, vil.	Roslin	396

coffin—a traditional practice alluded to by Sir Walter Scott in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel." Rosslyn Castle, now a ruin, stands on a lofty and almost isolated cliff overhanging the wooded and picturesque glen through which flows the river Esk. It is said to have been erected in the 12th cent., but in 1447 was partly destroyed by fire, and afterwards rebuilt. In September, 1544, it was again burnt by an English force, but must have been subsequently repaired, for in 1650, when Cromwell crossed the Tweed (July 22), it was held for the Royal cause. General Monk invested the castle, which shortly surrendered and was plundered by the Roundheads; and in 1688 it was much injured by the same mob that attacked the chapel. The ruins, now inconsiderable, are reached by a bridge thrown across a deep ravine. Near the castle are the remains of the ancient chapel and cemetery of the vil., close to which is a copious spring of excellent water, called St. Matthew's Well. Omnibuses ply between this place and Edinburgh, and the walk by the valley of the Esk to Hawthornden is exceedingly picturesque.

Rosmore, another name for the Woodford (q.v.), S.E. co. Galway, Ir.

Rosmore Island, in Clew Bay, pa. of Burrishoole (q.v.), W. co. Mayo, Ir., about 1 W. of Newport.

Rosmurrevagh, island in Clew Bay, pa. of Burrishoole (q.v.), W. co. Mayo, Ir., 7½ W. of Newport; ac. 28. R. is less than a furlong from the mainland.

Rosque, Loch, or **Loch-a-Chroisg,** lake, pa. of Contin (q.v.), Mid Ross and Crom., Sc., 1 W. of Achnasheen railway station. It is nearly 4 miles long, and lies 508 ft. above sea-level.

Rosroe, Lough, pas. of Kilmurry and Tomfinlough (q.v.), S.E. co. Clare, Ir., 2½ E. of Newmarket-on-Fergus. The lough is about 2 miles long from N.N.E. to S.S.W., and has an extreme breadth of ¾ mile.

Ross (1), pa., ancient bor., mkt. to., and head of U. and petty sess. div., S. Herefords., about 12 S.E. of Hereford; ac. 3,154. This town has been immortalised by Pope in his well-known theme, "The Man of Ross." John Kyrle was born on May 22, 1637, at the White House, Dymock, Gloucs., being the eldest son of Walter Kyrle, Barrister-at-Law, and M.P. for Leominster in the Long Parliament. About the period of the Restoration he became a resident in the town of Ross until his decease in November, 1724, and sheriff for the county in 1683. Among the many mementoes of Mr. Kyrle with which the neighbourhood abounds are the public walk which bears his name, and The Prospect, near the church. From this spot the view of the river and the surrounding country is enchanting, and the beautiful horseshoe form in which the river flows beneath the town is very striking. In the centre of the meadow opposite The Prospect are still standing the remains of a gigantic oak-tree, which, it is said, once stood on the edge of the stream; and from the very visible addition which has been made to this meadow within recent years, there is no doubt that such was the case. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, on an eminence south-west of the town, was restored 1878. It is a spacious building of the Dec. and Perp. periods. The spire, which suggested Pope's well-known line, was struck by lightning in 1852, but has been rebuilt. At the east end of the south aisle is an interesting series of alabaster tombs (with full-length recumbent effigies) to Thomas Brereton and other members of this family, to the Westphaling family (1629), and to John Rudhall (1637). In the chancel, within the rails, is a plain flat tombstone, under which lies John Kyrle, "the Man of Ross"; against the wall close by is an elaborate monument to his memory. Over the south porch is a parvise, used as a choir vestry. At the north-east corner of the churchyard is an old stone cross, which commemorates a visitation of the plague under which the pa. suffered. Not far from the north door are tombs of two great benefactors to R.—Walter Scott and James Baker. There is a mission-room and a Catholic church, and various bodies of Dissenters have commodious chapels. The Corn Exchange (1862), in the High Street, is in Italian style, and comprises a large hall for lectures, etc. The Market House is a quaint old building, in Italian style, supported upon pillars and occupying a conspicuous site in the centre of the town. It has a small square clock-tower, or campanile, with clock and four dials. The date of its erection is shown by a white stone medallion on its eastern end, containing a bust of Charles II., who is also commemorated in a curious monogram on the south-east corner, inserted at the cost of "the Man of Ross." The upper part of the building is used as a town hall. The market day is Thursday, for corn, butter, cheese, and vegetables; and on every second Thursday is a market for cattle. Fairs are held on the second Thursday in March, May, June, October, and December. Opposite the Market House stands the house once occupied by "the Man of Ross"—a wooden construction of the Elizabethan period. It is now divided into two; the one occupied by a chemist, and the other by a bookseller. Over the shop of the chemist is a bust of "the Man of Ross" in a carved oak medallion, surrounded with the following inscription: "John Kyrle, the Man of Ross, died Novr. 7th, 1724, aged 88." On the front of the other is a sign denoting to the stranger that it is the "House of y^e^ Man of Ross." R. has a Free Library and Reading Room, a Conservative club, and a cottage hospital. The Bluecoat School was founded in 1709, and restored and further endowed in 1786. In and near the town are machine works, a brewery, a boot factory, an iron foundry, agricultural implement factories, and flour-mills. There are several sets of almshouses and an important medical charity.

Ross (2), tp., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Belford (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 2,748. Cockles are found here in large quantities.

Ross (3). [ROSS OF MULL.]

Ross (4), estate with seat of the same name, pa. of Hamilton (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., near the junction of the Avon and Clyde.

Ross (5), bar., N.W. co. Galway, Ir.; ac. 77,351. It is bounded on the north by co. Mayo, on the east by Lough Mask and Lough Corrib (except for a small portion which separates these lakes and

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Rosmurrevagh	Newport (7½)	168	9
Ross (1)	Ross	132	4897
Ross (2)	Belford (3)	323	49
Ross (5)	.....	.....	8023

joins co. Mayo), on the south by Moycullen bar., and on the west by Ballynahinch bar.

Ross (6), pa., Ross bar., Connemara, W. co. Galway, Ir., 12½ N.W. of Oughterard; ac. 53,364. Lough Mask extends (to the area of 5,430 ac.) into the pa., but most parts are mountainous. There are two Catholic churches, and national and public schools. The pa. contains the vil. of Leenane.

Ross (7), pa., East Carbery and Ibane and Barryroe bars., S. co. Cork, Ir.; ac. 13,537. It contains Rosscarbery (q.v.), and this name is sometimes applied also to the pa.

Ross (8). [NEW ROSS.]

Ross and Burnmouth, fishing vil. with railway station, pas. of Mordington and Ayton (q.v.), E. Berws., Sc., 6 N.W. of Berwick-on-Tweed.

Ross and Cromarty, a maritime co. in the north of Scotland, including the districts of Easter Ross (between Dornoch and Cromarty Firths) and Wester Ross, Ardmeanach, or the Black Isle, and four-fifths of the island of Lewis, and the former co. of Cromarty. This last, being formed of scattered portions within and adjoining Ross, was, under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, united for all purposes with the co. of Ross. The outline is irregular, and the boundaries on the east and west sides touch the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean; the west coast of the Mainland is much indented with bays and lochs, and its actual water boundary is the North Minch, the strait which divides it from the isle of Lewis. On the north and north-east the co. of Sutherland forms the boundary as far as Dornoch Firth; from there southwards to the Beauly basin the North Sea and Moray Firth constitute the eastern boundary; thence Inverness with the isle of Skye extend around the south and south-west borders: the Ross portion of the isle of Lewis being bounded by Harris, the portion of the island belonging to Inverness on the south, the North Minch on the east, and the Atlantic on the north and west: the portion of the isle of Lewis belonging to the co. measures 40 miles from north to south by 25 miles in breadth, while the part belonging to the Mainland extends from east to west 67 miles and from north to south 58 miles. It comprises an area of 3,078 square miles, or 1,970,004 ac. The portion of this extensive co. capable of cultivation is very small. The arable lands extend along the eastern coast, and are found in patches here and there on the western; a great proportion of the low lands of Easter Ross, and a small portion of those near Dingwall, is loamy clay, the rest being light soil of various qualities. The whole of this comprehensive shire, except a district on the east side called Easter Ross, is mountainous, wild, and pastoral; the mountains are for the most part in groups, many of them reaching a considerable elevation, where they appear in continuous chains from north-west to south-east, and the lochs necessarily follow the same direction. Almost the whole of the west coast presents magnificent mountain scenery, and the interior is in general picturesque. The climate is unsteady, and exhibits the extremes of long, dreary, cold winters and some very hot summer weather, and the west coast is subject to heavy rains. The natural forests, which formerly covered large tracts, have nearly all disappeared. In the 18th cent. planting was begun, and there are now extensive plantations along the shores of the three great firths on the east coast. The mineralogy of the shire is interesting to the geologist, but of little commercial value. Limestone occurs in several localities on the west coast, but very little coal. Sheep-farming is extensively carried on; and though the number of cattle bred is small, very many are fed for the market. The salmon fishery is carried on to a considerable extent in the different rivers and estuaries, and that for herrings has of late years become uncertain. There are no manufactures of any importance, but in the neighbourhood of Dingwall, Invergordon, and Tain are several extensive distilleries. Of the early history of this co. but little is known; it was at the time the Romans came to these parts inhabited by three tribes, the principal of which, the Caledonii, must have been a part of a larger sept, as the name occurs in other districts in 1135. There was an Earl of Ross, but this title early became extinct. The principal rivers on the east side of the co. are the Conan, which flows into the Cromarty Firth, the Alness, and the Oikel and the Carron, which pass into the Dornoch Firth. The largest stream on the west coast is the Ewe, which has a short course from Loch Maree. The west coast is greatly indented with salt-water lakes, and the co. likewise possesses a great number of lakes of fresh water in the interior; but none of them, save Loch Maree, near the west coast, is of much magnitude or beauty. The co. is traversed by the Highland Railway, and from Strome Ferry the steamers of the company sail to Skye and Lewis; the scenery through which the line passes is very fine and varied. The co. returns one member.

Rossan Point, headland (about 460 ft.), pa. of Glencolumbkille (q.v.), S.W. co. Don., Ir., 16 W.S.W. of Ardara.

Rossbehy, coast vil., pa. of Glenbehy (q.v.), W. co. Kerry, Ir., about 9 S.W. of Killorglin. It is beautifully situated on a fine beach, and is frequented as a seaside and angling resort. There are Protestant and Catholic churches, and also two national schools, in the district. There is very good fresh- and salt-water fishing, good boating, and shooting.

Rosscarbery, small to., pa. of Ross (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 13 E. of Skibbereen, on the main road between Cork and Bantry Bay, at the head of an extensive creek called Ross Harbour. The dwellings, which occupy the acclivity and summit of a gentle eminence, form four small streets and a square, exhibiting altogether but few vestiges of its ancient ecclesiastical importance. The see of Ross had its origin in the foundation of the monastery of St. Faughnan, the church of which is recorded to have become the cathedral of the diocese in the 6th cent., and its founder installed as the first bishop. This cathedral (rebuilt 1612) had been from time immemorial the pa. church. The diocese was annexed to Cork in 1583, and it now forms part of the united dioceses of Cork,

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ross (6)	Ross	139	3961
Ross (7)	Clonakilty (8)	199	3561
Ross and Burnmouth	Burnmouth (1)	344	324

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ross and Cromarty	.....	.....	78727
Rosscarbery	Clonakilty (8)	199	580

Cloyne, and Ross. The present cathedral-church of St. Faughnan, which stands on a rocky eminence encircled with trees, dates only from 1837, and consists of short choir, transepts, nave, and a western tower of two stages. The ritual choir extends into the nave, the west end of which forms a kind of ante-chapel; the interior is fitted with stalls, and has a throne for the bishop on the south side. There are some monuments of the Hungerford and Townsend families. The Catholic church is situated at the eastern part of the town, and in outward show is unpretending. The market, which has fallen into disuse, is chartered for Wednesday. Fairs are held on March 1, May 11, Aug. 26, Sept. 19, and Dec. 19.

Rosscorkey, island in Upper Lough Macnean, pa. of Cleenish (q.v.), W. co Ferm., Ir., 1¾ w. by N. of Belcoo; ac. 27. The island lies close to the north side of the lake.

Rossdhu, estate with seat of the same name, on west shore of Loch Lomond, pa. of and 3 s. from Luss (q.v.), N. Dumbarts., Sc.

Ross Division, one of the two parl. divs. of Herefords. It lies in the south of the co., and returns one member.

Rossdohan, island in Kenmare river, pa. of Kilcrohane (q.v.), S.W. co. Kerry, Ir., about 4 S.S.E. of Sneem.

Rossdroit, pa., Bantry bar., Mid co. Wex., Ir., 3 S.W. of Enniscorthy; ac. 8,166.

Rossduff, pa. on Waterford Harbour, Gaultiere bar., E. co. Waterf., Ir., 5 N. of Dunmore; ac. 196.

Rossendale Division, one of the 23 parl. divs. of Lancashire. It lies in the north-east of the co., and returns one member.

Rosses Point, small vil., pa. of Drumcliff (q.v.), N. co. Sligo, Ir., 5 N.W. of Sligo station. It is situated on Sligo Bay, and is much frequented in the summer season for sea-bathing. The coast-guard have a station here. There is a small inlet from the bay which affords good anchorage for vessels, but others of large burthen are at unfavourable tides compelled to anchor and discharge their cargo into lighters.

Rosses, The, waste tract, pa. of Templecrone (q.v.), W. co. Don., Ir., 2 N. of Dunglow. The district comprises a large area of rugged mountain and moorland, terminating towards the west in steep rocky cliffs. It includes several islands near the coast.

Rossett, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Gresford (q.v.), E. Denbighs. and S. Flints., 5 N.E. of Wrexham. Christ Church is a modern building.

Rossie (1), estate with seat of the same name, pa. of and close to Forgandenny (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc.

Rossie (2). [INCHBRAYOCK.]

Rossie Priory. [INCHTURE.]

Rossinan, pa., Ida and Knocktopher bars., S. co. Kilk., Ir., 1 S. of Mullinavat; ac. 4,333.

Rossington, pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of Doncaster; ac. 2,941; soil sand, gravel, clay, and peat, overlying gravel and clay. The church (formerly of St. Stephen, now of St. Michael) was rebuilt in 1844, with the exception of the tower; it is chiefly E. Eng., but the chancel arch is Norm. Among the tombs in the churchyard is that of Charles Bosvile (d. 1708), King of the Gypsies. The school has a small endowment.

ROSS CASTLE.

Rossinver, pa. on Donegal Bay, Carbury bar., N. co. Sligo, extending into Rosclogher bar., N. co. Leit., Ir., 2 W. of Bundoran; ac. 52,318. The pa. includes part of Lough Melvin, and much of its surface is mountainous. There is a Catholic church and several public schools. *Brookhill, Glenade House,* and *Mount Prospect* are seats.

Ross Island, peninsula on shore of Lower Lake of Killarney, E. co. Kerry, Ir., 2 S.S.W. of Killarney. The shore of the peninsula is deeply indented, presenting a great variety of fantastic shapes. It is tastefully laid out and planted, the arbutus and other evergreens growing very luxuriantly. The peninsula is separated from the mainland by a channel, originally the trench which defended the approach to the castle. It is crossed by a causeway, which is covered by water during the winter, thus forming an island. The castle, dating probably from the 14th cent., comprises an interesting group of buildings, among which is a fine keep. It is supposed to have been the chief stronghold of

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rosscorkey	Belcoo (2)	130	5
Ross Division	.....	.....	49872
Rossdohan	Killarney (30)	186	10
Rossdroit	Enniscorthy (3)	78	1131
Rossduff	Waterford (6)	112	51
Rossendale Division	.. ..	.....	70567

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rossett	Rossett	206	1425
Rossinan	Mullinavat (1)	105	465
Rossington	Rossington	151	365
Rossinver	Bundoran (2)	160	8549
Ross Island	Killarney (2)	186	10

The O'Donoghue Mor. During the Civil War it was held by the Royalists, eventually surrendering to Ludlow, who attacked it by water as well as by land, in 1652. Copper was formerly mined on the peninsula.

Rosskeen, pa. and vil., E. Ross and Crom., Sc.; ac. 33,725. The lower part of the pa., which runs along the Firth, forms a gentle and easy access to the hills. Beyond the upper arable ground and inhabited glens is a very considerable range of mountains, applicable to no other purpose than that of pasturing black cattle or sheep. The pa. possesses some fine plantations, the chief of these belonging to Invergordon Castle. The pa. church (1827) is 1 W. of Invergordon. Fairs are held the third Tuesday in April, the first Tuesday in August, the second Tuesday in October, and the third Tuesday in December. *Ardross Castle* is a seat.

Rosskit, island in Lough Melvin, pa. of Inishmacsaint (q.v.), N.W. co. Fermanagh, Ir., 5 S. by E. of Ballyshannon; ac. 33. The island is close to the north shore of the lake.

Rosslare, coast pa., Forth bar., N. co. Wex., Ir., 7 S.E. of Wexford; ac. 2,532. The pa. extends to the sea-coast, and one portion juts out in a narrow peninsula forming the southern boundary of Wexford Harbour. The extremity of this peninsula is R. Point.

Rosslea, small mkt. vil. (W.) and head of petty sess. div., pa. of and 5 N. from Clones (q.v.), S.E. co. Ferm., Ir. Fairs are held on the 8th of every month.

Rosslee, pa., Carra bar., W. co. Mayo, Ir., 6 S. of Castlebar; ac. 3,700.

Ross, Little, island at the mouth of Kirkcudbright Bay, near its western boundary, pa. of Borgue (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc. Here is a lighthouse.

Ross, Lough (1), W. co. Mayo, Ir., 5 S.E. of Oughterard. The lough is about 2 miles long from N.W. to S.E., with an extreme breadth of 5 furlongs. It contains many picturesque wooded islets, and at its head is the seat of *Ross House*.

Ross, Lough (2), S.W. co. Armagh and S.E. co. Monaghan, Ir., 1¼ W. by N. of Crossmaglen. The lough is nearly a mile long from E. to W., with an extreme breadth of about ¾ mile.

Rossminoge, pa., Gorey bar., N. co. Wex., Ir., 3 N. of Camolin; ac. 4,549. There is a Catholic church.

Rossmire, pa., Decies-without-Drum and Upperthird bars., Mid co. Waterf., Ir., 11 N.E. of Dungarvan; ac. 8,160. It contains part of the vil. of Kilmacthomas (q.v.).

Rossmore (1), island in Kenmare River, pa. of Kilcrohane (q.v.), S.W. co. Kerry, Ir., 10 W.S.W. of Kenmare; ac. 318. The island lies near the north side of the river.

Rossmore (2), pl., pa. of Kilmeen (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 6 S.W. of Ballyneen railway station.

Rossnakill, small vil. on Mulroy Bay, pa. of Clondavaddog (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., 9 N. of Rathmelton. Fairs are held on the 1st of each month.

Rossnowlagh, small vil. on south shore of Donegal Bay, pa. of Drumhome (q.v.), S. co. Don., Ir., 4 N. of Ballyshannon.

Ross of Mull, peninsula on the south-west of Mull Island, Args., Sc., projecting from the main island a distance of 17 miles in a south-west direction. The west end of it is composed of granite, and contains quarries.

Rossory, pa. on Lough Erne, Clanawley and Magheraboy bars., Mid co. Ferm., Ir.; ac. 7,501. It contains part of the co. to. of Enniskillen. There is a Royal School in the pa., supported by a Government grant.

Ross Port, small harbour on an east creek of Broad Haven, N.W. co. Mayo, Ir., 8½ E.N.E. of Belmullet.

Ross Roe, island in Lough Corrib, pa. of Kilcummin (q.v.), W. co. Galway, Ir.; ac. 57.

Ross-shire Alps. [FANNICH (1).]

Rosstrevor, or **Rosetrevor,** small seaport, pa. of Kilbroney (q.v.), S. co. Down, Ir., nearly 3 E. of Warrenpoint station. R. is a beautiful watering-place, delightfully situated at the foot of the Mourne Mountains, on a gentle declivity which rises from a little cove of Lough Carlingford, and commands very fine views. It is screened by finely-wooded hills from the east and north, and the place is a health-resort. The Protestant pa. church is a handsome structure, in a commanding situation. The Catholic church is in Gothic style, and near it are convent and national schools. There is also a meeting-house for Presbyterians. The town has but little trade beyond the supply of its own immediate neighbourhood. The harbour is good and the quay convenient. About ¼ S.W. of the town is a monument to General Ross, who fell in battle in America. The ruins of an old castle, said to have been built by one of the lords of Iveagh, are in the vicinity. Fairs are held on the first Monday in February, the fourth Tuesday in March, the second Tuesday in May, the first Friday in August, the third Friday in September, the first

ROSSTREVOR QUAY.
(Photo. York and Son, Notting Hill, W.)

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rosskeen	Invergordon (1¼)	621	3480
Rosslare	Rosslare	104	664
Rosslea	Clones (5)	94	281
Rosslee	Castlebar (6)	152	450
Rossminoge	Camolin (3)	67	555
Rossmire	Kilmacthomas	127	1162
Rossmore (1)	Kenmare (10)	187	107
Rossory	Enniskillen	117	1383
Ross Roe	Oughterard	143	28
Rosstrevor	Warrenpoint (3)	83	660

Saturday in November, and the second Thursday in December. *R. House* is a seat.

Rostellan, pa. and vil. on east side of Cork Harbour, Imokilly bar., E. co. Cork, Ir., 2¾ S.W. of Cloyne; ac. 2,258. The pa. includes a beautiful little peninsula, and the vil. is much resorted to by the inhabitants of Cork and neighbourhood. There is a Presbyterian church. Overlooking the harbour, on the site of an older structure, is *R. Castle*, once occupied by the Marquesses of Thomond.

Rostherne, pa., tp., and vil., N. Chesh., 12 S.W. of Manchester; ac. of pa. 20,328, of tp. 1,524; soil clay and sand. The church of St. Mary was originally built in 1188; in 1888 the chancel and vestry were rebuilt and the remainder of the church restored. In the Tatton chapel, which is separated from the chancel by an oak screen, are monuments to Samuel Egerton (d. 1780), by Bacon; to Richard Westmacott, A.R.A.; to the Rev. Thomas Egerton, Canon of York (d. 1847); and to other members of the family. In the Agden chapel is a mural tablet to Robert Venables, of Agden (d. 1757). The church contains numerous memorials and brasses to the Egerton Leigh, Legh, and Brooke families. On the north side of the chancel is an ancient stone figure of a knight, discovered during the building of the present tower in 1742. There is an ancient lich-gate in the churchyard. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Congregationalists have chapels. The charities are small. A news and reading room was founded in 1873. *R. Manor House* is a modern Gothic mansion.

Rosthwaite, vil., pa. of Crosthwaite (q.v.), W. Cumb., ½ N. of Borrowdale.

Rosturk, island in Clew Bay, pa. of Burrishoole (q.v.), W. co. Mayo, Ir., 4½ W. of Newport; ac. 34.

Rosyth, ha. on the Firth of Forth, pa. of Inverkeithing (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., about 2 N.W. of North Queensferry. Here are the ruins of the old castle of R., the celebrated residence of Margaret, spouse of Malcolm Canmore, and subsequently of the Stuart family. The rock on which it stands is connected with the mainland by a causeway; and a stone slab, placed in the wall over what appears to have been the principal entrance, bears the date 1561. In Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Abbot" this castle is alluded to, and tradition points it out as being the birthplace of the wife of Oliver Cromwell.

Rothamstead. [HARPENDEN.]

Rothay, river, W. Westmd., rises near Langdale Pikes, on the border of Cumb., flows S.E. through Grasmere and Rydal Water, and falls into the Brathay near the head of Windermere, about 1 S.W. of Ambleside.

Rothbury, pa., tp., and to., head of U. and Co. Co. dis., within a bend of the Coquet (here crossed by a stone bridge of four arches), Mid Northumb., 15 N.N.W. of Morpeth; ac. of pa. 35,790, of tp. 3,366. Considerable improvements have been made in the town, which is much resorted to by visitors in the summer season. The church of All Saints was rebuilt (with the exception of the chancel) in 1850, in E. Eng. style. The chancel is lighted at the east end by a triplet of lancets, and there are six others on the south side; these, with three on the north side of the south transept, belong to the original fabric; it retains a piscina and a priest's doorway. The stone font consists of a basin dated 1664, placed on a stem once forming part of a Saxon cross, and is carved with interlaced work, grotesque animals, and a rude representation of the "Ascension"; some other fragments of the same cross, discovered under the floor at the restoration in 1850, are now in the museum of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries. There is a Congregational chapel. The Mechanics' Institute (1850) has a good library; in connection with it a Jubilee Hall has been erected, and is used for lectures, concerts, entertainments, etc. Here is a malting and brewing establishment. Fairs are held on the Friday in the Easter week, Whit-Monday, October 2, and November. Markets for the sale of live stock are held every alternate Monday. In R. Forest is Lordenshaws (or Lurganshaws) Camp, on the summit of a ridge about 880 ft. above the sea level, and affording an extensive view. In the pa. are other earthworks and hut-circles. *Cragside* is a picturesque and beautiful estate close to the town, affording a valuable example of a reclaimed area of apparently intractable land. The mansion is situated on a stretch of level ground excavated from the rocky sides of a mountain slope rising high above the banks of the river Coquet, and the grounds immediately surrounding it are skilfully laid out in terraces. On part of the estate the allotment system, in lettings ranging from 3 ac. upwards, has been adopted.

Rother (1), river, E. Sussex, rises near Rotherfield and runs E.S.E. and E. by N. past Etchingham, Robertsbridge, and Bodiam to the Kent border; pursuing its course E. by N. past Newenden and then E. by S., divides the cos. of Sussex and Kent; after forming the southern limit of Oxney Island, turns S. by W. through Sussex, and eventually expands into Rye Harbour. At Bodiam a portion of its stream is diverted to form a moat for the Castle. It is navigable for small vessels as far as Newenden. The sea-rover Hasting ascended the river in 893, and one of his ships was discovered near Northiam in 1822. The R. is about 30 miles long.

Rother (2), river, E. Hants and W. Sussex, rises near Priors Dean, runs E. between Empshott and Hawkley; then S. and S.S.W. towards Petersfield; turns eastward a little E. of the town, and entering Sussex flows E. by S. past Midhurst to Stopham, where it joins the Adur. The most interesting spots on its banks are the grounds of *Cowdray Park* (q.v.) and the beautiful park belonging to *Petworth House*. [PETWORTH.] It is navigable to Midhurst. Its length is 24 miles.

Rother (3), river, N.E. Derbys. and W.R. Yorks., rises near the vil. of Morton, and flows N. past North Wingfield and Chesterfield to Whittington; here, turning E., it pursues its way to Staveley, then, resuming its northerly course, runs past Eckington and Beighton (on the Yorks. border) to Rotherham, where it joins the Don. The woodland scenery on its banks at *Renishaw Hall* is very picturesque. Its length is 20 miles.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rostellan	Middleton (5)	178	343
Rostherne, pa.	Ashley (2)	183	3779
Rostherne, tp.	Ashley (2)	183	407

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rusturk	Newport (4½)	168	16
Rothbury, pa.	Rothbury	312	2550
Rothbury, tp.	Rothbury	312	1274

Rotherbridge. [ROBERTSBRIDGE.]

Rotherby, pa. and vil. on the Wreake, Mid Leics., 6 S.W. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 766; soil various, overlying clay. The Dec. church of All Saints dates from the reign of King John; the chancel retains a piscina, and there is another in the south aisle. The charities amount to about £15 yearly.

Rotherfield (1), pa. and small to., N. Sussex, 7 S. of Tunbridge Wells; ac. 14,748; soil sand, clay, and gravel, overlying stone. The church of St. Denys (restored 1873–94) was portion of a monastery founded here by King Egbert in 800; in architecture it is chiefly E. Eng., with some Perp. work; there is a priest's chamber over the north porch; the chapel north of the chancel belongs to the Nevill family, Earls and Marquesses of Abergavenny; in the chancel there are sedilia, a piscina, and several stones to the Fowle family; the east window was designed by Sir Edward Burne-Jones; during the restoration some mural paintings, dating from *c.* 1450, were discovered. R. has a mission church, and Calvinistic Baptist, Wesleyan, and Congregational chapels. The Fermor charity produces about £148 yearly, and is partly used for educational purposes; another charity, founded by Henry Smith in 1628, produces over £20. Fairs are held on June 18 and October 20. *R. Hall* is an Elizabethan mansion with some good oak panelling and a curious chimneypiece in the drawing-room.

Rotherfield (2), ti., pa. of East Tisted (q.v.), E. Hants, about 4 S.W. of Alton. *R. Park* is a seat.

Rotherfield Greys, pa. and vil., S. Oxon, 2¼ W. of Henley-on-Thames; ac. 2,910; soil chalk, loam, and gravel, overlying chalk. The church is E. Eng. A large brass with effigy under a canopy has a marginal inscription to Sir Robert de Gray, lord of the manor 1387; in the chapel is a monument erected in 1605 by William (Knollys), first Earl of Banbury, K.G., to his parents, and consisting of a canopy, supported by black marble pillars, beneath which are the effigies of Sir Francis Knollys, K.G., Treasurer of the Household to Queen Elizabeth and custodian of Mary Queen of Scots at Bolton (d. 1596). There is a mural tablet to Sir Thomas Stapleton, Bart.; and a brass inscription to Joan, wife of John Hasteyngs, Esq. (d. 1537). *Greys Court* is a seat.

Rotherfield Peppard, pa. and vil., S. Oxon, 6 N. of Reading; ac. 2,158; soil chalk and gravel, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints is Norm. There is a Congregational chapel. *Blounts Court* is a seat.

Rotherham, mun. bor.. pa., tp., U. and mkt. to., head of Co. Co. dis. and polling-place for the R. division, on the Rother, at its confluence with the Don, W.R. Yorks., 6 N.E. of Sheffield; ac. of bor. 5,595, of pa. 13,585, of tp. 1,270. The Don is here crossed by a bridge of five arches, on the centre pier of which is an ancient chapel, used afterwards as an almshouse, then as the town prison, but now occupied as a shop. The river is also crossed by three other bridges. R. is an ancient town; in 1307 Edward I. granted a charter for a market and fair. Mary Queen of Scots and Charles I. both passed a night here as prisoners. During the Civil War the inhabitants sided with the Parliament; the town was obliged to yield to the Royalist forces in 1643, but after Marston Moor (1644) it was surrendered to the Parliamentarians. R. was incorporated in 1871. The church of All Saints (restored 1874–75) occupies the site of a smaller cruciform structure of the Norm. period; it is a magnificent Perp. edifice, dating from the reign of Edward IV. The chancel has a good wood roof, bearing monograms and further enriched with carved emblems and foliaged bosses. On the south side of the chancel are three sedilia and a piscina, and the ancient stalls remain; the chancel chapels are enclosed at the sides and toward the transepts by panelled and traceried oak screens, with elaborately-carved cornices and canopies; the south (or Lady) chapel has a panelled wood roof, coloured and gilt, and the benches retain some of the old work; the north (or St. Anne's) chapel differs materially in style from the rest of the building, and has a plainer roof. The tower is fan-vaulted, but the transepts have wood-framed ceilings. The arcades of the nave have clustered piers, with very slightly projecting caps, ornamented with foliage and a battlemented cornice; the oak ceiling is flat, and ribbed both longitudinally and diagonally, the intersections being covered with carved ornament. The pulpit is a very fine work of the Jacobean period, and has over it a large ornamented canopy. The font, a work of very early date, has a rudely-arcaded basin on a plainly-moulded base, and now stands in the Jesus chapel. The church retains a few ancient monuments, including an altar-tomb with brass effigies to Robert Swifte (d. 1561), his first wife Anne (d. 1539) and four children; and a memorial to John Shaw, vicar (d. 1672), who had been ejected under the Act of Uniformity (1662). In the south transept is a marble monument, raised by public subscription, to 50 young persons who were drowned in the Don at Masbrough on the occasion of a launch (1841). The exterior of the church is embattled throughout, the parapets being relieved by a profusion of crocketed pinnacles rising from buttresses; and the south porch is adorned in the same manner. Remains of Norm. work may be traced on the south side of the chancel, in the north chapel, the bases of the tower piers, the foundations of the north transept, and on the west side of the tower. The church of St. Stephen, Eastwood (q.v.), is in E. Eng. style; there are mission churches, a Catholic church, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The grammar school was founded 1483 by Thomas de Rotherham, Archbishop of York. During the period of the Reformation this endowment was alienated, but was restored by Elizabeth. A new scheme was promulgated in 1889, and the feoffees purchased the buildings of the Independent College, which institution had been amalgamated with the Independent College at Bradford. The Feoffees' Endowed School dates from 1776, and the School of Science and Art from 1888. The Council Hall, in Howard Street, is a small but well-furnished room; in the same building are the town clerk's, sanitary inspector's, and collectors' offices. The other Corporation

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rotherby	Brooksby (½)	108	138
Rotherfield (1)	Rotherfield	39	5099
Rotherfield Greys	Henley (2½)	36	2747
Rotherfield Peppard	Henley (3)	36	453

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rotherham, bor.	Rotherham	163	42061
Rotherham, pa.	Rotherham	163	46893
Rotherham, tp.	Rotherham	163	19419

offices, in Frederick Street, include those of the borough surveyor, accountant, and chief constable. The court-house, College Yard, is a spacious building erected in 1826; adjoining is a residence for the police superintendent. The hospital (1871) is a stone building in Tudor style; it was enlarged in 1887. The new post-office, a substantial stone building, dates from 1877. The other public buildings include the Baths and Free Library (1887), in Elizabethan style; the Theatre Royal (1867), the Temperance Hall, St. George's Hall, in Elizabethan style; the Masonic Hall, drill-halls for the Volunteers and Yeomanry, and the Mechanics' Institute. The Market Hall, in the market-place, was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1888, but has been rebuilt. The weekly market is held on Monday; the butter and poultry market weekly on Friday. There are yearly fairs on Whit-Monday and Dec. 1, and a statute fair for hiring servants on the first Monday in November. The shambles are in the market-place and Church Street; and the cattle market, which is held in The Crofts every Monday, is well supplied with fat stock. R. has large works for iron and steel, railway waggons, railway-wheel works, and general forgings; glass, chemical, and brick works; stone china, earthenware, pottery, pot mould, and pipe-clay works; breweries, saw-mills, etc. There are wharves on the river and warehouses at the railway stations. The almshouses were founded in 1780 for four poor women, and endowed with about £70 a year, now considerably increased, the inmates each receiving £20 yearly and two loads of coal; and £10 is also yearly distributed to the poor of the town. The Great Dole produces £180 yearly. The Bentley charity yields interest on three sums respectively, that on £3,000 for annual gifts of about £11 each to six poor men and four poor women, and on sums of £400 for the Dispensary and £100 for the Wesleyan Benefit Society; there are various other small charities. R. Park was opened in 1876, and consists of about 24 ac., a great part of which has been very tastefully laid out and planted, and has extensive walks, with cricket, football, tennis, and bowling grounds; in the rock face near this is a doorway, supposed to have been the entrance to the gardens of the college founded by Archbishop de Rotherham. The old tower is used as a curator's residence. Clifton Park, opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1891, covers 55 ac., and is beautifully wooded.

Rotherham Division, one of the 19 divisions of the West Riding. It lies in the southern part of the Riding, and returns one member.

Rotherhithe, pa. on south bank of the Thames, N.E. Surrey, in S.E. London, 2¼ S.S.E. of St. Paul's; ac. 754. R. extends east from Bermondsey, skirting The Pool; it is bounded on the east by Limehouse Reach. It has been identified with the Ætheredes Hyd mentioned in a charter of 898 A.D. In the 17th cent. it was commonly known as Redriff, and this form of the name still survives among the inhabitants. The church of St. Mary, built 1715 and enlarged 1738, is a brick edifice of the Corinthian order. In the churchyard is a monument to Prince Lee Boo, the son of a chieftain of the Pellew Islands, who died in London, at the age of twenty, in 1784; the inscription records the kindness shown by the Prince's father to the crew of the *Antelope*, which was wrecked on one of the islands in 1783. R. also contains several ecol. pas. Much of the ground bordering on the river, originally part of an extensive marsh, has been converted into docks, the most important being the Surrey Commercial Docks, originally formed in 1696, and reconstructed on a much larger scale in the early part of the 19th cent. Southwark Park (62 ac.) was opened in 1869. The population is composed mainly of seamen and persons connected with shipping and maritime trade. In connection with the docks there are many wharves, boatbuilding yards, granaries, etc. A disastrous fire which spread from a mast yard in 1765 occasioned great damage. The famous Admiral Sir John Leake (1656–1720) was a native of R.

Rotherhithe Division, one of the three parl. divs. of the metropolitan bor. of Southwark (q.v.). It returns one member.

Rothersthorpe, pa., Mid Northants, 4 S.W. of Northampton; ac. 1,218; soil mixed, overlying clay. The Northampton Canal passes through the pa. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Perp. Here is a Baptist chapel.

Rothervas. [DINEDOR.]

Rotherwick, pa. and small vil. on a tributary of the Loddon, N.E. Hants, 7 N.N.E. of Basingstoke; ac. 1,983; soil clay, sand, and gravel, overlying clay. The church (dedication unknown) is E. Eng., and contains a fine monument to Frederick Tylney (d. 1725). There is an endowed school, built in 1713. *Tylney Hall* (rebuilt 1879, in Tudor style) is a seat.

Rothes (1), pa. (extending into Banffs.) and to., E. Elgs., Sc.; ac. 18,965; soil sharp and gravelly along the base of the hills, in the elevated parts much mixed with moss. The town, 11 S.E. of Elgin, contains the pa. church and a Free church. Here are three distilleries. R. gives the title of Earl to the Leslie family. *Auchinroath* is a seat.

Rothes (2), vil., pa. of and 1 W. from Markinch (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc. There is a paper-mill.

Rothesay, royal burgh, pa., co. and mkt. to. (W.), Butes., Sc., 18 S.W. of Greenock; ac. 6,083; soil various, light in the upper portions, alluvial in the lower. The town, finely situated at the head of Rothesay Bay, is on the east side of the island of Bute, of which it is the capital, as well as of the shire. R. was constituted a royal burgh by Robert III., by a charter dated Jan. 12, 1400; and its privileges were confirmed and extended by James VI. in 1584. The bay is very spacious, and the anchorage-ground excellent. The pier was erected in 1882, and since enlarged; and the harbour has been much improved and deepened at considerable expense. The herring fishery has long been active here, and employs about 245 hands. The Bute Farmers' Society has done much for the agriculture and farm stock of the island, premiums and prizes for excellence in which are awarded at the annual

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Rotherham Division	.....	.....	78597
Rotherhithe	.....	.....	39255
Rotherhithe Division	.....	.....	73915
Rothersthorpe	Blisworth (2)	63	266
Rotherwick	Hook (2)	42	425

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Rothes (1), pa.	Rothes	571	2299
Rothes (1), to.	Rothes	571	1548
Rothesay, burgh	Glasgow (18)	400	9034
Rothesay, pa.	Glasgow (18)	400	9306
Rothesay, to.	Glasgow (18)	400	9108

show of the Society, held at Rothesay in May. The Town Hall and County Buildings form a handsome pile, and include an elegant embattled tower, containing a bell and a clock with four illuminated dials, presented by the late Marquis of Bute. The edifice comprises a spacious court-room (in which the sheriff, burgh, and justice of peace courts are held), the town and sheriff clerks' and procurator-fiscal's offices, and other apartments. At the east end of the court-room is a painting of the second Marquess of Bute. The new Public Halls form a block of buildings facing Prince's Pier, and are used for concerts, lectures, public meetings, etc. The Norman Stewart Institute, in Montague Street, was opened July 4, 1885. There is a large refreshment-room on the ground floor, and on the other floors are amply-supplied reading- and waiting-rooms, a billiard-room, and recreation- and smoking-rooms. The R. Royal Aquarium, near Mount Stuart Road, occupies the site of a battery, constructed at the beginning of the 19th cent. to resist anticipated invasion. In front of the East Pier stands an elegant fountain, erected as a memorial to H.R.H. Prince Albert (d. 1861); and another fountain stands in Guildford Square. The R. Academy and Thomson Institute, in the Public Park, is a structure in the Gothic style. Fairs are held in May, July, October, and December—all chiefly for cattle. About a mile to the east of the town is a medicinal mineral spring; near this is Glenburn House Hydropathic Establishment. On an eminence, called "Chapel Hill," rising above Argyle Street, once stood an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Bride. About 2 S.W., and at the end of the Chapelton Road, is "Woodend," or (as it is more generally denominated) "Kean's Cottage," from having been built by that tragedian; the house stands in a retired spot a little above the western shore of Loch Fad. The first mention of R. in history is in 1228, when Rothesay Castle was besieged by Hushac, the Norwegian, in conjunction with Olave, King of Man, and taken after a stout resistance. Although recovered from these northern invaders, it was again taken by them about the year 1253, and retaken by the Scots shortly after the battle of Largs (Oct. 3, 1263), in which Alexander III. finally defeated Haco of Norway. During the reign of John Baliol it was seized by the English, but in 1311 surrendered to Robert Bruce. In 1334 Edward Baliol retook the castle, and fortified it; but soon afterwards it capitulated to Bruce, then Steward of Scotland. King Robert II. visited the castle in 1376, 1381, and 1392, and subsequently created his eldest son, Prince David, Duke of Rothesay, and this has ever since been the principal Scottish title of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; the Marquess of Bute being hereditary keeper of the castle.

ROTHESAY.

Rothiemay (called also **Milltown**), pa. and vil. on the Deveron, and Isla, N.E. Banffs., Sc., 7 E. of Keith; ac. 9,365. The northern district is less fertile than the lands towards the south, where the soil is rich, subsoil chiefly limestone. Fairs are held on the third Tuesday in May and the third Friday in October. *R. House* is a seat; in a former mansion on the same site Mary Queen of Scots passed a night, and the room in which she slept is preserved in the present house.

Rothiemurchus, *q.s.* pa. on the Spey, pa. of Duthil and Rothiemurchus (q.v.), E. Inv., Sc., about 7 S. of Grantown.

Rothienorman, small vil., pa. of and about 3½ S.W. from Fyvie (q.v.), N. Abers., Sc. Cattle markets are held here on the second Monday of every month.

Rothley (1), pa., tp., and vil., on a tributary of the Soar, Mid Leics., 5½ S. of Leicester; ac. of pa. 5,439, of tp. 2,129; soil stiff loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is E. Dec. and Perp.; a Perp. carved oak screen, dated 1520 and in good preservation, divides the nave from the chancel; the font is Norm.; there are a number of monuments dating from 1561. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The court-house stands on the Green. There is a workhouse, a substantial building in Elizabethan style. Many of the inhabitants of the pa. are employed in boot- and shoe-making, in the hosiery trade, and at the granite works at Mountsorrel.

Rothley (2), tp. and vil., pa. of Hartburn (q.v.), Mid Northumb., 2½ N.E. of Cambo; ac. 2,789. On R. Crags is a modern ruin. An ancient tower here was built by John Birtlee, Abbot of Newminster. *R. Lake House* is a seat.

Rothley Temple, formerly extra-parochial, Mid Leics., has been added to the pa. of Rothley (q.v.). The place derives its epithet from a preceptory of the Templars founded here in the reign of Henry III.

Rothney, vil., pa. of Premnay (q.v.), Mid Abers., Sc., close to Insch railway station.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rothiemay	Rothiemay	573	1291
Rothiemurchus	Aviemore (1½)	529	266
Rothley (1), pa.	Sileby (2¼)	107	2524
Rothley (1), tp.	Sileby (2¼)	107	1199
Rothley (2)	Scots Gap (1)	299	98

Rothwell (1), pa., tp., and to. on the Ise, Mid Northants, 4 N.W. of Kettering; ac. of pa. 4,613, of tp. 3,638; soil red land, clay, and ironstone, overlying ironstone. The church of the Holy Trinity is Trans. Norm., E. Eng., and later. Under the south aisle is a vault or charnel-house, discovered about 1650, and containing the bones (stacked in order) of many thousand persons. The chancel has four sedilia, and on the eastern gable of the nave is a sanctus-bell turret. In the church are several interesting brasses; the earliest is the 14th-cent. effigy of a priest vested in a cope, his head resting on a pillow, supported by angels; another has effigies of a man and his wife in civil costume, and is inscribed to Edward Saunders of Haryngton, first founder of the church or a chantry within it (d. 1514), and Johanna, his wife; the third displays the kneeling figure of a man in ruff and long robe, with a quartered shield of arms, crest, and mantling, and above an invocatory prayer; below is a large tomb, inscribed to Owen Ragsdale, founder in 1593 of the hospital. There is a Congregational chapel, first founded in 1602, and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. The 16th-cent. market-house, though roofless, is otherwise in good preservation; the building was intended as an open market hall, and the upper floor probably as a town hall. A fair is held on Trinity Monday and the four following days, for stock and pedlery. Jesus Hospital was founded by Owen Ragsdale in 1593, for ten old widowers. It has since been increased in size. The income, derived chiefly from land, is £830 yearly. There are also a number of small charities.

Rothwell (2), pa., tp., and small to., W.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Leeds; ac. of pa. 9,010, of tp. 3,302; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of the Holy Trinity, which has been several times repaired, is a E. Eng. building, and contains a curious font dated 1662. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities amount to about £20 yearly. There is a Working Men's Club. The remains of a castle belonging to the Lacys can still be seen. The chief manufactures of the to. are rope, twine, and matches, and coal-mining is carried on in the pa.

Rothwell (3), pa. and small vil., N. Lincs., 9 N.N.E. of Market Rasen; ac. 2,783; soil wold soil, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary Magdalen (repaired 1849) is Norm. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Rotsea, tp., pa. of Hutton Cranswick (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of Driffield; ac. 805.

Rotten Calder. [CALDER (8).]

Rotten End, ha., pa. of and 2½ S.E. from Wethersfield (q.v.), N.E. Essex.

Rotten Island, islet in north of Donegal Bay, pa. of Upper Killybegs (q.v.), S.W. co. Don., Ir., 1½ S. by E. of Killybegs; ac. 1. It is situated at the mouth of the inlet running inland past Killybegs. Here is a lighthouse with a fixed light, visible 12 miles.

Rottingdean, pa. and vil., S. Sussex, 5 W. of Newhaven; ac. 3,639; soil chalky loam, overlying chalk. St. Margaret's Church is partly Norm., partly E. Eng. The Brighton Industrial Schools are in the pa., and there is a convalescent home for poor children. The Brookside Harriers have their kennels here. R. was formerly noted for its wells, which were influenced by the tides. Pebbles of agate and chalcedony, known as "Rottingdean pebbles," are occasionally found. An electric railway between Brighton and this place was opened in Nov., 1896.

Rottington, tp. near the sea, pa. of St. Bees (q.v.), S.W. Cumb., 3 S.W. of Whitehaven; ac. 697.

Roucan, vil., pa. of Torthorwald (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., 3½ N.E. of Dumfries.

Roudham, pa. lying in a vale, S. Norf., 6 N.E. of Thetford; ac. 2,300; soil light loam, overlying chalk and gravel. St. Andrew's Church was long since destroyed by fire; but the walls, windows, and greater part of the ancient tower still remain.

Rougemont Castle. [EXETER.]

Rouge Nez, headland, pa. of St. Ouen (q.v.), on north-west coast of Jersey, 8 N.W. of St. Helier.

Rougham (1), pa. and vil., W. Suff., 4 E. by S. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 3,840; soil sandy and loamy, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary is Dec. and Perp.; it contains a brass, in fine preservation, of Sir Roger Drury (d. 1400) and his lady (d. 1405). The Baptists have a chapel. Here are six houses for six aged widows, who receive 3s. a week each, and for a married couple without pension. *R. Hall*, in Tudor style, standing in an extensive and well-wooded park containing some fine oaks, is a seat.

Rougham (2), pa. and pleasant vil., W. Norf., 8 N. of Swaffham; ac. 2,562; soil brick-earth and clay, overlying brick-earth. The church of St. Mary (restored 1876) is E. Eng.; there are several monuments and brasses to the North family from 1710 to 1788, and to the Yelverton family from 1404 to 1668. The Wesleyans and the Primitive Methodists have chapels. *R. Hall*, in a well-wooded park, is a seat.

Roughbirchwood, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Penistone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Rough Common, ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Harbledown (q.v.), E. Kent.

Roughey, or **Roffey**, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Horsham (q.v.), N. Sussex. All Saints' Church was built 1878, in E. Eng. style. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. A Working Mens' Club was opened in 1880. *R. House* and *R. Place* are seats.

Roughlee Booth, tp. and vil. on the Pendle, pa. of Whalley (q.v.), E. Lancs., 6 N.W. of Burnley; ac. 1,584. There is a Wesleyan chapel here. Cotton-spinning is carried on.

Roughmill, vil., pa. of Llangeinor (q.v.), Mid Glamorgs., 6½ N. of Bridgend.

Roughmore, ha., pa. of Old Cleeve (q.v.), W. Somerset, 2 S.W. of Watchet.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rothwell (1), pa.	Desborough (2)	78	3451
Rothwell (1), tp.	Desborough (2)	78	3378
Rothwell (2), pa.	Woodlesford (1)	190	14184
Rothwell (2), tp.	Woodlesford (1)	190	6205
Rothwell (3)	Moortown (4)	152	219
Rotsea	Driffield (4)	213	46
Rottingdean	Brighton (4)	51	1627
Rottington	St. Bees (1)	299	64
Roudham	Roudham	94	168
Rougham (1)	Thurston (2)	82	835
Rougham (2)	Massingham (4)	110	304
Roughey	Faygate (1)	34	1111
Roughlee Booth	Nelson (3)	217	324

Roughpark, ha., pa. of Hamstall Ridware (q.v.), E. Staffs., 7½ N. of Lichfield.

Roughrigg, vil., pa. of New Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 2½ S.W. of Slamannan.

Rough Shoal, sandbank off coast of Essex, 8 E.S.E. of Harwich. The shoal is 2 miles in length.

Roughton (1), pa. and vil., E. Norf., 3½ S. of Cromer; ac. 1,740; soil light, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1864) is Norm., with a round embattled western tower. There are monuments to the Flaxman family dating from 1760. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The charities amount to about £15 a year, and are divided among the poor.

Roughton (2), pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 4 S. of Horncastle; ac. 862; soil varied, overlying sand and clay. St. Margaret's Church (restored) is E. Eng.

Roughton (3), or **Roughtown,** eccl. pa. and vil., partly in Mottram in Longden Dale, N.E. Chesh., but chiefly in Rochdale (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. John the Baptist is in Dec. style.

Rough Tor. [St. Breward.]

Roughty, river, Glanarought bar., S.E. co. Kerry, Ir., rises on the Cork border, and runs about 14 miles to the head of Kenmare River, the general direction of its course being W. by S.

Round Bush, ha., pa. of and ½ E. from Aldenham (q.v.), S.W. Herts. There are four almshouses for four aged couples, with an annual allowance of £10 for each couple.

Roundham Pound, a walled enclosure on Dartmoor, S. Dev., about 2 W.S.W. of Chagford. It is of spherical shape, with a diameter of about 23 yds., and encloses a hut-circle.

Roundhay, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Barwick-in-Elmet (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N.N.E. of Leeds; ac. 1,482. The church of St. John was built 1826, in Gothic style. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are six almshouses for men and women. R. Park was bought by the Leeds Corporation in 1868 for a park.

Roundhill, vil., pa. of Ballymodan (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., near the to. of Bandon. *R. House* is a seat.

Round Horn, ha., pa. of Iccomb (q.v.), N.E. Glouces., 2 S.E. of Stow-on-the-Wold.

Round Island, one of the northern Scilly Isles, S.W. Cornw., 4½ N. of Hugh Town. The island reaches the height of 157 ft. Its cliffs are haunted by innumerable puffins. Some interesting cairns remain. The lighthouse was built in 1890.

Roundstone, vil. on a bay of the same name, pa. of Moyrus (q.v.), N.W. co. Galway, Ir., about 10 S. of Clifden.

Roundthwaite, ha., pa. of and 3 S.W. from Orton (q.v.), Mid Westmd.

Roundtown. [Tebenure.]

Roundway Down, a little N.E. of Devizes, N. Wilts. The down is formed by the abrupt termination of a long ridge of chalk hills stretching westward from Marlborough; on its brow, and nearly overlooking the town, are the remains of an ancient earthwork or Roman station. Near it is *Roundway Park*, of 200 ac., with some fine timber.

Roundwood, vil. on the Vartry, pa. of Derrylossary (q.v.), E. co. Wick., Ir., about 5 S.W. of Newtownmountkennedy. Near the vil. are the reservoirs of the Dublin waterworks.

Rounton, East, chap., tp., and vil. on the Wiske, pa. of Rudby-in-Cleveland (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 7 W. of Stokesley; ac. 1,622. The church was restored in 1884. *R. Grange* is a seat.

Rounton, West, pa. and vil., N.R. Yorks., 8 N.W. of Northallerton; ac. 1,500; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Oswald is Norm.; the font is said to be Saxon.

Rousay, island, pa. of Rousay and Egilshay (q.v.), Ork., Sc., 11 N.W. of Kirkwall. It is about 5 miles long by 4½ miles wide, and rises to an altitude of 811 ft.

Rousay and Egilshay, pa. comprising the islands of Egilshay, Rousay, and Wire, Ork., Sc., adjoining Mainland island and 12 N. of Kirkwall; ac. 13,754. There is communication between Rousay and Kirkwall by steamer twice weekly. Fairs for cattle are held at Rousay on the last Wednesday in March and the third Wednesday in July. *Trumbland House* is a seat.

Rousdon. [Roosdown.]

Rouse Lench (in Domesday "Lenz"), pa. and vil., E. Worcs., on the Warws. border, 5 N. of Fladbury; ac. 1,434; soil chiefly marl and sand. The church of St. Peter is a good example of early 12th-cent. Norm., especially the enriched work of the south doorway; above it, in a niche, is a figure of Our Lord in the act of benediction. In the Rouse chapel, erected 1885, in Norm. style, are a number of interesting monuments to the Rouse family, chiefly 17th cent. There is a block of buildings known as Chafecote, comprising a lending library, workmen's club, etc. *R. L. Court* is an interesting specimen of the half-timbered houses of the Tudor period. Here in or about 1645 Richard Baxter wrote the greater part of his "Saints' Everlasting Rest." An original portrait of him by Walker hangs on the panelled walls within. There is also a portrait of Cromwell, copied from the famous crayon portrait by Cooper. Cromwell is said to have passed the eve of the battle of Worcester at this house, the Rouse family being his chief supporters in these parts. In June, 1329, King Edward III. visited the pa., then called Lench Randolph. The name R. L. dates from its acquisition by the Rouse family. Previous to the Norman invasion it bore the name Biscopeslenz.

Rousham, pa. and vil. on the Cherwell, N. Oxon., 5 N.W. of Woodstock; ac. 1,024; soil stonebrash and deep loam, overlying stonebrash. The church of St. James is of mixed periods. In the chantry chapel are effigies of Michael Dormer (d. 1581) and

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Roughrigg	Slamannan (2½)	403	470
Roughton (1)	Cromer (3)	138	461
Roughton (2)	Woodhall Spa (1)	124	137
Roughton (3)	Mossley	188	4585
Roundhay	Leeds (3)	185	962
Roundhill	Bandon (1)	186	120
Roundstone	Clifden (10)	176	325
Roundwood	Newcastle (3)	23	127
Rounton, East	Welbury (2)	223	157
Rounton, West	Picton (2)	228	207
Rousay	Thurso (40)	744	774
Rousay & Egilshay	Thurso (40)	744	988
Rouse Lench	Alcester (5)	121	255
Rousham	Heyford (1)	75	167

his wife Elizabeth Goddard—removed from Steeple Barton church in 1851. There are other mural tablets and floor-stones to the Dormer family. *R. House*, erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is an embattled mansion with beautiful grounds.

Routh, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 9 N. of Hull; ac. 2,382; soil partly loam, partly clay. The church of Allhallows (repaired 1835) is E. Eng. and Dec.; in the chancel is a mutilated effigy of a knight, *temp.* Henry III., and a fine brass to Sir John Routh de Routh and his lady.

Rout's Green, pl., pa. of and 2½ S. from Bledlow (q.v.), Mid Bucks.

Row, pa. and small vil., W. Dumbarts., Sc., 2 W. of Helensburgh; ac. 20,126. The pa. is chiefly of a hilly and pastoral character, and the low grounds are fertile and beautiful. The pa. church stands in the vil., near the ferry across the Gare Loch to the peninsula of Roseneath. *Ardencaple Castle*, on the north-west bank of the loch, was the birthplace (April 30, 1823) of the eighth Duke of Argyll. A portion of the castle is of ancient date, but the greater part is comparatively modern; it commands a good view of the Clyde and the Gare Loch, to a distance of 7 miles into the mainland. The pa., exclusive of a narrow strip on Loch Long, is about 6 miles in length by 4 miles in breadth, bounded by Luss on the east, Helensburgh on the south-east, on the west by Gare Loch, and its south end is washed by the Firth of Clyde.

Rowall, ha., pa. of Kellington (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 N.W. of Snaith.

Rowanburn, vil. near the Liddel Water, pa. of and nearly 2 S.E. from Canonbie (q.v.), S.E. Dumfs., Sc.

Rowbarton, eccl. pa., pa. of Taunton (q.v.), S. Somerset. The church of St. Andrew was built 1880, in Dec. style, and enlarged in 1890.

Rowberrow, pa. and small vil., N.E. Somerset, 4 N.E. of Axbridge; ac. 1,012; soil light, overlying limestone brash and limestone rock. The church of St. Michael (restored 1865) is Gothic; there is a finely-carved pulpit.

Rowchester, estate with seat of the same name, pa. of and 3 S.E. from Greenlaw (q.v.), S. Berws., Sc.

Rowde, pa. and vil., Mid Wilts., 6 S.W. of Calne; ac. 2,665; soil red sand and clay. The church of St. Matthew (formerly of St. Mary), rebuilt almost entirely in 1833, is Perp.; there is a squint in the chancel, and a mural monument to Thomas Spencer (d. 1765). The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. The charities amount to £40 yearly.

Rowden, ha., pa. of Higham-on-the-Hill (q.v.), S.W. Leics., 3 N.W. of Hinckley.

Rowditch, tp. within the bor. of Derby (q.v.), S. Derbys.; ac. 198.

Rowe (1), ha., pa. of Hemington (q.v.), N.E. Somerset, 4½ N.W. of Frome.

Rowe (2), ha., pa. of and 4 S.E. from Whitby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Row, East, vil., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Whitby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Rowe Lane, ha., pa. of North Meols (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 7½ N.W. of Ormskirk.

Rowell (1), ha., pa. of Heversham (q.v.), S. Westmd., 2 N. of Milnthorpe.

Rowell (2). [ROEL.]

Rower (The), pa. and vil. lying between the Barrow and the Nore, Ida bar., S. co. Kilk., Ir., 4 N. of New Ross railway station; ac. 10,758.

Row Green (1), ha. on the road from Braintree to Chelmsford, pa. of Black Notley (q.v.), E. Essex, about 3 S.W. of Braintree.

Row Green (2). [ROE GREEN (2).]

Rowhedge, fishing vil. on the west bank of the Colne, pa. of East Donyland (q.v.), N.E. Essex, about 4 S.E. of Colchester. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Shipbuilding, malting, and brewing are carried on.

Rowington, pa. and vil., Mid Warws., 6 W.N.W. of Warwick; ac. 3,817; soil New Red Sandstone and gravel. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1872) is a building of various periods, chiefly 15th-cent. work; the communion table is Tudor, with elaborately-carved legs; some ancient stained glass has been collected in one of the chancel windows. Among the monuments may be mentioned those of John Hill, Bayliff of R., John Oldnall (1558), John Woollaston of Ryselippe (1615), John Hancockes (1619), and several memorials to the families of Aston, Bradbury, Reeve, Smallbrooke, Knight, and Wallis. There is a chapel-of-ease, built in 1877, and a Congregational chapel. The charities amount to about £200 a year.

Rowland, tp., pa. of and 2 N. from Bakewell (q.v.), N. Derbys.; ac. 303.

Rowlands Castle, vil., pas. of Idsworth and Warblington (q.v.), E. Hants, on the borders of Sussex, 3 N. of Havant. Here is a Congregational chapel. C. Dixon, Esq., of *Stansted House*, erected and endowed Stansted College, for the reception of six decayed merchants of the cities of London, Liverpool, or Bristol.

Rowledge, eccl. pa., pas. of Farnham and Frensham, Surrey, and Brinsted (q.v.), Hants, 3 S. of Farnham. The church of St. James was erected 1871, in E. Eng. style. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and a reading-room and club for working men. *Frensham Vale* is a seat.

Rowley (1), pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 8 N.W. of Hull; ac. 6,423; soil and subsoil chalky. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng.

Rowley (2), ha., pa. of Bardsey (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 S.W. of Wetherby.

Rowley (3), ti., pa. of Winkfield-with-Rowley (q.v.), W. Wilts., about 2 S.W. of Trowbridge.

Rowley (4), ha., pa. of Paracombe (q.v.), N. Dev., about 11 N.E. of Barnstaple.

Rowley Green, ha., pa. of Shenley (q.v.), Mid Herts., 2 S.W. of Barnet.

Rowley Regis, pa. and to., S. Staffs., 3 S.E. of Dudley; ac. 3,670; soil loam, overlying clay. St. Giles's Church (formerly a chapel-of-ease to Clent)

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Routh	Beverley (3½)	203	169
Row, pa.	Helensburgh (2)	426	11172
Row, vil.	Helensburgh (2)	426	1315
Rowanburn	Canonbie (2)	312	412
Rowbarton	Taunton	158	3044
Rowberrow	Winscombe (2)	136	110
Rowde	Devizes (2)	86	1195
Rowditch	Derby	128	907
Rower, The	New Ross	102	1642
Rowington	Kingswood (2)	116	814
Rowland	Hassop (1½)	154	57
Rowledge	Bentley (2½)	42	849
Rowley (1)	Brough (5)	186	512
Rowley Regis	Rowley Regis	136	30791

is a Perp. building; the original church was built in 1199–1216, and rebuilt in 1840; it contains a Norm. font, and some brasses to the Haden family. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Methodist New Connexion chapels. The charities amount to about £80 yearly. Coal-mining and iron manufactures are largely carried on, as are also brick-making, tile-making, and malting; the quarries yield a hard basaltic rock, known as Rowley Rag.

Rowlston, ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Mappleton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks. *R. Hall*, an ancient mansion, is a seat. [MAPPLETON AND ROWLSTON.]

Rowlstone, pa. and vil., S.W. Herefords., 13 S.W. of Hereford; ac. 1,667; soil loamy clay, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Peter (restored 1865) is of various periods, and contains some very fine Norm. work, including a good doorway with carving in the tympanum representing the Saviour in glory, surrounded by an elliptical aureole, and supported by four angels; the porch is E. Eng., the font Norm.; the north wall retains two small Norm. windows. The chancel retains a fine Norm. arch, carved with figures of cocks; on the south side are two figures with heads downwards, supposed to refer to the crucifixion of St. Peter. There are two ancient and curious candelabra.

Rownall, ha., pa. of Cheddleton (q.v.), N. Staffs., 6½ N.W. of Cheadle.

Rowner, pa., S. Hants, 3 N.W. of Gosport; ac. 1,216; soil loam, overlying clay and loam. The church of St. Mary (restored and enlarged 1874) is E. Eng., and formerly contained some ancient paintings; there is a monument of the Brune family, dated 1559. Near the church are some ruins, believed to be those of the old manor-house of the Brunes. Forts Grange and Rowner are in the pa.

Rownhams, eccl. pa., pas. of Romsey Extra, Nursling, and North Baddesley (q.v.), S. Hants, 4 W.N.W. of Southampton. The church of St. John the Evangelist is a handsome edifice in Dec. style; in the chancel is a brass in memory of W. O. Colt, founder (d. 1853), and Jane his widow (d. 1875), by whom the work was completed. The vicarage-house is a red-brick building in Elizabethan style. St. John's Convalescent Home (for women and girls, or boys under twelve years) was erected in 1876.

Rowsham, ha., pa. of Wingrave-with-Rowsham (q.v.), Mid Bucks., about 4 N.E. of Aylesbury. The Congregationalists have a chapel. Here is a brewery.

Rowsley, eccl. pa., pas. of Youlgreave, Darley and Bakewell (q.v.), Mid Derbys. The church of St. Catherine is a stone building. [ROWSLEY, GREAT.]

Rowsley, Great, tp. and vil., pa. of and about 4 S.E. from Bakewell (q.v.), Mid Derbys. The vil. is situated near the junction of the Wye and the Derwent, the former being crossed by a modern bridge of two arches, and the latter by an ancient bridge of four arches. There are charities of about £4 yearly. The "Peacock" inn is a quaint, ivied, Elizabethan building with many gables and battlements, an abundance of heavy mullioned windows, and has green lawns gently sloping down to the river. *Stanton Woodhouse* is an Elizabethan mansion

THE "PEACOCK" INN, ROWSLEY.
(Photo. R. Keene, Derby.)

on rising ground commanding a considerable view; the park is extensive, and contains some fine old trees.

Row Stock, ha., pa. of Ridge (q.v.), Mid Herts., about 3 S.W. of Hatfield.

Rowston, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 7½ N. of Sleaford; ac. 1,858; soil strong, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Clement is chiefly E. Eng. and Perp., and has some remains of the rood-screen; the chantry chapel is divided from the chancel by an oak screen, and contains a sedile; the font is Perp. There is a Wesleyan Reform chapel. A charity of £42 yearly was left in 1719 by Lady Hodgson, and is partly used to support the schools here and at Ruskington.

Rowthorne, ha., pa. of Ault Hucknall (q.v.), E. Derbys., 7 E. of Alfreton.

Rowton (1), tp. and vil., pa. of Christleton (q.v.), W. Chesh., 3½ S.E. of Chester; ac. 580. There is a Wesleyan chapel. On R. Moor an engagement was fought on September 24, 1645, between the Royalists and Parliamentarians. *R. Hall* is a seat.

Rowton (2), chap., pa. of Ercall Magna (q.v.), N. Salop, about 6 N.W. of Wellington. The church (rebuilt 1835) is in E. Eng. style. Richard Baxter, the Nonconformist divine, was born in R. (1615).

Rowton (3), ha., pa. of Swine (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 6½ E. of Beverley.

Rowton Castle. [ALBERBURY.]

Row Tor. [ST. BREWARD.]

Row Tor Rocks. [BIRCHOVER.]

Row, West, large straggling vil., pa. of and 2½ W. from Mildenhall (q.v.), N.W. Suff. The church of St. Peter is a flint and rubble building; there are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. Fruit and vegetables are largely grown here.

Roxburgh, pa. and vil., N. Roxbs., Sc.; ac. 7,781; soil in some parts sandy and gravelly, and in others a fine rich loam, overlying sandstone. The Roman road Watling Street, from the Firth of Forth to York, divides it from Ancrum on the south. The

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rowlstone	Pontrilas (1)	154	136
Rowner	Brockhurst (1)	79	271
Rownhams	Nursling (1½)	82	515
Rowsley	Rowsley	149	512
Rowsley, Great	Rowsley	149	301
Rowston	Digby (2)	117	225
Rowton (1)	Chester (3½)	179	181
Roxburgh	Roxburgh	362	964

vil. is about 4 s.w. of Kelso. The ruins of the once famous castle of R. are still to be seen crowning a high mound, picturesquely situated in the narrow space between the Tweed and Teviot, and about 2 miles from the site of the present vil. Near the castle, and between it and the Tweed, stood the old burgh of R., which has entirely disappeared; the castle was demolished by the Scots in 1460, after they had retaken it from the English, and the burgh, having lost its protection, gradually decayed. The remains of a Border "keep" may be seen in a field near the pa. church, the lower part only, consisting of a stone-vaulted chamber, being preserved; it is popularly called "Wallace's Tower." It was burned by the Earl of Hertford in his marauding expedition of 1545. The ancient fair of St. James is still held annually on August 5, on St. James's Green, close to the site of the old burgh; it was mentioned in a charter of William the Lion to the monks of Kelso, and for long it was the best-known fair in the South of Scotland. *Sunlaws* is a seat.

Roxburgh Castle.

Roxburghshire, co. lying on the south-eastern border of Scotland, bounded on the north-east, east, and south-east by Northumb. and by a small corner of Cumb., south and south-west by Dumfs., west by Selks. and Edins., and north by Berws. The shape of the co. is extremely irregular, and it measures from its extreme point on the south to that part which is inserted between the cos. of Berws. and Edins. upwards of 40 miles; and from east to west, near the centre, about 30 miles. The area of the shire contains 665 square miles, or 425,656 ac., about one-half of which is brought into cultivation. The co. is divided by its waters into several districts, of which the chief and largest is Teviotdale, being that division drained by the Teviot and its tributary streams; this district comprehends about 500 square miles. Liddesdale, which forms the south-west corner of the co., comprehends the alpine territory, which is drained by the Liddle and its tributaries, and contains 120 square miles. The third division lies between the Gala and Leader, measuring 26 square miles; and the fourth, which is situate north of the Tweed, is included in the Merse, and comprehends 27 square miles. After being occupied by the Romans —as remains of forts, camps, and roads show— from A.D. 79 to 410, R. fell into the joint possession of the Strathclyde Britons on the west and the Bernicians on the east, to whom succeeded in 573 the Kings of Northumbria. R. shared the shifting fate of the Northumbrian kingdom up to 954, when it was reduced to an earldom; in the next century Malcolm Canmore got back the present Border cos. for Scotland, and about 1157, under Malcolm IV., the Border line was definitely settled. From that time forward this Border co. had to bear the burden of the various disputes between the sovereigns of the two kingdoms. In 1215 John burnt Roxburgh, and in 1292 the English Court of King's Bench sat at Roxburgh; early in the 13th cent. Edward II. held court in the same town, and a little later the English burnt Dryburgh Abbey. In 1460 Roxburgh, which had been held by the English for fifty years, was recaptured by the Scots and dismantled. In 1566 Queen Mary held a court at Jedburgh, and rode thence to Hermitage Castle to see her favourite, Earl Bothwell. In 1715 the Highlanders held Kelso for a few days on their way into England, and in 1745 Prince Charles stayed a night at Kelso. The district is intersected by Roman roads in various directions, and another class of antiquities belonging to the co. are towers or castles —among them the castle of Jedburgh, that of Roxburgh, and Hermitage Castle. The district was likewise famed for its religious edifices, which included the abbeys of Jedburgh, Melrose, and Kelso. The southern part of the co. is very mountainous, and throughout the whole territory there is little land absolutely flat. The Cheviots are the principal range, but there are also several hills of an altitude of over 1,000 ft. The soil varies considerably, much of it being exceedingly fertile; in some parts it is a rich loam, in others gravel and clay — the heavy clayey soil occupying the higher grounds, while loam occurs near the beds of rivers and rivulets. In Liddesdale there is much mossy land. It has been ascertained that so early as the 12th cent. the district produced great quantities of corn, and the amount of barley then ground at the mills exhibited the progress made in this branch of commerce. Under the intelligent monks the agriculture of the co. arrived at considerable perfection; and they introduced the knowledge of horticulture. Apples and pears are now extensively cultivated in the orchards of Melrose, Jedburgh, and Kelso. Excellent crops of wheat, barley, and oats are now grown, as are also potatoes, peas, beans, and turnips, the latter serving as food for the great numbers of sheep and cattle that are reared, and for the disposal of which large stock sales are held at Hawick, Kelso, and Newtown St. Boswells. The mineralogy of the shire is neither valuable nor varied. Between 1700 and 1770 coal was discovered in Carter Fell, near the borders of Northumberland; but, though wrought for some time, it was ultimately abandoned. Another seam was subsequently found near the south-eastern portion of Liddesdale, from which little benefit has been derived beyond that detached district. Various attempts have been made to find coal in different places in the co., but the inhabitants are still

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place. (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Roxburghshire	.....	.....	53500

supplied from Dumfriesshire, Edinburghshire, or Northumberland. The staple of the co. is the woollen trade, the seats of which are at Hawick, Jedburgh, and Kelso, where flannels, blankets, tartans, woollen cloth, lambs-wool yarn, and hosiery are extensively produced. The salmon fisheries of the Tweed are of consequence, and yield handsome rents to the proprietors. The principal streams are the Tweed, the Allan, the Leader, the Teviot, and the Eden. The Tyne and Coquet rivers rise in this co., and, entering England, fall into the sea at Tynemouth and Coquet Isle. The lochs are small and few in number, the principal being Yetholm Loch. The railway system is in the hands of the North British Company, from the main line of which several branches diverge. The co. returns one member to Parliament.

Roxby (1), tp., pa. of and 2½ W. from Hinderwell (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,410. St. Nicholas (chapel-of-ease) was rebuilt in 1817; it contains monuments to Lady Frances Boynton (1634), Lady Kathleen Fairfax (1666), and Thomas Boynton (1523), the founder of the chapel.

Roxby (2). [PICKHILL.]

Roxby-cum-Risby, pa. and vil. (**Roxby**), N. Lincs., 1 S.W. of Winterton; ac. 4,784; soil various, overlying ironstone, limestone, and sandstone. The church of St. Mary (restored 1875) is Dec.; in the chancel are two canopied sedilia and a piscina; in the south aisle are a piscina and an interesting tomb. In 1709 a Roman tessellated pavement was discovered near the church. A reading-room was opened in 1883.

Roxeth, eccl. pa., pa. of Harrow-on-the-Hill (q.v.), W. Middx. Christ Church was built 1863, in E. Eng. style. There is a lecture hall and two mission rooms.

Roxham, pa. on the Wissey, S.W. Norf., 2½ S.E. of Downham Market; ac. 591; soil clay, overlying sand and ragstone. The church of St. Michael now no longer exists. There are traces of a moat which anciently encompassed a house called "Walpole House."

Roxholme, tp., pa. of and 1 N. from Leasingham (q.v.), S.W. Lincs.; ac. 891. There is a Wesleyan chapel. *R. Hall*, a seat, is a modern mansion.

Roxton (1), pa. and vil. by the Ouse, N.E. Beds., 4½ S.W. of St. Neots; ac. 3,000; soil clay and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1887 and 1890), originally Dec., was much altered in the Perp. period; the chancel retains a piscina and locker. On the south side of the chancel is an altar-tomb to Roger Hunt, who was Speaker of the Parliament 1420–21, and again 1433, and was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer 1438. On the north side of the church is a Perp. arched recess, with the recumbent effigy of a female on a low slab. A brass inscribed to John Fage, of Chalverstone (d. 1400), has been recovered and placed in the chancel. There is a Congregational chapel.

Roxton (2), ha., pa. of Immingham (q.v.), N. Lincs., 7½ N.E. of Caistor.

Roxwell, pa. and vil. on the Can, Mid Essex, 4½ W. of Chelmsford; ac. 4,782; soil mixed. St. Michael's Church (enlarged 1854) is Dec.; in the chancel is a mural monument to Sir John Bramston, Chief Justice of the King's Bench (1635–42); there is also an inscription to Thomas Younge (1593). *Skreens Park*, an old brick mansion, is a seat.

Roy (1), river, S. Invs., Sc., rises about 8 S. of Fort Augustus, and runs S. by W. to the Spean, which it joins 10½ miles (in a direct line) from its source.

Roy (2), island in Mulroy Bay, pa. of Mevagh (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., 7½ E. of Dunfanaghy; ac. 91.

Royal Canal, Ir., runs from the Liffey at Dublin to the Shannon at Richmond Harbour, passing W. through co. Dub., W. by N. through cos. Kildare and Wstm., and W. and N. by W. through co. Longf. It passes on the north side of the city of Dublin, and runs by Castleknock, Leixlip, Maynooth, Kilcock, Mullingar, Ballymahon, Keenagh, and Killashee. It was formed 1789–1802, and is about 95 miles long and 44 ft. wide. There are 46 locks on the canal, which reaches its summit-level (322 ft. above the sea) near Mullingar.

Royal Leamington Spa. [LEAMINGTON.]

Royal Military Canal. [MILITARY CANAL, ROYAL.]

Royal Oak, vil. on the Barrow, pa. of Killinane (q.v.), W. co. Carl., Ir., about 3 S. of Leighlinbridge.

Royal Sovereign Shoals, sandbanks off south-east coast of Sussex, 10 S.W. of Hastings. Here is a lightship with a flashing light, visible 10 miles.

Royalty Farm, formerly an uninhabited pa., S. Lincs., now merged in Swineshead (q.v.).

Roydhouse, ha., pa. of Kirkburton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Huddersfield.

Roydon (1), pa. and vil. on the Stort, W. Essex, 5½ E. of Hertford; ac. 3,031; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (repaired 1854) is of mixed periods; it contains brasses to Thomas Colte (d. 1471) and his wife, John Colte (d. 1521) and his wives and children, and Elizabeth Stanley (d. 1589). There is a Congregational chapel. A workmen's club was built in 1893. Jane Colte, the first wife of Sir Thomas More, was a native of R. Nether Hall formerly belonged to the Colte family, and was surrounded by a moat and wall. *R. Lodge* is a seat.

Roydon (2), or **Roydon near Diss**, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 1½ W. of Diss; ac. 1,329; soil mixed, overlying chiefly gravel. The church of St. Remigius is Perp.; the porch was built by the Rev. Temple Frere in memory of his son, Temple Frere, who was drowned at Cambridge while trying to save the life of a fellow-student; in the chancel are monuments to the Frere family. There is a charity for the aged poor, who have the interest of £900 2¾ per cents., and a charity of £14 yearly is divided between the church (for ornamental repairs) and poor. *R. Hall*, in extensive grounds, on the road from Diss to Thetford, is a seat.

Roydon (3), or **Roydon near Lynn**, pa. and vil.,

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Roxby (1)	Staithes (2)	255	168
Roxby-cum-Risby	Appleby (4)	165	392
Roxeth	Harrow (1)	11	1869
Roxham	Ryston (1)	86	55
Roxholme	Ruskington (1)	114	126

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Roxton (1)	Tempsford (2)	47	441
Roxwell	Chelmsford (4½)	30	766
Roydon (1)	Roydon	20	969
Roydon (2)	Diss (1½)	95	739
Roydon (3)	Grimston Road	103	174

N.W. Norf., 6 E.N.E. of Lynn; ac. 871; soil mixed sand and clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of All Saints, originally Norm., was rebuilt in 1857; there are two Norm. doorways, in the south porch and on the north side respectively.

Roydon near Diss. [ROYDON (2).]

Roydon near Lynn. [ROYDON (3).]

Roy's Cairn, hill (1,691 ft.), pa. of Knockando (q.v.). S. Elgs., Sc., about 1 S.W. of Knockando church.

Royston, pa. and mkt. to. (W.), N.E. Herts., 13 S.W. of Cambridge; ac. 315. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1872) is an E. Eng. edifice which formed part of the ancient conventual church, and was built 1250–80; the chancel was added in 1871. There are brasses to William Taverham or Tabram (d. 1421 or 1432), a civilian and his wife (*c.* 1500), and an inscription to William Chamber (d. 1546); in the chancel is a fine alabaster effigy of a knight. The pulpit and reading-desk are made from fragments of the old rood-screen; during the restoration three E. Eng. windows were discovered; in the vestry there is a library of about 200 volumes. The church and churchyard contain many memorials of the Wortham and Beldam families. There are Congregational, Unitarian, and Wesleyan chapels, and a Nonconformist cemetery. A cottage hospital was built in 1869, and there are almshouses (endowed in 1833 by Mrs. Barfield) for widows and four other almshouses for spinsters, besides several small charities. The Market House was erected about 1836. The Institute (built 1855) contains a museum, library, etc. Fairs are held on Ash Wednesday, Easter Wednesday, Whit-Wednesday, the first Wednesday in July, and the first after October 10. A priory of Austin Canons was founded here about 1180, and James I. built a hunting-seat here, of which latter a portion is still standing. On the hills to the east and west are many barrows, and antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood. Under Melbourn Street there is a curious cavern, known as "The Cave;" the bottom is nearly circular and surrounded by a broad ledge; the walls are covered with carvings of crucifixes, saints, etc., many of which have been coloured. The cave is believed to date from British times, and to have been used by the Romans as a sepulchre, and in later days to have been utilised as an oratory.

Roystone, pa., tp., and vil., W.R. Yorks., 7 S. of Wakefield; ac. of pa. 12,993, of tp. 1,022; soil clay and loam. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1859) was founded by the monks of Monk Bretton, and is Dec. and Perp.; it possesses a fine oak roof, some ancient frescoes, and monuments to the Neviles of Chevet, and to the Bayldon, Wood, Fletcher, and Rimmington families.. The tower has a fine oriel window. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities are about £50 yearly. The free grammar school, founded by letters patent in 1607, is endowed from the revenues of the dissolved chantry of R., and was reorganised in 1843.

Royton (1), eccl. pa., tp., and to., pa. of Prestwich (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 2 N. of Oldham; ac. 1,372. The church of St. Paul is in Dec. style; there are monuments to Elizabeth Radcliffe (1796), Sir Joseph Radcliffe (1819), and Katherine Pickford (1765). All Saints' is a mission church attached to St. Paul's. A Roman Catholic church was built in 1880; there are Baptist, Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, Independent Methodist, and Congregational chapels, and the Society of Friends have a meeting-house. The town hall and market was built in 1880.

Royton (2), tp., pa. of Bangor (q.v.), S.E. Denbighs., about 4 S.E. of Wrexham; ac. 702.

Rozel, fishing vil., pa. of St. Martin (q.v.), north-east coast of Jersey, Channel Islands, 4¼ N.N.E. of St. Helier. The vil. is picturesquely situated at the foot of a valley descending to a small inlet called Havre de Roselle or Rozel Bay. There is a small harbour.

Ru-, for names not found under this spelling, *see also* RHU-.

Ruabon, or **Rhiwabon,** pa., to., and head of petty sess. div., S.E. Denbighs., 4½ S. by W. of Wrexham; ac. 13,918. R. is a prosperous little town, pleasantly situated on a small affluent of the Dee, which bounds the pa. on the south. The church of St. Mary is an ancient Gothic edifice, containing some interesting monuments of the Wynn family, and an altar-tomb with recumbent effigies of a knight belonging to the Eyton family and his lady (1526). The Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive and Calvinistic Methodists, and Congregationalists have chapels. On a hill about ¾ mile from the town is *Gardden*, an ancient camp or vil. partly defended by concentric fosses. Coal-mining is carried on very extensively, and there are also important iron works and brick and terra-cotta works. Plas Madoc is said to occupy the site of a palace of the ancient Princes of Wales. *Wynnstay*, a seat, is beautifully situated in a park nearly 8 miles in circuit, through which flows the Dee. The park contains a magnificent avenue, about a mile in length; and there is a column upwards of 100 ft. in height, with an internal staircase. The old mansion, burnt down in 1858, has been replaced by an edifice in Renaissance style.

Ruan, pa., Inchiquin bar., Mid co. Clare, Ir., 4½ N. of Ennis; ac. 10,774. The land is rich and, to a large extent, in pasture. There is a Catholic church and a large public school. *Dromore* is a seat.

Ruan-Lanihorne, pa. and vil., S. Cornw., 10 S.E. of Truro; ac. 2,250; soil loam, overlying slaty schist. The pa. is washed on the west and south by the Fal, across which a bridge has now been placed from Lamorran to the vil. The church of St. Rumon, in a picturesque valley, was founded in 1315. The chancel retains a sedile, credence, and piscina; and the roof, the pulpit, and the communion table are all of fine old carved oak. In the transept is a squint. Under the floor which faces the altar is interred the Rev. John Whitaker, author of "The Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall" and rector of this pa. (1778–1808). In the wall of the south aisle is a

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Royston	Royston	45	1701
Roystone, pa.	Royston and Notton	178	10371
Roystone, tp.	Royston and Notton	178	2613
Royton (1), eccl. pa.	Royton	191	9244
Royton (1), tp.	Royton	191	12568
Royton (1), to.	Royton	191	13395
Royton (2)	Wrexham (4)	196	93
Ruabon	Ruabon	196	17258
Ruan	Ennis (4½)	151	999
Ruan-Lanihorne	Grampound Road(8)	287	301

stone coffin-lid of the 13th cent., bearing the demi-effigy of an ecclesiastic; and in the south transept is a stone effigy of St. Rumon. There are many modern monuments. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have chapels. Near the church formerly stood a castle, the outlines of which can be traced. Here is a small quay, and at high tide the river is navigable for barges of about 30 tons.

Ruan Major, pa., S. Cornw., 8 S.S.E. of Helston; ac. 2,553; soil chiefly clay, resting on serpentine. The church of St. Rumon, originally Perp., was rebuilt (with the exception of the tower) in 1866.

Ruan Minor, coast pa. and vil., S. Cornw., 10 S.E. of Helston; ac. 658; soil clay and loam, overlying serpentine, which is quarried. A large portion of the pa. consists of downs. The church of St. Rumon (restored 1854–55) is Dec. There are Methodist and Bible Christian chapels.

Ruardean, pa. and vil. on the Wye, W. Glouc., 9 N.E. of Monmouth; ac. 1,590; soil sandstone, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1890 and 1891) is of mixed periods, but chiefly Norm.; the chancel retains a piscina. There are Congregational and Bible Christian chapels. The charities are small.

Ruberslaw, hill (1,392 ft.), pas. of Hobkirk and Cavers (q.v.), Mid Roxbs., Sc., 5 N.E. of Hawick. It used to be a favourite meeting-place for Covenanters, and some crags on its summit are named after Alexander Peden, "Peden's Pulpit."

Ruchill Water, stream, pa. of Comrie (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc., rises near Ben Vorlich, and flows for 10½ miles in a N.E. direction through Glen Artney to the Earn, which it joins at Dalginross, opposite the to. of Comrie.

Ruckcroft, vil., pa. of Ainstable (q.v.), E. Cumb., 3 N.W. of Kirkoswald.

Ruckinge, pa. and vil., S. Kent, 7 S. of Ashford; ac. 3,437; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary Magdalene is Norm. and E. Eng. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. A charity of £1 yearly, arising from a piece of land called "Tinker's Town," at Romney Marsh, given by an unknown benefactor, is distributed in bread.

Ruckland, pa., E. Lincs., 6½ S. of Louth; ac. 713; soil limestone, overlying chalk. The church of St. Olave was built 1885, in Gothic style; the font is believed to be Saxon. There is a small charity.

Ruckley and Langley, tp. and small vil., pa. of Acton Burnell (q.v.), W. Salop, 5½ W. of Much Wenlock; ac. 1,536.

Rudbaxton, pa., Mid Pembs., about 3 N. of Haverfordwest; ac. 4,255. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Lieut.-General Picton, who fell in the battle of Waterloo (1815), was a native.

Rudby-in-Cleveland, pa., tp., and vil. on the Leven, N.R. Yorks., 4 S.W. of Stokesley; ac. of pa. 7,562, of tp. 888; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is an ancient Gothic edifice; in the south aisle is a tomb dated 1423, probably that of Robert Wyclyft, rector, monument to the Layton family c charities are small.

Rudchester, tp., pa. of and 3 N.E. (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 647. The through the tp., which is the sit station *Vindobala*. The ruins of Ha to be seen here. There is an extensi

Ruddington, large and populous Notts., 5 S. of Nottingham; ac. subsoil various. The church of rebuilt (except the tower) 1887–8 The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Prim have chapels. The inhabitants are ployed in stocking-weaving. The to about £83 annually.

Ruddy Beck, stream, S. Cumb., wick, runs about 1 N. by E. and N extremity of Crummock Water.

Ruddy Gill, mountain valley, S. W. of Keswick. The Gill leads d dale on the south-east side of S It takes its name from the red h A mountain torrent pursues its c ravine, down which there is a embracing part of Borrowdale and with Skiddaw and Saddleback in t

Rudford, pa., tp., and vil., N.W. of Gloucester; ac. of pa. 1,214, clay, overlying sand, stone, and cl of St. Mary (partly restored 1870 cloth covering the communion tab a vault has been opened here co number of human skeletons. T charity. In the pa. is an ancient inscription stating that it marks th the Welsh in Lord Herbert's force,

Rudge (1), tp. and small vil., pa (q.v.), E. Salop, partly in Staffs., hampton; ac. 1,542. *R. Hall* is a

Rudge (2), ha., pa. of Becki Somerset, 3 N.E. of Frome.

Rudge (3), ti., pa. of and 2 s. (q.v.), N. Dev.

Rudge (4), ti., pa. of and 1 w. (q.v.), E. Wilts.

Rudgeway, ha., pa. of Alveston (3 S.W. of Thornbury.

Rudgwick, pa. and vil., N. Suss Horsham; ac. 6,022; soil chiefly Holy Trinity Church is a Dec. buil gregationalists have a chapel. At there are remains of old ironwork a seat.

Rudha Hunish, headland, pa. o Skye island, Invs., Sc., about 6 N the northernmost point of Skye.

Rudham, East, pa., tp. and vil., Fakenham, on the Lynn road; ac.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ruan Major	Helston (8)	319	79
Ruan Minor	Helston (10)	319	253
Ruardean	Cinderford (2)	131	1284
Ruckinge	Ham Street (2)	60	356
Ruckland	Authorpe (4)	135	38
Ruckley and Langley	Leebotwood (4)	172	78
Rudbaxton	Haverfordwest (3)	264	457
Rudby-in-C'land, pa.	Potto (1¼)	232	1190
Rudby-in-C'land, tp.	Potto (1¼)	232	62

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn fr. (1) place, (2) fr. L
Rudchester	Newcastle-on-T
Ruddington	Nottingham (5)
Rudford, pa.	Barbers Bridge
Rudford, tp.	Barbers Bridge
Rudge (1)	Wolverhampton
Rudgwick	Rudgwick
Rudham, East, pa.	East Rudham (1
Rudham, East, tp.	East Rudham (1

tp. 435; soil mixed, overlying principally chalk. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1873) is a large structure in Perp. style. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have chapels. There is a fuel allotment of 20 ac. (the rent of which is distributed in coals to the poor at Christmas), and also a charity of £5 for the poor. Of the rent of 9 ac. of land (£15) £5 is expended in fuel and £10 given to the national school. A library and reading-room was erected in 1887 by the Marquess of Townshend. [OXFORD (2).]

Rudha Mhail, headland, north of island of Islay, Args., Sc., about 5 N. of Port Askaig. There is a lighthouse, with light visible 18 miles.

Rudham, West, pa. and vil., N. Norf., 2½ S.W. of East Rudham station; ac. 2,835; soil mixed, overlying chalk, marl, and clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1891) is Dec.; the rood-screen remains. Here is a Methodist New Connexion chapel.

Rudh' an Dunain, headland, pa. of Bracadale (q.v.), island of Skye, Invs., Sc., at the south extremity of Loch Brittle, near the Cuillin Hills.

Rudheath, tp. and vil., pas. of Davenham, Great Budworth, and Sandbach (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 2 S.E. of Northwich; ac. 1,961. A chapel-of-ease was built in 1835. An engagement between the Royalist and Parliamentarian forces took place here on February 22, 1643.

Rudh Re, headland, pa. of and about 10 N.W. from Gairloch (q.v.), W. Ross and Crom., Sc.

Rudry, pa., E. Glamorgs., 2 E. of Caerphilly; ac. 2,668. The pa. derives its name from the number of yew-trees not far from the church, a modest building dedicated to St. James. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and from the higher grounds some fine views are obtained.

Rudston, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 5 W. of Bridlington; ac. 5,551; soil loam and gravel, overlying limestone and gravel. The church of All Saints (restored 1861) is a Norm. and Dec. building; the chancel, dating from 1280, has beautiful sedilia and a piscina; the nave has an arcade with circular piers (*c.* 1330); the font is Norm., as is the tower archway; there are piscinæ in the aisles. In the churchyard is a monolith, said to be the largest standing-stone in the kingdom, and believed to have been used by Phœnician merchants as a landmark, by the Druids for religious purposes, and by the Saxons to mark the crossing of the roads here. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. *Thorpe Hall* is a seat.

Rudyard, tp. and vil., pa. of and 2½ N.W. from Leek (q.v.), N. Staffs.; ac. 1,435. There is a reservoir (covering 400 ac.) for feeding the Trent, Mersey, Leek, and Cauldon Canal. R. is a favourite resort for pleasure-seekers during the summer months. This place was formerly held by the Rudyard family; Ralph Rudyard fought at Bosworth Field, Aug. 22, 1485, on the Lancastrian side, and is said to have slain Richard III. Sir Benjamin Rudyard was a well-known wit and poet in the 17th cent., was also famous as a lawyer, and was the last surveyor of the Court of Wards.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Rudham, West	East Rudham (2½)	113	420
Rudheath	Hartford (2½)	170	644
Rudry	Caerphilly (2)	163	409
Rudston	Burton Agnes (3)	219	578
Rudyard	Rudyard	159	75

Ruel, stream, S. Args., Sc., flows through Glendaruel for 10 miles in a S. direction to Loch Riddon.

Rueval, sound separating the islands of North Uist and Benbecula, Outer Hebrides, Invs., Sc. It is 9 miles long from east to west, and about 3 miles wide. It is generally known as Loch Rueval.

Rufford (1), pa. and vil. on the Douglas, W. Lancs., 5 N.E. of Ormskirk; ac. 3,120; soil sand, loam, and moss, overlying sand. The church of St. Mary (built in 1869, on the site of the former church) is in E. Eng. and Dec. styles; in the south aisle is a slab with figures of a knight and lady. Roger Dodsworth, the antiquary, was buried here in 1654. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Peter Lathom's charity amounts to about £25 yearly. A cattle fair is held here on May 13. *R. Hall* is a seat.

Rufford (2), pa. and vil., Mid Notts., 8 N. of Mansfield; ac. 9,938; soil sand and clay, overlying clay. *R. Abbey* was originally a religious house for Cistercian monks (a colony from Rievaulx in Yorkshire), founded by Gilbert de Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln, in 1148. Henry VIII. granted it to the Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford in exchange for estates in Ireland. James I. and Charles I. used to visit it when hunting in Sherwood Forest. It is now a seat, the modern mansion being erected upon, and incorporated with, the remains of the ancient monastic buildings. The park extends over 500 acres, and is well wooded and stocked with deer. Divine service is held on Sunday in a private chapel of the abbey.

Rufforth, pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks., 5 W. of York; ac. 2,463; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is Norm. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Rugby (in Domesday "Rocheberie," and down to the reign of Elizabeth "Rokeby"), pa., U. and mkt. to. (M. & S.), head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., and important central railway station, E. Warws., about 30 S.E. of Birmingham; ac. 1,617. The Oxford Canal runs to the north of the town, which rests on a gravelly soil, on the summit of a tableland rising considerably from the southern bank of the Avon, distant about a mile. A great number of houses have been erected for the use of families resorting hither for the education of their sons, and few towns of the same size contain so large a body of clergy and gentry, most of whom are permanent residents. Nothing certain is known of the history of R. before the reign of Edward the Confessor—it is probable that it is of much higher antiquity; the existence of two tumuli in the immediate vicinity of the to., and of mediæval earthworks, now nearly obliterated, tend to such a conclusion. In March, 1645, Oliver Cromwell was quartered here with a large body of troops, and in 1690 William III. passed through R. on his way to Ireland just before the battle of the Boyne. The pa. church of St. Andrew was anciently a chapel-of-ease to Clifton-upon-Dunsmore, but in the reign of Henry III. R. became a distinct pa.; the church, after undergoing various alterations and three separate enlargements, was dismantled entirely, and the present edifice erected

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Rufford (1)	Rufford	207	816
Rufford (2)	Farnesfield (4)	144	350
Rufforth	Hessay (2)	193	246
Rugby	Rugby	83	11262

in 1879, in Dec. style, the nave of the old church being retained to form a north aisle, and named "the Moultrie aisle," in memory of a former rector. Holy Trinity (built 1854), a chapel-of-ease, is in Dec. style. The church of the eccl. pa. of St. Matthew is in E. Eng. style. The Catholic church of St. Marie, from the designs of Welby Pugin, is in E. Eng. style; adjoining is St. Marie's College, belonging to the Fathers of Charity: and the Sisters of Providence have a convent and school. There are also chapels for various bodies of Dissenters. The grammar school, one of the most important in the kingdom, was founded in 1567 by Lawrence Sherriff, a merchant grocer and servant to Queen Elizabeth, and a native of the town, originally for the children of R. and Brownsover and the neighbourhood. The first endowment consisted simply of a small estate at Brownsover; subsequently the founder added 8 ac. of land, then called the Conduit Close, near the Foundling Hospital, in London, and now forming Lamb's Conduit Street, afterwards let on building leases, and, on these falling in, the income of the charity was increased. The school stood in the first instance opposite the pa. church, on the site now occupied by almshouses, and was removed to the south side of the town between 1740 and 1750. In 1809 the older schools and headmaster's house were rebuilt in their present collegiate style. R. now ranks as one of the first public schools, and numbers among its headmasters many very able men, chief of whom was Dr. Arnold (1827–42). At the tercentenary in 1867 subscriptions were started, by which a gymnasium and pavilion have been completed; the chapel rebuilt, with the addition of a stone spire; and a new quadrangle built, which was finished in 1885. There have also been added the Temple reading-room, the art museum, the observatory, a second racquet court, additional fives courts, a swimming bath, and workshop. The chapel, which contains many interesting monuments to Old Rugbeians, has also received continual improvement and decoration. A lower school was erected in 1878, the cost being defray endowment of the grammar school. T contains a large assembly room, and back a covered market hall. The library was opened in 1891. In the c with an area of 6 ac., near the rail weekly stock sales are held; and ther fairs during the year. The Hospital of Late Domestic Gothic style (1884), R. has three sets of almshouses, the from the 16th cent. The public recre covers about 9 ac. A few Roman r been found, and these, with some me quities, have been deposited in the art

Rugby Division, one of the four p Warws.; it lies in the south-east of returns one member.

Rugeley, pa. and mkt. to. (TH. & S.),

RUGBY, THE CLOSE.
(*Photo. E. H. Speight, Rugby.*)

situated in a pleasant vale, bounded by the hills of Cannock Chase, and o east by the Trent, over which is a bridg The Grand Trunk Canal passes thr small rivulet also flows through fr Chase on the west, working several course, and joins the Trent. The to of Stafford, on the highroad to Lich church of St. Augustine is a modern Gothic style. The tower and chancel pa. church, still standing on the opp the road, are E. Eng.; the chance partially restored, and is used for div there is a brass to John Weston (1566) (Ford) his wife. There is a Catholic the Congregationalists, Wesleyans, a Methodists have chapels. The gra was founded in 1611, and reorganis The Public Buildings (1879) form a red brick with Bath stone dressings, i and comprise a market hall, public ass and the usual offices. Combined with and recreation room is the R. free l district hospital (1871) is in Dom

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rugby Division	.....	.....	49737
Rugeley, pa.	Rugeley	125	6942

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., an fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. o
Rugeley, mkt. to.	Rugeley

style; there is also a provident dispensary, and a convalescent home. Here are three corn mills, two iron foundries, and a tanyard of considerable trade and dimensions. In the pa. are extensive collieries. Four annual fairs are held for horses

RUGELEY.

and cattle, and there are stock sales on alternate Tuesdays. The charities are important, amounting to nearly £1,100 a year; and there are several almshouses. *Chaseley House*, *Hagley Hall* (a mansion of some antiquity in an exceedingly picturesque park), and *Stone House* are seats.

Rugley, ha., pa. of and 3 s. from Alnwick (q.v.), N. Northumb.

Ruin Reach. [REACH (1).]

Ruishton, pa. and vil. on the Tone, S. Somerset, 3 E. of Taunton; ac. 1,000; soil marl, overlying Upper Red Sandstone. St. George's Church (restored 1866) is Dec. and Perp., with traces of Norm. work in the porch and tower; the seats are those formerly used in the Royal Savoy chapel, Strand, London. In the churchyard are several tombs of the Proctor family, dating from 1621, and some remains of a stone cross. *Henlade House* and *Woodlands House* are seats.

Ruislip, pa. and vil., N.W. Middx., 4 N.E. of Uxbridge; ac. 6,585; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Martin (partly restored 1870) is Dec.; in 1853 some very interesting 15th-cent. paintings were discovered; in the chancel is a piscina, and a monument to Mary, wife of Sir John Bankes (d. *c.* 1645); among other memorials are those to Raphe Hawtrey (d. 1638), a brass to John Hawtrey (d. 1674), and another to Mary Keene (d. 1695); in the vestry are two fine oak chests and a copy of Jewell's "Apology"; the font is Norm. There are several charities; and ten church houses were built about 1730 by Mary, wife of Sir Thomas Francklyn, Bart. R. Park Wood is a favourite resort of fox-hunters; at the back of the wood is a reservoir, belonging to the Regent's Canal Company, much frequented by anglers. *R. Park*, with grounds of about 40 ac., is a seat.

Ruislip Common, ha., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Ruislip (q.v.), N.W. Middx. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The ha. commands a wide and beautiful view.

Rule Water, stream, Mid Roxbs., Sc., rises in the pa. of Hobkirk (q.v.), and flows in a N. direction for about 10 miles to the Teviot, which it joins 2 N.E. of Denholm.

Rullion Green, pl. on slope of the Pentland Hills, pa. of Glencorse (q.v.), Mid Edins., Sc., nearly 2 N.W. of Penicuik. Here the Covenanters were defeated in 1666.

Rumble Churn. [DUNSTON (4).]

Rumbles (or **Rombalds**) **Moor**, hill-range, W.R. Yorks., lying between Skipton, Keighley, Guiseley, and Ilkley. It is a moorland tract, comprising a series of broad-based hills extending north-west and south-east for about 10 miles, and reaching an extreme height of 1,323 ft. The moor is supposed to derive its name from William de Romillé, the first Norman lord of the manor of Skipton. The road from Keighley to Ilkley commands very fine views. About 2 S.E. of Ilkley there is an ancient entrenchment, said to be British; also several tumuli.

Rumbling Bridge (1), romantic spot, pa. of Fossoway (q.v.), on the borders of Kinrs. and Perths., Sc., 4 N.E. of Dollar. The bridge crosses the Devon, which here runs through a deep cleft. It is double, consisting of an old narrow arch built in 1713, and a loftier one built in 1816, both commanding a

RUMBLING BRIDGE.
(Photo. Andrew Young, Burntisland.)

grand view. The roadway is about 120 ft. above the water, which rushes beneath in a continuous roar, and is especially picturesque above the bridge.

Rumbling Bridge (2), bridge over the Bran, pa. of Little Dunkeld (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., nearly 3 S.W. of Dunkeld.

Rumbolds Wyke, pa. mostly in the city of Chichester (q.v.), S.W. Sussex; ac. 652. There are

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ruishton	Thorne	157	483
Ruislip	Pinner (3)	13	1836

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rumbolds Wyke	Chichester (1)	69	1497

two small charities. The Teresian convent of Mount Carmel, built in 1872, is a brick building.

Rumbridge, or **Rumbridge Street,** ha., pa. of Eling (q.v.), S. Hants, 4 N.W. of Southampton.

Rumburgh, pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 4 N.W. of Halesworth; ac. 1,506; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Michael is an old and curiously-built edifice of flint of mixed periods. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. The town lands consist of 47 ac., which, together with other parish property, yield about £68 yearly; these funds are applied to the repairs of the church and coals for the poor. Here was formerly a Benedictine priory, founded by the monks of Hulme in 1065, and dedicated to St. Michael and St. Felix. The tower remains.

Rumford and Craigs, contiguous vils., respectively situated in the pas. of Muiravonside and Polmont, S.E. Stirls., Sc., 3 W. of Linlithgow.

Rum Island, pa. of Small Isles (q.v.), Inner Hebrides, Invs., Sc. R. is the largest of the group, and lies about 9 W. of Sleat Point. The island is mountainous, and several of the summits rise to about 2,000 ft. The landing-place is in Loch Scresort, on the east coast. In the northern part of the island is the Small Isles pa. church.

Rumney (1), pa. and vil. on the Rhymney, S.W. Mon., 3 N.E. of Cardiff; ac. 2,158; soil clayey, with some gravel, subsoil stony. The church of St. Augustine (restored 1860) is E. Eng., with some Dec. and Perp. work. There are Wesleyan and Baptist chapels.

Rumney (2). [RHYMNEY.]

Rumps, The, fine headland, N.W. Cornw., forming the west boundary of Portquin Bay, about 4 N. of Padstow.

Rumworth, tp., pa. of Deane (q.v.), Mid Lancs., partly within the bor. of Bolton; ac. 1,244.

Runckton, ha., pa. of North Mundham (q.v.), W. Sussex, 2 S. of Chichester.

Runcorn, pa., tp., seaport, U. and mkt. to. (S.), Mid Chesh., about 15 E.S.E. of Liverpool; ac. of pa. 18,894 (2,140 tidal water and foreshore), of tp. 1,113 and 619 tidal water and foreshore. R. is on the south side of the Mersey, which is here crossed by a bridge of the London and North Western Railway, with a footway for passengers. The origin of R. is unknown; it has been called "Runcofan" (Anglo-Saxon *cofa* = "a cove," "the wide cove or inlet"), "Rumcoven," and "Ronchestorn." The town was founded by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, and, to defend it from invasion by the Danes, she built a castle and forts; the rock on which this castle was supposed to have been built, called "Castle Rock," has been removed for the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal. The river Mersey is contracted, by the out-swelling of both shores, to a width at high water of about 400 yds., and this comparatively narrow passage is known as "Runcorn Gap," the Ship Canal now following the course of its southern shore. The church of All Saints (built 1849, on the site of the ancient church existing here in the 10th cent.) is in E. Eng. style. The eccl. pa. of Holy Trinity has a church in Lancet style; and the Roman Catholics and several Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. Other public buildings include the Seamen's and Boatmen's Institute, with chapel and recreation rooms; the Custom House, near the docks; the Market Hall (1856), in Bridge Street; the Bridewell (1831), in Bridge Street, a plain red sandstone building, comprising a large room for public business, a spacious court-room, and in the basement seven cells; the Theatre Royal (1869), in Wellington Street; the Public Hall, in Church Street; the Foresters' Hall (1836), in Bridgewater Street; and the free public library. The charities amount to about £68 yearly, and there is a yearly sum of £10 for education. Two pleasure fairs are held annually, on the first Monday in November and on Whit-Monday. The soap and alkali trades, tanning, and iron-founding are largely carried on. The Duke of Bridgewater's Canal (completed and opened in 1773, under the direction of the famous engineer James Brindley, and now the property of the Manchester Ship Canal Company) has been the chief cause of the rise and increasing prosperity of R. There are extensive docks here in connection with the canal. The Port of R. is about 15 miles higher up the river than Liverpool, has extensive warehouse and shed accommodation, and the most approved appliances are provided for the discharge and reloading of vessels. There is a large traffic in potters' materials, such as china-clay, flints, china-stones, bone-ash, etc., as well as a miscellaneous traffic in pig-iron, slates, ochre, and umber. The exports are mainly coal, salt, and pitch.

Runcton, North, pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 3 S.S.E. of Lynn; ac. 1,339; soil good, but mixed, overlying principally clay. The church of All Saints (renovated 1887) is in Grecian style. There are 13 ac. of glebe, which produce £40 yearly, used for the maintenance of the church. The charities are of the annual value of about £9 for fuel. *R. Hall,* situated in pleasant grounds, is a seat.

Runcton, South, pa. and vil., W. Norf., 7 S. of Lynn; ac. 831; soil light, overlying gravel. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1875) is a small Norm. building.

Rundhurst, ha., pa. of Lurgashall (q.v.), W. Sussex, 2 S.E. of Haslemere.

Rundlestone, dangerous granite rock on the west side of Mounts Bay, S.W. Cornw., about 3½ S.E. of Lands End. It has been the scene of several shipwrecks.

Runhall, pa., S. Norf., 6 W.N.W. of Wymondham; ac. 850; soil clayey, overlying brick-earth. The river forms the southern boundary of the pa. The church of All Saints (partially restored 1870) is Perp. The commons were enclosed in 1852, and 3 ac. are let in allotment to labourers.

Runham, pa. on the banks of the Bure (over which is a ferry, called R. Swim), S.E. Norf., 3 S.W. of Ormesby station; ac. 1,636; soil good mixed, overlying light clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1855) is E. Eng. Here is a small Primitive Methodist chapel. There is 1 ac. of land

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Rumburgh	Bungay (5)	114	378
Rum Island	Oban (60)	504	53
Rumney (1)	Cardiff (3)	163	540
Rumworth	Rumworth	197	6754
Runcorn, pa.	Runcorn	180	29060

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Runcorn, tp.	Runcorn	180	29060
Runcton, North	Hardwick Road (2)	96	285
Runcton, South	Downham (4)	86	126
Runhall	Hardingham (1)	116	187
Runham	Great Ormesby (3½)	133	895

for poor widows, and a poor's allotment of 27 ac., let at about £41 yearly, which is distributed in coals.

Runnington, pa. and small vil. on the Tone, S.W. Somerset, 1 N.W. of Wellington; ac. 321; soil loam sand, overlying rock. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng., and contains remains of a rood-loft staircase.

Runnymede, broad level meadow on the Thames, pa. of Egham (q.v.), W. Surrey, about 2 w. of Staines. It is disputed whether King John signed

RUNNYMEDE, FROM COOPER'S HILL.

Magna Charta (1215) here or on the adjacent island named Magna Charta. The charter itself states that it was given in the meadow called R., but the name may have been applied also to the island. Egham races are held here annually.

Runsall, ha., pa. of Danbury (q.v.), W. Essex, 3 S.W. of Malden.

Runston, ha., pa. of Mathern and St. Pierre (q.v.), S.E. Mon., about 3 S.S.W. of Chepstow. R. was once a separate pa. All that remains of the former vil. consists of a few irregular heaps of fallen masonry and the roofless walls of a Norm. church, which appears to have been in use up to the early part of the 18th cent., and occupies a remarkably picturesque though solitary position.

Runswick, picturesque fishing vil. on bay of the same name, pa. of Hinderwell (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 8 S.W. of Whitby. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels. R. is a favourite resort of artists, and presents a quaint aspect, the houses clinging to the sides of the cliff, the cottages here and there being out of the perpendicular.

Runswick Bay, a fine inlet, N.R. Yorks., about 8 S.W. of Whitby. It has a fine stretch of sand, and affords excellent bathing.

Runton, coast pa., E. Norf., about 2 W. of Cromer station; ac. 1,253; soil light, overlying clay. The church of the Holy Trinity (restored 1886) is E. Eng. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel, and a reading-room with a library. The poor's land yields about £56 yearly, distributed in money and coals.

Runwell, pa. and vil. near the Crouch, S. Essex, 10 S.S.E. of Chelmsford; ac. 2,070; soil rich loam. The church of St. Mary is Perp., and contains an ancient monument to Eustace Sulyard (d. 1547) and his wife, and another to Edward Sulyard (d. 1692), "the last of his house"; in the chancel is a slab to Sir Thomas Raymond (d. 1683), Baron of the Exchequer (1679–80) and a Justice of the King's Bench (1680–83); there is a squint in the chancel, and piscinæ both in chancel and in the aisles. *R. Hall*, a modern mansion, is a seat.

Rusco Castle, seat, pa. of Anwoth (q.v), S. Kirkcuds., Sc., 3 N.W. of Gatehouse of Fleet. It dates back to the 15th cent.

Ruscombe, pa. and vil., S. Berks., 6 E. of Reading; ac. 1,249; soil mostly gravel, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. James dates back to early in the 12th cent. *Stanlake Park* is a seat, partly in this pa. and partly in the pa. of Hurst.

Rush, small port, pa. of Lusk (q.v.), N. co. Dub., Ir., 7 S.S.E. of Balbriggan. The harbour is difficult of access. *Kenure Park* is noted for its fine paintings, and as once having been the residence of the Duke of Ormonde.

Rushall (1), pa. and vil., S. Staffs., 1½ N.N.E. of Walsall; ac. 1,924; soil chiefly clay, overlying coal and limestone. The church of St. Michael, formerly a chapel-of-ease to Walsall, is a Gothic building (rebuilt 1858, and the tower rebuilt 1867); Edward Leigh, M.P. for Stafford in the Long Parliament and a colonel in the Parliamentary army, was buried here (d. 1671). There is an iron mission church, and Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. Two almshouses were built here in 1886. Only ruins remain of R. Hall, a fortified place during the Wars of the Roses, and garrisoned during the Civil War; the court or castle was erected by a member of the Harper family, whose arms appear on the gateway near the church; various relics of the Civil War have been found here and on Ryecroft Hill. Mining is carried on. *R. Hall*, adjoining the ruins of the old house, is a seat.

Rushall (2), pa. and small vil., S. Norf., about 6 N.E. of Diss; ac. 1,150; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Dec., with a round tower; the chancel has two remarkable lancet windows; the stairs leading to the ancient rood-loft remain and are perfect. A charity producing £13 yearly is devoted to church expenses. The Hall, now occupied as a farmhouse, is entirely surrounded by a moat filled with water.

Rushall (3), pa. and vil. on the Avon, Mid Wilts., 9 S.E. of Devizes; ac. 2,200; soil clay and chalk, overlying chalk. The church of St. Matthew is partly Norm., with Norm. tower. There is an endowed Baptist chapel.

Rushbrooke, pa. on the Lark, N.W. Suff., 3 S.E. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 1,060; soil clay and chalk, overlying chalk and loam. The church of St. Nicholas is a small E. Eng. building; the chapel in the south aisle and the chancel contain several monuments of the Jermyns; and there are marble monuments to the Rushbrooke family in the south aisle, and tablets to the Davers and Moyle families. The almshouse here was rebuilt in 1700, and endowed by Thomas, Lord Jermyn, for

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Runnington	Wellington (1)	165	63
Runton	West Runton (1)	140	601
Runwell	Pitsea (5)	27	275
Ruscombe	Stroud (1)	102	349
Rush	Rush and Lusk (2)	14	1130
Rushall (1)	Rushall	122	6980
Rushall (2)	Pulham St. Mary (1½)	104	199
Rushall (3)	Pewsey (4)	75	188
Rushbrooke	Welnetham (1½)	73	136

four poor persons, who are allowed 2s. per week, with firing. Here is a lake of 6 ac., used for boating, fishing, and skating. *R. Hall* is a moated mansion in a well-wooded park of 150 ac.; it forms three sides of a quadrangle; the east wing was built in the reign of King John, and the west wing is of the Elizabethan period; the front faces the south; the entrance-hall contains many trophies of arms; in the east wing are the dining-room and other apartments; the library is in the west wing, where many old manuscripts and paintings of the early masters are preserved; passing through this apartment, the drawing-room is reached where Queen Elizabeth held her Court in 1578, and it contains some of the furniture used at that time, which is in good preservation. Adjoining is the old Catholic chapel, now used as a billiard-room. The grand staircase, leading to the royal and other bedrooms, is hung with tapestry.

Rushbury, pa. and vil., S. Salop, 17 S. of Shrewsbury; ac. 3,606; soil chiefly clay, overlying clay and rock. St. Peter's Church (repaired 1855) is E. Eng., and contains some good carved oak. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and a reading-room with a small library. The charities are small. R. was a Roman station.

Rushcliffe Division, one of the four parl. divs. of Notts. It lies in the south-west of the co., and returns one member.

Rushden (1), pa. and to., E. Northants, 2 E. of Irchester; ac. 3,590; soil clay and sand, overlying clay, gravel, and limestone. The church of St. Mary (restored 1875) is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; in the chancel are three E. Eng. sedilia and a piscina, and there is some ancient stained glass; among the monuments are those to John Ekins (d. 1677), a recumbent effigy of Sir Goddard Pemberton (d. 1616), effigies of Robert Pemberton (d. 1608) and Mary, his wife (d. 1609), and a mural tablet to Elizabeth Ekins (d. 1663). The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. Four almshouses were erected in 1883, and there are several charities. A Working Men's Club was built in 1891. Boot- and shoe-making is carried on. *R. Hall*, an Elizabethan mansion, is a seat.

Rushden (2), pa. and vil., N. Herts., 7½ S.W. of Royston; ac. 1,508; soil heavy, overlying clay and chalk. St. Mary's Church is Dec. and Perp., and contains a monument to Sir Adolphus Meetkerke (d. 1591), moved here in 1754 from St. Botolph, Aldersgate, London; he was Ambassador from the Court of Flanders to Queen Elizabeth. The school has a small endowment. *Julians*, a seat, was built about 1610.

Rusheenacholla, island, pa. of Moyrus (q.v.), W. co. Galway, Ir.; ac. 78.

Rushen, pa., S.W. I. of M., 9 W. by S. of Douglas; ac. 7,456. The pa. includes the Calf of Man (q.v.), which is separated from the main island by Calf Sound. It contains the towns of Port Erin (q.v.) and Port St. Mary (q.v.). Trinity Church is a modern edifice on the site of an old building demolished in 1775. The Giants' Quoiting Stones, said to have been hurled by giants from the summit of Mull Hill, probably formed part of a stone circle. An ancient cross near the church bears a Runic inscription.

Rushen Abbey, ancient monastery, pa. of Malew (q.v.), S.W. I. of M., 1¾ N.N.E. of Castletown. The abbey was a Cistercian house, and is said to have been founded in 1098 by Macmarus, who ruled the island under Magnus, King of Norway, but, according to a chronicle compiled by the monks, it was built in 1134 on land granted by King Olaf. The remains include the square tower and part of the refectory and dormitories. The Abbot's House is now a hotel. The abbey was not dissolved till the reign of Elizabeth.

Rushen Castle, Castletown, I. of M. The present building was erected by the Stanleys, at the beginning of the 15th cent.; but it is said that a strong-

Rushen Castle.

hold existed here from the 6th cent. Down to the end of the 18th cent. this castle was the residence of the deputy-governor, and was also used as a prison. [Castletown (1).]

Rushett Common, vil., pa. of Bramley (q.v.), S.W. Surrey, about 5 S.E. of Godalming.

Rushford, pa. on the Little Ouse, S.W. Norf., 4 S.E. of Thetford; ac. 3,603; soil sandy, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. John the Evangelist (formerly attached to the college of St. John the Evangelist, dissolved in 1541) is Dec. The only parts of the original church are the nave and western tower, but the adjoining remains of the collegiate buildings, now occupied by the rector as a residence, are curious and interesting.

Rush Green (1), ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Ware (q.v.), E. Herts.

Rush Green (2), ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Romford (q.v.), S. Essex.

Rushlake Green, vil., pa. of and 1½ E. from Warbleton (q.v.), E. Sussex.

Rushley, ha. on the Manyfold, pa. of Ilam (q.v.), N.E. Staffs., 9½ N.E. of Cheadle.

Rushley Island, in the estuary of the Roche, pa. of Great Wakering (q.v.), S.E. Essex, about 6 E.S.E. of Rochford.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Rushbury	Rushbury	172	550
Rushcliffe Division	.....	.....	64603
Rushden (1)	Irchester	63	7443
Rushden (2)	Buntingford (4)	34	225
Rusheenacholla	Clifden (5)	197	26
Rushen	Port Erin	291	3415
Rushford	Thetford (4)	90	189

Rushmere (1), or **Rushmere near Lowestoft**, pa. and vil. in a quiet valley, N.E. Suff., 6 s. of Beccles; ac. 746; soil loamy, overlying sand. The church of St. Michael is E. Dec., with round western tower and thatched roof. In one corner of the nave is a deep and lofty recess for the banners and crosses formerly used in processions. Here are sand-pits.

Rushmere (2), or **Rushmere St. Andrews**, pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 3 N.W. of Ipswich, but partly within the liberties of that bor.; ac. 2,142; soil mixed, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Andrew was rebuilt in 1861, in E. Eng. style; the tower, a work of the early part of the 16th cent., is the only part of the old church which remains. A Norm. doorway has been carefully preserved and rebuilt in the south wall, and forms the principal entrance. The seats are all open oak benches, terminated by handsome standards. The Baptists have a chapel. *Pinetoft* is a seat, and there are many other good residences.

Rushmere near Lowestoft. [RUSHMERE (1).]

Rushmere St. Andrews. [RUSHMERE (2).]

Rushock (1), pa. and vil., Mid Worcs., 5 N. of Droitwich; ac. 1,242; soil clay, subsoil marl. The church of St. Michael (1758) is in Gothic style.

Rushock (2), ha., pa. of and 6 N.E. from Kington (q.v.), N.W. Herefords.

Rusholme, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. and within the parl. bor. of Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., about 2 s. of the city of Manchester; ac. 600. The church of the Holy Trinity is in Gothic style.

Rush Shoal, sandbank off north-east coast of co. Wex., Ir., near Glascarrig Point. It is 4 miles in length.

Rushton (1), pa. and vil. on the Ise, N. Northants, 4 N.W. of Kettering; ac. 3,102; soil loam, clay, and limestone, overlying ironstone. St. Peter's Church was taken down in 1830; All Saints' Church (restored 1869) is chiefly E. Eng.; among the monuments are effigies of Sir William de Goldingham (d. 1296) and to Sir Thomas Tresham, Lord Prior of the Knights Hospitaller of St. John of Jerusalem. *R. Hall*, a seat, was built by Sir Thomas Tresham.

Rushton (2), tp. and scattered vil., pa. of Tarporley (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 12½ S.E. of Chester; ac. 1,745. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. *Boothurst* is an ancient mansion.

Rushton (3), ha., pa. of and ½ S.E. from East Stoke (q.v.), E. Dors.

Rushton James, tp., pa. of Leek (q.v.), N. Staffs., about 7 S.E. of Macclesfield; ac. 1,390. There is a small charity.

Rushton Spencer, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Leek (q.v.), N. Staffs., 7 S.E. of Macclesfield. The church of St. Lawrence the Martyr (formerly known as the "Chapel in the Wilderness") is an ancient building on a steep elevation surrounded by fine yews and firs; it was originally built almost entirely of timber, and in the nave is some extremely curious dog-tooth work in oak. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are several small charities.

Rushton Tarrant. [TARRANT RUSHTON.]

Rushyford, ha., pa. of Auckland St. Andrew (q.v.), S. Dur., 5 S.E. of Bishop Auckland.

Ruskie, ha. on Loch Ruskie, pa. of Port of Menteith (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc., 3½ S. of Callander.

Ruskington, pa. and vil., S.W. Lincs., 3½ N. of Sleaford; ac. 4,750; soil light, with some clay, overlying gravel and clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1861) is Norm. and E. Eng.; the tower was rebuilt in 1620, and its fine Norm. arch moved to the south side of the building. The font is Perp., and there is a sedile and an aumbry. Near the tower is a stone slab with the effigy of a priest. There are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels. The pa. has a share in a charity of £42 yearly left by Lady Hodgson of Rowston in 1719. Here are two cottages for the poor. A Temperance Hall was erected in 1857, and a reading-room and library built in 1877.

Rusland, eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of Colton (q.v.), N. Lancs., about 10 N.E. of Ulverston. The church of St. Paul is a modern stone building. There is an ancient Friends' meeting-house, supposed to have been founded by George Fox about 1652. A parish room with reading-room was built in 1890. *R. Hall* is a seat, standing on an eminence overlooking some beautiful scenery.

Rusper, pa. and vil., N. Sussex, 5 N.E. of Horsham; ac. 3,123; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary (partly rebuilt 1855) is an E. Eng. building; there is a curious brass of the Kingsfold family. Of R. Convent, founded in the reign of Richard I. for Benedictine nuns, only fragments of the dormitory and refectory remain. *R. Nunnery* and *Normans*, an old house, are seats.

Russagh, pa. on the Inny, Moygoish bar., N. co. Wstm., Ir., 4½ S.E. of Edgeworthstown; ac. 2,570.

Russel, Great, sea-channel between Herm and Sark, Channel Islands, 5 E. of St. Peter Port. The channel is about 3½ miles in width.

Russel, Little, sea-channel between Guernsey and Herm, Channel Islands, 3 N.E. of St. Peter Port. The channel varies in width from 2½ to 3¾ miles. It is beset with dangerous rocks, which are marked by beacons.

Russell's Water, ha., pa. of Swyncombe (q.v.), S. Oxon. 3½ S.E. of Watlington. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Rusthall, eccl. pa., pa. of and 2 s. from Speldhurst (q.v.), W. Kent. St. Paul's Church was erected 1850, in E. Eng. style. There is a Congregational chapel. R. Common is a large open waste, and is noted for its massive and singularly-shaped rocks, one of which, a huge mass of sandstone, is known as the "Toad Rock."

Rustington, coast pa. and vil., S.W. Sussex, 4½ S.E. of Arundel; ac. 985; soil rich mould,

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rushmere (1)	Carlton Colville (2½)	116	154
Rushmere (2)	Ipswich	69	668
Rushock (1)	Hartlebury (2½)	131	165
Rusholme, eccl. pa.	Longsight (½)	182	4094
Rusholme, tp.	Longsight (½)	182	10696
Rushton (1)	Rushton	76	445
Rushton (2)	Beeston Castle (3)	169	324
Rushton James	Rushton (1)	162	242
Rushton Sp., eccl. pa.	Rushton Spencer	162	952
Rushton Spencer, tp.	Rushton Spencer	162	339
Ruskington	Ruskington	114	1095
Rusland	Windermere (3)	259	130
Rusper	Fay Gate (2)	34	548
Russagh	Edgeworthstown (4)	76	306
Rusthall	Tunbridge Wells (1)	33	3081
Rustington	Littlehampton (1½)	61	434

overlying loam. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored) is chiefly E. Eng. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. There is a small charity.

Ruston, vil., pa. of Wykeham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5½ S.W. of Scarborough.

Ruston, East, coast pa. and scattered vil., E. Norf., 5½ E. of North Walsham; ac. 2,446, mostly in tillage, with the exception of 300 ac. of common land; soil fine rich loam, overlying sand, gravel, and clay. The church of St. Mary (restored) is Perp.; the panels of the chancel screen are embellished with paintings of St. Gregory, St. Ambrose, St. Augustine, and St. Jerome, and there is a fine font, enriched with carvings, representing the symbols of the Evangelists. Richard Porson, the celebrated Greek scholar and professor of Greek at Cambridge University, was born here December 25, 1759, his father being then parish clerk. *R. Hall* is a seat.

Ruston Parva, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 4 N.E. of Driffield; ac. 960; soil and subsoil chalk. The church of All Saints was rebuilt in 1832. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Ruston, South. [Sco Ruston.]

Ruswarp, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., on the Esk, pa. of and about 2 S.W. from Whitby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,740. The church of St. Bartholomew is in E. Eng. style.

Ruswick. [Runswick.]

Rutherford, decayed vil., pa. of Maxton (q.v.), N. Roxbs., Sc., 6 S.W. of Kelso.

Rutherglen, or **Ruglen,** pa. and to., parl. and royal burgh, N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 2½ S.E. of Glasgow; ac. 2,151; soil on the whole good; coal is abundant. The town consists of one principal street, with many smaller ones branching from it. R. was erected into a royal burgh in 1126 by David I., and under his charter the inhabitants enjoyed many privileges. After that period small craft came up the Clyde to Rutherglen Quay. The pa. church, with the exception of the tower, was built in 1794; the tower, now standing detached, is a plain square structure, with a sort of broach spire, relieved by dormers. In the old church of Rutherglen Sir John Monteith, in 1291, engaged to betray to the English his friend and companion, Sir William Wallace. The town hall (1861) is a structure of dressed freestone, with a large square tower, containing a clock with four dials. In the vicinity are collieries, and there are chemical and dye works, several factories, a paper-mill, a pottery, tube works, and a shipbuilding yard, which give employment to a large number of the inhabitants. Fairs are held on the first Friday after May 4, first Tuesday after June 4, first Friday after July 25, first Friday after Aug. 25, Wednesday and Friday in the first week of November, and the Friday after Nov. 25. The castle of R. (which stood near to Castle Street, but of which not a trace now remains) was several times besieged during the reign of King Robert the Bruce, and it remained a place of strength until the battle of Langside, May 13, 1568, soon after which the Regent Murray, to revenge himself on the Hamilton family, in whose custody it then was, ordered it to be destroyed. Together with Kilmarnock, Dumbarton, Port Glasgow, and Renfrew, it forms the Kilmarnock parl. dis., returning one member.

Ruthin, mun. and parl. bor., pa., mkt. to. (M. & S.), head of U., Co. Co. dis., and petty sess. div., on the right bank of the Clwyd, Mid Denbighs., 6½ S.S.E. of Denbigh; ac. of mun. bor. 2,016, of pa. 737. The town is situated on the summit and declivity of a considerable eminence, surrounded by loftier heights, commanding fine views of the Vale of Clwyd. It is a neat, old-fashioned place, containing several ancient houses. The church of St. Peter (restored 1885) is a venerable Gothic edifice, with a handsome modern tower; it originally belonged to a religious society called Bonhommes, but in 1310 it was made collegiate by John de Grey; the north aisle has a beautiful Perp. roof of carved oak, with nearly 500 different panels; the cloisters, which led from the church to the buildings occupied by the canons, have been converted into a residence for the warden of Christ's Hospital. The town contains Wesleyan, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The other public buildings include a Town Hall (1863), with an assembly-room, adjoining which is a Market Hall, a commodious County Hall, and a gaol. The Free Grammar School, one of the best schools in Wales, was founded in 1595 by Dean Goodman, and includes among its benefactors Queen Elizabeth and Bishop Goodman. Christ's Hospital, an almshouse for twelve poor persons, was founded by Dean Goodman in 1590. The legendary history of R. dates back to the reign of Arthur, who is said to have beheaded his rival Huail on a limestone block, which is still preserved in the Market Place. The earliest historical record, however, is no older than the time of Edward I., who gave the castle to Reginald de Grey, first Lord Grey de Ruthin. In 1400 Owen Glendower failed to gain possession of it, although he created fearful havoc among the people assembled to attend the fair. During the Civil War it was surrendered by the Royalists to General Mytton after a two months' siege (1646), and soon afterwards it was dismantled, but some ivy-clad fragments of red sandstone still remain. R. contains brick and terra-cotta works, and chemicals and aërated waters are manufactured; its commercial importance, however, is mainly agricultural. Gabriel Goodman (d. 1601), Dean of Westminster, and Godfrey Goodman (d. 1656), Bishop of Gloucester, were natives. The town was incorporated by Henry VII., and belongs to the Denbigh dis. of parl. bors. *R. Castle,* a mansion of red sandstone, occupies the site of the ancient fortress.

Ruthrie, Linn of, waterfall on Aberlour Burn, pa. of and 1 S. from Aberlour (q.v.), Mid Banffs., Sc.

Ruthven (1), small pa. and vil., E. Forfs., Sc.; ac. 2,049; soil generally light loam, overlying gravel. The vil. lies 4 N. of Meigle. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture.

Ruthven (2), vil., pa. of Cairney (q.v.), N.W. Abers., Sc., 6 N.W. of Huntly.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ruston, East	Worstead (2)	127	645
Ruston Parva	Lowthorpe (1½)	218	140
Ruswarp, eccl. pa.	Ruswarp	243	633
Ruswarp, tp.	Ruswarp	243	5097
Rutherglen, pa	Rutherglen	398	16178
Rutherglen, parl. bur.	Rutherglen	398	13083
Rutherglen, mun. bur	Rutherglen	398	13364
Ruthin, bor.	Ruthin	215	2760
Ruthin, pa.	Ruthin	215	987
Ruthven (1)	Jordanstone (1½)	469	188

Ruthven Castle. [HUNTINGTOWER AND RUTHVENFIELD.]

Ruthvenfield. [HUNTINGTOWER AND RUTHVENFIELD.]

Ruthven Water, stream, S. Perths., Sc., flows for 9 miles in a N.E. direction to the Earn, which it joins 1 N. of Aberuthven.

Ruthwell, pa. and vil. on the Solway Firth, S. Dumfs., Sc.; ac. 8,693; soil various, overlying coarse limestone. The vil. (about 10 S.E. of Dumfries), being also a barony, is privileged to hold markets and fairs, but it is long since the inhabitants availed themselves of these rights. The kirk and manse stand about a quarter of a mile from the vil. In 1887 the ancient and famous Runic monument here, formerly in the grounds of the manse, was removed and placed in the church. *Comlogon Castle,* in part an ancient Border keep, is a seat.

Rutland. [RUTLANDSHIRE.]

Rutland Island, pa. of Templecrone (q.v.), off west coast of co. Don., Ir., 4 W.N.W. of Dunglow; ac. 312. The island is about a mile from the mainland; it was named after the Duke of Rutland, who, whilst Lord-Lieutenant in 1785, expended a large sum in erecting quays for the fishing-boats, forming a military station, etc. These works are now almost wholly covered by the sand.

Rutlandshire, or **Rutland,** a North Midland co. of England, bounded on the north and west by Leics., on the south by Northants, and on the north-east by Lincs. Its greatest length is 17 miles, and greatest breadth 16 miles. It is the smallest of the English cos., its total area being only 94,889 ac., of which 39 per cent. is arable land, 54 per cent. permanent pasturage, 4 per cent. woodland, and the remainder town sites, water, roads, etc. The prevalent soil is a deep red loam (from which the name of the co., Rutland = "red land," is derived) of great fertility, interspersed, especially in the west of the co., by tracts of stiff clay, utilised chiefly for grazing-land; in the eastern districts the soil is frequently of a light stony character. All branches of agriculture are highly advanced. The chief crops, in the order of acreage, are barley (of fine malting quality), wheat (once the principal crop), oats, beans and peas, with turnips, mangolds, and clover as rotation crops. Cattle breeding and rearing, dairy farming, and sheep farming are all widely followed. The surface of the co. is undulating, but without important eminences. The valleys are usually broad and well timbered, and the combination of highly-cultivated rolling country, with glimpses of the fine mansions which adorn it, renders the scenery of typical English rural beauty. In the north-west of the co. is the wide and fertile Vale of Catmos. The chief streams are the Welland, which separates the co. from Northants; its tributaries, the Chater and Gwash; and the Eye. There is a canal to Oakham. Railway communication is afforded by lines of the Midland Railway Company. In geological structure the solid rocks belong entirely to the Lias and Oolite, the former division occupying the western part and the latter the eastern part, though the boundary between them is indented and irregular, outliers and inliers of the one division and the other being of frequent occurrence. The strata dip gently towards the eastward, and the lowest beds are therefore at the surface on the western border of the co. These are the Lower Lias Clays, yielding the characteristic Ammonites, which occur in the valley of the Eye, and are dug for brick-making. The Middle Lias, or Marlstone, only 8 or 9 ft. thick, underlies much of the Vale of Catmos, and forms very productive corn-land. The Upper Lias Clays are about 200 ft. thick, and underlie most of the grazing land in the west of the co. The lowest member of the overlying Oolites is the ferruginous Northampton Sand, which near Uppingham is about 30 ft. thick. As far back as the Roman occupation iron-ore was dug and smelted from this deposit, until, with the destruction of the forests, fuel grew scarce. Traces of the old furnaces still exist. The Collyweston Slate Rock, never more than 18 ft. thick, overlies these ferruginous sands in the south-east of the co., and is quarried for splitting into slabs, when it is used for roofing churches, etc. It forms the base of the Lincolnshire Limestone, which occupies a wider area in the eastern part of the co. This limestone, which is often largely made up of fossil Corals and other remains (including Ammonites, Pectens, Terebratula, and many other shells), is largely quarried in several localities both for lime-burning and for use as a building-stone. The rock from the extensive Ketton quarries is especially prized for the latter purpose, and has been used in the restoration of Peterborough and Ely Cathedrals; for St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street, London; and for many buildings in Cambridge. Some isolated patches of the overlying Great Oolite Limestone and Clay, and Cornbrash, occupy small areas near Luffenham and other places in the south-east. These solid rocks are frequently covered by superficial deposits of boulder clay, gravel, and sand, carried hither by the great ice-sheet which covered this part of England during the Glacial Period. The boulder clay is largely composed of broken-up chalk, carried in from the north-eastward, and some of the transported masses of chalk are so large as to have been mistaken for the rock *in situ.* The antiquities of the co. are not numerous. A few Neolithic implements of flint and other stone have been found on the surface, and there are earthworks in the co. assigned to the same period. At the time of the Roman invasion the district seems to have been inhabited by the Coritani. The Romans carried their great North road (Ermine Street) through the co., and at Casterton was one of their military stations. The region was afterwards occupied by the Middle Angles, and in the 9th cent. formed part of the great Saxon kingdom of Mercia. It was made a co. by Henry III. During the Wars of the Roses a battle was fought and won by Edward IV. in 1470 at Stamford, on its borders. At the fine mansion of Burley-on-the-Hill, near Oakham, James I. paid a state visit to the Duke of Buckingham; and here also Charles I. was entertained. Oakham is the co. to., and Uppingham is another small to., besides which are only some country vils. There are fine parks and mansions at Exton, Burley, and Normanton. Agriculture is the main industry—there being, besides, some stone-quarrying, malting, and boot-making. The co. returns one member.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ruthwell	Ruthwell (2)	324	858
Rutland Island	Stranorlar (38)	175	87

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rutlandshire	.....	.....	20659

Rutupiæ. [RICHBOROUGH.]

Ruxley, or **Rokesley,** pl. (formerly a pa.), pa. of and 1 S.E. from North Cray (q.v.), W. Kent.

Ruyton, or **Ruyton of the Eleven Towns,** pa. and large vil., N.W. Salop, 10 N.W. of Shrewsbury; ac. 4,698; soil chiefly loam, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. John the Baptist (enlarged 1845) is Norm. and Perp.; the E. Norm. chancel, which contains an aumbry, was restored in 1864, and the body of the church in 1868. The site of the old castle is now part of the churchyard. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels. The ancient mace, an interesting piece of work, bears the name of Richard Kynaston, who is believed to have died here in 1541. Fairs were formerly held on April 2 and July 5. *R. Park* and *R. Towers* are seats.

Ryal, ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Whitchurch Canonicorum (q.v.), W. Dors.

Ryall, chap. and tp., pa. of Stamfordham (q.v.), S. Northumb., 10 N.E. of Corbridge; ac. 2,106. The chapel (originally built in 1150, and rebuilt 1879) is a Norm. building.

Ryarsh, pa., Mid Kent, 7 N.W. of Maidstone; ac. 1,551; soil light sand, overlying gravel. The church of St. Martin is E. Eng., with a Norm. chancel, in which is an E. Norm. piscina, engraved in Parker's "Glossary of Architecture." Near *Calais* (or *Callis*) *Court* runs an old Roman road; several Roman relics have been found, as well as coins with the words "Callis Court" engraved on them. *Farthorwell Hall* is also a seat.

Ryburgh, Great, pa. and vil. on the Wensum, N. Norf., 4 S.E. of Fakenham; ac. 1,170; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1860) is a cruciform building, with some parts said to be Saxon, some Norman, and insertions of Perp. date. The chancel contains a piscina on the north as well as the south side, and there is also a piscina and aumbry in the north transept. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. There is an allotment of 29 ac., the rent of which is distributed to the poor in coals. Morse's charity, of about £5 yearly, is for blankets. The church land is let at £14 a year.

Ryburgh, Little, pa. on the Wensum (here crossed by a bridge of one arch), N. Norf., 3 E.S.E. of Fakenham; ac. 868; soil various, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is in ruins. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. Here is a fuel allotment of 13 ac.

RYDAL WATER, FROM NAB SCAB. (*See page* 305.)

Rybury Camp. [ALLINGTON (5).]

Rycote, lib., pa. of Great Haseley (q.v.), S. Oxon, about 1 S.E. from Tiddington railway station. R. Park, now in ruins, was formerly the seat of the Norreys of R., in whose family (the Earls of Abingdon) R. still remains. The mansion was partly destroyed by fire in the middle of the 18th cent., and was dismantled at the beginning of the 19th cent. The remains consist of the stables (now used as a farm), some cottages (formerly the laundry), and a red-brick angle tower. Near the house stands the Perp. domestic chapel of St. Michael and All Saints, built by Richard Quartremayne in 1449. On the north is a broad buttress carrying the rood-stair; the tower has a canopied niche. The interior is an excellent example of elaborate Jacobean fittings; the font and most of the open pews are original; there are pews affording an example of the Decorative Renaissance period. The elaborately carved and ornamented pew on the north is of two storeys; the south pew, less handsome, is in the same style without an upper storey, but terminated above by a cupola, and is surmounted by a figure of the Virgin and Child. The churchyard contains a large icehouse, and below the house is a sheet of water known as R. Pond. At R. the Princess Elizabeth was detained in 1554, and she spent two nights here when Queen in 1592. King Charles I. lodged in R. in 1625, when the Parliament sat at Oxford, and a proclamation is dated from here July 31, 1625.

Rycroft, ha., pa. of Birstal (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Bradford.

Rydal, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Grasmere (q.v.), N. Westmd., about 1½ N.W. of Ambleside. The church of St. Mary, a modern building in Gothic style, contains a memorial window to Dr. Arnold, the celebrated headmaster of Rugby (d. 1842), his wife, and his eldest son Matthew Arnold, the poet and critic (d. 1888). The charities amount to about £1 10s. a year. *R. Hall* is a fine old mansion, well sheltered by timber, standing at the junction of two vales near the foot of R. Water. Above the hall is a romantic glen, overgrown with trees, and traversed by a stream which at the end of the descent precipitates itself over the rocks in a fine double cascade, known as R. Falls. Other seats are *Fox How*, formerly the holiday residence of Dr. Arnold; *High Close*, a handsome mansion on a thickly-wooded slope; *Loughrigg Brow*; and *R. Mount*, for nearly forty years the residence of the poet Wordsworth, and the scene of his death

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ruyton	Baschurch (3)	178	1105
Ryall	Hexham (8)	289	75
Ryarsh	Snodland (4)	36	518

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ryburgh, Great	Ryburgh	131	629
Ryburgh, Little	Ryburgh (1)	131	139
Rydal	Windermere (6)	259	212

(1850). The Nab, formerly inhabited by Hartley Coleridge, is now in the occupation of a farmer.

Rydal and Loughrigg, tp., pa. of Grasmere (q.v.), N. Westmd., about 1½ N.W. of Ambleside; ac. 4,759 and 130 water.

Rydal Water, one of the smallest but most beautiful of the English lakes, N. Westmd., lies immediately S.E. of Grasmere, from which it receives the Rothay, and that stream, discharging itself at the lower extremity of the lake, passes on to join the Brathay, a little above Windermere, into which the united rivers eventually fall. It is rather less than a mile long, and something under 2 miles in circumference. The shore at its inlet and outflow, owing to the current of the Rothay, is of a marshy character and overgrown with reeds and rushes. In the centre of the lake is an islet, with groups of lofty pine-trees, in the boughs of which is a heronry. On the north side of the lake is Glen Rothay, and near its northern end stood the Wishing Gate immortalised by Wordsworth. The ancient gate has, however, disappeared; but its modern substitute retains the traditionary charm, and is covered with the names and initials of visitors. The best view of the lake is obtained from the western shore.

Ryde, pa., mun. bor., and large and handsome seaside to., I. of W., 7 E.N.E. of Newport; ac. 3,816. The town is beautifully situated, rising from the shores of the Solent, up the slope of a hill, from which Spithead, Portsmouth, Stokes Bay, and the Mother Bank are readily seen. A hundred years ago R. was a small vil., but the beauty of its position has caused it to become a fashionable watering-place. The hilly nature of the site gives many advantages of appearance and aspect. The principal streets are open, well paved, and regularly arranged, most of them crossing each other nearly at right angles; several of the best streets run parallel to each other in almost a direct line to the beach, and from their elevated position one above the other afford an admirable sea-view. There is also an extensive esplanade, affording a carriage drive of nearly a mile in front of the sea, and a footpath extending to Sea View, 3 miles distant, where there is good bathing on fine sands. The pier, which forms a pleasant promenade, is a structure of timber, extending from the Quay to low-water mark; in 1864 a tramway with a double line of rails was laid down its whole length for conveyance of passengers from the station to the pier-head; in 1886 electricity was used as a motive power. Passengers can step direct from the trains into the boats at R.; this involved a pier half a mile long, by the side of the existing pier, and a tunnel under part of the town. Steamboats ply between this place and Portsmouth, Southsea, Portsea, and Stokes Bay every hour in the day during the summer months, and from eight to ten times a day in the winter; there are also boats to Cowes and Southampton, and occasional excursions are made entirely round the island. The pa. church of All Saints, in the Queen's Road, was erected in 1870, from the designs of the late Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.; it is a magnificent building of stone, in E. Eng. style; on each side of the porch are three stained windows, with the arms, monogram, and motto of the late Prince Consort, erected by members of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club in 1872. The chapel-of-ease of St. Thomas, in Perp. style, belongs to the Player family, whose arms appear on the west front. The church of the eccl. pa. of Holy Trinity is in E. Eng. style. The font of carved stone bears a Latin inscription by the Rev. John Keble, which states that the font was a thank-offering by the Yard family for the preservation of Major Yard from drowning whilst rescuing a companion. St. James's Church, a debased Gothic building, is proprietary. The Catholic church of St. Mary (1845) has a presbytery attached. There are places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies also. The Market House and Town Hall is a substantial building of stone, in Classic style; the basement is rusticated, and the structure has a projecting colonnaded entrance with Ionic pilasters,

RYDE, FROM THE PIER.
(Photo. F. N. Broderick, Ryde.)

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rydal & Loughrigg	Windermere (6)	259	474
Ryde, pa.	Ryde	79	12274
Ryde, mun. bor.	Ryde	79	10952

pediment, and balustrading; above is a square clock tower with an open turret, surrounded by Corinthian pillars, and finished with a cupola and vane. The market days are Tuesday and Friday. The Royal Victoria Arcade contains shops and a spacious room for the exhibition of works of art. Opposite the town hall are the Victoria Rooms, with a stone front enriched with Corinthian columns, supporting an ornamental cornice. The Royal Victoria Yacht Club House, in St. Thomas's Street, on the west side of the pier, contains a noble suite of rooms; the first stone was laid in 1846, and in 1864 the clubhouse was enlarged and much improved. The club regatta is held in the month of August, the town regatta also taking place during the club regatta week. The Philosophical and Scientific Society, formed in 1850, had a museum of curiosities, which, when the Society was dissolved, were placed in the School of Art, in George Street. The Young Men's Christian Association and Literary Institute consists of a suite of rooms comprising lecture-hall, reading-room, and reference and circulating libraries; public lectures are given during the winter months. The Temperance Hall (1884), in High Street, is also used for lectures; and the Oddfellows have a hall —a brick building, in Classic style. The theatre is open only during the summer months. The Vectis Physical Recreation Courts (1889) are in Bennett Street; one-half of the floor is set apart as a racquet court—the other is furnished with every appliance for gymnastics; there is a spacious gallery for spectators. The Dispensary dates from 1842 and the Royal Infirmary from 1849; the latter has been more than once enlarged. Wilder's Almshouses (1854) are intended for twelve widows or spinsters of the Church of England, who reside here rent free and receive sundry gratuities of coals, etc.; the almshouses are under the charge of the vicar and churchwardens of R.; there are gardens in front, and over the entrance an impaled shield of arms.

Rye (1), pa., mun. bor., Cinque Port, seaport, U. and mkt. to., and head of Co. Co. dis., on the Rother, S.E. Sussex, 10 N.E. of Hastings; ac. 2,483. R., with several pas. adjoining, formerly returned one member to Parliament, but was disfranchised in 1885. The earliest known charter of incorporation is that of Richard I., which recites and confirms privileges granted by preceding kings. Vessels of 200 tons can enter the harbour, and the trade is considerable, R. being the port for Tenterden, Cranbrook, and the valley of the Rother, and having access by the Royal Military Canal to Romney Marshes. A line of railway, called the Rye Harbour line, extends from the town to the harbour, and is open for goods traffic and cargoes of coal brought to the station for transmission to Hastings. The old town is thickly crowded together, roof rising above roof round the old church, whose low tower crowns the hill. With streets narrow and tortuous, paved in many places with pebbles from the beach, R. has all the aspect of a mediæval fortified town; and the evidence of its gates and of occasional fragments of wall is hardly necessary to prove that there was a time when it was liable to be "straitly shut up" because of its enemies. The church of St. Mary (restored 1882) is a cruciform building of stone, with some Norm. portions, and other parts of E. Eng. date, particularly in the choir, the aisles of which once had fine lancet windows. It has chapels of St. Clare and St. Nicholas, transepts, and an embattled tower springing from the intersection of the nave and transepts, and containing a clock and eight bells. The clock, traditionally believed to have been taken from one of the ships of the Spanish Armada wrecked on this coast, has above the dial a shield supported by two gilt cherubs called "quarter boys," who strike the first three quarters every hour; on the shield is an inscription from the Book of Wisdom, and over it a gabled canopy; the massive brass pendulum descends through the tower. At the east end of the south aisle of the nave, and near the south transept, are the remains of an E. Eng.

RYE.
(*Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.*)

private chantry or sepulchral chapel, the roof of which is groined and has moulded ribs, ornamented with bosses; this chantry, now used as a vestry, was for many years the burial-place of the Lamb family. The church of the Holy Spirit, a chapel-of-ease to Icklesham, is situated at the harbour mouth, and was erected for the use of the coast-guards and others. There are Baptist, Calvinistic, Wesleyan, and Congregational chapels. Horsfield's charity of £4 yearly is distributed in money, and 10s. from other sources in bread. The town hall, in Market Street, is a brick building with stone dressings. The Ypres Tower, overlooking the river, is supposed to have been built in the reign of Stephen (1135–54). Kettle nets are erected on the seashore near R. Harbour during the summer months, and at times very large quantities of mackerel and other fish are caught. Shipbuilding is carried on to some extent; and there is a considerable trade in wool, corn, timber, hops, and oak bark. Here is also a custom-house. The corn and stock markets are held at the Market Hall, Station Yard, every alternate Wednesday. The North (or land) Gate of the town wall yet remains, and is in a good state of preservation. In 1550 Alexander Welles gave to the Corporation a piece of land for the erection of a house for aged, sick, and infirm poor; instead thereof cottages were built, but in 1849 the South Eastern Railway Company pulled these down and in their place erected almshouses for persons selected by the R. Town Council.

Rye (2), river, N.R. Yorks., rises on the fells of Cleveland, 12 S. of Stokesley, and runs S.S.E. passes Rievaulx Abbey, and traverses Duncombe Park on its way to Helmsley, whence it flows S.E.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Rye (1), pa.	Rye | 70	4354
Rye (1), mun. bor.	Rye | 70	3871

and E. by S. past Nunnington, Butterwick, Great Habton, and Ryton to the Derwent, which it meets 3 N.E. of New Malton. Its length is about 35 miles.

Rye (3), ti., pa. of and about 1½ E. from Odiham (q.v.), N. Hants.

Rye (4), river, S.E. co. Meath and N.E. co. Kildare, Ir., runs 12 S. by E. past Kilcock and Maynooth to Leixlip, where it joins the Liffey. For some distance it forms the boundary between the two cos.

Ryedale, estate with seat of the same name near the Nith, pa. of Troqueer (q.v.), E. Kirkcuds., Sc., just S. of Maxwelltown.

Rye Division, one of the six parl. divs. of Sussex. It lies in the east of the co., and returns one member.

Ryeford, vil. with railway station, pa. of and 2 S.E. from Stonehouse (q.v.), E. Gloucs.

Rye Hill, pl., pa. of and about 2 W.S.W. from Rothbury (q.v.), N. Northumb.

Ryehill (1), ha., pa. of and about 2 N. from Epping (q.v.), S.W. Essex.

Ryehill (2). [BLACK CARTS WITH RYEHILL.]

Rye House. [HODDESDON.]

Ryeloaf Hill (1,794 ft.), W.R. Yorks., about 2 E. of Settle.

Rye Water, stream, pa. of Dalry (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., flows for 7 miles in a S.E. direction to the Garnock, which it joins close to Dalry town.

Ryhall, pa. and vil. on the Gwash, E. Rutld., 3 N.E. of Stamford; ac. 2,681; soil light, overlying rock. The church of St. John (restored 1857) is E. Eng.; it contains memorials to Thomas Harrison, D.D., vicar (d. 1782), Martin Amphlett, vicar (d. 1834), and others. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities are small. The old manor-house is now an inn. *R. Hall* is a seat.

Ryhill, tp. and vil., pa. of Wragby (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 7 S.W. of Barnsley; ac. 545. The church of St. James was built 1874, in Dec. style, and enlarged 1886. There are two Wesleyan chapels.

Ryhill and Camerton, tp. and vil., pas. of Burstwick and Paull (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 3 S.E. of Hedon; ac. 1,571. There is a Wesleyan chapel. *Camerton Hall* is a seat.

Ryhope, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Bishop Wearmouth (q.v.), E. Dur., 3½ S. of Sunderland; ac. 1,585. The church of St. Paul was erected 1870. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The Christian Lay Brethren have also a place of worship. Extensive colliery works, employing a great number of men, were established in 1858. R. is pleasantly situated on the coast, and is much resorted to for bathing in the summer by the inhabitants of Sunderland.

Ryknield Street, or **Upper Icknield Street,** a British or Roman way, from Gloucester by Alchester, Branston, Little Chester, Chesterfield, to Aldborough, in Yorkshire, and thence, it is supposed, to the mouth of the Tyne.

Ryle, Great, tp., pa. of and about 3 W. from Whittingham (q.v.), E. Northumb.; ac. 2,042.

Ryle, Little, tp., pa. of and about 4 W. from Whittingham (q.v.), E. Northumb.; ac. 528.

Rylstone. [RILSTON.]

Ryme Intrinsica, pa. and small vil., N.W. Dors., 5 S. of Yeovil; ac. 1,162; soil clay, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Hippolyte is Norm. On Court Hill there was formerly a royal seat.

Rysome, pl., pa. of Hollym (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 2 N.E. of Patrington.

Ryston, pa., W. Norf., 2 E. by S. of Downham Market; ac. 592; soil of a mixed quality, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Michael is a small stone building; it contains several handsome monuments to the Pratt family, including one with an effigy of white marble to Anne (Monyns), wife of Sir Roger Pratt, Knight (d. 1707). The tower, built with quoins of freestone, after being for three hundred years in a decayed state, was restored in 1858; two low side windows, an aumbry, and a very beautiful piscina have also been brought to light and restored, as well as two curious windows in the porch. *R. Hall* is a seat. A little to the south stands Ket's Oak (or the Oak of Reformation), where William Ket, the leader of the Norfolk insurgents, in 1549 sat and administered justice, and Coniers, the chaplain of the rebels, read prayers and preached.

Ryther, pa. and vil. on the Wharfe, W.R. Yorks., 6 N.W. of Selby; ac. of pa. 3,779; soil loamy, overlying sand. The church of All Saints (restored 1861) was built *c.* 1100; the chancel and nave are Norm., and the south aisle E. Eng.; among the monuments are one to Sir William Ryther and his wife, a 15th-cent. alabaster tomb, and a brass to John Robinson (d. 1619). There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Ryther-with-Ossendyke, tp., pa. of Ryther (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 6 S.E. of Tadcaster; ac. 2,724.

Rythin, ha., pa. of St. Mary Hill (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., 4 N.W. of Cowbridge.

Ryton (1), pa., tp., and to. on the Tyne, N. Dur., 7 W. of Newcastle; ac. of pa. 5,436, of tp. 1,201, soil gravel and sandy, subsoil various. The E. Eng. church of the Holy Cross, standing on a woody height on the south bank of the Tyne, was restored 1886. In the chancel is a marble effigy of an unknown ecclesiastic, with a book in his hand and his feet resting on a lion. On the south wall is a cast from the tomb of Bernard Gilpin, "the Reformer of the North" and rector of Houghton-le-Spring (1556–83). Here are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. In the centre of the vil. stands a stone cross, erected 1795. The charities amount to about £20 yearly. There are several collieries in the pa.

Ryton (2), pa. and vil. on a tributary of the Severn, E. Salop, 8 N.E. of Bridgnorth; ac. 1,390; soil sandy, overlying red sandstone. The church

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Rye Division	.....	.....	57090
Ryhall	Ryhall	90	618
Ryhill	Ryhill	172	1060
Ryhill & Camerton	Rye Hill	206	263
Ryhope, eccl. pa.	Ryhope (1)	258	7666
Ryhope, tp.	Ryhope (1)	258	7541
Ryle, Great	Whittingham (3)	318	72
Ryle, Little	Whittingham (4)	318	20
Ryme Intrinsica	Yetminster (1)	137	170
Ryston	Ryston	86	46
Ryther	Ulleskelf (2¼)	186	298
Ryther-w.-Ossend'ke	Ulleskelf (2¼)	186	255
Ryton (1), pa.	Ryton	274	6341
Ryton (1), tp.	Ryton	274	3393
Ryton (2)	Dorrington	169	171

(dedication unknown), restored 1874, is Dec. There is a charity for keeping the Harding tombs in order and for the relief of the poor.

Ryton (3), tp. on the Rye, pa. of Kirby Misperton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 6 s. of Pickering; ac. 2,228. The church of the Venerable Bede was erected in 1856. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Ryton (4), ha., pa. of Bulkington (q.v.), N. Warws., about 4 s.E. of Nuneaton.

Ryton (5), river, N.W. Notts., pursues a very winding course, rising near Shireoaks on the Notts. border, and running E. by S. past Worksop, E. by N. past *Osberton Hall*, N.N.W. past *Ranby Hall* to Blyth, and N.N.W. through the grounds of *Serlby Hall*, and past Scrooby to Bawtry, where it joins the Idle.

Ryton, Great, ha., pa. of and 2 s. from Condover (q.v.), W. Salop.

Ryton-on-Dunsmore, pa. and vil. on the Avon, Mid Warws., 4½ s.E. of Coventry; ac. 2,067; soil and subsoil gravelly. The church of St. Leonard (restored 1886 and 1891) is an E. Eng. building; portions of one of the doorways are Norm. work; there is an ancient brass to a former vicar. On Dunsmore Heath, on Knightlow Hill, is a tumulus and an old wayside cross surrounded by four fir-trees planted in 1740 (according to local tradition, memorials of four knights there buried). At this cross a curious custom, the collection of "Wroth Silver," by the agent of the lord of the hundred, is observed every Martinmas morning before sunrise, the ceremonial being very quaint.

Ryton Woodside, tp., pa. of and 2 s. from Ryton (q.v.), N. Dur., on the Northumb. border; ac. 3,948. St. John's Church is in Dec. style. There is a Wesleyan Reform chapel. In this tp. is a coal-mine.

S.

Sabden, or **Sabden Bridge,** large vil., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 6 E.S.E. of Burnley. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and a Catholic chapel in which services are held on the first Sunday in each month. Calico-printing and cotton-manufacturing are carried on here.

Sackett Hill, pl., pa. of St. Peters (q.v.), E. Kent, about 2 s. of Margate.

Sacomb, pa. and vil., Mid Herts., 4 N. of Hertford; ac. 1,521; soil mixed. The church of St. Catherine (restored 1855–56) is Dec., and contains two sedilia and a piscina, a marble monument to Thomas Rolt (d. 1758), and brass inscriptions dated 1537 and 1544. There is a charity of £10 yearly. *S. Park* is a seat.

Sacriston, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Chester-le-Street and Witton Gilbert (q.v.), Mid Dur., 4 S.W. of Chester-le-Street. The church of St. Peter is in E. Eng. style. Here is a Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Michael and St. Bede. There are also Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. A Literary Institute was established here in 1884, principally for the use of the colliers. The extensive coal-pits of Charlaw and S. are situated here.

Sadberge, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Haughton-le-Skerne (q.v.), S.E. Dur., 3½ N.E. of Darlington; ac. 2,050. The tp. has had a separate existence from a very early period. The church of St. Andrew was built (1831) on the site of a former church erected 1214, and is a plain building of stone, in E. Eng. style. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to about £40 a year. A reservoir, to hold 12,000,000 gallons, was constructed here (1889) for the Middlesbrough and Stockton Water Board. During the excavations a huge boulder, deposited during the Glacial period, was discovered 12 ft. beneath the surface and placed on the village green. *S. Hall*, a handsome brick mansion, with stone dressings and tower, in a small park about a mile from the vil., is a seat.

Saddell, *q.s.* pa., pa. of Saddell and Skipness (q.v.), S. Args., Sc., 12 N. by E. of Campbeltown.

Saddell and Skipness, pa. on the east side of Kintyre peninsula, S. Args., Sc., 13 N. by E. of Campbeltown; ac. 46,872; soil in higher parts light earth mixed with gravel, elsewhere alluvial, mostly overlying rock, clay, and gravel. The surface is undulating and in some parts mountainous, reaching its extreme height (1,491 ft.) at Ben Tuirc, from which there are very fine views. The coast-line, extending along Loch Fyne and Kilbrannan Sound, abounds in low headlands and small bays, Carradale Bay being the only inlet of any size. The broad fertile valleys sloping towards the south-east, each traversed by its own stream, form a conspicuous feature in the landscape. The Established church was erected about 1771. There is also a Free church. Saddell Castle is a plain quadrangular structure with machicolations in the battlements, situated at the opening of a picturesque glen. Saddell Abbey, of which there are some remains, was a Cistercian house founded in the 12th cent. by Reginald, son of Somerled, Lord of the Isles. *Carradale House* (q.v.), *Cour* (q.v.), *Skipness Castle* (q.v.), and *Torrisdale Castle* (q.v.) are seats.

Saddington, pa. and vil. on a lofty eminence, S. Leics., 6 N.W. of Market Harborough; ac. 1,691 and 22 water; soil rich loam, overlying clay. The Union Canal passes through the pa. by a tunnel, and has a reservoir, covering an area of 57 ac., in a valley south-east of the vil. The church of St. Helen (restored 1873) is E. Eng. The chancel retains a piscina; on the north side, in the floor, is an alabaster slab with almost illegible inscription to Richard Holland, rector (d. 1628), his daughter and three sons; in the chancel is a tablet to William Shield, rector and donor of a charity (d. 1732). Here is a Baptist chapel. Charities amounting to about £35 a year are distributed in bread, beef, and coals.

Saddleback, or **Blencathra,** mountain (2,847 ft.), Mid Cumb., 4½ N.E. of Keswick, is best ascended from Threlkeld; it commands a fine view of

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ryton (3)	Malton (4)	209	185
Ryton-on-Dunsmore	Brandon (2)	89	460
Ryton Woodside	Wylam (2)	276	1106
Sacomb	Ware (3½)	22	250
Sacriston	Plawsworth (1)	258	5327

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Sadberge, eccl. pa.	Fighting Cocks (1¾)	236	438
Sadberge, tp.	Fighting Cocks (1¾)	236	337
Saddell	Glasgow (80)	400	761
Saddell & Skipness	Glasgow (80)	400	1156
Saddington	Kibworth (2)	89	182

Thirlmere Lake. It is mentioned by Scott and other poets.

Saddle Head, headland (512 ft.), forming the north-west extremity of Achill Island, W. co. Mayo, Ir., 17 S.S.W. of Belmullet. The headland consists of a promontory forming a north continuation of the mountain of Croaghaun (q.v.).

Saddle, The, peak of Cader Idris, S.W. Merions., 3¼ S.S.W. of Dolgelly. The surface of the peak is stony and bare. The climb to the summit of the mountain by this route affords very fine views.

Saddlewood, vil., pa. of and 4 N.E. from Hawkesbury (q.v.), S. Gloucs.

Saddleworth, eccl. pa., extensive and mountainous tp., and manufacturing dis., pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., extending into Lancs.; ac. 18,797. It contains a large and thriving population in the numerous scattered villages, hamlets, and outlying places comprised in this district, some of which are situated in deep and picturesque valleys, others on the hill-sides, and not a few on the bleak summits of the lofty uplands. Being about midway between Manchester and Huddersfield, S. partakes largely in the staple trades of those important towns, and the number of persons engaged in each is found to be nearly equal. In the valleys and on the declivities of the hills there is excellent grazing land. The Huddersfield Canal and a branch of the London and North Western Railway from Manchester to Huddersfield and Leeds pass through the tp. from Mossley to Diggle, where they enter the hills side by side, passing through tunnels, emerging near Marsden. There are several canal wharves in the tp. The original church of St. Chad, dating from about 1300, was a very picturesque edifice, standing on an eminence, and was removed to make room for the present church, which was erected on the same site in 1831, and contains some 18th-cent. monuments. This locality has afforded many traces of the earlier inhabitants of these isles, chiefly tumuli, containing stone celts or hammers and other objects; at Dowry Castle, in particular, is a very large bell-shaped tumulus, another at Brownhill being excavated during the formation of the railway. Some mounds, called "Cinder Hills," are found to consist of partly-smelted ores and hollywood charcoal, and are supposed to have been formed in the manufacture of the bronze weapons used before the introduction of iron by the Romans. Druidical remains are also met with on the hills. Castle Shaw was a Roman station, one march from *Mancunium* (or Manchester) to *Cambodunum*, on the route to York; part of the causeway or "street," as these roads were termed, still exists. Some few houses belong to the Elizabethan and succeeding periods; while suits of armour and weapons of the Middle Ages are preserved at St. Chad's.

Saddle Yoke, mountain (2,412 ft.), pa. of and 6 N.E. from Moffat (q.v.), N. Dumfs., Sc.

Sadgill, pl. in Long Sleddale (q.v.), Mid Westmd., 6¾ E. by N. of Ambleside. Beside a farmhouse here a path strikes off to Windermere.

Saffron Hill, Hatton Gardens, Ely Rents, and Ely Place, pa. in Central London, E. Middx., ½ N.N.W. of St. Paul's; ac. 32. Ely Place (q.v.) and Ely Rents (q.v.) are libs. in the pa. Saffron Hill occupies part of the site of Ely Gardens, in which saffron was grown. As far back as Strype's time it was a very low neighbourhood, and the description of it in "Oliver Twist" is by no means attractive. Considerable improvements have, however, been made of late years. The church of St. Peter, Saffron Hill (1832), is in Gothic style. The dis. called Hatton Gardens derives its name from Sir Christopher Hatton (d. 1591), Chancellor to Queen Elizabeth.

Saffron Walden, pa., mun. bor., U. and mkt. to. (s.), head of Co. Co. dis., and petty sess. div., N. Essex, 15 S. of Cambridge; ac. 7,489 and 13 water. The gas and water works are the property of the Corporation. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, a spacious and magnificent edifice of stone (restored at various times), is a fine specimen of Late Perp. work, and was chiefly built in the reign of Henry VI. about 1425, the chancel, with some portion of the eastern part of the nave, being the work of Lord Chancellor Audley, and most of the remaining portion that of John Leche, vicar here from 1489 to 1521. The western tower, supported by bold buttresses terminating in octagonal turrets, with plain elongated spirelets, has a slender spire, added in 1831. In the south chancel aisle is the marble tomb of Thomas, Lord Audley, K.G., Chancellor to Henry VII. (d. 1544), and a memorial to two sons of Lord Braybrooke—Captain the Hon. H. A. Neville, killed at Inkerman (1854); and the Hon. G. Neville, who died of wounds received at Balaklava (1854). Beneath the communion table is the Howard vault, where lie the six Earls of Suffolk who last held Audley End and one Lord Howard of Walden, with his two wives; in the north chancel is an altar-tomb to John Leche (above mentioned); the north porch is at present used as a vestry; in the south chancel aisle is a brass effigy (*c.* 1430), believed to be that of Thomas Byrd, once rector of Much Munden. The Baptists, Congregationalists, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and the Brethren have places of worship; and there is a meeting-house for the Friends. The grammar school was founded in 1423, and remodelled in 1879. In 1881 the school was removed to a new site. Other notable educational institutions are the training college for mistresses in connection with the British and Foreign School Society; the Friends' School for boys and girls (the oldest foundation school in the Society of Friends); and the charity school, founded in 1717. The town hall (1879) is in E. Eng. style, and contains an assembly room in addition to the usual municipal offices. The Corn Exchange (1847-48) is in Italian style, and the Post Office, a red-brick building with stone dressings, in Renaissance style. The Museum, on the Bury (or Castle) Hill, is recognised by the British Association as a provincial museum of the first class, and contains a fine collection of zoological and geological specimens, Roman and other antiquities, and ancient coins. The Literary Institution, remodelled in 1888-89, contains reading-rooms and a library. The to. has a parish room, in which entertainments are also given; a hospital, in Gothic style; and a district infirmary for infectious diseases. The market-place contains a fountain, shown in the Exhibition of 1862. There are two iron-foundries, three breweries,

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Saddleworth, ec. pa.	Saddleworth	192	3545
Saddleworth, tp.	Saddleworth	192	22462

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Saffron Hill, &c.	.....	.....	4506
Saffron Walden	Saffron Walden	44	6104

and a steam flour-mill and a saw-mill. Malting is extensively carried on here. The Cattle Market is compact and well arranged. There are fairs on the Saturday before Mid-Lent Sunday (which is one of the largest horse fairs in England) and the first Saturday in November (chiefly for cattle), held on the Common, a public ground of 15 ac. The S. W. Horticultural Society, founded in 1819, is the oldest in England; the Essex Agricultural Society, established about 1830, was one of the earliest institutions of the kind in this country. On the Common, near the town, is "The Maze," supposed by Dr. Stukeley to have been a British *cursus* or exercising ground for soldiery, and formed by a number of concentric circles with four outworks, all cut in the chalk; it encloses an area of over 100 ft. from east to west and 138 ft. from north to south, the centre of which was formerly indicated by a large ash-tree, unfortunately destroyed by fire on November 5, 1823. The Maze was re-cut by the Corporation in 1699, and since by private individuals, and was also re-cut in 1887 by public subscription. On the opposite side of the town are the remains of an ancient encampment once called "the Paille" (or "Repell"), and now known as "Battle Ditches;" this camp was in the form of a parallelogram, containing about 30 ac., and here, in 1830, at a depth of 20 in. below the surface, in the solid chalk, 50 or 60 skeletons were found, lying in a double row with their feet to the east. In 1876 there were also discovered 150 others of men, women, and children, some of which are now in the museum; upon a few of the bodies were found fragments of Saxon ornaments; beneath the graves a number of circular pits were met with of a date prior to that of the interments. On Castle Hill was a castle, supposed to have been built in the reign of King Stephen, on a previous foundation of Anglo-Saxon origin; this fortress, which stood in the highest part of the town, appears to have been of great strength, being designed after the style of the castle of the De Veres at Hedingham, but built of small flints strongly cemented and faced with stone. All that now remains is the donjon (or keep), about 25 ft. in height; the hollow space on the western side was the cell of the prisoners who were confined underground, and in 1780 a large portion of this was below the surface, but the earth which formed the rising ground has been cleared away. Within recesses in the ruins are placed several stone coffins of the 12th and 13th cents., brought from Ickleton Abbey, Cambridgeshire, founded by Aubrey de Vere, first Earl of Oxford, in 1190. In 1146 a Benedictine priory was founded here; it was raised to the rank of an abbey in 1191, and its revenues at the Dissolution were reckoned at £406 yearly; it was then granted to Sir Thomas Audley, Lord Chancellor. [AUDLEY END.]

Saffron Walden Division, one of the eight parl. divs. of Essex. It lies in the northern part of the co., and returns one member.

Saggart, pa. and vil., Newcastle bar., S.W. co. Dub., Ir., 9 S.W. of Dublin; ac. 4,452. The Dublin Mountains occupy a part of the pa., including the picturesque glen of S., through which the Slade flows, and S. Hill (1,300 ft.). Here is a large paper-mill.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Saffron W. Division	.....	.....	47449
Saggart, pa.	Clondalkin (4)	5	770
Saggart, vil.	Clondalkin (4)	5	154

Saham Toney, pa. and vil., S.W. Norf., 9 S.W. of East Dereham; ac. 4,097; soil chalk and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. George (restored 1864) is a handsome Perp. edifice; a fine oak screen (gilt) separates the nave and chancel; in the north and south walls of the chancel and south wall of the nave are piscinæ; the pulpit rail is Jacobean; the font is of Bath stone, with a very beautiful carved oak cover, dated 1632, surmounted by a pelican in her piety. The church is for the most part seated with oak benches of the 16th cent., some of which have carved poppy-heads and figures of lions; there are others of later date, carved with the Prince of Wales's plume and representations of the rhinoceros. There are brasses to Edward Goffe, of Threxton (1612), Anna Sandhill (1576), and to William Hooper Parker (1876). The advowson anciently belonged to the monks of Rouen, was seized by Henry V. during the war with France, and was presented by Henry VI. to New College, Oxford. Humphrey Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, author of "The Connection of the Old and New Testament with the History of the Jews and Neighbouring Nations," and other works, was rector here in 1686. Here are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist and Free Methodist chapels. The national school has an endowment. There are seven almshouses, four for widows and three for old respectable married couples. Hunt's charity of £22 yearly is given in calico and flannel to poor parishioners; the fuel allotment of 86 ac. is let for £80 yearly, which sum is distributed in coals. Near the centre of the vil. is a mere of 13 ac., well stocked with fish; eels of a peculiar shape are caught, and black bass are bred. Roman pottery and other antiquities have at various times been found.

Saighton, tp. and vil., pa. of Chester St. Oswald (q.v.), W. Chesh., 1 N. of Churton Heath; ac. 1,725. There is a Presbyterian church. The charities are small. A water-tower was built here in 1891 by the Duke of Westminster. *S. Grange* is a seat.

Sail, mountain (2,500 ft.), Mid Cumb., about 3 N.E. of the vil. of Buttermere.

Sail Beck. [MILL BECK (2).]

Sail Mhor, mountain (2,508 ft.), N.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 13 W.S.W. of Ullapool.

St. Abb's Head, promontory, pa. of Coldingham (q.v.), E. Berws., Sc., 4 N.W. of Eyemouth. There is a lighthouse, with light visible 21 miles. The cliff is 310 ft. in height, and on its east side are the remains of St. Abb's Kirk. It obtains its name from St. Ebba, who founded a monastery here in the 7th cent.

St. Agnes (1) (pronounced with the *g* silent, to distinguish it from St. Agnes, one of the Scilly Isles), a large coast pa. and mkt. to. (TR.), S. Cornw., 8 N.W. of Truro; ac. 5,619; soil clay, overlying spar and clay-slate. The church of St. Agnes (rebuilt 1848) is in Dec. style; in the churchyard is a massive cross with irregularly-shaped head, 5 ft. high and about 2 ft. wide. The Miners' and Mechanics' Institute is a stone building with ornamental granite dressings, and contains reading-room, billiard and committee rooms, and other offices. The Oddfellows' Hall is used also

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Saham Toney	Watton (1½)	103	1149
Saighton	Waverton (1½)	175	302
St. Agnes (1)	Chacewater (4)	300	4249

for public entertainments. Opie (1761–1807), the celebrated painter, was born here. A considerable trade is carried on with Ireland and Wales, but the inhabitants are mostly employed in mining. In a large entrenchment called The Gorres a golden coin of Valentinian was ploughed up. Off the coasts are the Boden Rocks, also called the "Cow and Calf" or "Man and his Man." Trevaunance, formerly a seat, is now a convalescent home for working men. Here is a coastguard station, supplied with Board of Trade rocket apparatus for use at wrecks.

St. Agnes (2), the third largest of the Scilly Islands (q.v.), separated from St. Mary's by the channel called St. Mary's Sound, and at spring tides divided by the sea into two islands, lying N.E. and S.W. The north-east portion, called The Gugh, contains some prehistoric barrows. The island contains about 650 ac. The church of St. Agnes, a small plain edifice of granite, is served by a curate, under the chaplaincy of the Scilly Islands. The Bible Christians have a meeting-house here. The lighthouse on this island (1680) is one of the oldest in the United Kingdom; it is 78 ft. high, and exhibits a revolving light, which can be seen at a distance of 18 miles.

St. Agnes Beacon, a lofty hill of singular geological character, pa. of St. Agnes (q.v.), S. Cornw. It rises pyramidally nearly 600 ft. above the level of the sea, and commands extensive views; on the summit are three barrows.

St. Agnes Head, promontory, S.W. Cornw., about 8 N.E. of Illogan.

St. Albans, city, mun. bor., pa., U. and mkt. to. (S.), head of diocese, petty sess. div., and Co. Co. dis., pleasantly situated on an eminence on the Ver, and on Watling Street, Mid Herts., 20 N. of London. The bor. includes the pa. of St. Albans, or Abbey (ac. 166), and parts of the pas. of St. Peter's, St. Michael's, St. Stephen's, and Sandridge, which will be found under their own headings. The diocese was constituted in 1877, and consists of Herts. and Essex, with parts of Cambs., Kent, and Beds. St. A. is a very ancient place, and grew out of the old Verulam (q.v.). It owes its name to Alban, a Roman officer who, having assisted Amphibalus, a Christian deacon, to escape from his persecutors, adopted his faith, and became the proto-martyr of Britain. The martyrdom of St. Alban took place in 286, on the hill where the abbey now stands. In the 6th cent. the city fell into the hands of the Saxons, who called it Watlingceaster, from its situation on Watling Street; and in 793 Offa II., King of the Mercians, founded a monastery here, in which he deposited the relics of the saint, to whose canonisation Pope Adrian consented, and placed the house under the Benedictine rule. About 1161 the abbacy became mitred, and its abbot sat in Parliament. Paul of Caen, 14th abbot, constructed the church entirely anew of materials taken from the ancient city of Verulam; eleven years were occupied in this work, of which the present tower and transepts and the eastern portion of the nave form part. Geoffrey de Gorham, 16th abbot, enclosed the relics of the martyr in a costly shrine, subsequently covered by another of great size, constructed by Symon, 19th abbot, during whose time the relics of Amphibalus were discovered at Redbourne and brought to the abbey. After Wat Tyler's and Jack Straw's rising in 1381, the King came to St. Albans with his Chief Justice, when 15 or 18 of the ringleaders were tried and executed. On May 23, 1455, the first battle of the Wars of the Roses was fought at Key Field, south-east of the town, when Henry VI. was made prisoner. On Feb. 14, 1461, the second battle was fought on Bernard's Heath, north of the town, when Margaret compelled the Earl of Warwick to retreat with considerable loss. Cardinal Wolsey succeeded as 38th abbot in 1521, and held the office till his downfall. Richard Boreman, the 40th and last abbot, surrendered the abbey in 1539, and delivered the conventual seal to the Crown. In 1540 the monastic buildings, with all the ground round the abbey church, were granted to Sir Richard Lee, who had scarcely gained possession when he began demolishing the whole. In 1553 the town obtained a charter from Edward VI. for a grammar school in the church of St. Alban, and thus the Lady chapel and the eastern aisle became detached from the rest of the building, which was sold to the Corporation for £400, to be the parish church of the borough. The abbey church, one of the finest buildings of the kind in the kingdom, is in the form of a Latin cross, consisting of nave with western porches, aisles, transepts, choir with aisles, saint's chapel, eastern Lady chapel (with ante-chapel and a chantry chapel on its south side), and a central tower (containing eight bells and a sanctus bell). The central parts are the most ancient, and are built of Roman bricks from the ruins of Verulam. The remains of the cloisters, 150 ft. square, are visible against the south wall of the nave; the chapter house stood in front of the south transept, and the sacristy was immediately under its eastern front, the refectories and dormitories being south of the cloisters and forming a range of buildings parallel with the nave. The Lady chapel (1308–26), together with its ante-chapel, has undergone partial restoration; many persons of note were here buried after the first battle of St. Albans (1455). In the centre of the ante-chapel stood the shrine of St. Amphibalus. Immediately opposite the exterior door leading into the south aisle of the choir is the iron grille through which a sight of the shrine of St. Alban was afforded to pilgrims. From this aisle a doorway admits into the Saint's chapel, so called because it enclosed the relics of the proto-martyr, St. Alban, which remained here, it is believed, until the dissolution in 1539. In the centre of the chapel stands the partially-restored pedestal on which the shrine, properly so called, containing the bones of the saint, once rested; the fragments from which it has been reconstructed were discovered in 1872, built into various blocked-up arches adjacent; this pedestal is of early 14th-cent. work. The shrine itself which reposed on this pedestal consisted of an inner chest containing the remains of the saint, and an outer case richly adorned with silver gilt and jewels, and above all was a canopy let down and drawn up by a rope. On the north side of the chapel is the watching-loft of carved oak, in which a monk was posted; on the south side is the monument of Humphrey,

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. Agnes (2)	Penzance (42)	320	130
St. Albans, bor.	St. Albans	20	12898

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. Albans, pa.	St. Albans	20	4434

Duke of Gloucester, fourth and youngest son of Henry IV., and Protector during the minority of Henry VI., who died in 1446. The Saint's chapel is separated from the sanctuary by the magnificent altar-screen of stone (restored 1890), and the vacant niches have been filled with statues. In the north aisle is the chantry of Abbot Ramryge, appropriated in 1678 as the burial-place of the Farington family; opposite to it is the chantry of John of Wheathampstead, 33rd abbot (d. 1463), in which is deposited the very fine Flemish brass (engraved *c.* 1360) of John de le Mare, 30th abbot (d. 1396). On the floor are the despoiled gravestones of Abbots de la Moote, Mentmore, Wallingford, and Eversden; and there are also brasses, effigies, and inscribed slabs. The baptistery extends from the western

The Abbey, St. Albans.
(Photo, Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.)

arch of the tower to within one bay of the rood-screen, the organ being placed in a gallery near the screen. At the south-east angle, under the tower arch, is the Bishop's throne, a modern canopied structure of oak. Overhead is a magnificent painted ceiling (1376–1400). The transepts, forming part of the Norm. structure (1077–97), have been largely rebuilt. The columns of the triforium, both here and in the south transept and tower, are remarkable for their rudeness and want of uniformity, and may be regarded as remnants of the Saxon church, assigned to these positions when it was superseded by the present building. The nave proper, including the portion enclosed by the rood-screen, consists of thirteen bays, nine now constituting the actual nave in which Divine service is held. This part of the edifice is of three periods, the whole of the north side, with the exception of four bays of E. Eng. work, being part of the original Norm. church. Its transformation was begun by John de Cella, 21st abbot, and continued and completed by William de Trumpington, his successor, the work including the conversion of the porch and of five ...s on the south side; the remaining portion, on account of the fall of some part of it, was in part restored in the Dec. period by Hugh de Eversden, 27th abbot, and completed by Richard de Mentmore, 29th abbot (1335–49). The nave has been restored, and a new west front built in the E. Eng. and Dec. styles, and was reopened in October, 1885. The nine windows in the north aisles are the work of Abbot Wheathampstead, who filled them with stained glass, some of which still remains. Holy Cross screen, formerly extending entirely across the church, divides the nave from the choir; upon its western side are distinctly visible the ancient positions of two altars, the central altar being for the service of the people congregated in the nave, and at that on the north side masses were celebrated for the dead. The repair of the fabric was undertaken from the designs and at the cost of Baron Grimthorpe, and was completed in 1894. Some interesting frescoes were laid open in 1862 on the western faces of the Norm. piers between the nave and north aisle, as well as on the soffits of the arches; these consist of paintings of St. Christopher, the Annunciation, the Crucifixion, and of Our Lord in glory, and are supposed to indicate "stations" at which prayers were offered during processions, etc., and to have been executed at periods extending from the 12th to the 14th cent. Admission to the nave of the church is free. The public are admitted daily to view other portions of the cathedral by tickets (6d. each) obtainable of the verger at the abbey; the proceeds are appropriated to the restoration fund. A little north-west of the abbey stands the Gatehouse, a fine Perp. structure, for many years used as a gaol, but now occupied by the grammar school, the most ancient in the kingdom, having been in existence in some form in the 10th cent.; Nicholas Breakspear, Pope Adrian IV., was educated here. St. Peter's Church, on a commanding site north of the town, was rebuilt with brick in 1804. This church

was formerly cruciform, with north and south transepts, the chancel extending 40 ft. further eastward than it does at present; these portions of the structure, being in bad repair, were pulled down and the materials sold in 1799. In each of the five windows of the north aisle are fragments of ancient glass, dating from about 1400. The west front displays in the centre an E. Eng. doorway, with a Perp. window above. Edward Strong, master-mason of St. Paul's Cathedral (d. 1723), is buried in the north aisle. The churchyard contains the tomb of Dr. Nathaniel Cotton, M.D., the poet and the friend of Cowper (d. 1788). There are brasses (with effigies) to Roger Pemberton, Esq., High Sheriff, and founder of almshouses in the city (d. 1627), and Elizabeth his wife, with six children, one of whom, Ralph, was Mayor of St. Albans; and on the reverse of the inscription is one to John Ball, brick-maker (d. 1515). St. Michael's Church (restored 1867), on the west side of the town, is an ancient building, partly Saxon, founded about the 10th cent., and believed to occupy the site of a heathen temple, within the site of the ancient Verulam. The churchyard, although it has been used for centuries, still includes ground where, by reason of solid masonry beneath, it is almost impossible to dig a grave. The chief attraction of this church is the monument of Sir Francis Bacon, Viscount St. Albans and Lord Chancellor in the reign of James I., fixed in the north wall of the chancel, and consisting of a marble statue of the great Chancellor seated in a high-backed chair within a round-headed niche. There is a brass in the nave to Thomas Wolvey (d. 1430), surveyor and esquire to Richard II.; and one in the south chapel, with the figures of a man and his wife, and a shield of arms to John Peacock and his wife, Maud (*c.* 1380). On the south wall of this chapel are the remains of a memorial fresco, with eight shields of arms, to John Maynard (d. 1556); and in the exterior north wall of the chancel, near its junction with the aisle, is a recessed Dec. arch, within which lies a flat coffin-shaped slab bearing a raised floriated cross. By the side of the pathway, a little south-west of the tower, is a Roman coffin, found in a field in this pa. in 1813. St. Stephen's Church (restored 1860), south-west of the town, was also founded in the 10th cent. The oldest part appears to be the west wall, which is pierced by two small but widely-splayed Norm. windows. The south aisle is late 13th-cent. work, and has a large double piscina; to this date also belongs the south arcade. The other parts of the church belong to the 15th and 16th cents. The chancel arch of oak is for the most part a restoration. The most interesting object within the building is an ancient brass eagle lectern, formerly in Holyrood Abbey; it was found buried near the vestry door in the churchyard in 1750, and is supposed to have been placed there for safety, having been brought from Scotland, as is affirmed, by Sir Richard Lee, on his mission thither in 1544 with Edward (Seymour), Earl of Hertford. In the south chapel are the brass figures of a man and his wife, with nine children, believed to represent William Robins, Esq. (d. 1482), Clerk of the Signet to Edward IV., and his wife Katherine. The font, a 15th-cent. work, is octagonal, the bowl being adorned with angels and shields. Christ Church is an eccl. pa., formed in 1859, with a modern church in Lombardic style. The Catholic church is dedicated to SS. Alban and Stephen; and there are Baptist, Particular Baptist, Congregational, Unitarian, and Wesleyan chapels, a meeting-house for the Brethren, and Salvation Army barracks. The Corn Exchange (1857), in the Market Place, stands on the site of an ancient market-house erected in the reign of Elizabeth. The clock-house or tower, at the Market Cross, and built between 1400 and 1427 for the purpose of containing the town bells and clock, is an embattled structure of flint with stone dressings, the property of the Corporation, and was restored in 1866 at a cost of £800. The curfew bell, cast about 1335 and still in the tower, weighs about one ton. In the area at the base of the tower formerly stood the cross erected by Edward I. in memory of his queen, Eleanor, whose body rested at St. Albans in its progress from Herdeby (Hardby), in Lincolnshire, where she died Nov. 28, 1290; it was destroyed in 1702 and a market-house erected on its site, which was also taken down in 1810. The court-house (1826), in St. Peter Street, where the quarter sessions are held, is a building in the Italian style, and is the property of the County Council; the Corporation have, however, certain rights in the building. The prison, in Victoria Road, near the Midland Railway station, was erected in 1866. The Archæological and Architectural Society (1845) holds its meetings in the town hall. The Public Library and Reading Room (1880) is in Victoria Street; the classes of the School of Science and Art are held here. There is a County and a Liberal club. The hospital and dispensary (1888) is in Verulam Road. The Sisters' Hospital for Infectious Diseases (1893) was presented to the town by Sir J. B. Maple, as was the park and recreation-ground (1894). The principal manufactory is a silk-mill, employing about 300 hands. The manufacture of straw trimmings also gives employment to a large number of persons; and straw-plaiting is carried on, straw hats being the staple manufacture. There are three breweries, maltings, a boot factory, and brush works. Almshouses, called "The Buildings," for 26 men and women, were founded by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, in 1736, each inmate receiving £20 by half-yearly payments; there are also Raynshaw's almshouses for 10 poor persons, founded in 1569. There are, besides, other important charities. In the town were formerly three convents, in one of which—that of St. Mary at Sopwell—it is said Henry VIII. was married to Anne Boleyn. This religious house, situated on the south bank of the Ver, was built in 1140 by Geoffrey de Gorham, 16th abbot of St. A., for 16 nuns of the Benedictine order. Among its inmates were many ladies of rank and fortune, one of these being Dame Juliana Berners, authoress of the famous "Boke of St. Albans."

St. Albans Division, one of the four parl. divs. of Herts. It lies about the centre of the county, and returns one member.

St. Alban's Head. [WORTH MATRAVERS.]

St. Aldate, pa., partly in Berks., but chiefly in Oxon, principally within the city of Oxford; ac. 330. The church of St. Aldate (or St. Old), restored and enlarged 1862, is composed of portions

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
St. Albans Division	.....	.....	53261

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
St. Aldate	Oxford	65	3080

of various periods, but is on the whole a venerable structure, deriving additional interest from the comparatively perfect state in which it remains. The chancel encloses some of the oldest parts of the building, particularly an arcade of five small circular arches on the north side, which date from not long after the Conquest. The south aisle, called in 1517 the Trinity chapel, was built in the reign of Edward III.; it retains a piscina and a niche, and below it is a vaulted crypt. The north aisle, originally called from its dedication St. Saviour's Chapel, was built in 1445, but the columns of the arcade date from 1581; there are several interesting monuments, including an altar-tomb to John Noble (d. 1522), enriched on the sides with double-headed canopies, each enclosing an angel bearing a shield; on the top is a full-sized recumbent effigy. The church also contains some ancient brasses, one with effigy in academic dress. The parochial charities supply an income of about £500 yearly, which is expended in maintaining the fabric of the church, paying certain poor and aged pensioners, and certain other objects. [GRANDPONT.]

St. Aldhelm's Head. [WORTH MATRAVERS.]

St. Allen, pa., Mid Cornw., 4¾ N. of Truro; ac. 3,261; soil loamy, subsoil slaty. The church of St. Allen is chiefly Perp.; there is a monument to John Marten, Jun., of Trefonick (d. 1626); the old north door (now built up) is probably the oldest feature in the church, and is believed to date from the early part of the 13th cent. The feast of St. Allen is held on Rogation Sunday (the fifth after Easter).

St. Andrew (1), pa., Mid Guernsey, Channel Islands, 2 W.S.W. of St. Peter Port; ac. 1,203. A prettily-wooded valley extends east into the pa. from the King's Mills. The church of St. Andrew is a Gothic edifice of the 13th cent.; it has been partly modernised. *Ste. Hélène* and *Vauxbelets* are seats.

St. Andrew (2), eccl. pa., pa. of St. Helier (q.v.), S. Jersey, Channel Islands.

St. Andrew (3). [PERSHORE ST. ANDREW.]

St. Andrew Ilketshall. [ILKETSHALL ST. ANDREW.]

St. Andrews (1), pa., S.E. Glamorgs., 4½ S.W. of Cardiff; ac. 3,186; soil partly blue clay, elsewhere fine loam, overlying magnesian and lias limestone. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1875) is an ancient Gothic edifice. The Wesleyans and Calvinistic Methodists have chapels. At Dinas-Powys are the remains of an ancient castle, said to have been erected in the 11th cent. by Iestyn ab Gwrgan, consisting of four walls, 6 ft. thick and upwards of 30 ft. in height, crowned by battlements. Brick-making is carried on. *The Mount* is a seat.

St. Andrews (2), pa., parl. and royal burgh, university and mkt. to. (s.), seaport, and watering-place on St. Andrews Bay, E. Fifes., Sc., about 15 S.E. of Dundee; ac. 11,482; soil sand, loam, clay, and moss, overlying sandstone and flag, with some trap. St. A. was made a royal burgh in the 12th cent., and now forms one of the St. Andrews District of Burghs (Cupar, Anstruther Easter and Anstruther Wester, Kilrenny, Pittenweem, and Crail), which returns one member. The legendary history of this see ascribes its foundation to the translation hither of the relics of St. Andrew by Regulus, a monk of Achaia, who about A.D. 370 is said to have been miraculously guided to this spot; but its actual establishment is, with greater probability, attributed to Acca, Bishop of Hexham, A.D. 709–39, who settled here as a refugee from his own diocese, then ravaged by the Danes. The cathedral of St. Andrew (begun in 1160), now a complete ruin, was connected with the ancient Culdean monastery once existing here, and with the later Augustinian priory, which adjoined on the south side. Of the original Norm. work, there remains the east end of the Lady chapel with its flanking turrets, the bases of some of the piers in the choir, the west and south walls of the south transept, and part of the south wall of the nave, the rest of

ST. ANDREWS, FROM THE WEST BEACH.
(Photo. A. Downie, Jun., St. Andrews, N.B.)

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Allen	Truro (5)	295	468
St. Andrew (1)	Southampton (115)	79	1303
St. Andrew (2)	Southampton (140)	79	4589
St. Andrews (1)	Bridgend (2)	183	1149
St. Andrews (2), pa.	St. Andrews	443	7538
St. A. (2), parl. burgh	St. Andrews	443	6853
St. A. (2), roy. burgh	St. Andrews	443	6853
St. Andrews (2), to.	St. Andrews	443	6853

which and what remains of the west front date from the period 1271–79; beyond these portions scarcely anything now exists. Of the priory nothing is left save the south wall of the chapter-house, its vestibule, and some walling adjacent. The destruction of the cathedral and the priory has been attributed to the fanatic violence of Knox and his adherents, but recent examinations of the site have suggested that its collapse was really due to the inherent weakness of its construction; in or about 1887 the plan of the cathedral was discovered by excavation, and is now marked out on the turf. The see was raised to the dignity of an archbishopric in 1466. After the Revolution the see was abolished, but was revived in 1844, and it now includes also Dunkeld and Dunblane. Nearly opposite St. Mary's College stands the town church, originally built by Bishop Turgot in 1112, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The present building was erected in 1800, upon the foundations of the old one, and the interior of late has been very much improved. Within the door, and on the right side, is the monument to Archbishop Sharp, erected by his son in 1679; this is composed of white marble, the figure of the prelate is represented in the attitude of kneeling, and below is exhibited, in relief, the assassination of this dignitary. Besides the Established churches, there are also Free, Episcopal, and United Presbyterian churches, and Baptist, Independent, and Roman Catholic chapels. The University, the oldest in Scotland, was founded in 1410 by Bishop Wardlaw, and in 1411 obtained a charter and endowments, soon after which Benedict XIII. issued a Bull in its favour. The original colleges were St. Salvator (1450), St. Leonard's (1512), and St. Mary's (1537); of these the first two were united in 1747, and in 1890 Dundee College was affiliated to the University. The University Library was founded in 1610, and occupies a building which has occasionally been used for sittings of the Scotch Parliament. Of the old buildings of St. Salvator, only the chapel and steeple remain; and of St. Leonard's, only the ruins of the chapel. The site of the Madras College (1832) is on the south side of South Street, immediately behind and comprehending within it part of that fine old ruin of the Black Friars. The college, endowed by the founder, is now converted into a secondary school. There are four public halls—the town hall, the City Hall, the Good Templar Hall, and the Rifle Volunteers' Hall, the last-named and the town hall being large structures, suitable for entertainments and public meetings. St. A. has a cottage hospital, and in 1884 a hospital for aged, infirm, and sick persons was founded and endowed. St. A. at one time had an extensive foreign trade, having from thirty to forty trading vessels. The harbour is not large, and is very difficult of access, but safe for anchorage; its most dangerous wind is from the north-east. The export traffic is chiefly in potatoes and grain; and the imports are coals, pavement, timber, etc. From the tower of the ruined church of St. Regulus, a structure of the early 12th cent., there is a charming view of the Bell Rock, the bay, the city, and the surrounding country. The ruins of the once formidable castle, the scene of Cardinal Beaton's cruelty to others, and of his own assassination, lie towards the north-east and jut out into the sea. On the shore to the westward is a small eminence called the Witch Hill, the place where those convicted of witchcraft suffered. Near this spot is a monument raised in 1842 to the memory of the martyrs—Wishart, Mill, and others. Golf, one of the national games of Scotland, has its stronghold in St. A., the Royal and Ancient Golf Club having been established in 1754; two great meetings are held annually.

St. Andrews (3), pa., Orkney, Sc., comprising Copinshay island and a part of Mainland island, and containing the vil. of Tankerness, 6 E.S.E. of Kirkwall; ac. 12,830; soil sand, loam, clay, and moss.

St. Andrews (4), pa. on south bank of the Liffey, in S.E. Dublin, E. co. Dub., Ir., ½ N.E. of St. Patrick's Cathedral; ac. 45. The Protestant church of St. Andrew is a handsome edifice, dating from 1860. The Roman Catholic church of St. Andrew, Westland Row (1837), is a building in Classical style, with a font of the Doric order; it contains a beautiful group in white Italian marble by Hogan.

St. Andrews (5). [BALLYHALBERT.]

St. Andrews District. [ST. ANDREWS (2).]

St. Andrews Lhanbryde, pa. on the Lossie, N.E. Elgs., Sc.; ac. 9,197; soil sandy, yet fertile where the land is low and damp, overlying limestone. The pa. church is about 2 S.E. of Elgin. [LHANBRYDE.]

St. Andrews Minor, pa. near the sea-coast, S. Glamorgs., 4 S. by E. of Bridgend; ac. 230; soil various. The ancient church is in a very ruinous state. *Clemenston* is a seat.

St. Anne (1), or **Santon**, pa. and vil., S. I. of M., 4 S.W. of Douglas; ac. 4,250. The church is dedicated to St. Sanctain. In the churchyard are several interesting tombstones, among them being one which bears some curious verses, recording the death of Daniel Teare in 1707 at the age of 110. At the summit of the hill, near the church, is a stone circle, 300 ft. above the sea, commanding an extensive prospect.

St. Anne (2), small to., island of Alderney (q.v.), Channel Islands, 24 N.E. of St. Peter Port. The town stands nearly in the middle of the island, less than ½ mile from the harbour. Nearly the whole population is concentrated here. The houses are mostly plain modern buildings, but, owing to the irregularity and windings of the streets and the uneven character of the surface, the appearance of the town is in some places picturesque. The church of St. Anne (1850) is a noble edifice in Trans. and E. Eng. styles. There is a Roman Catholic church, and Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The other public buildings include a court-house and a Government House.

St. Anne's, pa. in S. Dublin, E. co. Dub., Ir., ½ E. by N. of St. Patrick's Cathedral; ac. 71. The church of St. Anne, Dawson Street, is a building in Classical style, with a front of the Doric order; in the vault below it is buried the poetess, Felicia Dorothea Hemans (d. 1835), and Cæsar Otway (d. 1842).

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Andrews (3)	Thurso (30)	744	1607
St. Andrews (4)	.....	.....	3278
St. A. Lhanbryde	Lhanbryde	581	1299
St. Andrews Minor	Cardiff (5)	163	15
St. Anne (1)	Ballasalla (3)	284	510
St. Anne's	.....	.....	5564

St. Anne's Head (1), headland on west side of entrance to Milford Haven, S.W. Pembs., 7 W. by S. of Milford. Here are two lighthouses, with fixed lights visible 20 and 18 miles respectively.

St. Anne's Head (2), headland, south-east coast of I. of M., 3¾ S.S.W. of Douglas. The stratification of the rocks here is extremely irregular, producing a very picturesque effect.

St. Anne's Hill (1), (240 ft.), pa. of and about 1 W. by N. from Chertsey (q.v.), W. Surrey. It is conical, well wooded, and commands on the east a prospect of the river and valley of the Thames as far as Richmond, and at every point of view presents varied scenes of great beauty. On the southern slope of the hill is a mansion, formerly the residence of Charles James Fox, the statesman. On the top of the hill is a fragment of a wall of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Anne.

St. Anne's Hill (2), or **Tanhill** (about 1,000 ft.), pa. of All Cannings (q.v.), N. Wilts., 6 E.N.E. of Devizes. A cattle and sheep fair is held here on August 6.

St. Anne, Soho, dis. and pa. of W. London, E. Middx., about 1½ W. of St. Paul's; ac. 53. The dis. was first built over in the latter part of the 17th cent. The origin of the name is unknown. The church of St. Anne is a plain building, erected in 1685. Soho was a fashionable quarter in the early part of the 18th cent., and some fine mansions still remain in Soho Square and the narrow streets surrounding it. Newport Market, a French resort from the time of the Huguenot immigration, was improved by the erection of new houses in 1886. In Gerrard Street is the house occupied by John Dryden. Greek Street probably takes its name from the Levant merchants who frequented this neighbourhood in the time of Charles II. Here is the "House of Charity," established 1846, which affords gratuitous relief to the poor.

St. Anne's on the Sea (formerly **Kelgmoles** or **Kilgromol**), to. and watering-place, pas. of Lytham and Poulton-le-Fylde (q.v.), W. Lancs., about 10 N. of Stockport. The church of St. Anne is in Late Perp. style; there is also a mission church, and Roman Catholic and Nonconformist places of worship. North of the to., encompassed by sand-hills, is the Abraham Ormrod convalescent home for children. There is a golf club with extensive and well-laid-out links. The sea-wall, about a mile in length, forms a pleasant promenade, and an iron pier permits steamers to land or embark passengers at all states of the tide. St. George's Gardens are well-laid-out pleasure grounds.

St. Anne's, Shandon, pa. in north of city of Cork, partly also in Cork bar., E. co. Cork, Ir.; ac. 3,143. The church of St. Anne (1722) is a spacious edifice with a remarkable tower, 120 ft. in height, above which rises a stepped turret in three stages, faced on two sides with limestone, and on the others with red stone. The bells of this church, which have become famous through Father Prout's lyric, bear an inscription stating that they were cast at Gloucester by Abel Rudhall in 1750. Francis Mahoney (d. 1866), better known as "Father Prout," is interred in the churchyard. St. Anne's Church stands on the site of St. Mary's, demolished in 1690. The ground formerly occupied by the castle (*Seandun* = "Old Fort"), which belonged to the Barrys, is now covered by a Dominican church.

St. Anthony in Meneage, pa. on the isthmus of the promontory of Dennis Head, formed by the Helford river and the Gillan Creek, S. Cornw., 11 E. of Helston; ac. 1,840; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Anthony (restored 1890), said to have originally been a votive church built by shipwrecked Normans, is E. Eng.: the ancient granite font consists of a bowl supported by four cherubs bearing shields, with an inscription in relief. The pa. feast day is on the Sunday next to St. Stephen's Day (December 26). Near the church, on an estate called Lantinny, was formerly a cell of Benedictine (or black) monks of Angers, attached to the priory of Tywardreath and existing from the reign of Richard I. In the pa. are two ancient entrenchments, called "Great and Little Dennis or Dinas," commanding the mouth of the Helford river; the latter, occupied as a fort during the Civil War, surrendered in March, 1646, to Sir Thomas Fairfax.

St. Anthony in Roseland, pa. situated on a peninsula formed by the sea, St. Mawes Harbour and the estuary called Carreg Road, S. Cornw., 3 E. of Falmouth; ac. 1,117; soil fine gravel, overlying killas with elvan dyke and loam. The church of St. Anthony (rebuilt 1850) is supposed to have been founded by William Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, and is in E. Eng. style. The south doorway of the nave is a fine specimen of Norm. work; the roof is of open woodwork, and the open benches, with carved ends, contain shields, showing the marriage connections of the Spry family. There are memorials to Lucy Hill (d. 1670); to George Spry (d. 1658); Arthur Spry, of *Place* (d. 1685), with a bust between two mourning female figures, intended to represent his two wives Mary (Gayer) (d. 1656) and — (Hele), both buried here. An ancient stone coffin lies exposed in the churchyard. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The pa. feast is on the Sunday nearest to August 10. Near the point where St. Anthony's Battery stood is a lighthouse, 50 ft. high, with a light visible at 15 miles. Here was anciently a priory of Austin Canons, founded in 1124 by Robert Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, as a cell to the priory of Plympton, and dedicated to St. Mary de Valle, and on the clearing of the site for the rebuilding of the church two skeletons were found near the altar, supposed to be those of two priors, Peter de Antonio and David Bercley (d. *c.* 1507). The priory was dissolved before 1560. *Place* is a seat.

St. Arvans, pa. and vil., S.E. Mon., 2½ N.N.W. of Chepstow; ac. 2,214; soil loam and sand, overlying marl and limestone. The church of St. Arvan (restored 1884) is of various periods; the priest's door in the chancel is Norm., and the remains of a Saxon cross were found in the nave; in a cavity in the wall a number of silver coins have been discovered. There is a Congregational chapel. *Oak Grove* is a seat. *Piercefield Park*, another seat, was built at the end of the 18th cent., and is surrounded by a fine park.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. Anne, Soho	.....	.....	12317
St. Anne's on the Sea	St. Anne's on the Sea	226	2588
St. Anne's, Shandon	.....	.....	28147

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. Anthony in M.	Penryn (9)	303	159
St. Anthony in R.	Falmouth (3)	306	153
St. Arvans	Chepstow (2½)	141	503

St. Arvans Grange, pa., S.E. Mon., adjoining the pa. of St. Arvans; ac. 536.

St. Asaph, parl. bor., city, pa., and mkt. to. (S.), head of U., petty sess. div., and Co. Co. dis., N.W. Flints. and N.E. Denbighs., 5 N. by W. of Denbigh; ac. of pa. 11,346. St. A. is pleasantly situated on a declivity between the Clwyd and the Elwy, just above the confluence of the two rivers. The tract of land is known as Bryn-Paulin, from which it has been conjectured that Suetonius Paulinus encamped here whilst marching to Mona. The city is but a village in size, its importance being entirely due to the cathedral. It belongs to the Flint district of parl. bors. The bishopric originated in the monastery founded about 560 A.D. by St. Kentigern (or Mungo), who had been expelled from his diocese of Glasgow. During Kentigern's time it was converted into an episcopal see by Maelgwyn Gwynedd, Prince of N. Wales. On his return to Scotland, St. Kentigern was succeeded by Asa or Asaf (d. 596), who gave his name to the diocese. The cathedral was destroyed by the English in

ST. ASAPH.

1247 and 1282, and burnt (with the exception of the outer walls) by Owen Glendower in 1402. The existing structure is mainly the work of Bishop Redman (d. 1505), but the style is mostly older, the nave with its aisles and the east window being Dec. The E. Eng. work in the chancel was carried out during the restoration of the building by Sir Gilbert Scott. The most striking feature in the external view of the cathedral is the massive central tower. There are some good Perp. oak choir-stalls. A monument with the figure of a bishop in late 13th-cent. vestments remains in the south transept, and in the south aisle is a memorial of the well-known poetess, Felicia Dorothea Hemans (d. 1835), who resided at *Bronwylfa*. Two of the bishops are buried in the churchyard—the renowned Isaac Barrow (d. 1680) and Vowler Short (d. 1872). Of the other prelates who have held the see those best known to fame are Geoffrey of Monmouth (d. 1154), Reginald Pecock (d. 1460), William Beveridge (d. 1708), and Thomas Tanner (d. 1735). The episcopal palace was rebuilt by Bishop Carey (d. 1846). The pa. church of St. Cydey and St. Asaph is a modern edifice in E. Eng. style. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The town buildings include a court-house, a workhouse, and a library and newsroom. Almshouses for eight poor widows were founded by Bishop Barrow in 1678. Near the town is a famous holy well called Ffynon Fair, adjoining which are some remains of a Late Perp. chapel. *Bodelwyddan* and *Bronwylfa* are seats.

St. Athan, pa. and vil. on the Bristol Channel, S.E. Glamorgs., 4½ S. by E. of Cowbridge; ac. 1,531; soil limestone and clay. The ancient church of St. Athan (partly restored 1888–90) contains monuments of the Berkrolles family with recumbent figures of a knight and his lady. There are Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodist chapels. The castles of East and West Orchard, of which there are some remains, are said to have been erected by Flemish gardeners who settled here in the reign of Henry I.

St. Aubin, small to. on west side of St. Aubin's Bay, pa. of St. Brelade (q.v.), S.W. Jersey, 3 W. of St. Helier. The town is a neat little place, situated at the foot of a valley which runs north-west towards the Quenvais. It is a seaside resort, and contains many good houses and villas. An extensive tract of firm sand affords excellent sea-bathing. The town has a small harbour with a pier and breakwater. On an islet within ½ mile of the shore stands St. Aubin's Castle, a small fortress built for the defence of the town.

St. Aubin's Bay, inlet of the sea in the middle of the south coast of Jersey, Channel Islands. The bay is nearly 3 miles wide at its mouth, and extends upwards of 2 miles inland. The town of St. Helier is situated near its east extremity; and opposite to it, on the west side, is that of St. Aubin. Excepting towards the west end, the coast is wanting both in variety and grandeur; but the wide expanse of the bay and the fine curve formed by the shore, with the hills rising beyond, produce a very pleasing effect. Elizabeth Castle (q.v.) and the Hermitage Rock (q.v.) form conspicuous features in the scenery near St. Helier.

St. Audoen's, pa. in S.W. Dublin, E. co. Dub., Ir., ⅝ N.N.W. of St. Patrick's Cathedral; ac. 34. The Protestant church of St. Audoen consists of the nave of a Late Gothic edifice, with a west doorway dating from the 12th cent.; the greater part of the edifice is now in ruins; it contains a good font, and the tomb of Lord Portlester (1455) with recumbent effigies of himself and his lady. There is also a Roman Catholic church dedicated to the same saint. Among the charitable institutions is St. Malachy's Orphan Charity for destitute children. Near the Protestant church is a gateway with some remains of the inner wall erected at the time of Bruce's invasion.

St. Augustine's (or **Eastern**) **Division,** one of the eight parl. divs. of Kent. It returns one member.

St. Austell, pa., U. and mkt. to. (F.) and head of Co. Co. dis., Mid Cornw., 14 N.E. of Truro; ac. 12,125. The town, situated on the southern slope of a hill, is of comparatively modern date, and

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Arvans Grange	Chepstow (2½)	141	15
St. Asaph, bor.	St. Asaph	212	1858
St. Asaph, pa.	St. Asaph	212	3091
St. Athan	St. Athan	184½	356

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Audoen's	.....	.....	3714
St. Augustine's Div.	.....	.....	68025
St. Austell, pa.	St. Austell	280	11377
St. Austell, to.	St. Austell	280	3477

owes its prosperous condition to the numerous tin and copper mines and china-clay works in the surrounding district. The streets, though still narrow and irregular, have been much improved through the modernising of the old shops and the erection of new buildings. The church of the Holy Trinity, standing in the centre of the to., is of Pentewan stone, in E. Dec. and Perp. styles. In the churchyard, to which it was removed in 1893 for preservation, is a large flat stone called the Menagew (or Mengu) Stone, previously standing near the western entrance to the church; it was said to show the meeting-point of three manors, as well as to define other boundaries, and is the object of some local superstitions. There are several Nonconformist chapels. Among other public buildings are the town hall and market-house (1844), a spacious building of granite; the market is conveniently arranged for general purposes, and is lighted by electricity; the Assembly Rooms, Truro Road, include a large room, with anterooms (lighted by electric light) and private entrance. The Constitutional Club has a library; the Liberal Club, at the west end of Fore Street, was opened in 1890. The St. A. Cottage-Gardening Society holds an annual exhibition about the beginning of August. A market is held on Saturday afternoon, and cattle fairs are held on April 5, May 31, July 26, October 19, and November 30. In this district the principal industry is working the china-clay and china-stone mines; it is estimated that in the various processes connected with this manufacture over 3,000 persons are employed; all the leading firms have offices in St. Austell, which is the capital of the china-clay district, the ports of export being chiefly Par, Fowey, Charlestown, and Newquay. It is estimated that over 400,000 tons of this clay are annually exported to the Potteries and into Lancashire, where it is largely used in the calico-weaving districts of Blackburn and other cotton towns, the china-clay being the principal ingredient in the sizing with which the cloth is heavily loaded; it is also used in chemical works. These mineral substances were first discovered in Cornwall in 1763, and about this time Josiah Wedgwood, the great English potter, in conjunction with a Mr. Carthew, became lessee of certain china-mines near St. Austell; and the manufacture of porcelain from this clay, skilfully superintended by Wedgwood, was highly successful. Carclaze mine is situated 2 N. of the to., at an altitude of 665 ft. From the summit of this rising ground the mine is sunk to the depth of 150 ft., open, and somewhat in the shape of an enormous basin, the surface of which measures upwards of 15 ac., with a circumference of more than a mile. It is supposed to have been worked for more than 400 years, and until about 1851 for tin exclusively, but now produces china-clay (kaolin), of which an immense quantity is washed from the decomposed granite forming the strata of the mine. There are flour-mills and breweries. Near Higher Blowing House (formerly part of Menacuddle Wood), and about ½ N. of the town, is an ancient baptistery or well chapel, close to which was formerly a chapel attached to the priory of Tywardreath, but abolished in the reign of Henry VIII.; the existing building, much overgrown and surrounded with trees, is an E. Gothic structure. There are two entrances, each consisting of a pointed arch, on clustered shafts, opposite each other, one on the north and the other on the south side; at the west end is a small window; the spring, rising at the east end, flows into a divided basin of granite; adjoining this baptistery is the Chapel Main, said to be an ancient burial-place. On the extreme north and north-west boundaries of the pa., about a mile distant from each other, and on the highest land in the pa., are two large barrows, called "Cock's Barrow" and "Hen's Barrow," the latter, 1,034 ft. above the sea-level, being also known as "The Archbeacon of Cornwall;" from the top of these, on a clear day, the whole county of Cornwall can be readily viewed. There are several seats in the neighbourhood.

St. Austell Bay, on the south-east coast of Cornw. It is about 4 miles wide, having Gribben Head for its eastern and Black Head for its western boundary, and runs inland about 5 miles.

St. Austell (or **Mid**) **Division,** one of the six parl. divs. of Cornw. It returns one member.

St. Bartholomew, pa. in south-east of Dublin, Dublin bar., E. co. Dub., Ir., 1½ E.S.E. of St. Patrick's Cathedral; ac. 193. The church of St. Bartholomew is a modern edifice.

St. Bees, pa., tp., and large vil., near St. Bees Head, W. Cumb., about 4 S. of Whitehaven; ac. of pa. 71,332, of tp. 1,814; soil mostly high and bare of wood, but fertile towards the sea, abounding in coal, freestone, and limestone. The church of St. Bega (restored 1855–58), formerly that of the priory, is Norm. and E. Eng., dating mainly from 1150 to 1180. A large number of carved fragments of stone, incised coffin-slabs, and other sepulchral memorials dating from the 8th to probably the middle of the 14th cent., have been found in and about the church. There are three fragments of 8th-cent. date, and a number of coffin-slabs with carved or incised crosses of Late Norm. work. The gravestone of Thomas de Cotyngham (d. 1300), a memorial to Walter de Hualton (1281), a 14th-cent. slab and effigy to Lady Johanna Lucy, two mutilated figures of knights of late 13th-cent. date, a Late Norm. piscina, a stoup, and an early mortar also exist. There is a Free Methodist chapel. A

ST. BEES AND ST. BEES HEAD.
(Photo. Green Brothers, Grasmere.)

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
St. Austell Division	....	49624
St. Bartholomew	....	4428

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Bees, pa.	St. Bees	299	2508
St. Bees, tp.	St. Bees	299	104

convent existed here in 650, but was destroyed by the Danes three centuries later—a few interesting fragments, however, still survive. Afterwards (about 1120) a Benedictine priory was founded, and flourished up to the time of the Dissolution. Scarcely a trace remains now, as all the domestic buildings were removed about 1810. St. Bees Theological College (founded 1816) is near the church, and was established to supply a good and economical education for candidates for holy orders; the course extends over two years, during which time each student lives in the vil., under the direction and control of the Principal. The St. Bees Free Grammar School (1583) is also near the church, and has a good library attached.

St. Bees Head, promontory, W. Cumb., about 2½ N. of St. Bees. There is a lighthouse (erected 1867), with light visible for 25 miles.

St. Benet's Abbey. [HORNING.]

St. Blaize's Well. [BROMLEY (1).]

St. Blazey, pa. and mkt. to. (s.), Mid Cornw., 4 N.N.E. of St. Austell; ac. 1,797; soil poor, overlying clay. The church of St. Blasye (or Blaize), restored, is a building of granite, in Perp. style; in the east window is a figure of St. Blaize in painted glass, preserved from the former church, and the festival of the Saint is still duly observed on Candlemas Day, February 2. There is a monument with genealogical inscription and a fine stained window to the Carlyons of Tregrehan, said to trace their descent from Richard I. (Cœur-de-Lion), and a monument to Henry Scobell of Roselyon (first treasurer and paymaster of the farm tin to Queen Anne) and to Ann, his wife, erected in 1729. There are Wesleyan, Free Methodist, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The town hall (1881) is a plain stone building; an older town hall still stands. The Working Men's Institute (established 1882) contains reading and recreation rooms and a good library. *Tregrehan*, with a fine mansion in Italian style, in well-laid-out grounds and commanding fine views, is a seat.

St. Blazey Gate, vil., pa. of St. Blazey (q.v.), Mid Cornw., about 1½ W. of Par, on the road to St. Austell. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have chapels. Near where the turnpike formerly stood is a curious sepulchral stone, erected 920, and now used as a gate-post; it is 7½ ft. high, 1½ ft. wide, and 8 in. thick, and bears the inscription "Alvoron, Ullici filius."

St. Blazey Highway, vil., pa. of St. Blazey (q.v.), Mid Cornw., about 2 W. of Par, on the road to St. Austell.

St. Boniface Down (about 900 ft.), S.E. I. of W., a little N. of Ventnor. It is the highest ground on the island, and shelters Ventnor from northerly winds. The down commands fine views.

St. Boswells, or **Lessudden,** pa. and vil., N. Roxbs., Sc.; ac. 3,155; soil chiefly clay, resting on a tilly subsoil, and frequently mixed with loam and sand. The pa., bounded on the north by the Tweed, is beautifully enclosed, planted, and cultivated. On the west rise the Eildon Hills, and on the east and north the ground is undulating, the latter quarter ornamented by the fine woods of Dryburgh, separated from the vil. by the Tweed, which is here a beautiful river, enclosed within high banks. The vil. consists of one long street, running east and west from the vil. green, and is 4 S.E. of Melrose. Here are the kennels of the Duke of Buccleuch's foxhounds, the largest pack in the South of Scotland. On the green on July 18 is held one of the most important horse fairs in Scotland; it also attracts a large number of salesmen of miscellaneous goods, and is still frequented by the direct descendants of the gipsies for the disposal of earthen, horn, and tin wares. *Benrig*, *Dryburgh Abbey*, *Holmes*, *Lessudden House*, and *Maxpoffle* are seats.

St. Botolph without Aldgate, or **East Smithfield,** pa., Mid London, E. Middx., 1 E. of St. Paul's; ac. 34. The church of St. Botolph (rebuilt about 1740) is in the Classical style of the period; it contains monuments of Thomas Lord Darcy (executed 1537) and Sir Nicholas Carew (executed 1538). White Kennett (d. 1728), afterwards Bishop of Peterborough, held the living.

St. Brelade, pa., S.W. Jersey, 4 W. of St. Helier; ac. 1,315. The pa. occupies the south-west part of the island, being bounded on the west by St. Ouen's Bay and on the east by St. Aubin's Bay, between which is St. Brelade's Bay, forming a deep break in the south coast-line. The north-east part of the pa. consists of the sandy tract of Quenvais (q.v.). The coast from the Corbières past Moye Point to St. Brelade's Bay is for the most part wild and broken and in some places very grand. The Vingtaine de Noirmont, between St. Brelade's Bay and St. Aubin's Bay, forms an open plateau, almost wholly overgrown with heather and furze. The church of St. Brelade is a small and very picturesque Norm. building. A small chapel in the churchyard, probably older than the church itself, is adorned with wall-paintings.

St. Brelade's Bay, inlet of the sea, south coast of Jersey, Channel Islands, 3½ W. by S. of St. Helier. The bay is a mile wide at its mouth, and extends about the same distance inland. The inner part of the bay is skirted by a wide expanse of sand, large tracts of which are never covered by the sea. The coast scenery is picturesque, and many villas have been built near the shore.

St. Breock, pa., S.W. Cornw., bounded on the north and east by the Camel, 7 N.W. of Bodmin; ac. 7,976, 65 water and tidal water, and 200 foreshore; soil clay-slate, overlying slate. The town of Wadebridge extends into this pa. The church of St. Breoke (restored 1881) is Dec. and Perp. In the south aisle are some brass effigies (*c.* 1520) belonging to a memorial to the Tredeneck family of this pa., including the figure of a man in a furred robe, one wife and seven girls; at the restoration in 1881 the figures of five sons were stolen, and the effigy of another wife and shields of arms are also missing; there is also a small inscribed brass to Christopher Tredeneck, Esq., Sheriff of Cornwall 1530–31, who died in 1531; and a brass shield of arms, much defaced. The Bible Christians have a chapel. There are two slate quarries on the Camel, but these are not now worked.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Blazey	St. Blazey	276	2705
St. Boswells, pa.	St. Boswells	356	962
St. Boswells, vil.	St. Boswells	356	564

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Botolph w. A.	.....	.....	2449
St. Brelade	Southampton (144)	79	2253
St. Breock	Bodmin Road (10)	268	1763

St. Breward, pa. and large vil., S.W. Cornw., 7 N. of Bodmin; ac. 9,237; soil various, overlying granite. The church of St. Breward (restored 1864) was founded by William Breward, Bishop of Exeter (1224–45), who added the 13th-cent. portions to the then existing Norm. church. The north arcade is Norm., and has short cylindrical columns with fluted caps on square bases; the font, also Norm., has a singular basin, diminishing from a square base to a circular form at the top. There are some good bench-ends, carved with shields of arms and emblems of the "Passion." On a low altar-tomb in the south aisle are kneeling effigies in relief of a man and his wife, and a mutilated inscription to Christopher Rogers (d. 1604); in the chancel is a tablet, erected in 1609 by John Adams, to his father, Lewis Adams (d. 1607), thirty-six years vicar here; it has kneeling effigies in relief of the vicar and his wife. There are Free Methodist and Bible Christian chapels. Fairs are held on the first Thursday after June 24, and the Thursday nearest September 25. The highest eminences in the co.—Brown Willy, 1,380 ft., and Rough Tor (locally pronounced "Rowtor"), 1,296 ft. above the level of the sea—are in this pa., which is chiefly situated on a granite formation; both these hills are crowned with rocks and surrounded by extensive moors, relieved in places by patches of cultivated land; on the easternmost peak of Rough Tor stood the chapel of St. Michael, the foundations of which may yet be traced; the stone arch of the doorway, removed in 1836, is now the entrance of an inn between Camelford and Altarnon. On Garrah, a tor near, are numerous remains of prehistoric antiquities, and in the immediate locality, square and circular enclosures of granite and earth, kistvaens, and a barrow. In the wall enclosing the schools is a fine semicircular cross-head; the circular head of another is built into the wall of a house. Middlemoor Cross, a shaft with rounded head, over 6 ft. high and 9 in. thick, lies by the road from Swallock to Roughtor; there are also two bases of crosses in the pa. The celebrated Eddystone granite quarries are here. On the western side of the pa., in a sequestered valley, is an ancient well; the structure is dilapidated, but the arched entrance remains, and there are vestiges near of ecclesiastical buildings, possibly part of the destroyed chapel of St. James.

St. Briavels, pa. and vil. on the Wye, W. Gloucs., 8 S.E. of Monmouth; ac. 4,800; soil loam, overlying limestone and sandstone. St. Mary's Church (restored 1861) is of mixed periods, with Norm., E. Eng., and other work; in the chancel are the remains of a monument to William Warren (1573) and his wife Mariana. There is a mission church, and Wesleyan and Congregational chapels. A reading-room and library was founded in 1854. The charities are small. *St. B. Castle,* a seat, is an old border fortress; the keep (*temp.* Henry I.) fell into ruins in 1756; the present buildings, erected 1276, include the entrance towers, the kitchen, and the oratory, which was built in 1300. *Bigsweir House* is also a seat.

St. Bride's, pa. on south side of St. Bride's Bay, S.W. Pembs., 7½ W.N.W. of Milford; ac. 1,700. The church of St. Bride, an ancient Gothic edifice (restored 1874), stands near the head of a creek called St. Bride's Haven. In former times herring-fishing was carried on very extensively, and an ancient chapel, the ruins of which stand on the beach, is said to have been converted into a curing-house. *St. Bride's* is a seat.

St. Bride's Bay, inlet of St. George's Channel, on west coast of Pembs., 6 W. of Haverfordwest. The bay is 9 miles wide at its mouth, and extends about 8 miles inland. Ramsey island and Skomer island are situated on the north and south sides of the entrance respectively. The bay lies open to gales from the west, but there is good anchorage in Solva Creek. The sea is here encroaching on the land.

St. Bride's Major, pa. on the Bristol Channel, S. Glamorgs., 3 S. of Bridgend; ac. 5,045 with 534 tidal water and foreshore; soil partly clayey, elsewhere stiff loam, mostly overlying lias limestone. The Ewenny skirts the pa. on the north. The church of St. Bridget is Dec.; it contains some interesting memorials, including an altar-tomb with the recumbent figure of a knight of the Butler family and his lady. The Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists have chapels. The ruins of Ogmore Castle comprise a small square Norm. tower, and part of the curtain adjoining the outer court. *Dunraven Castle,* the 18th-cent. mansion of the Earl of Dunraven, stands near the site of the ancient castle of Dundryvan, the traditional residence of the ancient Welsh hero, Bran ab Llyr, and the abode of the chieftains of this district down to the Anglo-Norman Conquest. The mansion is beautifully situated on a rocky headland pierced by several caves, one of which is known as the Wind Hole.

St. Bride's Minor, pa. and tp. on the Ogmore, S. Glamorgs., 2½ N. of Bridgend; ac. of pa. 2,306, of tp. 1,919; soil mostly gravelly, partly overlying Coal Measures. The church of St. Bridget is Norm. The pa. contains Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Congregational chapels. Brick-making is carried on. *Sarnfawr* is a seat.

St. Bride super Ely, pa. on the Ely, S.E. Glamorgs., 6 W. by N. of Cardiff; ac. 601. The church of St. Bride (restored 1849) is Norm. The Congregationalists have a chapel.

St. Bridget's (1), pa. within the city of Dublin (q.v.), S.E. co. Dub., Ir.; ac. 37.

St. Bridget's (2), pa. within the bor. of Wexford (q.v.), S.E. co. Wex., Ir.; ac. 9.

St. Budeaux, pa. and vil., bounded on the west by the Tamar, S.W. Dev., 3½ N.W. of Plymouth; ac. 3,317; soil strong and loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Budeaux (restored 1876) is in Perp. style; there are monuments to the families of Gorges and Treville, and one to Sir Thomas Byard of Mount Tamar. The pa. contains Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels. The charities, including almshouses, amount to £15. At Bull Point, Kinterbury, there is a Government powder

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. Breward	Bodmin (7)	271	779
St. Briavels	Cinderford (4)	131	1112
St. Bride's	Milford (7)	273	181
St. Bride's Major	Bridgend (3)	183	621
St. Bride's Minor, pa.	Bridgend (2½)	183	2120
St. Bride's Minor, tp.	Bridgend (2½)	183	1072
St. Bride super Ely	St. Fagans (1½)	167	94
St. Bridget's (1)	.....	.....	6357
St. Bridget's (2)	Wexford	93	549
St. Budeaux	St. Budeaux	227	2470

magazine. A range of forts was completed here some time since.

Saintbury, pa. and vil., N.E. Gloucs., 7 S.E. of Evesham; ac. 1,340; soil partly loam, overlying oolite rock. The church of St. Nicholas is partly Norm., and retains some ancient stained glass in the east window. The charities are small. There is an ancient cross in the vil.

St. Buryan, pa. and vil., W. Cornw., about 7 S.W. of Penzance; ac. 6,964; soil decomposed granite, overlying granite. The church of St. Buriana (restored)—said to occupy the site of a collegiate church of Austin Canons, founded by Athelstan A.D. 930, in honour of St. Buriana and dedicated August 26, 1238—is situated on an eminence 400 ft. above the level of the sea, and is a building of granite, chiefly Dec. and Perp., but with some Norm. portions; the remains of a chancel screen, partially destroyed with other interesting antiquities in 1814, still exist, and are of exceedingly rich and bold workmanship, carved, coloured, and gilt; and there are also four ancient stalls. The entrance to the roodloft may be traced on the south side, and in the tower is a stone coffin-lid of the 13th cent., found in the churchyard and bearing an inscription in Norman-French to Clarice, wife of Geoffrey de Bolleit (or Boleigh), still the name of a farm in the pa.; the font, of granite, is E. Eng. In the churchyard stands the quatrefoiled head of a cross, raised on three steps. St. Burian continued to be a deanery and royal peculiar, including the adjoining pas. of St. Levan and St. Sennen (formerly chapelries) until the death (April 11, 1864) of the Very Rev. Fitzroy H. R. Stanhope, rector and last dean, when under the provisions of the Act, 13 and 14 Vict. c. 76, the deanery and peculiar jurisdiction were abolished, the rectory remaining and being endowed, together with the rectories of St. Levan and St. Sennen, out of the income of the dissolved collegiate foundation. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have chapels. At Penberth crab and lobster fishing is carried on. A cattle and sheep fair is held on the first Tuesday in March, and horse races are held every Easter Monday. The buildings of the college formerly existing in the pa. were extant in part until the time of the Protectorate, when it is said they were destroyed by one Shrubshall (or Shrubsole), Governor of Pendennis Castle under Cromwell. Mention is said to be made of the college in Domesday. There are the ruins of an ancient chapel or chantry. Scattered over the pa. are many ancient remains, including a rude circular-headed cross about 5 ft. high; a portion of another on a square base; a round-headed cross about 4 ft. high, with a boldly-carved Latin cross upon it; a similar cross 3 ft. in height, on a circular base, and another with a double incised cross on the round head. There are also several so-called Druidical remains, consisting of circles, cromlechs, cairns, pillars, and logan-stones; one circle, 73 ft. in diameter, now consists of 19 stones, the original number being doubtful. There are also the remains of an old mansion of the Levelis family, which from their extent and situation show that the house must originally have surpassed anything of its kind in the co. In this pa. was born (in or about 1577) William Noy, M.P. for St. Ives, 1625, and Attorney-General, October 31, 1631; he is said to have devised the now historical tax called "ship-money," so vigorously resisted by Hampden. *Treveren House* is a seat.

St. Canice, pa., Crannagh and Shillelogher bars., Mid co. Kilk., Ir.; ac. 6,915. Part of the pa. is in the city of Kilkenny (q.v.), and extends westward from the Nore, which passes through the city.

St. Catherine, pa. and picturesque vil., N.E Somerset, about 4 N.E. of Bath; ac. 1,037; soil loamy, overlying lias. The church of St. Catherine (restored 1846) is Norm., and contains several monuments. The east window is filled with stained glass of the date of Prior Cantlow (1489–99), to whose memory it was erected; it had been much mutilated, but is now restored as nearly as possible to its original design. Here is a reservoir supplying the Bath Waterworks. *St. Catherine's Court* is a seat.

St. Catherine's (1), pl. on Loch Fyne, with hotel and ferry, W. Args., Sc., opposite Inveraray.

St. Catherine's (2), pa., Uppercross bar., Mid co. Dub., Ir., in the city of Dublin; ac. 477. It contains part of Rathmines and Rathgar.

St. Catherine's Bay (1), sea-inlet on west side of Stronsay island, E. Ork., Sc., 16 N.E. of Kirkwall. The bay is 3 miles wide at its mouth, and extends 1½ mile inland. It contains the island of Lingaholm (q.v.).

St. Catherine's Bay (2), inlet on east coast of Jersey, Channel Islands, 4 N.E. of St. Helier. The bay is wide and open, the distance across its mouth being about a mile, but it has been formed into a harbour of refuge by means of a long breakwater at its north extremity and a smaller one on the south side. The cliffs here, which project boldly in some places and are often thickly covered with verdure, are extremely fine. Three valleys, running down to the shore, add to the picturesque and varied character of the scenery.

St. Catherine's Chapel. [ABBOTSBURY.]

St. Catherine's Hill (1), eminence with a clump of trees, pa. of Chilcombe (q.v.), W. Hants, about 1½ S. of Winchester. The summit, commanding a fine view, is surrounded by a deep fosse. There are remains of an ancient chapel.

St. Catherine's Hill (2), eminence, S. Hants, about 2 N. of Christchurch. On the summit, which commands a fine view, are the traces of entrenchments. There are also foundations of an ancient chapel.

St. Catherine's Hill (3). [CHALE.]

St. Catherine's Hill (4), eminence, S.W. Surrey, about 1 S.W. of Guildford. The summit commands a good view, and there are remains of the ancient chapel of St. Catherine, of the E. Dec. period. A pleasure fair is held on the hill on October 2.

St. Catherine's Point, the most southerly point of the I. of W., about 5 W. of Ventnor. Here is St. Catherine's lighthouse; it was commenced in 1838, and finished in 1840; it is a handsome stone tower, 62 ft. in height to the turret, and 86 ft. to the top of the lantern; a fog-horn is situated near the lighthouse, worked by steam. On May 1, 1888,

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Saintbury	Honeybourne (4)	101	122
St. Buryan	Penzance (7)	320	1288
St. Canice	Kilkenny	81	4794
St. Catherine	Bath (4)	107	112
St. Catherine's (2)	.....	.....	18968

St. Catherine's lighthouse was fitted with a very powerful electric light.

St. Catherine's Well. [PORT ERIN.]

St. Chloe, ha., pa. of Minchinhampton (q.v.), Mid Glouces., ½ N. of Amberley.

St. Clears, pa., small to., seaport, and head of petty sess. div., on the Taf, S.W. Carmarths., 9 W. by S. of Carmarthen; ac. 2,642. St. C. is a very ancient place; it retained its municipal constitution down to 1889. The church of St. Clare (restored 1883) is Norm. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Congregational chapels. The other public buildings include a court-house and a town hall. The ancient castle, partly destroyed by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth in 1214, and finally demolished in the ensuing struggle between the English and Welsh, is supposed to have stood (either wholly or in part) on a mound in the town called Banc-y-Beili. The principal industries are butter-making and the manufacture of bricks and drain-pipes. The town played a conspicuous part in the Rebecca riots of 1843. *Blaencorse* and *Penycoed* are seats.

St. Cleer, pa. and vil., S.E. Cornw., 2½ N. of Liskeard; ac. 10,934; soil light, subsoil stony. Part of this pa. is included in the bor. of Liskeard. The church of St. Cleer (restored) is Perp.; in the north wall of the chancel is a squint; a piscina also remains; on the north side is a Norm. doorway, with zigzag mouldings. There are memorials to the families of Jope (1844–54); Connock (1757–1804), and Langford (1614), with a curious and lengthy inscription. The Bible Christians and Free Methodists have chapels. A short distance east of the church, on the descent of the road, are the remains of the ancient well or baptistery of St. Cleer, formerly enclosed within a small chapel, part of the entrance of which, with other portions, remains; on one side of the well stands an ancient cross, about 7 ft. 2 in. high, with a cross in relief on both sides of it; the cross has been restored in memory of the Rev. John Jope, sixty-seven years vicar; and the well by the Rogers family. In a pathway field between Redgate and St. Cleer are two ancient stone monuments, one of which, about 7 ft. high, is sculptured on one side, and seems to have been part of the shaft of a cross; the other is a square plinth, inscribed in letters of the 9th cent.:—"Doniert rogavit pro anima" (= "Doniert prayed for his soul"). This Doniert was King of Cornwall in the 9th cent., and is said to have been drowned about 872 or 873. The charities amount to about £8 10s. yearly. There are chalybeate springs in the pa., and about 1 N. of the church, on a close of land called "Trethevye," some so-called Druidical remains known as the "Trevethy Stone," a cromlech of granite, consisting of three upright stones, and one large slab in an inclined position. The "Hurlers," another ancient monument, probably consisted, when perfect, of three contiguous circles, bearing from N.N.E. to S.S.W.; of these, 11 stones are still standing and 17 prostrate. On St. Cleer Down, which is about 750 ft. high and commands a fine view, is the reservoir of the Liskeard waterworks.

St. Clement (1), pa., partly within the bor. of Truro, on the banks of the St. Clement's Creek, S. Cornw., 2 S.E. of Truro; ac. 3,549; soil inclined to clay, overlying loam. The church of St. Clement (restored about 1867) is chiefly in Perp. style; there is a monument to Rear-Admiral Robert Carthew Reynolds, of H.M.S. *St. George*, wrecked off the coast of Jutland, 1811; in 1844 and later years a number of ancient wall-paintings were discovered. East of the churchyard, near to the vicarage-house, stands a very ancient monumental stone, formerly used as a gate-post to a field in this pa.; on the head is carved a plain Greek cross within a circle. There is a chapel for Bible Christians in the pa., and a pa. Sunday school is held at St. Clement's Church Town. The charities amount to £10 yearly, distributed in bread and fuel. *Bodrean*, *Lanilly*, *Penair*, *Pencalenick*, *Penmount*, *Polwhele*, and *Rosedale* are seats.

St. Clement (2), pa., S.E. Jersey, Channel Islands, 2 E. by S. of St. Helier; ac. 1,044. The pa. occupies the south-east corner of the island; it includes the tract called Samares (q.v.) and the promontory terminating in Plat Rocque, these two being separated by St. Clement's Bay. The surface is mostly sandy and level, with a considerable extent of marsh. The coast is quite low, cultivation extending in some places to the margin of the sea. On the shore of St. Clement's Bay is the vil. of Pontac (q.v.). The church of St. Clement is an ancient Gothic edifice. Samares Manor House is in the pa.

St. Clement Danes, pa. in Central London, E. Middx., 1 W. of St. Paul's; ac. 55. The pa. is so called either because Harald, son of Knut, and other Danes were buried here, or because the church was built by some Danes who retreated hither when they were expelled from other parts of the kingdom. The church of St. Clement (rebuilt 1681 and restored 1879) is in the Classical style of the period. Dr. Johnson attended the services here, and a brass plate has been fixed to the pillar next the seat which he occupied; the baptismal register contains the names of Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury (1563), the poet Sir Charles Sedley (1639), and Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury (1671). Among those buried in the church or churchyard are the poet Otway (d. 1685), Bishop Berkeley (d. 1685), and Rymer of the *Fœdera* (d. 1713).

St. Clement's Bay, inlet of the sea at the east extremity of the south coast of Jersey, Channel Islands, 2½ E.S.E. of St. Helier. The bay is upwards of 1½ mile wide at its mouth, and extends about ½ mile inland. It is studded with a vast mass of rocks, especially in the east part, which are covered by the rising tide. The few that rise completely above the sea are in many cases covered with verdure.

St. Clement's Isle, a rocky islet in Mounts Bay, S.W. Cornw., about 3 S. of Penzance.

St. Clement's Reach, bend in the Thames, between Essex and Kent, 16 E. by S. of St. Paul's. The reach extends about 1½ mile between Greenhithe and Grays Thurrock. A marshy tract skirts it on either side.

St. Clether, pa. on the Inny, N.E. Cornw., 8 W. of Launceston; ac. 2,960; soil mixed, overlying

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
St. Clears	St. Clears	241	937
St. Cleer	Liskeard (3)	259	2124
St. Clement (1)	Truro (2)	295	3983
St. Clement	Southampton (142)	79	1349
St. Clement Danes	.....	.....	8422
St. Clether	Launceston (8)	223	197

slate and rock. The church of St. Clether (rebuilt 1865) is E. Eng. There are Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels. Not far from the church, in a field called "Chapel Park," are the ruins of an ancient chapel, with the remains of an altar. Basil, in this pa., was a seat of the Trevelyan family; of the ancient mansion, part of which is now a farmhouse, there are considerable remains. On the banks of the river is a granite cross, nearly 7 ft. in height.

St. Columba, *q.s.* pa., pa. of Kilmore and Kilbride, Mid Args., Sc. It forms part of the to. of Oban (q.v.).

St. Columb Major, pa. and ancient mkt. to. (TH.) on the road from Camelford to Truro, Mid Cornw., about 16 N.E. of Truro; ac. 12,687; soil various, overlying marl. The church of St. Columba is E. Dec. and Perp.; in 1676 the chancel, originally 10 ft. longer, was injured by an explosion of gunpowder. The south chancel aisle was formerly a chapel, built or rebuilt about 1427 by Sir John Arundell of Lanherne, and under which several members of this family are buried. In the nave floor, on the south side, is a very fine brass, one of the most elaborate and interesting in the co., originally placed in the Arundell chapel, to Sir John Arundell (d. 1545), and Elizabeth (Grey), his first wife, and Katherine (Grenville), his second wife; the brass includes effigies of all three, and of five out of eight children; there are also six quartered shields of arms and the matrices of two others, a banner, and some inscriptions; a ribbon border of brass with inscription (now imperfect) surrounds the whole. Occupying a corresponding position on the south side of the nave, on a single stone about 7 ft. long, are brasses with effigies of parents and children and shields of arms to Sir John Arundell (d. 1590) and Anna (Stanley), his wife (d. 1602), and also to his son, Sir John Arundell (d. 1633), and Anne (Jernegan), his wife. The church also contains a monument to Robert Hoblyn (d. 1756), author of a work on the Stannary Laws. The benches in the north and south aisles still retain the ancient bench-ends, most of which are exquisitely carved. The stone stairs to a parvise over the south porch still remain. The font, of early date, is ornamented with grotesque faces. During some repairs in 1846 much fresco-painting was discovered, and beneath the floor an altar-stone, now placed on four granite shafts, and re-erected in the chancel. The churchyard contains a small granite cross of curious design; and there is another (of more ancient date) by the south porch with a nearly obliterated inscription. The Bible Christians, Congregationalists, Free Methodists, and Wesleyans have places of worship. The town hall (1848) is a stone building, with a basement used as a meat market. There is a Mechanics' Institution and Newsroom, with Temperance Hall, built 1874. The town is the centre of a large agricultural district, and on market days the sale of cereals and other produce is considerable. A charter for a market here was granted to John Arundell by Edward III. in 1333 at Berwick-on-Tweed, for his services on the occasion of an incursion into Scotland. The cattle markets are held on the third Monday in every month, except March and November, when fairs are held in lieu thereof on the first Thursday after Mid-Lent Sunday and the first Thursday after November 12. Jenkyns' charity of £200, given by James Jenkyns in 1628, now realises £60 10s. yearly, and is distributed in money. About 2 S.E. of the to. stands Castle-an-Dinas (q.v.). The pa. also contains the Nine Maidens (q.v.). The ancient game of hurling with a silver ball is still annually practised here on Shrove Tuesday and the Saturday week following. *Trevan*, a seat on an eminence north of the town, is an embattled structure of the 15th cent., with a granite entrance hall of Elizabethan date.

St. Columb Minor, pa. and vil., W. Cornw., 12 N. of Truro; ac. 5,897 (including 335 of water); soil sandy and loamy, overlying clay-slate. The church of St. Columba (restored 1889) is Late Dec. and Perp. The chancel retains its piscina, and the rood-stairs also remain; there are several slate monuments, and the effigy of a man in civilian dress boldly carved in slate. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Primitive Methodist chapels. A fair is held on June 9 yearly, for oxen, horses, and sheep. The pa. feast is on the Sunday nearest to November 17. The manor of Rialton or Ryalton ("Rieltone" of Domesday) formerly belonged to the priory of Bodmin. The mansion house at Rialton was much augmented by Thomas Vivian, the wealthy prior of Bodmin, who occasionally resided here and died in 1533, and whose tomb is in Bodmin church. In the court of Rialton Priory house is a well, contained in a gabled building, with a good arched entrance; at the back is an elegant niche with a pedestal. A considerable part of the house was destroyed by fire, and subsequently these interesting remains have nearly all been swept away; a solitary fragment attached to the mill now alone exists.

St. Columb Porth, bay, N. Cornw., 2 N. of Newquay. It contains the island of Trevelga Head, noted for its fine cliffs and caves.

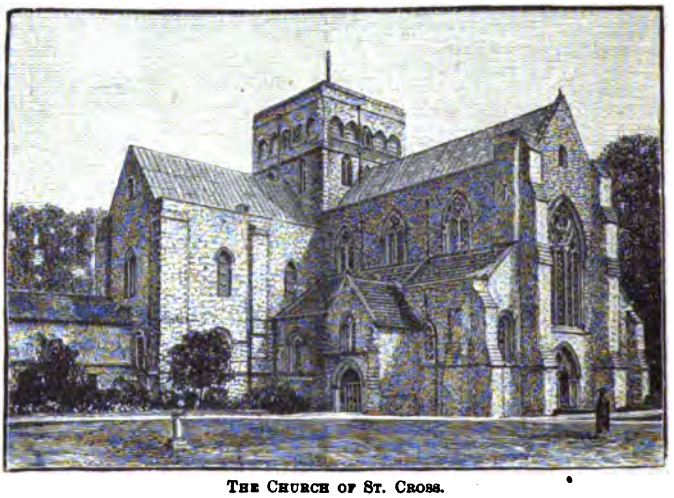
St. Comb, fishing vil., pa. of Lonmay (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., 5 S.E. of Fraserburgh.

St. Constantine's Cells. [WETHERAL.]

St. Cross, southern suburb, included in the parl. bor. of Winchester (q.v.), Mid Hants. The Hospital of St. Cross was founded in 1136 by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, for poor men, described in the charter of 1185 as "poor impotent men, reduced in strength as rarely to be able to support themselves without the assistance of another," and these were to be provided with "garments and beds suitable to their infirmities." In 1445, the Hospital having been in existence for some three centuries, Cardinal Beaufort (then Bishop of Winchester) conceived the idea of engrafting upon it a far larger and more complete scheme. With the consent of the Master and Brethren of St. Cross he erected upon ground closely adjacent to the church of St. Cross, and to the buildings then occupied by the Brethren, that quadrangle, part of which still exists, with its original features unimpaired; and at the same time provided endowment for thirty-five Brethren, three Sisters, and two priests. After many abuses, made the subject of proceedings in Chancery about 1840, a scheme was approved in 1855, and modified 1857, by which there are now thirteen Brethren on the foundation

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Columba	Oban	504	1834
St. Columb Major	St. Columb Road (2¼)	290	2612
St. Columb Minor	Newquay (2)	296	3056
St. Comb	Lonmay (3)	570	565

of Henry de Blois, who receive 10s. a week and cloth gowns yearly, and four on the Beaufort foundation, together with a cook, porter, and some pensioners. The most direct way from Winchester to St. Cross is by Kingsgate Street, and then across a pleasant meadow, called Barton Court, from which a footpath leads to the entrance of the Hospital, a large but undecorated gateway opening into a small and narrow courtyard, enclosed on either hand by low buildings, much modernised. On the left (or east) side these consist chiefly of Hundred Men's Hall, now a brewhouse, where once that number of almsmen were fed daily; on the west side are the stables, kitchen, larder, and bread-room; the buildings at the south end of the courtyard include the gateway erected by Cardinal Beaufort, which leads to the great quadrangle; it is a massive square tower, well supported by buttresses and by an octagonal turret at the south-



The Church of St. Cross.

west angle; the quadrangle is completely surrounded by buildings on three sides, and the nave of the church partially closes its southern boundary. To the left of Beaufort's gatehouse is the porter's lodge, where a horn of beer and a manchet of bread are offered to every visitor; to the right is the hall, entered from the quadrangle by a flight of steps; it retains a screen, above which is a gallery, overhanging the entrance; at the east end, which is wainscotted, is a raised daïs, and on the wall a Flemish triptych, with paintings of the Holy Family, St. Catherine, and St. Barbara. The hall is lighted by mullioned windows, the upper portions of which contain some remains of ancient glass; under the hall is a vaulted crypt. Adjoining the hall westward is the residence of the Master, some windows of which have ancient glass; the west side of the quadrangle is occupied by the houses of the Brethren; on the east side is a cloister, with a stair turret leading to chambers above. The church (restored), which stands at the south-east angle of the quadrangle, is of mixed periods; it has all the features of a collegiate church, and is lofty and stone-vaulted throughout. The choir is surrounded by a stone wall, and stone screens enclose the sacrarium on either side; there is also some good screen-work of wood, a piscina and credence, and some very curious cinque-cento stalls, carved with the date 1572; the central pier on each side supporting the arches of the short arcade is Perp., but the original bases remain; above is the celebrated triforium of intersecting arches; the clerestory has Norm. windows; at the end of the choir aisles are the sites of altars, and in the north choir aisle is a singular enriched piscina on a low shaft, and two elegant brackets attached to the shafts of one of the piers. At the angle of the south choir aisle and transept is the famous triple arch, both portions of which are ornamented with the chevron and cable mouldings; the transept portion has the appearance from without of a blocked doorway, but internally contains several recesses or aumbries. The transepts are of somewhat later date than the choir, some portions being almost E. Eng. The lower windows are round-headed, with rich mouldings; the upper range on the north side are lancets, and on the south Norm. At the ends of the transepts the domestic buildings of the hospital join the church; at the south end is a vaulted chamber with aumbries, the only remaining part of the Norm. Hospital; and the north wing is united to the ambulatory, and opens to it by a small Perp. doorway. The nave is chiefly E. Eng. with Dec. insertions; the west front has a splendid window of five lights with rich tracery, and below it an elegant doorway. There are several monumental remains, including a fine brass to John Campden, archdeacon and master of the Hospital in 1382. The Park, which extends from the Hospital southwards to the banks of the Itchen, is well timbered, and contains an extensive rookery.

St. Cuthberts, pa., N. Edins., Sc., partly in the mun. bor. of Edinburgh; ac. 6,628. The church of St. Cuthbert, on the north-west side of Castle Hill, was rebuilt 1894; it is in Renaissance style, with two square towers at the east extremity; the old west tower, erected in 1755, remains. St. Cuthbert's Hall is used as a Sunday school, also for bazaars and entertainments, and there is a library connected with it.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Popu-lations.
St. Cuthberts	Edinburgh	395 | 185499

St. Cyres, Newton. [NEWTON ST. CYRES.]

St. Cyrus, pa. and vil. on the North Esk, S.E. Kincs., Sc.; ac. 8,249. The surface of the pa. is pretty level, but intersected with several glens and rivulets, and is elevated in some places to little hills. More than three-fourths is arable. The pa. contains limestone quarries and plenty of excellent freestone. The vil. lies 4 S.W. of Johnshaven, between the coast and the road from Montrose. The sea-salmon fisheries along the coast of the pa. are very valuable. The burn in Den Fenella forms a beautiful cascade by falling over a rock 63 ft. in height. The ancient residence of the Barclay family, known by the name of the Kame of Mathers, stands in ruins on a peninsulated rock, the base of which is washed by the sea. The Castle of Lauriston is an ancient building.

St. Davids (1), pa. and city, W. Pembs., 14 W.N.W. of Haverfordwest; ac. 11,244. The surface consists principally of a barren rocky plain, which presents a very bleak appearance; but the soil varies much in character, fertile tracts occurring at intervals amid the general sterility. The greater part of the city, or vil., is comprised in a single street and two others which cross it at right angles. It is situated on the Alan, about a mile from St. Bride's Bay. The cathedral of SS. Andrew and David, and the ancient buildings connected with it, occupy a deep

THE CATHEDRAL, ST. DAVIDS.
(Photo. Poulton and Son, London.)

hollow close to the vil. It owes its existence to St. David, who transferred the archiepiscopal see of Caerleon to this place in the 6th cent. The existing structure was erected by Bishop Peter de Leia 1176–98; but various alterations and additions were subsequently made, especially in 1220, when much damage was caused by the fall of the central tower. The effect produced by the Trans. nave, with its rich Late Perp. ceiling, is very impressive. Internally the choir and transept are also Trans. The tower consists of three stages, which are Norm., E. Eng., and Perp. respectively. The principal chapels are Trinity Chapel (Perp.), with a rich fan-tracery roof, immediately east of the choir; and the Lady Chapel beyond it, at the extreme east of the building, which belongs to the period of transition from E. Eng. to Dec., with Perp. windows. Among the many interesting features of the interior are the shrine of St. David and the beautiful Dec. rood-screen, erected by Bishop Gower in the 14th cent. A thorough restoration, which included the rebuilding of the west front and the greater part of the tower, was begun in 1863. North of the cathedral stand the scanty ruins of St. Mary's College, including a graceful tower 70 ft. in height and a chapel containing some good Perp. windows. The Bishop's Palace, on the opposite bank of the Alan, is quadrangular. A very striking arcade runs along the walls immediately below the parapet. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The town hall is a very plain structure. The ancient market cross was restored in 1873. The pa. is rich in antiquities, the most noteworthy being the earthworks of Penllan and Parc-y-Castell; the stone rampart called Clawdd-y-Milwyr, separating St. David's Head from the adjoining land; a cromlech situated on the Head itself; and a rocking-stone, now prostrate at the foot of Carn Llidi (592 ft.), a rocky ridge forming an inland prolongation of the Head. Some fragments of ancient wall on the shore are generally thought to mark the site of the Roman station of *Menapia*, the Welsh Menyw or Mynyw, represented by the modern Menevia, a name still applied to the see.

St. David's (2), small port on the Firth of Forth, pa. of Dalgetty (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., about 1½ E. of Inverkeithing. The rise of this place can be mainly ascribed to the advantages it affords for the shipment of coal, brought from the collieries at Fordell by means of a private railway five miles in length. The pier has been extended, and upwards of 500 tons of coal can be shipped daily; and vessels of upwards of 600 tons can receive cargo here.

St. David's (3), vil., pa. of Madderty (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc., 5½ E. of Crieff.

St. David's Head, a bluff precipice (about 100 ft. high) about 3 N.W. of St. Davids, W. Pembs., forming the most westerly part of Wales. It projects a considerable distance into the sea, and displays scenery of the wildest character. At the entrance to it, from a heathy tract producing various aromatic plants, rises a lofty mass of rugged rocks, towering in the most grotesque forms, and commanding from their summits an extensive and diversified prospect by sea and land. At the southern base of this rocky elevation lies the celebrated Logan Stone, of enormous size, and once so delicately poised as to yield to a slight pressure; but its equilibrium was destroyed in the 17th cent. There is also a remarkable cromlech, the table stone of which is supported by a single upright stone. In the clefts of the precipitous and abrupt rocks forming the Head is found a kind of crystal, called "St David's diamond," which, when first obtained, resembles the amethyst, and, being extremely hard, is susceptible of a better polish than most of the British gems.

St. Day, or **St. Dye**, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Gwennap (q.v.), S. Cornw., about 2 N.E. of Redruth. The church of St. Day (1828) is in the Gothic style. On what is called the "Gorland" there formerly stood a church, of which no traces now remain *in situ*, but some fragments of pillars and two crosses are to be seen in the grounds of Tregullow House. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Cyrus	St. Cyrus	493	1327
St. Davids (1)	Haverfordwest (14)	264	1816
St. Day	Redruth (2)	304	2292

chapels. The Market House, situated in the centre of the to., is a partially-covered building, and has a lofty tower containing a clock; a market is held on Saturday. A fair is held in the third week after Whitsuntide. *Scorrier House* is a seat.

St. Decuman's, pa. on the Bristol Channel, W. Somerset; ac. 3,758; soil rich loam, overlying marl. The church of St. Decuman (restored 1888) is E. Eng. and Perp.; it contains some monuments of the Wyndham family, including an altar-tomb with brasses to Sir John Wyndham (d. 1574) and his wife (d. 1571); and brasses to John Wyndham (d. 1572) with effigy in armour, and to his wife (d. 1596). There are also funeral helmets, and a modern blue marble tomb, with emblazoned shields to George Francis (Wyndham), fourth Earl of Egremont (d. 1845). In the churchyard is an ancient cross about 16 ft. high. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Bible Christians have chapels. The charities amount to about £100 yearly.

St. Dennis (in Domesday "Lan-Dines" = "the Church of the Hill"), pa. and vil., Mid Cornw., bounded on the north-west by the Fal, 7 N.W. of St. Austell; ac. 3,230; soil clay, overlying disintegrated granite. The church of St. Dennis (rebuilt 1847) is a plain building of native porcelain stone; near the south porch is an ancient granite cross, about 6 ft. high; the porch (which has been modernised) and the tower are all that remain of the old church, which consisted of two aisles and a transept, and contained a reputed Saxon font. There are United Free Methodist and Bible Christian chapels. The feast of St. Dennis is celebrated annually on October 9, if it fall on a Sunday; if not, on the Sunday following. In this and the adjoining pa. of St. Stephen are some of the largest clay works in the co.; china-stone is also dug out in great abundance, and large quantities of china-clay and porcelain stone are dispatched by the Quay tramway.

St. Devereux, pa., S. Herefords., 8 S. by W. of Hereford; ac. 1,102; soil clay and loamy, overlying marl and limestone. The church of St. Devereux is E. Norm.; the chancel retains a piscina, and there are several 17th- and 18th-cent. floor-stones. The charities are small.

St. Dogmells, pa. and vil. on the Teifi, N.E. Pembs. and S.W. Cardigs., 1 W. of Cardigan; ac. 6,285; soil mostly fertile. The bor. of Cardigan lies partly within the pa. The church of St. Thomas (formerly St. Dogmael) is an ancient Norm. and E. Eng. edifice. There are Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The remains of the abbey (begun by Martin of Tours in the reign of William I., and finished by his son Robert Fitz-Martin) comprise the north and west walls, the north transept, and some ruined buildings on the east side. A stone pulpit, ascended by an internal staircase, remains in a shattered condition. In the grounds is a stone some 5½ ft. long, with a memorial inscription in Latin, which long served as a bridge over a small affluent of the Teifi passing through the vil. Here also is an Ogham stone and a coffin-lid and slab adorned with crosses. At the Dissolution the monastery was granted to John Bradshaw, of the same family as the regicide. St. D. commands fine views of the Teifi, including the rock scenery at its mouth. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the salmon and herring fisheries. St. D. is a place of great antiquity. It suffered from an incursion of Norsemen in 987, when the church was destroyed.

St. Dogwells, pa., W. Pembs., 6 S. of Fishguard; ac. 3,417. The church of St. Dogvael (restored 1876–78) is Norm. Owen Glendower is said to have been buried in the pa. The antiquities include a cromlech, three tumuli, and a rocking-stone, which stands within an ancient encampment.

St. Dominick, pa. and vil. on the Tamar, E. Cornw., 12 N. of Plymouth; ac. 3,226; soil free and light clay, overlying slate and stone. The church of St. Dominic is Perp.; it contains a piscina and the rood-loft stairs; at the east end of the south aisle is a large tomb with effigies to Ambrose Rous, dated 1659, and Maudlin (Osborne), his wife. Here are Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels. In this pa. is Dupath Well (q.v.). By the side of the road leading from Chapel Farm to the Tamar is the Holy Well, at the back of which is a niche; the whole structure is now much overgrown. A fair is held on the first Thursday after May 12 yearly for cattle.

St. Donats, pa. on the Bristol Channel, S. Glamorgs., 6 S.W. of Cowbridge; ac. 930. The church of St. Donat, situated in a romantic dell, is Norm.; a chapel adjoining the chancel contains some ancient monuments of the Stradling family, including a cenotaph of Thomas Stradling (d. 1480) and memorial paintings of the 15th or 16th cent. *St. D. Castle* was originally erected by Sir William le Esterling, one of the companions of FitzHamon, and remained in the hands of his descendants, whose name became changed to Stradling, down to the year 1738. It is a spacious structure, partly modernised, surrounding a quadrangle, with the arms of the Stradlings over the gateway. The quadrangular watch-tower in the park is supposed to have served less as a beacon than as a vantage-post for wreckers.

St. Doolaghs, vil., pa. of Balgriffin (q.v.), E. co. Dub., Ir., about 4 N.E. of Dublin. The church is an interesting 13th-cent. building, with a stone roof; and near it is a baptistery and a cross. Here is a coastguard station.

St. Doologe, pa. within the parl. bor. of Wexford, E. co. Wex., Ir.; ac. 4.

St. Dunstan, pa. on the Stour, E. Kent, at the west end and partly within the bor. of Canterbury; ac. 342. The church of St. Dunstan (restored 1878–79) is Dec. and Perp.; four E. Eng. arches with elegant moulded piers and circular shafts divide the nave from the aisle; the nave and aisle windows have good E. Dec. tracery, that of the west window being Perp. Two E. Eng. arches with an octagonal pillar separate the chancel from its south aisle or Roper chapel, which is built of red brick, and dates from about 1500; it has a flat timber ceiling, panelled, and contains two ancient altar tombs

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. Decuman's	Watchet (1)	175	3073
St. Dennis	St. Columb Road (2½)	290	1302
St. Devereux	St. Devereux	151	164
St. Dogmells	Cardigan (1)	275	2220
St. Dogwells	Clarbeston Road (6)	259	346

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. Dominick	Saltash (9)	245	7[illegible]
St. Donats	Cowbridge (2)	180	1[illegible]
St. Doologe	Wexford	93	3[illegible]
St. Dunstan	Canterbury	62	18[illegible]

Bethersden marble to earlier members of the Roper family; in a vault below this chancel, enclosed in a leaden case, resting in a niche, is preserved the head of Sir Thomas More, placed there by his daughter, Margaret Roper, who had rescued it from the gate-tower of London Bridge, where it was placed after his execution (1535). The communion table, of walnut wood, is curious from its being made to lengthen out at will, like a dining-table; it formerly stood on wheels. The Roper monument, now in the north wall and formerly in this chancel, is a memorial to the son of Margaret Roper. Several quaint old tombstones cover the now filled-up vaults; one in the south aisle is inscribed to Claude Rondeau (d. 1720), a Canterbury merchant and "refugee in England for the Protestant religion;" near is a curious memorial to Elizabeth Scranton, spinster (d. 1685); there are others to Christopher Browne (1657) and Daniel Hall, twice Mayor of Canterbury; below is an octagonal font with an elaborate oaken cover of tabernacle work. In the Trinity chapel, now used as the vestry, is a squint (now closed up) and a well-preserved piscina. During the restoration some early work, attributed to Archbishop Lanfranc, was uncovered. In a field opposite the church once stood a chapel, built by Archbishop Baldwin in 1187 and dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket.

St. Edmunds. [SUTTON, ST. EDMUNDS.]

St. Edmund's Point (about 60 ft.), N.W. Norf., lying N.E. of Hunstanton. It derives its name from the tradition that St. Edmund the Martyr landed here when he came from Germany to be crowned king of East Anglia. [HUNSTANTON.]

St. Edmund's Way, ancient name of the part of Watling Street (q.v.) between London and Canterbury. The name was derived from a chantry chapel situated immediately east of Dartford church, and dedicated to St. Edmund the Martyr, which was always visited by the Canterbury pilgrims.

St. Edrins, pa., W. Pembs., 9 N.N.W. of Haverfordwest; ac. 952. The church of St. Edrin or Edryn is a modern edifice in Gothic style. The Baptists have a chapel.

St. Elvis, pa. on the north side of St. Bride's Bay, W. Pembs., 4 E. by S. of St. Davids; ac. 440. The church has fallen into ruins. The ancient Norm. font, with a new shaft and base, is preserved in the pa. church of Whitchurch.

St. Enoder, pa. and vil., Mid Cornw., 10 N.E. of Truro; ac. 6,827; soil loamy, overlying clay and spar. The river Gannel rises in this pa., which also affords the chief source of the Fal. The church of St. Ennodorus (restored 1870) is E. Dec. and Perp. There is a Norm. font and a few good bench-ends; there are monuments to Dorothy (Arundell), wife of Anthony Tanner (d. 1634), to Anthony Tanner (d. 1742), to John Freseyse (16–6). There is a Bible Christian chapel. By the side of the road leading to Fraddon are the head and base of a cross. In this pa. are china-clay works and a tin mine. Carvinick House, in this pa., built in 1699, is now occupied as a farmhouse.

St. Erme, pa., Mid Cornw., 3½ N.E. of Truro; ac. 4,507. The church of St. Hermes (rebuilt 1820) is in Perp. style, and stands on the site of a former decayed building, the tower of which, being more modern than the rest, remains in a good state of preservation. There is a carved stone font of E. Eng. date, and in the vestry is a brass (with kneeling effigies and seven quartered shields of arms) to Robert Trencreeke (1594) and Anis (Vivian) his wife (1596); and there are others to Johan (Haydon), wife of John Cooke (1630), John Jago (1652), besides a number of modern memorials. Trevella, Treworgan, and Trehane Vean, once seats, are now occupied as farmhouses. *Truthan* is a seat.

St. Ernans, island in Donegal Bay, pa. of Drumhome (q.v.), S.W. co. Don., Ir., 2 S.W. of Donegal. The island takes its name from St. Ernan, who established a monastery here in the 7th cent. *St. Ernan's* is a seat on the island.

St. Erney, pl., pa. of Landrake with St. Erney (q.v.), S.E. Cornw., 1½ N.E. of St. Germans. The church of St. Erney (restored 1872) is a small building of the E. Eng. and later periods.

St. Erth, pa. and vil. on the Hayle river and estuary, S. Cornw., 7 N.E. of Penzance; ac. 4,092; soil various, overlying killas and ironstone; there is a stratum of sand, used by ironfounders in moulding. The church of St. Erth (rebuilt 1874) is in Perp. style; a curious feature of the building is that the arcades of six bays which divide the nave and aisles rise gradually from the west end, suggesting that the original floor was laid in steps; in the north aisle portions of the old carved-oak beams and the rood-loft remain. Within the churchyard stands the head of an ancient cross, elegantly carved as a quatrefoiled rose, with five large bosses, and four smaller ones between the leaves; in the vil. stands another cross, about 6 ft. high. There is a mission chapel on the Bosworgy estate, and there is also a Wesleyan chapel. At Trevan is an ancient cross 4 ft. 4 in. in height and 1 ft. 9 in. broad; the round head bears a rude carving of the "Crucifixion." In the vil. is another cross, 7 ft. 2 in. high and 1½ ft. wide, with a square head, carved on one side with a representation of the "Crucifixion," and on the other with a Greek cross. About ½ mile from St. E. bridge, on the summit of a hill, is a Roman entrenchment. The poor have £1 5s. yearly, distributed in bread. *Trewinnard* (the *Trewindoi* of Domesday) is the principal place in this pa.; the house has been greatly altered, but still contains the old state coach (the first of its kind introduced into Cornwall) of Sir Christopher Hawkins (d. 1829).

St. Ervan, pa., Mid Cornw., 4 S.W. of Padstow; soil schist, overlying stone; ac. 3,142. The church of St. Ervan is Perp. There are Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels.

St. Ethelbert's Camp, a strongly-fortified Roman camp near Mordiford, Mid Herefords. It derives its name from the legend that Ethelbert encamped here on his visit to King Offa in 782. It has a double entrenchment towards the east.

St. Eval, coast pa., Mid Cornw., 6 S.W. of Padstow; ac. 2,875; soil various, overlying in some places rough stony clay, in others slate. The church of St. Eval (or Uval), restored 1889, is chiefly Perp.,

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Edrins	Haverfordwest (9)	264	80
St. Elvis	Haverfordwest (12)	264	14
St. Enoder	St. Columb Road (8)	290	1114
St. Erme	Truro (3)	295	462

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Erth	St. Erth	315	1985
St. Ervan	St. Columb Road (8)	290	337
St. Eval	St. Columb Road (6½)	290	245

and contains remains of a squint and rood-loft, and a curious small arch between the first and second bays of the main arcade, probably over a founder's tomb; there are various memorials. The ancient bench-ends (some of which date from the 15th cent., and bear the emblems of the Passion, the royal arms of Henry VI., and other subjects) are carefully preserved; during the alterations a window of (presumably) Saxon date was discovered in the north wall; over the south porch is an inscribed sun-dial. There is a Free Methodist chapel. In this pa. is the Fogou (q.v.), a subterranean cave; there are also several tumuli, besides an ancient British encampment called "Red Cliff Castle."

St. Ewe, pa. and vil., Mid Cornw., 6 S.W. of St. Austell; ac. 5,749; soil rich loam, overlying slate. The church of All Saints of St. Ewes, or St. Tues (restored 1881), is E. Dec.; there are monuments to the Mohun, Seymour, and Scobell families, and to John Williams Hope, Esq. The original rood-screen, a very fine specimen of Dec. Gothic work, and elaborately carved, has been replaced on its ancient site. There are Bible Christian chapels. There remains here a portion of an ancient cross, consisting of two broad square steps and a pedestal. The charities amount to £3 2s. 6d. yearly; and there are four almshouses founded by the Tremayne family. *Heligan* is a seat.

St. Fagans, pa., tp., and vil. on the Ely, S.E. Glamorgs., 2 W. of Llandaff; ac. of pa. 3,250, of tp. 2,175. According to Bede, St. Fagan was a missionary sent to Britain by Pope Eleutherius in 180 A.D. The church of St. Fagan (restored 1860) is Norm. and E. Eng. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel. An important engagement took place here in 1648, in which a party of Welsh Royalists were defeated by the Parliamentary forces. *St. Fagans Castle*, the seat of Lord Windsor, is a picturesque mansion with lofty gables, situated within the walls of a castle erected in the 12th cent. by Sir Peter de Vele.

St. Faith's. [HORSHAM ST. FAITH AND NEWTON ST. FAITH.]

St. Feighin's, pa., Fore bar., N. co. Wstm., Ir., 8 N.E. of Clonhugh; ac. 10,092. It contains the vil. of Collinstown (q.v.). *Barbavilla* is a seat.

St. Feock. [FEOCK.]

St. Fergus, coast pa. and vil., N.E. Abers., Sc. (formerly constituting a detached part of Banffs.); ac. 8,856. It is bounded on the south by the Ugie, which separates it from Peterhead. The vil. is 5 N. of that town, and 13 S.E. of Fraserburgh. The Established church (1849) is a plain stone building; there is also a Free church and a Baptist chapel. James Francis Edward Keith, Field Marshal in the Prussian service (killed at Hochkirchen 1758), was born in 1696 at Inverugie Castle, the ruins of which stand in a bend of the river.

Saintfield, pa. and small mkt. to. (M.), and head of petty sess. div., Upper Castlereagh bar., N. co. Down, Ir., about 11 S.E. of Belfast; ac. 13,333. The Protestant church is in E. Eng. style; there is also a Catholic church, and the Presbyterians have two. On June 9, 1798, a brisk skirmish occurred here between a party of the yeomanry and the insurgents, when the latter obtained the advantage and temporary possession of the place. *S. House* is a seat.

St. Fillans (1), vil., pa. of Comrie (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 5½ W.N.W. of Comrie railway station. The vil. is pleasantly seated at the foot of Loch Earn, where boats are kept for fishing parties or other visitors. There is an excellent inn.

St. Fillans (2). [HOLY POOL OF ST. FILLAN.]

St. Finbar's, pa., Cork and East Muskerry bars., E. co. Cork, Ir., 2 E. of Cork; ac. 9,506. It contains part of the city of Cork and the vil. of Blackrock (q.v.). The surrounding scenery is very picturesque and beautiful, and there are numerous seats and villas in the vicinity.

St. Finnan's Bay, S.W. co. Kerry, Ir., between Puffin Island and Bolus Head; it is 4 miles wide at its entrance. *Ballynabloun House* is on its north shore.

St. Florence, pa. and vil., S. Pembs., 3 W. of Tenby; ac. 2,528; soil various, partly overlying clay, elsewhere limestone. The church of St. Florence (restored 1871) is Norm. and E. Eng.; it contains a monument, with a Latin inscription, to the ejected incumbent Robert Rudd (d. 1648). The pa. contains a Congregational chapel. *Elm Grove* and *Ivy Tower* are seats.

St. Gennys, coast pa. and vil., N. Cornw., 7 S.E. of Boscastle; ac. 5,516; soil clayey, overlying slate. The church of St. Genesius (restored 1871) is E. Eng., and contains many memorials of the 17th and 18th cents. In the churchyard is a granite tomb to Benet Mil (d. 1593) and Christopher Bligh. There are United Methodist and Bible Christian chapels.

St. George (1), long straggling pa. within the parl. bor. of Bristol, S.W. Glouc., bounded on the south by the Avon, and extending 1½ E.; ac. 1,831; soil light and very rich, subsoil various. The chief crops are vegetables. There are many market gardens, which supply the Bristol and South Wales market; but the land is rapidly being taken up for building purposes. The church of St. George (burnt down in December, 1878, and rebuilt 1880) is in the Gothic style of the 14th cent. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The cemetery is situated at Avon View. The charities amount to £42 yearly. Several collieries are situated in this neighbourhood; there are also iron foundries, chemical manufactories, and waggon works.

St. George (2). [EASTON-IN-GORDANO.]

St. George (3), pa. and vil., N.E. Denbighs., 2 E.S.E. of Abergele; ac. 2,067. The church of St. George was erected in 1893. At Dinorben there is an ancient mansion. A hill in the pa. is crowned by an ancient fortification, defended on two sides by steep precipices, and on the two others by a

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Ewe	Burngullow (3)	282	998
St. Fagans, pa.	St. Fagans	167	587
St. Fagans, tp.	St. Fagans	167	490
St. Feighin's	Killucan (10)	44	1422
St. Fergus	Inverugie (3½)	570	1318
Saintfield, pa.	Saintfield	129	3485

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Saintfield, to.	Saintfield	129	657
St. Finbar's	Cork (2)	166	13954
St. Florence	Manorbier (2)	267	311
St. Gennys	Camelford (10)	241	430
St. George (1)	Bristol (2½)	118	36718
St. George (3)	Abergele (2)	213	286

triple entrenchment nearly a mile in circumference; here Owen Gwynedd withstood the advance of Henry II. into Wales. *Kinmel Park*, the seat of Lord Dinorben, stands in a well-stocked deer-park; the east and west fronts have porticoes of the Ionic order, and along the north side runs a terrace commanding beautiful views of St. George's Channel and the Vale of Clwyd.

St. George (4), pa. and vil. on the Ely, S.E. Glamorgs., 6 W. of Cardiff; ac. 1,024; soil partly good loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. George (restored 1886) is Dec. There are traces of an ancient castle, bestowed by FitzHamon on the family of Fleming. *Cwedriglan Park* is situated on the slope of a steep hill, commanding fine views.

St. George (5), or **Pains Lane St. George**, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Shifnal, Lilleshall, and Wrockwardine Wood (q.v.), N. Salop, 4 N.W. of Shifnal. The church of St. George, in E. Eng. style, was erected as a memorial to the Duke of Sutherland (d. 1861). Here are Wesleyan, Primitive, and Free Methodist chapels. There are extensive engine works, capable of turning out 400 tons of castings a month, and employing upwards of 400 hands.

St. George, Bloomsbury, eccl. pa., pa. of St. Giles in the Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury (q.v.), West Central London, E. Middx. The church of St. George (built 1731) is chiefly noted for its incongruous styles of architecture. The architect (Hawkesmoor, the pupil of Sir C. Wren) chose for his model the description given by Pliny of the tomb of Mausolus, in Caria. The church has a tower and steeple at the side of the main building; upon the former, at the four sides, is a range of Corinthian pillars. The steeple consists of a series of steps, with the royal arms, guarded by fierce-looking lions and unicorns; and on the summit is a statue of George I. in Roman costume. The front of the church, facing Hart Street, has a grand portico, elevated on a flight of steps which support Corinthian columns. The church is singular from its standing north and south; hence, contrary to the established custom, the altar stands at the north end. There is a tablet to the memory of Lord Mansfield. [BLOOMSBURY.]

St. George Division, one of the seven parl. divs. of the Tower Hamlets. It returns one member.

St. George, Hanover Square, pa. in West London, E. Middx., 2 W. of St. Paul's; ac. 1,117. The church of St. George (1713–24), in George Street, Hanover Square, is an edifice in Classical style, with a very handsome portico of the Corinthian order; the tower was destroyed by fire in 1896. The Jesse window at the east end, supposed to have been executed in the 16th cent., was originally placed in a convent in Mechlin; it was removed to its present position in 1841. During the first half of the 19th cent. all fashionable marriages were solemnised here, and St. George's is still the church usually selected for this purpose by people of rank.

St. George in the East, pa. in the parl. bor. of Tower Hamlets, E. London, E. Middx., 1¾ E. by S. of St. Paul's; ac. 244. The church of St. George (1715–29), Cannon Street Road, is a plain spacious structure with a massive tower of 150 ft.

St. George's, pa., Coolock bar., S.E. co. Dub., Ir.; ac. 653. It lies partly within the city of Dublin, and contains Drumcondra, Clonliffe, and Glasnevin.

St. George's Channel, sea-reach between Wales and Ireland, joining the Atlantic to the Irish Sea. The channel extends 100 miles N.N.E. and S.S.W., and has an average breadth of 56 miles, the greatest distance across being 72 miles (between Aberystwith and the opposite coast), and the least 45 miles (between Bardsey Isle and Mizen Head). Cardigan Bay embraces about one-sixth of the entire area, which is estimated at 5,600 square miles. The bottom of the channel consists chiefly of sand and gravel, and there are numerous sandbanks extending along the Irish coast. In mid-channel the current running N.E. impedes navigation, and has caused many shipwrecks on the Welsh coast.

St. George's Down, eminence in the I. of W., S. Hants, just north of Arreton. On its summit are the manor-houses of East and West Standen. St. G.'s Down is covered with beds of yellow gravel.

St. George's Hill, eminence (about 500 ft.), pa. of Walton-on-Thames (q.v.), about 1 S. of Weybridge, N. Surrey. It commands some fine views. Near the south-east corner is an entrenchment, known as "Cæsar's Camp," though it is doubtful whether it is of Roman origin.

St. George's Island, another name for Looe Island (q.v.).

St. George the Martyr, pa. in the parl. bor. of Southwark (q.v.), S.E. London, N.E. Surrey, 1¼ S. by W. of St. Paul's; ac. 284. The church of St. George is a plain structure of red brick, erected 1736, and much altered on several occasions.

St. Germans (1), pa. and vil. on the Lynher, E. Cornw., 9 S.W. of Devonport; ac. 9,997 and 298 water; soil loam and clay, overlying clay-slate and limestone. The to. returned representatives to Parliament from 1562 till 1832. The church of St. Germanus, originally attached to a monastery of Austin Canons, founded here in 1050, is a structure of local stone and granite, of the Norm., E. Eng., and later periods. The west front is Norm., and consists of a gable pierced with three round-headed windows, below which is a projecting gabled porch with a deeply-recessed Norm. doorway; the north tower is Norm. in its two lower stages; the south tower is Norm. in its lower stage only; both towers have newel stairs in the thickness of the walls. The nave of six bays retains two Norm. pillars on the south side, but its eastern portion is Perp.; the south aisle is E. Dec. and Late Perp., and contains canopied sedilia, a Dec. drain, a granite stoup, and an ancient miserere chair, the movable seat of which is rudely carved with figures of a hunter carrying game, and attendant dogs; in this aisle is the monument with effigies of Edward Eliot, Esq., of Port Eliot (1722), and his two wives. There are also various memorials to the families of Moyle of Bake, baronets (1661–1762); Glanvill (1599–1847); Boger (1755–92); and Eliot, Earl St. Germans (1761–1864),

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. George (4)	St. Fagans (1)	167	261
St. George (5)	Wellington	153	3003
St. G., Bloomsbury	.....	.....	16556
St. George Division	.....	.....	47918
St. G., Hanover Sq.	.....	.....	78364
St. George in the East	.....	.....	45795
St. George's	.....	.....	30418
St. George the Martyr	.....	.....	59712
St. Germans	St. Germans	250	2384

with others; a cenotaph was erected in 1854 by the tenants of the St. Germans estate to the memory of the Hon. G. C. C. Eliot, of the Coldstream Guards, killed at Inkerman (Nov. 5, 1854). The ancient font, which was broken up in 1793 and its fragments thrown in the north tower, was restored in 1840. The priory on its suppression was valued at £227, and was granted to the Champernownes in 1541. The Wesleyan chapel is a plain edifice of stone. The poor have £1 14s. yearly, distributed in bread; and on the north side of the town there are twelve almshouses, erected by one of the Moyle family, to the inmates of which one shilling and a peck of wheat is distributed yearly, on New Year's Day, by the owner of the estate charged, who is also bound to keep the dwellings in repair. There is a cattle fair held here on May 28, and a pleasure fair on Aug. 1. The St. Germans Mutual Improvement Society occupies rooms in the town hall, and has a library of about 400 volumes. *Port Eliot* is a large, irregularly-built, and embattled mansion of stone, pleasantly situated on the site of the ancient priory, in park-like grounds of about 500 acres, the higher portions of which command very extensive views of the surrounding country. In the dining-room, on the site of the refectory, is a series of portraits, by Reynolds, of members of the Eliot family; and there are also some good pictures by old masters.

St. Germans (2). [WIGGENHALL ST. GERMANS.]

St. Giles in the Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury, pa. of Central London, E. Middx., 1 W.N.W. of St. Paul's; ac. 244. The church of St. Giles, High Street (1733), is a building in Classical style, modelled on St. Martin's in the Fields; here are interred the poets George Chapman (d. 1634), whose tomb, by Inigo Jones, remains in the churchyard; James Shirley (d. 1666) and Andrew Marvell (d. 1678), Lord Herbert of Cherbury (d. 1648), and Sir Roger L'Estrange (d. 1648). [ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY.]

St. Giles in the Wood, pa. and vil., N. Dev., 3 E. of Torrington; ac. 4,827; soil sandy, overlying stone. The church of St. Giles (restored 1879) contains a recumbent effigy and brass (dated 1648) to Thomas Chafe, and brasses to Margaret Forde, wife of John Rolle (d. 1592), to John Risdon (d. 1610), and to John Rolle (d. 1570). There is a Wesleyan chapel, and the Baptists have a room for service. The charities are small, but there are four almshouses, with an endowment. A reading-room and library was opened in 1867. *Stevenstone* and *Way* are seats.

St. Giles on the Heath, pa. and vil. on the Tamar, W. Dev., 5 N.E. of Launceston; ac. 3,044; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Giles (rebuilt 1877) is chiefly Perp., but shows traces of E. Eng. work; the chancel retains a piscina; there is a mural monument to the Cary family, dated 1565. The Bible Christians have a chapel, and there is a small charity.

St. Gluvias, pa. and tp., S.E. Cornw., adjoining the to. of Penryn, and partly within that parl. bor.; ac. of pa. 2,840, of tp. 2,549; soil loamy, overlying granite. The church of St. Gluvias, situated on the border of the estuary of Falmouth Harbour, is an edifice of stone, and, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in the 18th cent. in Classic style, and restored 1883. There are monumental tablets to the families of Pendarves and Roskrow (1643-83), Enys (1611-1857); memorials to John Grills, merchant (d. 1673), Henry Carverth (d. 1684), and others of the 17th cent.; and in the south aisle a brass with effigies and inscription to Thomas Kyllygrewe (*c.* 1484), and Joan and Elizabeth, his wives; there are also a number of monuments of modern date. The reservoir of the Falmouth waterworks is partly in this pa. *Enys,* a mansion of granite, and *St. Stephen's,* in a park of 50 ac., are seats. Roskrow, the seat of the family of that name until the reign of Henry VI., was demolished in 1890.

St. Gowan's Head, promontory (160 ft.) on the Bristol Channel, S. Pembs., about 6 S. of Pembroke. In the neighbourhood is some magnificent cliff scenery. Here is the chapel of St. Gowen—an anchorite who has been identified by some writers with Sir Gawaine, one of Arthur's Knights of the Round Table. In the chapel is the "wishing-place," a cleft in the rock just large enough to allow one person to sit down therein. If anyone seated in this chair conceives a wish, with faith in its accomplishment and with the performance of certain ceremonies, the wish will, it is said, be fulfilled before the year's end.

St. Gregory, pa. within the city of Canterbury (q.v.), E. Kent; ac. 10.

St. Gregory's Sound, strait between the largest two of the Aran islands (Inishmore and Inishmaan), S.W. co. Galway, Ir. It is 2 miles wide.

St. Harmons, pa. on the Wye, N.W. Radnors., 3½ N. by E. of Rhayader; ac. 15,383. The church of St. Garmon is a plain structure, erected in 1821. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels.

St. Helena, small island at the head of Luce Bay, pa. of Old Luce (q.v.), S. Wigs., Sc., about 1 S. of Glenluce.

St. Helen, Auckland. [AUCKLAND ST. HELEN.]

St. Helens (1), parl., co., and mun. bor., manufacturing and mkt. to. (8.), head of Co. Co. dis., pa. of Prescot (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 12 E. by S. of Liverpool. There are several eccl. pas., with modern churches. The Catholics have two chapels; and there are also Wesleyan, Congregational, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, Baptist, and Welsh chapels, and a meeting-house for the Society of Friends. The town hall (1873), in Corporation Street, is a building of grey brick and Stourton stone, in a simple Gothic style; the main entrance is approached by a spacious flight of steps, leading to a gabled archway surmounted by the arms of the town; on the left of this, adjoining the central portion of the building, is the clock tower, rising to a height of 130 ft. to the top of the vane; on the right of the porch is a wing two storeys in height, terminated by a gabled projection with a large bay window and surmounted by a niche containing a figure of St. Helen, the ancient patron saint of the bor.; on the left of the tower are the police offices and court-room entrances. The building includes

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATIONS.
St. Giles in the Fields	.....	.....	39782
St. Giles in the Wood	Umberleigh (6)	205	778
St. Giles on the Heath	Tower Hill (1)	218	262
St. Gluvias, pa.	Penryn (1)	303	4247

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATIONS.
St. Gluvias, tp.	Penryn (1)	303	90
St. Gregory	Canterbury (1)	62	1212
St. Harmons	St. Harmons	205	78
St. Helens (1)	St. Helens	192	7128

also a council chamber and an assembly-room; there is likewise a police office, court-room, and the usual offices. The Central Free Library has several branches, and in the same building the Technical School is carried on. The baths belong to the Corporation. There are two hospitals, supported by voluntary contributions; and two isolation hospitals for infectious diseases. There are several charities, one amounting to £1,000 yearly, derived from land given in 1714 for educational purposes. In this town and district is the great seat of the manufacture of crown-, sheet-, and plate-glass, for which it has a world-wide renown. The glass made here, while equal to either the French or Venetian glass in brilliancy of colour and style of finish, is perfectly free from that mistiness to which the foreign article is subject, and is made with the addition of various kinds of borders and mouldings. Flint-glass and glass bottles are also made here. There are several very extensive chemical and copper-smelting works, a brewery, iron and brass foundries, coarse earthenware potteries, and several collieries; watch movements are also made. Within the last century this place has risen from a small vil. to a large and populous town, its rapid increase and prosperity arising chiefly from its proximity to Liverpool as well as from the numerous factories in and about the town, whose establishment is principally owing to the plentiful supply of excellent coal with which this district abounds. Victoria Park (1887), a fine recreation-ground of about 36 ac., contains a mansion, used for art exhibitions. Taylor Park (1893), on the south-west side of the bor., is named after its donor.

St. Helens (2), large pa. and vil., I. of W., 4 S.E. of Ryde and 10 E. of Newport, finely situated on the bay called St. Helen's Road, much used in the time of war as a rendezvous for the Royal Navy; ac. 1,883 and 954 water and foreshore; soil chalk, overlying clay. The ancient church of St. Helen was situated close to the sea-side, and the churchyard was so much encroached upon by the sea in the beginning of the 18th cent. as to endanger the church, which was pulled down, part of the tower, which is still standing, being left as a sea-mark. The church (rebuilt 1717 in a more elevated situation, and again rebuilt 1831) is in Gothic style; in the chancel are several mural tablets to members of the Grose family—one being to Sir Nash Grose, judge of the Court of King's Bench (d. 1814), and another to his only son, Edward Grose, mortally wounded at Waterloo (1815). There are Wesleyan, Free Wesleyan, and Bible Christian chapels. The vil., called St. Helen's Green, stands about ½ S.E. of the church and as much inland from the sea, near Brading Harbour. *The Priory*, founded for Cluniac monks about the year 1155, has been the seat of the Grose family and their ancestors since the reign of James II.; it is beautifully situated on the shore, at the head of a spacious lawn which gently declines from the house to the brink of a high ridge overhanging the sea, and is covered to the water's edge with wood, through which various pleasant walks have been formed. The priory property was appropriated by Henry VI., and used by him for the building and endowment of Eton College.

St. Helen's (3), one of the Scilly Islands (q.v.), S.W. Cornw., near Tresco. It has an area of 40 ac., and is uninhabited.

St. Helen's (4), coast pa., Forth bar., S. co. Wex., Ir., 9 S.E. of Wexford; ac. 670. It includes Greenore Point.

St. Helen's Green. [ST. HELENS (2).]

St. Helen's Road. [ST. HELENS (2).]

St. Helier, pa., seaport, and mkt. to. (W. & S.), S. Jersey, Channel Islands, 26 S.E. of St. Peter Port; ac. 2,125. St. H. is pleasantly situated on the east side of St. Aubin's Bay. The greater part of the town is concealed from view as one enters the harbour, the most conspicuous objects being Elizabeth Castle (q.v.), Hermitage Rock (q.v.), and Fort Regent (q.v.). The streets near the water's edge are mostly narrow and incommodious, but improvements are being gradually carried out. Beyond these streets is the Royal Square, used as a market down to 1803. On its south side is the Cohue or Royal Court House, the meeting-place of the States, the legislative and administrative body which carries on the government of the island. The principal chamber contains portraits of George III.; of Marshal Conway (d. 1795), who became governor of the island in 1772, by Gainsborough; and of Major Pierson, who was slain at the "Battle of Jersey," which took place in the adjoining square when the French landed in the island in 1781. Close to the Royal Square is the Public Library, a plain brick structure erected in 1736 by the Rev. Philip Falle, author of a well-known "History of Jersey," and chaplain to William III.; it contains some rare books, divinity and ecclesiastical history being well represented. From the Royal Square neat streets, lined by well-built houses, diverge to the various quarters of the town. Opposite the entrance to the Square stands the church of St. Helier, a Gothic edifice erected in 1341 and recently restored; it contains some interesting monuments, among which are those commemorating Major Pierson (d. 1781), the Baron de Rullecourt (d. 1781), commander of the French troops in the "Battle of Jersey," and General Anquetil (d. 1842), who was slain in the retreat from Cabul. The churches of St. Paul, St. James, St. Mark, All Saints, St. Luke, and St. Andrew are modern edifices. The other places of worship include a Roman Catholic church and various Nonconformist chapels. Victoria College is picturesquely situated on an eminence; it was erected 1850–52 as a memorial of the Queen's visit to the island in 1846; attached to the school are several scholarships at Oxford. The Hospital, situated at the west end of the town, is at the same time an infirmary, a poorhouse, and a temporary home for the destitute. The prison is a spacious granite edifice. The market accommodation is excellent, separate markets being provided for each class of goods. The harbour-works embrace a large area, but they still remain unfinished, the Southampton packets being able to enter only in certain states of the tide, whilst the entry is dangerous for large vessels in stormy weather. The old harbour now forms an inner harbour, a large outer harbour having been formed (1841–46) by the erection of the Albert and Victoria piers. Dredging was carried on in 1886, and the approach to the harbour is now

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Helens (2)	St. Helens	86	4611
St. Helen's (4)	Rosslare	104	95
St. Helier	Southampton (140)	79	29133

protected by the Hermitage Breakwater. A statue of George II. (formerly supposed by some to represent Charles II. or some person unknown) stands in the Royal Square. The Parade is an open recreation ground, originally formed for the purpose of drilling troops. There are also monuments commemorating Constable Le Sueur (in Broad Street) and Centenier Le Cronier (in Green Street Cemetery). The pa. is singularly devoid of antiquities, a fine cromlech which stood near the site of Fort Regent having been removed by Marshal Conway to his Berkshire estate in 1785. Two fine valleys—the Val des Vaux and the Grand Val—leading northwards from the town, add greatly to the beauty of the neighbourhood.

St. Herbert's Isle, Derwent Water, near Keswick, S. Cumb. It is said to derive its name from a hermit who, according to Bede, took up his abode here in the 7th cent., and died in 687. It is now densely wooded, but the woods are traversed by footpaths; and from a few points where it is sufficiently open delightful prospects are obtained.

St. Hilary (1), pa., tp., and vil., S.W. Cornw., 6 E. of Penzance; ac. of pa. 3,505, of tp. 2,786; soil stiff clay, overlying clay-slate. The town of Marazion is within this pa. The church of St. Hilary, situated on an eminence, and rebuilt in 1853, is an edifice of granite, in Dec. style. The previous church, erected in the reign of Henry VII., was destroyed by fire on the night of Good Friday, 1853, the small tower (which originally belonged to a cruciform church of the reign of Edward III.) alone escaping. Two curiously-inscribed stones were found in the old walls, and are now near the south entrance. The churchyard is exceptionally distinguished by its numerous and costly tombs and monuments, including one to the family of Davies (1699), and others of modern date to those of Penneck, Blewett, Cole, Maugham, Millett, and others. There are Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels.

St. Hilary (2), pa. and vil., S.E. Glamorgs., 1½ E.S.E. of Cowbridge; ac. 1,268; soil mostly fertile, overlying limestone. The church of St. Hilary (restored 1862) is Norm. Here are the ruins of Beaupré Castle; the remains are partly Gothic and partly Classical in style. The latter portion was added about 1600, and is considered to be among the earliest instances of the employment of Grecian style in the country. *Beaupré* is a seat.

St. Iberius (1), pa. near the coast, Forth bar., S. co. Wex., Ir., 9 S.S.E. of Wexford railway station; ac. 891. It contains the vil. of Broadway (q.v.).

St. Iberius (2), pa. within the bor. of Wexford (q.v.), S.E. co. Wex., Ir.; ac. 16.

St. Ishmael, pa. on the Towy and Carmarthen Bay, S.W. Carmarths., 7 S. by W. of Carmarthen; ac. 3,584; soil fertile. The church of St. Ismael is a plain edifice, restored 1861. There are chapels-of-ease at Ferryside (q.v.) and Llansaint. The Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, and Congregationalists have chapels. Cockle and mussel gathering is carried on extensively. *Iscoed* is a seat.

St. Ishmaels, pa. and vil. on north shore of Milford Haven, S. Pembs., 5 W. of Milford; ac. 3,123. The church of St. Ishmael is E. Eng. The Congregationalists have a chapel. There is a large tumulus near the church. *Trewarren* is a seat.

St. Issels, pa. on Carmarthen Bay, S.E. Pembs., 3 N. of Tenby; ac. 3,787. The surface is very broken, steep eminences alternating with deep wooded dells. The church of St. Issel (restored 1864) is an ancient Gothic edifice; the old square embattled tower remains. There are Presbyterian, Baptist, Wesleyan, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The pa. contains collieries and iron and brass foundries, and coal is exported. Saundersfoot (q.v.) is a seaside resort. *Heaven Castle* is a mansion in Elizabethan style, situated in a well-wooded park and commanding beautiful views.

St. Issey, pa. and vil., N.W. Cornw., 10 N.W. of Bodmin; ac. 3,531; soil clay and loam, overlying schist or soft slate. The church of St. Issey (rebuilt 1871) is in Gothic style. There are Congregational and Wesleyan Methodist chapels. In this pa. is the Lægossic mine, and a circular entrenchment; there are some remains of Halwyn, the ancient residence of the Champernownes.

St. Ive (pronounced "Eve"), pa. and vil., E. Cornw., 5 N.E. of Menheniot; ac. 5,780; soil clay, overlying clay-slate. The church of St. Ivo (restored 1864) is Dec. and Perp., the east window being a very fine example of the former period; there are good Dec. sedilia and a piscina in the chancel, and another piscina and a squint in the transept; in the south porch is a holy-water stoup. There are memorials to John Wrey and his wife (1597), John Deminoe (1680), and the Dodson, Saltren, and Helyar families. The pa. has Wesleyan and Wesleyan Reform chapels. The charities are small. In the pa. are two ancient encampments; one, on the summit of an isolated hill, is probably British, and is called "Cadson Bury." There was a preceptory of Knights Templar, founded here about 1150. There is a copper mine in the pa.

St. Ives (1), pa. and mun. bor., on the south-west coast of Cornw., 9 N.N.E. of Penzance; ac. 1,876; soil compact and slaty felspar rock, traversed by metalliferous veins. Formerly it was called Pendennis or Pendunes (= "the Head" or "Fortress"), and is recorded as a borough in 1558; it returned two members to Parliament from that time until 1832, when it lost one member, and in 1885 it was merged in the county. The town is irregularly built, and has very narrow streets, but there are terraces of good private houses and many modern villas, and on entering the town from Hayle the general appearance of the place is charmingly picturesque. The church of St. Hya, or Ia (restored), is a fine old building of granite, erected in the early part of the 15th cent. The curious font of granite has four figures of demons, and on the bowl are four other figures representing angels. At the east end of the

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. Hilary (1), pa.	Marazion Road (3)	319	2298
St. Hilary (1), tp.	Marazion Road (3)	319	956
St. Hilary (2)	Cowbridge (1½)	182	175
St. Iberius (1)	Rosslare	104	345
St. Iberius (2)	Wexford	93	1182
St. Ishmael	Ferryside (1)	227	1315
St. Ishmaels	Milford (5)	273	457
St. Issels	Saundersfoot (½)	263	1788
St. Issey	Wadebridge (4)	279	557
St. Ive	Liskeard (4)	259	1716
St. Ives (1)	St. Ives	319	6084

aisle is a slate slab, in which have been reset the fragments of a brass to Otho Trevrwyth, Esq. (d. 1462–3), and Agnes his wife; these now include the kneeling effigy of Dame Agnes, and a small figure of St. Michael, bearing a shield with a cross and vanquishing the dragon. There is also a brass to the original members of the St. Ives Artillery corps. The churchyard, which is near the sea, is defended from the waves by a strong and high wall. In the churchyard is an octagonal cross with a square panelled head carved with representations of the "Crucifixion" and other subjects, discovered in the churchyard in 1832. In connection with the pa. church is a Mariners' chapel; and there are places of worship for the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Bible Christians, and the Methodist New Connexion. The charities are small. There is a subscription reading and news room, and a Masonic lodge. The town hall and meat market (1832) is a plain but substantial building. The municipal insignia include two maces, a covered loving-cup, and a corporate seal. The population here are almost entirely dependent on the fishing industry, pilchards and herrings being at times in great abundance. The pilchards are cured and packed in hogsheads, and are chiefly exported to Spain and Italy, and the mackerel sent to the London markets. Some boatbuilding is carried on; there are also sail and netting manufactories. The remains of the ancient chapel of St. Nicholas have been converted into a storehouse. St. Ives Bay, which is a creek under Falmouth and a lifeboat station, affords excellent shelter, except against north-east gales, which too frequently prove fatal to such vessels as may not be moored within the pier. On a hill south-east of St. Ives is a triangular pyramidal monument of granite ashlar; it was erected by John Knill, of St. Ives, and has a receptacle in the basement intended by him for his place of sepulture. Mr. Knill bequeathed certain property to be expended yearly in a singular and grotesque celebration, which is still strictly observed. He eventually became a bencher of Gray's Inn (d. 1811), and was buried in St. Andrew's, Holborn. The only remaining fair is held on the Saturday before Advent Sunday. Tregenna Castle (1773), for many years a seat, is now an hotel.

St. Ives.
(Photo. Frith and Co., Reigate.)

St. Ives (2), pa., mun. bor., U. and mkt. to., on the Ouse, N. Hunts., 5 E. of Huntingdon, on the road to Lynn; ac. 2,117. It was anciently called "Slepe," and appears under that name in Domesday Book, but acquired its present name from Ivo, a Persian bishop, who, it is said, travelled through England preaching, and at last came here, where he died about the end of the 6th cent. Abbot Ednoth in 970 erected a church on the site where the remains of Ivo, the Persian bishop, afterwards removed to Ramsey Abbey, were said to have been found; and in 1070 a Benedictine priory was founded here and colonised by monks from Ramsey. In 1207 the church and buildings were burnt, but were rebuilt, and the monastery continued to exist as a cell to Ramsey till after the Dissolution, when the site was granted to Sir Thomas Audley. A house was erected on the spot in 1872, and some portions of the walls of the priory barn still remain in the garden. The church of All Saints is Norm. and Perp.; the spire was rebuilt in 1879. In the south aisle is a double piscina of the Trans. period. One of the pa. account books contains, under the date 1634, the signature of Oliver Cromwell, then a resident at St. Ives. The Free church (1865) is in Dec. style. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a meeting-house for Friends. St. Ives has a market every Monday for cattle, sheep, and pigs. The markets are convenient to the railway station, and belong to the corporation. There are also two well-frequented fairs on Whit Monday and Oct. 11; at these great quantities of cattle, sheep, and general wares are disposed of. The Corn Exchange, in the centre of the town, is the property of a company, and the building is let for public meetings and concerts. The police station is on the south side of the Sheep Market, and in 1884 a building was added to serve as a court-house. The Liberal and Constitutional clubs have buildings of their own, each with a large hall. The charities are considerable. In connection with one, for the distribution of Bibles, the provision occurs in the testator's will that six boys and six girls shall cast dice for the Bibles in church during divine service. A great part of the town was destroyed in 1680 by a fire, which broke out at the end of White Hart Lane and crossed the Sheep Market, consuming everything in its way down to the waterside, the whole loss amounting to upwards of £13,000. One of the most ancient and interesting specimens of domestic architecture in the town is a residence close to the river and bridge; it contains some very fine oak panelling, and with its many gables presents a most picturesque appearance. The lower parts of the to., built directly on the Ouse banks, have been frequently overflowed. This was particularly the case in Nov., 1823, when a very high flood occurred, in which a considerable quantity of property was destroyed; destructive floods also occurred in 1875, and during the six years following, which have been very detrimental to trade. Over the river is a stone bridge of six arches, said to have been erected by the Abbots of Ramsey; two of the

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. Ives (2), pa.	St. Ives	64	3005
St. Ives (2), bor.	St. Ives	64	3037

arches were rebuilt in 1716, and the wharf was widened in 1724. Near the centre of the bridge, over one of the piers, is an ancient building, the lower part of which was anciently a chapel, but is now used as a dwelling-house; adjoining the bridge, on the south side, is a brick causeway on arches, erected in 1822, reaching a considerable distance, the arches affording a free passage for the water during the overflowings of the river. Slepe Hall, once the residence of Oliver Cromwell, has been taken down, and a number of houses built upon its site.

St. Ives Division, one of the six parl. divs. of Cornw. It lies at the south-west extremity of the co., and includes the Scilly Islands. It returns one member.

St. James, formerly tp., pa. of Long Sutton (q.v.), S. Lincs., about 4 S.E. of Holbeach.

St. James and Dunbrody. [DUNBRODY AND ST. JAMES.]

St. James's, pa. on the Liffey and the Grand Canal, Castleknock and Uppercross bars., E. co. Dub., Ir.; ac. 1,099. The pa. lies partly within the city of Dublin (q.v.).

St. James's Park. [WESTMINSTER.]

St. James, Westminster, pa. of West London, E. Middx., 1¾ W. by S. of St. Paul's; ac. 163. The church of St. James (1684), in Piccadilly, is a plain red-brick edifice; it was designed by Wren, who devoted all his energy to the adornment of the interior. It contains a good marble font by Grinling Gibbons. Here are buried Charles Cotton (d. 1687), one of the authors of "The Complete Angler," and Mark Akenside (d. 1770), author of "The Pleasures of the Imagination."

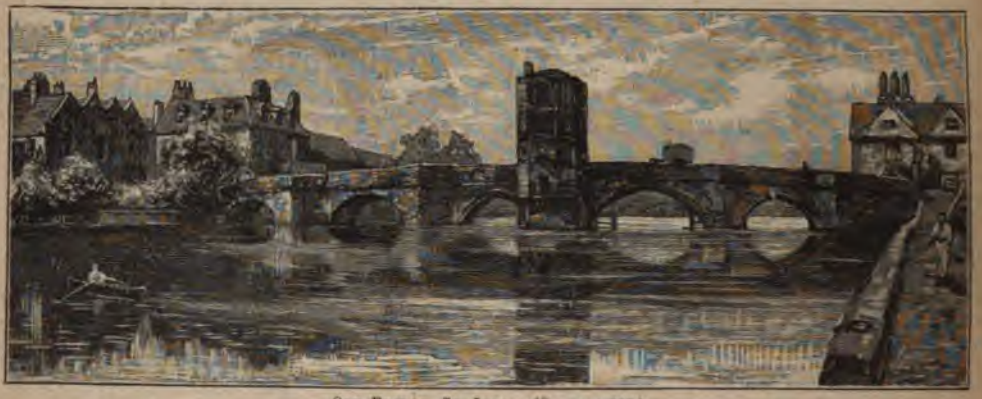
St. John (1), or **St. Johns,** pa. and vil. on a creek of the Hamoaze, S.E. Cornw., 7 S.E. of St. Germans; ac. 764; soil and subsoil clay and slate. The church of St. John (restored 1868) is a 15th-cent. building. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. The charities are small.

St. John (2), or **St. John near Swansea,** pa. in south-west of Swansea bor., N.W. Glamorgs.; ac. 419. The church of St. John the Baptist (1880) is in Perp. style. Here are very extensive collieries and copper works, which give employment to the greater number of the inhabitants.

St. John (3), pa., N. Jersey, Channel Islands, 4½ N. by W. of St. Helier; ac. 2,154. The church of St. John is a Gothic edifice of the 13th cent. At Mont Mado are extensive granite quarries. The descent from this point to Bonne Nuit Bay is extremely picturesque.

St. John (4), eccl. pa., pa. of and ¾ N. from St. Peter Port (q.v.), Guernsey, Channel Islands. St. John's forms a northern suburb of the town. The church of St. John is a plain modern edifice.

St. John Baptist, pa., Middlethird and Slieveardagh bars., Mid co. Tip., Ir., 7 S. of Goolds Cross railway station; ac. 5,616. It contains part of the town of Cashel (q.v.).



OLD BRIDGE, ST. IVES. (*See page* 333.)
(*Photo. A. Hendry, Godmanchester.*)

St. John in the Vale, eccl. pa., pa. of Crosthwaite (q.v.), W. Cumb., 2½ S.E. of Keswick. The church of St. John stands on a fell 700 ft. above sea-level. It is a simple structure, rebuilt in 1846; in the chancel is an oak chair bearing date 1685; the oak pulpit is also old, and has a sounding-board. The charities, amounting to about £4, are distributed in bread, prayer-books, and money.

St. John in the Wilderness, pl. with ruined church, S.E. Dev., about 3 N.W. of Exmouth. The church is now used only for funerals.

St. John, Lee. [LEE, ST. JOHN.]

St. John near Swansea. [ST. JOHN (2).]

St. Johns (1), vil. with railway station, pa. of German (q.v.), I. of M., about 3 S.E. of Peel. The chapel was built about the middle of the 19th cent., on the site of an ancient chapel; in the porch is a Runic cross with an inscription.

St. Johns (2). [ST. JOHN (1).]

St. John's (1), pa. on south bank of the Liffey,

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Ives Division	.....	.....	50187
St. James's	.....	.....	14639
St. J., Westminster	.....	.....	24995
St. John (1)	Devonport (4)	231	194
St. John (2)	Swansea (2)	204	8389
St. John (3)	Southampton (144)	79	1673
St. John (4)	Southampton (115)	79	4375
St. John Baptist	Goolds Cross (7)	96	3534
St. John in the Vale	Threlkeld	295	774
St. John's (1)	.....	.....	1794

Central Dublin, E. co. Dub., Ir., ¼ N. by E. of St. Patrick's; ac. 14. The church of St. John (rebuilt 1773) is an edifice in Classical style, with a façade of the Doric order.

St. John's (2), pa., Athlone bar., S. co. Roscom., Ir., 8 N.W. of Athlone; ac. 8,018. Limestone is found here in abundance. There is a Catholic church and a public school.

St. John's (3), pa. on the Barrow, West Narragh and Reban bar., S.W. co. Kildare, and Ballyadams bar., S.E. Q. Co., Ir.; ac. 1,131. It contains part of the mkt. to. of Athy.

St. John's (4), pa., Carbury bar., N. co. Sligo, Ir.; ac. 6,511, of which the greater part is within the bor. of Sligo (q.v.).

St. John's (5), pa., Gowran and Shillelogher bars., Mid co. Kilk., Ir.; ac. 5,268. It forms part of the city of Kilkenny (q.v.).

St. John's (6), pa., Clanwilliam and City of Limerick bars., N. co. Lim., Ir.; ac. 133.

St. John's (7), pa., Forth bar., S. co. Wex., Ir.; ac. 325. It contains part of the town of Wexford (q.v.).

St. John's (8), pa. on the Slaney, Bantry bar., S. co. Wex., Ir., 1 S.W. of Enniscorthy; ac. 2,206. *St. John's* is a seat.

St. John's (9), promontory, S. co. Don., Ir., between Inver Bay and McSwyne's Bay. It is a singular narrow stretch of land jutting out for some distance into the sea, terminating in St. John's Point, where there is a lighthouse, with light visible for 14 miles.

St. John's Beck, small stream, Mid Cumb. It flows out of Thirlmere, through the vale of St. John, and, after a short course in a N.E. direction, falls into the Greta about 4 N.E. of Keswick.

St. John's Common, pl., pa. of Clayton (q.v.), E. Sussex, about 1 N. of Burgess Hill. There is a church in Dec. style; and here are gas-works.

St. John's Point, promontory forming the north-east extremity of Dundrum Bay, S.E. co. Down, Ir. On the point is a lighthouse showing an intermittent light, visible for 12 miles.

St. Johnstown (1), pa., Middlethird bar., E. co. Tip., Ir., 3 S.E. of Killenaule; ac. 2,180. There is a parochial school.

St. Johnstown (2), vil. with railway station, on the Foyle, pa. of Taughboyne (q.v.), E. co. Don., Ir., 7 S. of Derry. It was formerly a borough, and returned two members to Parliament, but was disfranchised at the Union. A fair for pigs, sheep, and cattle is held here Nov. 25.

St. John's Within, pa. in bor. of Waterford (q.v.), E. co. Waterf., Ir.; ac. 13.

St. John's Without, pa. in bor. of Waterford (q.v.), E. co. Waterf., Ir.; ac. 920.

St. John's Wood, north-west suburb of London, pa. of St. Marylebone and Hampstead, E. Middx., ¼ W.N.W. of St. Paul's. The dis. lies immediately north-west of Regent's Park, and consists for the most part of comfortable villas and gentlemen's residences of moderate dimensions. It takes its name from the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem (or Knights Hospitaller), to whom it belonged. After the Dissolution it became a royal deer-park, and continued to be so in the reign of James I. Anthony Babington and two of his fellow-conspirators hid themselves here in 1586. The dis. includes the eccl. pas. of All Saints and All Souls. All Souls' Church is in Italian Gothic style. Of the many artists who have resided here, the most celebrated were Sir Edwin Landseer (d. 1873) and his brothers Charles and Thomas. Lord's Cricket Ground is one of the two most important cricket-fields in England, the other being Kennington Oval. It was originally established by Mr. Thomas Lord, about 1780, on the ground now occupied by Dorset Square; its existence in its present position dates from about 1814. It is the property of the Marylebone Cricket Club, but the Middlesex County Matches (home) are played here, also the contests between Oxford and Cambridge and Eton and Harrow. In the immediate neighbourhood is the Clergy Orphan School for Girls, founded in 1749.

St. John, Vale of, a narrow picturesque valley, Mid Cumb., extending from the head of Thirlmere to the Saddleback Mountain. White Pike and Great Dodd lie on the eastern, and Naddle Fell on its western side. Through it flows St. John's Beck (q.v.).

St. John Weardale. [WEARDALE ST. JOHN.]

St. Jude, vil., pa. of Andreas (q.v.), I. of M., 3 W.N.W. of Ramsey. There are remains of a fort retaining bastions at the corners.

St. Jude's, pa. in city of Dublin and Castleknock and Uppercross bars., E. co. Dub., Ir.; ac. 868.

St. Juliot, pa. and vil., N. Cornw., 7 N.N.E. of Camelford; ac. 2,699; soil light, overlying rock. The church of St. Julietta (restored 1872) is a Perp. building; there are some memorials of the Holder family. In the churchyard are two ancient granite crosses. The Bible Christians have a chapel. There are several barrows in the pa., and an ancient gold torque was discovered many years ago. Hennet, a fine old house (now occupied as a farmhouse), was formerly the seat of the Rawle family.

St. Just, or **St. Just in Penwith**, pa. and mkt. to. (s.), S.W. Cornw., 7 W. of Penzance; ac. 7,421. The church of St. Just (restored 1865) is Perp.; in the chancel is a curious incised slab with the inscription "Silvs Hc Jacet;" in the north aisle is an ancient cross brought from the chapel on Cape Cornwall; there are memorials to the Millett, Chenhalls, and other families. In the vicarage grounds are two ancient granite crosses and a holed stone. On Cape Cornwall are the ruins of St. Helen's Oratory. There are Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Free Methodist chapels. The Market House was built in 1840, and a Literary Institution was opened in 1842. The Botallack

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. John's (2)	Athlone (8)	80	1149
St. John's (3)	Athy	45	2266
St. John's (4)	Sligo	136	8388
St. John's (5)	Kilkenny	81	4034
St. John's (6)	Limerick	129	7473
St. John's (7)	Wexford	93	3243
St. John's (8)	Enniscorthy (1)	78	393

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. Johnstown (1)	Laffan's Bridge (4)	96	235
St. Johnstown (2)	St. Johnston	184	338
St. John's Within	Waterford	112	1427
St. John's Without	Waterford	112	6015
St. Jude's	.....	.....	6924
St. Juliot	Camelford (7)	241	233
St. Just	Penzance (7)	329	6119

mines (the workings of which run under the sea), the Wheal Owles mines (now unworked), and the Levant and New Balleswidden tin-mines are in this pa.

St. Just in Roseland, pa. and vil., S. Cornw., 8 s. of Truro; ac. 4,192; soil clay and loam, overlying slate and granite. The church of St. Just (restored 1872) is Perp.; the rood-stairs remain, and there is a brass with the effigy of a priest (*c.* 1520). The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have chapels. The charities are small.

St. Katherine by the Tower, pa. in E. London, on the north bank of the Thames, E. Middx., 1¼ E. by S. of St. Paul's; ac. 14. Here stood an ancient hospital, founded in 1148 by Matilda, queen of Stephen, which, on the formation of St. Katherine's Docks in 1825, was removed to Regent's Park. The construction of these docks—some 24 ac. in extent—entailed the removal of upwards of 11,000 persons.

St. Keverne, coast pa. and vil., S.W. Cornw., 19 s. of Falmouth; ac. 10,173; soil loam, overlying marl and rock. The church of St. Keverne or Akebron (restored) is a building of various periods, chiefly E. Eng. and Perp.; there are memorials to Robert Hill (1637), Thomas Toll (1668), and others. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have chapels. The charities, of which a portion is devoted to educational purposes, amount to over £40 yearly. The "Deadman," a lofty embankment, was probably an ancient earthwork. Benjamin Charles Incledon, the singer, was born here in 1764.

St. Kevin's Bed, small cave overhanging the upper lake, Vale of Glendalough, Mid co. Wick., Ir. It was here that, according to legend, St. Kevin fled to escape from all womankind. Kathleen, however, traced him, and St. Kevin, in sudden madness, hurled her into the lake below.

St. Kew (anciently called "Lanehoc" and "Lanho"), pa. and vil., N.E. Cornw., 4 N.E. of Wadebridge; ac. 7,550; soil stiff clay, overlying slate. The church of St. Kewa (restored) is Perp.; the chancel retains a piscina and credence, and a priest's doorway; the east window of the north chapel contains ancient glass, including scenes from the life of Christ, the royal arms of the Tudors, and those of the Kingdon and Carminowe families; in the north aisle is a newel staircase, formerly leading to the rood-loft; both windows in the south chapel contain old glass, including a shield of the arms of Arundell, and in the south wall is a piscina. The memorials in the church comprise a stone with arms and inscription to Thomas Treffry, Esq., of Fowey (d. 1590), and a number of other members of his family to 1775; and there are others (some bearing arms) to Honor (Calwodley), wife of John Webber (d. 1601); John Cavell, Esq. (d. 1602); Thomas Hutton, B.D., vicar 1606–40 (d. 1639–40); Robert Bellmain, M.A., vicar 1640 (d. 1640), and Philippa (Hutton), his wife (d. 1640). In the south chapel is a slate slab of the 16th cent., with a large incised cross and a mutilated inscription in Latin to William Carnsuysuwe, and another with the date 1634, and there are many modern monuments. In the 14th cent. there was a chapel in the churchyard, kept in repair by the prior of Plympton, and in the pa. was also another chapel, dedicated to St. Wenne, the site of which is uncertain; no traces of either now exist. There is a Bible Christian chapel (originally built by the Wesleyans) and Free Methodist chapels. There are some small charities. On the highland on the north side of the pa. is Tregaer Castle, an ancient earthwork, consisting of two circular ramparts with deep ditches and an entrance on the south-east; and on Trevinnick Farm is a quadrangular earthwork, about 100 yds. square, near which fragments of weapons have been ploughed up. On the by-road leading to Polrode Mill, and now serving as a stepping-stone over a small watercourse, is an ancient round-headed cross, 5 ft. 5 in. in length. The farmhouse of Trewane, an interesting old mansion with mullioned windows, contains in one of the rooms a representation in plaster relief of the "Offering up of Isaac," with two rhyming lines; and in other rooms are the arms of the Nicoll (or Nicholls) family, who held this estate from the 16th to the 18th cent. Tretawn farmhouse (probably erected by the Molesworths) is a building of Jacobean date, and a block of granite in the wall near one of the fireplaces has the inscription, "Phila. Molesworth, 1620."

St. Keyne, pa. and vil., S.E. Cornw., 3 s. of Liskeard; soil generally light on a shelfy rock; ac. 944. The church of St. Keyne (restored 1877) stands on the summit of a hill, and the Eddystone light, 18 miles away, may be seen from the top of the tower. About 1 mile from the church is the famous well of St. Keyne, concerning which there is a popular tradition that whichever of a newly-married couple first drinks a draught from this spring obtains and holds the supremacy. St. Keyna (or Keyne), the tutelary saint, was, according to early writers, a pious virgin of British blood royal, and lived about 490 A.D.

St. Kilda, island, pa. of Harris (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, Invs., Sc. This island, also called Hirt (or Hirta) by the natives, is the most remote of the Western Isles. The nearest land to it is Griminish Point, the north-west extremity of North Uist, from which it is distant 40 miles in a westerly direction. In length it is about 3 miles from east to west, and in breadth 2 miles from north to south. The whole island is fenced by one continued perpendicular face of rock, of prodigious height, with the exception of a part of the bay, or landing-place, lying towards the south-east; and even there the rocks are of considerable height. The bay is inconvenient; and the tides and waves are so impetuous that, unless in calm weather, it is extremely hazardous to approach. There is no regular means of intercourse with St. Kilda. Yachts call occasionally, and during the summer excursion steamers make trips from Glasgow, though sometimes visitors are obliged to return without being able to land. The surface of the island rises into four high mountains, covered with a blackish loam, except at their summits, where is moss of about 3 ft. in depth; but the soil is rendered fertile by the industry of the inhabitants, who manure their fields so as to convert them into a sort of gardens.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. Just in Roseland	Truro (8)	295	1178
St. K. by the Tower	.....	.....	182
St. Keverne	Helston (12)	319	1630

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place,(2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. Kew	St. Kew Highway	275	1048
St. Keyne	Liskeard (3)	259	139
St. Kilda	Glasgow (350)	400	71

There are several springs that form a burn running close by the vil., which is situated about a quarter of a mile from the bay. The climate is mild, but damp; and the island is often visited with severe storms. There are no trees or shrubs, but the grass is abundant, and forms excellent pasture for sheep and cattle. The island and the neighbouring islets swarm with sea-birds—puffins, guillemots, razor-bills, fulmar petrels, and gannets. These last, however, do not breed on St. Kilda itself. The sea-birds, and chiefly the puffins, form a large part of the food of the islanders. Feathers are largely exported, as is fulmar oil. The only manufacture is that of cloth and blankets from the sheep's wool, which is plucked and not shorn.

St. Kingsmark, pa., S.E. Mon., about 1 N.W. of Chepstow; ac. 23. Here was once a small priory, founded before 1291, of which some fragments still remain. There was also a church here, every vestige of which has disappeared.

St. Laurence, pa., S. Jersey, Channel Islands, 2½ N.W. of St. Helier; ac. 2,337. The pa. lies between those of St. John on the north, St. Helier on the east, and St. Mary and St. Peter on the west. It is well wooded, and contains several picturesque valleys sloping down to the sea. The church of St. Laurence (restored 1892) is a plain edifice erected in 1199.

THE PIER, ST. LEONARDS ON SEA.
(*Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.*)

St. Lawrence (1), coast pa. and vil., I. of W., 2 W. of Ventnor; ac. 327, the greater part a slip of land forming a part of the romantic tract called the Undercliff (q.v.); soil chalky marl, rich in fossils, overlying good freestone for building. The old church of St. Lawrence (built in the reign of Richard I., and enlarged in 1849) is one of the smallest in England, its dimensions being 25 ft. in length, 11 ft. in width, and 11 ft. 4½ in. in height; it is now used as a mortuary chapel. The present church of St. Lawrence (1878) is a fine stone building in Dec. style; in the chancel is a brass to a late rector. The view from the old churchyard is singularly beautiful and picturesque. The slope of the hill on which the church stands is so great that a road has been cut like a groove; on the opposite side a cliff, some 100 ft. high and nearly perpendicular, towers overhead; yet, from the richness of the soil that clings to the rocks, they are clothed with clusters of flowers and shrubs flourishing in the crevices. The Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest dates from 1869; the patients are placed in a series of houses or villas, well sheltered from unfavourable winds; in connection with the hospital is a handsome chapel named St. Luke's (the services in which are open to the public) and a library.

St. Lawrence (2), pa. and tp., E.R. Yorks., partly within city of York (q.v.); ac. of pa. 2,717, of tp. 75.

St. Lawrence (3), pa. within the bor. of Ramsgate (q.v.), E. Kent; ac. 3,246 and 1,185 water.

St. Lawrence (4), pa. on the Cleddau, W. Pembs., 8 N. of Haverfordwest; ac. 1,862; soil mostly fertile. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1878) is a plain building of ancient character.

St. Lawrence's, pa., Clanwilliam and City of Limerick bars., N. co. Lim., Ir.; ac. 279. It contains the vil. of Blackboy (q.v.).

St. Leonard, eccl. pa., pa. of Aston Clinton (q.v.), Mid Bucks., 6 S.W. of Tring. The ancient church of St. Leonard was formerly a chantry chapel to the abbey at Missenden.

St. Leonards (1). [ST. LEONARDS ON SEA.]

St. Leonards (2), small pa., E. Fifes., Sc.; ac. 1,008. It is so intersected by that of St. Andrews that it is identical in all its interests. It consists of detached portions in and around the city, and is connected both historically and politically with the city and pa. of St. Andrews (q.v.).

St. Leonard's Forest, tract of land, pa. of Lower Beeding (q.v.), N.W. Sussex. It lies north-east of Horsham, and contains about 11,000 ac. It consists mainly of oak and beech, with several plantations of larches. It formerly belonged to the Braose family, but has been broken up, and the ownership is now shared by several persons. Many traditions concerning this forest exist, among them being the legend that no nightingales will ever sing within its precincts, and the story of "a strange monstrous serpent or dragon, lately discovered, and yet living to the great annoyance and divers slaughters of both men and cattle (1614)."

St. Leonards on Sea, pa. and to. within the bor. of Hastings (q.v.). There was scarcely a house in the pa. until 1828. The success of St. Leonards led to building outside the boundary of the town, and there is now an uninterrupted line of houses reaching to Hastings Old Town, and commonly called St. Leonards as far as the pier, although the actual boundary is at the baths and assembly-rooms, which lie within it. The Esplanade, opened in 1878 and about 2,000 ft. in length, was constructed at a cost of about £15,000, and forms a sea-wall from the Fish Market to Bo-peep.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Kingsmark	Chepstow (1)	141	5
St. Laurence	Southampton (142)	79	2440
St. Lawrence (1)	Ventnor (2)	92	318
St. Lawrence (2), pa.	York	188	3456
St. Lawrence (2), tp.	York	188	2979
St. Lawrence (3)	St. Lawrence	84	8897
St. Lawrence (4)	Clarbeston Road (5)	259	189
St. Lawrence's	Limerick	129	1995
St. Leonard	Tring (6)	32	147
St. Leonards (2)	St. Andrews	443	1217
St. Leonards on Sea	St. Leonards	61	10283

St. Leonards Pier was opened in 1891; about 60 yds. from the shore end is a pavilion, where concerts are given, and at the pier-head is a band kiosk. The pa. church of St. Leonard (1831–32), on the Marina, is a plain structure in the Gothic style. The ancient pa. church was washed away by the sea about 1430. There are several eccl. pas., with modern churches; and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The St. Leonards Public Gardens are the property of the Corporation, and free to the public; they contain a huge unshapen mass known as "the Conqueror's stone," traditionally stated to have been placed over the grave of Harold, after he was first buried on the seashore. Gensing Public Gardens, occupying 6 ac., tastefully laid out, lie to the north, between Charles Road and London Road, and form an attractive resort. The chief public buildings are the Royal Concert Hall (1878), Warrior Square, a building in Classic style; and the St. Leonards Assembly Rooms, a building of the Grecian Doric order, with a good portico and an entablature, enriched with triglyphs. There are several convalescent homes and a cottage hospital.

St. Levan, coast pa. on the extreme south point of the Penwith peninsula, S.W. Cornw., 8 S.W. of Penzance; ac. 2,328; soil growan, overlying granite. The church of St. Levan (restored 1876) is in the Late Perp. style; the screen (restored 1885) retains some fragments of old oak carving, and there are a number of curiously-carved old bench-ends, one of which has a figure of a jester in cap and bells; the piscina and rood-stairs remain, and in the south porch is a singular square stoup. In the churchyard is an ancient cross, about 7 ft. high, on a round base, the head of which bears a rude carving of the "Crucifixion"; on the churchyard wall is the round head of another, and a third stands in an adjoining field. At the north and east entrances to the churchyard are the old lich-stones, used as resting-places for funerals. There are Wesleyan chapels. Tol-pedn-penwith (q.v.), the most southerly point on this coast, is in this pa. Eastward, on the headland called "Treryn Dinas," is the celebrated "Logan Stone," an immense block of granite placed on the summit of three piles of rock rising from the sea; the weight of this stone is supposed to be 90 tons, yet it is so nicely balanced that it may be easily logged, or rocked to and fro in a certain direction. The headland has at some time been fortified, and portions of the entrenchments still remain.

St. Luke, eccl. pa., pas. of St. Clement, St. Helier, and St. Saviour (q.v.), S. Jersey, Channel Islands, forming a south-east sub. of St. Helier.

St. Luke, Old Street, pa. in the parl. bor. of Finsbury, E. London, E. Middx., 1 N.N.E. of St. Paul's; ac. 237. The church of St. Luke (1733) has a front of the Doric order, and a remarkable pyramidal tower diminishing in stages, with a fluted obelisk as spire. The pa. comprises a large number of eccl. pas. The Wesleyan chapel was established in 1777 by John Wesley, who frequently preached here. The Tabernacle, a Congregational place of worship, occupies the site of a chapel founded by Whitfield. The Roman Catholic church of Moorfields formerly served as a cathedral for London. The pa. contains several hospitals, including St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics (1784), the City of London Lying-in Hospital (1773), the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, and St. Mark's Hospital, City Road (1852).

St. Luke's, pa. in the west of Dublin City, E. co. Dub., Ir., ¼ S.W. of St. Patrick's; ac. 39. The church of St. Luke is a plain edifice, built in 1708.

St. Lythans, pa., S.E. Glamorgs., 5 W.S.W. of Cardiff; ac. 1,284. The church of St. Lythan is E. Eng., with a saddleback tower. Here is an interesting cromlech, consisting of a capstone and three uprights; it is 11 ft. 8 in. high, 14 ft. 8 in. long, and 10 ft. wide.

St. Mabyn, pa. and small vil., N.E. Cornw., 5 N.W. of Bodmin; ac. 4,088; soil clay-slate, overlying clay. The church of St. Mabena (or the Holy Mother) is Perp. There is a piscina on the north side of the chancel, where also remain the rood-loft stairs, now built up; in the south aisle is another piscina and a priest's doorway; the font, of E. Eng. date, has a circular basin hollowed in a square block, and set on a round shaft. The entrance to the tower on the west exhibits shields of arms, and the string courses have grotesque figures at the angles; the monuments in the church, at one time both numerous and fine, have been much mutilated. There are Free Methodist and Wesleyan chapels. Mayne's charity of £101 (Consols), left in 1818, is applied to education. At Tredethy is the rectangular head of an ancient cross, rudely carved on all four sides with a representation of the "Crucifixion" and figures of the Blessed Virgin and bishops. At Cross Hill, near a gate, is an ancient cross with a round head, the symbol being, as usual, of the Greek type; on the road leading to Longstone, built into a wall, is the round head and part of the shaft of another cross, about 4 ft. in height; there is also the granite base of a cross in the churchyard. Some remains of the old manor-house of Colquite exist near the present residence of this name; the ancient mansion of Tregarden, a 16th-cent. building, consists of a central block, with wings, enclosing a quadrangle, which is approached through a handsome gateway; in the hall is a large quartered shield, and in 1876 there was lying loose on the premises another quartered shield carved in wood. A fair for cattle is held on Feb. 14.

St. Macdara's Island, pa. of Moyrus (q.v.), W. co. Galway, Ir., about 8 S. of Roundstone. There are remains of a primitive church; and the boatmen, on the saint's day, lower sail three times in his honour while passing the island.

St. Madoes, pa. in the Carse of Gowrie and on the Firth of Tay, E. Perths., Sc., about 6 S. of Perth; ac. 1,160; soil various, overlying chiefly Old Red Sandstone. The church is a plain building near Glencarse railway station. *Pitfour Castle* is a seat.

St. Magnus Bay, on the west coast of the mainland of Shetland, Sc. It is about 13 miles wide at entrance, runs inland nearly 14 miles, and contains several smaller bays, which afford safe anchorage.

St. Margaret (1), pa., S.W. Herefords., about 14 S.W.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. Levan	Penzance (8)	320	629
St. Luke	Southampton (140)	79	3630
St. Luke, Old Street	.....	.....	42440
St. Luke's	.....	.....	4278

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. Lythans	Cardiff (5)	163	114
St. Mabyn	Bodmin (5)	271	638
St. Madoes	Glencarse	454	439
St. Margaret (1)	Vowchurch (2)	160	257

of Hereford; ac. 2,609; soil sandy and clay, overlying chiefly clay and sandstone. The church of St. Margaret is of mixed periods, and has a small wooden tower.

St. Margaret (2), vil., pa. of Preshute (q.v.), E. Wilts., a suburb of Marlborough.

St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, pa. in parl. bor. of Westminster (q.v.), E. Middx., 2½ S.W. of St. Paul's; ac. 813. The church of St. Margaret (rebuilt in the reign of Edward I.) is a plain but handsome Gothic edifice, with a good panelled ceiling. The most striking feature of the interior is the stained glass in the east window, executed by Dutch craftsmen and presented by the merchants of Dort to Henry VIII., who after his first divorce gave it to Waltham Abbey. It afterwards passed through the hands of Thomas Ratcliff (Earl of Sussex), George Villiers (Duke of Buckingham), Oliver Cromwell, General Monk, and other noted persons, and was finally purchased by the pa. of St. Margaret in 1758. Among the eminent men interred here are William Caxton (d. 1491), John Skelton (d. 1529), Nicholas Udall (d. 1556), Sir Walter Raleigh (d. 1618), and James Harrington (d. 1677). The church was restored by Scott. The church of St. John the Evangelist (1716–28) is in the debased style of the period; the poet Charles Churchill (d. 1764) was for some time its minister.

St. Margaret at Cliffe, pa. and pleasant vil., E. Kent, about 4 N.E. of Dover; ac. 1,865; soil light and chalky, overlying chalk. The church of St. Margaret (restored 1869) is Norm.; the clerestory presents externally a range of Norm. arches, formerly continued uninterruptedly round the

ST. MARGARET AT CLIFFE CHURCH.
(Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.)

tower, the western doorway of which is one of the finest examples of Norm. work to be found in this country. The aisles are narrow, but the nave is spacious and lofty, and has on each side four very fine semicircular arches springing from cylindrical or clustered piers; the chancel opens to the nave by a rich Norm. arch. On either side of the chancel are four plain Norm. windows. The curfew bell is rung here from November to March.

St. Margaret Island, islet off south-east coast of Pembs., 2 S. of Tenby. The island is ¼ mile from Caldy island (with which it is connected by a reef of rocks) and a little over ½ mile from the nearest part of the mainland. It contains some remains of a small monastic cell. There are some very fine caves on the shore.

St. Margarets (1). [STANSTEAD ST. MARGARET.]

St. Margaret's (2), ha., pa. of and 6½ S.E. from Ivinghoe (q.v.), E. Bucks., on the borders of Herts. Here was anciently a convent of Benedictine nuns (founded 1160).

St. Margaret's (3), pa., South Ballaghkeen and Shelmaliere bars., S. co. Wex., Ir., 5½ N.E. of Wexford; ac. 2,424. It contains five islands in Wexford Harbour, the land extending to Raven Point, the north boundary of the harbour. There is a Catholic church.

St. Margaret's (4), pa., Forth bar., S.E. co. Wex., Ir., 10 S.E. of Wexford; ac. 467. It contains the Tuskar Rocks, with the lighthouse.

St. Margaret's (5), pa., Coolock bar., E. co. Dub., Ir., about 6 N. of Dublin; ac. 2,417.

St. Margaret's Bay, inlet, E. Kent, bounded by the cliffs of the South Foreland, which here rise to about 400 ft., with two lighthouses. The submarine telegraph and London and Paris telephone enter the sea at St. M.'s Bay, and a road leads up to St. Margaret at Cliffe.

St. Margaret's Hope (1), small vil. and harbour, pa. of South Ronaldshay (q.v.), Ork., Sc., about 12 S. of Kirkwall. The population is chiefly engaged in the fisheries.

St. Margaret's Hope (2). [QUEENSFERRY, NORTH.]

St. Mark's (1), vil., pa. of Malew (q.v.), S.W. I. of M., 4 N.N.E. of Castletown. St. Mark's church is a chapel-of-ease to the church of St. Lupus. Near it is the site of the "Black Fort" mentioned in "Peveril of the Peak;" also Goddard-Crovan's Stone, said to have been hurled from the summit of Barrule by a giant who was enraged with his wife.

St. Mark's (2), pa., E. co. Dub., Ir., 1 E.N.E. of St. Patrick's Cathedral; ac. 350. The greater part of the pa. is in Dublin mun. bor. The Protestant church of St. Mark is a spacious edifice, erected in 1729.

St. Martha Chilworth, or **St. Martha on the Hill,** pa., S.W. Surrey, 2 S.E. of Guildford; ac. 1,070; soil light, with gravel beds in the valley. At the time of the Domesday survey this place was the property of the Bishop of Bayeux, and was one of the many appendages of Bramley which the bishop annexed thereto to ease himself of taxes, that manor being exempted in the valuation. The church—or chapel of St. Martha, as it is called—occupies the summit of one of the highest eminences in the co., being 720 ft. above the sea-level, and is E. Eng.; it is supposed to have been erected on a spot once the scene of some early Christian martyrdom, and was used as a chantry by pilgrims journeying to Canterbury in the reign of Edward IV. The Canterbury road, near here, is still called the "Pilgrims' Way," and in the immediate neighbourhood are "Chantry

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. M. & St. J. E. West.	.....	.....	55539
St. Margaret at Cliffe	Martin Mill (1½)	80	828
St. Margaret's (3)	Wexford (5½)	97	575
St. Margaret's (4)	Rosslare (4)	104	59
St. Margaret's (5)	.....	.....	315
St. Margaret's Hope (1	Thurso (20)	744	434
St. Mark's (2)	.....	.....	18605
St. Martha Chilworth	Chilworth	38	208

Downs." From 1262 until the Dissolution in 1536 it was an appendage to the monastery of Newark. At Chilworth are printing works and a gunpowder mill.

St. Martin (1), or **St. Martin by Looe**, pa. and tp., S.E. Cornw., 8 s. of Liskeard; ac. of pa. 3,139, of tp. 70; soil generally free. The church of St. Martin (restored 1882) is E. Eng.; there is a fine Norm. arch within the north porch, and the font is of the same period. On the south side of the chancel is a marble monument to Walter Langdon of Keveral (d. 1676), surrounded by a finely-carved screen; there are also mural tablets to the family of Nicolas. The interest of £62 15s. is expended for the benefit of such poor as do not receive parochial relief.

St. Martin (2), pa. and small vil., N.W. Salop, 5 N.E. of Oswestry; ac. 3,361; soil chiefly loam, overlying marl. St. Martin's Church is of various periods; there is a memorial to Sir John Trevor, Speaker of the House of Commons (d. 1717). There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan Association Methodist chapels. Near the church are six almshouses, founded in 1810; and there are several small charities. Coal-mining is carried on.

St. Martin (3), or **St. Martin near Richmond**, pa., N.R. Yorks., adjoining Richmond; ac. 270. About 1100 Wymer, chief steward of Alan, Earl of Richmond, gave the chapel of St. Martin, with some land near it, to the abbey of St. Mary at York, whereupon a cell of nine or ten Benedictine monks from that monastery was founded here.

St. Martin (4), pa., S.E. Guernsey, Channel Islands, 1½ S.S.W. of St. Peter Port; ac. 1,799. The pa. occupies the south-east corner of the island. The church of St. Martin is E. Eng., with a rich Dec. south porch. The coast here is extremely picturesque, the principal features being Icart Point, Jerbourg Point, and St. Martin's Point, Saint's Bay, Fermain Bay, and Moulin Huet. *Saumarez Manor* is a seat; the mansion is in the style of a French château.

St. Martin (5), pa., E. Jersey, 3½ N.E. of St. Helier; ac. 2,455. The pa. contains some fine coast scenery—St. Catherine's Bay, Verclût Point, and the Coupe (q.v.) being some of the principal features. The church of St. Martin (restored) is an edifice of plain character, erected in 1116. A picturesque valley descends from the church to St. Catherine's Bay. Near the headland called the Couperon (q.v.) are some ancient stone remains. *Rozel Manor House*, which has been rebuilt, is a picturesque edifice in Gothic style.

St. Martin by Looe. [ST. MARTIN (1).]

St. Martin in Meneage, pa., S. Cornw., 7 S.E. of Helston; ac. of pa. 3,139, of tp. 3,069; soil light and fertile, overlying marl and gravel. In this pa. was formerly a convent, called "Helnowith," dedicated to St. Martin of Tours, and from this the pa. took its name. The church of St. Martin (rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, 1830) is in the Perp. style. There is a Methodist chapel and a Bible Christian chapel. On an estate called "Gear," or "Caer," is a strong circumvallation, enclosing three fields; it is perfectly circular, and has an area of about 14 ac. The greater part of the fosse is very deep. Another camp, called "Caer-Vallack," similar in shape, but only 1 ac. in extent, stands about a quarter of a mile off, towards the church; here also the fosse is remarkably deep.

St. Martin in the Fields, pa. in Westminster bor., Central London, E. Middx., 1¼ W. by S. of St. Paul's; ac. 286. The church of St. Martin (1726), an imposing building in Classical style, occupies the site of an ancient Gothic edifice; the west front, with its portico of lofty Corinthian columns, is very striking, and the elegant steeple rises to a height of 185 ft. from the ground. Here are interred the famous goldsmith George Heriot (d. 1624), the philosopher Robert Boyle (d. 1691), the painter Laguerre (d. 1721), John Hunter (d. 1793), and James Smith (d. 1839), joint author of "Rejected Addresses."

St. Martin near Richmond. [ST. MARTIN (3).]

St. Martin's (1), the fourth largest of the Scilly Islands (q.v.), containing about 500 ac. It lies a little to the north-east of Tresco, and on its south and west coasts rare shells are often found. The church of St. Martin, served from St. Mary's, is a small granite building. It was struck by lightning in 1867, and rebuilt in the following year. There is a small but beautiful stained window, representing St. Martin dividing his cloak with a beggar. The Bible Christians have a chapel.

St. Martin's (2), pa. and vil. on the Tay, E. Perths., Sc., 5½ N.E. of Perth; ac. 6,565; soil black moorland. The church is a modern building. *Dunsinane* and *St. Martin's Abbey* are seats.

St. Martin's (3), pa. on the Nore, Gowran bar., Mid co. Kilk., Ir., 2 S.E. of Kilkenny; ac. 782.

St. Martin's Head, promontory on St. Martin's, Scilly Islands. It lies at the north-east extremity of the island, and on it is erected the "day mark," a 17th-cent. tower 40 ft. in height.

St. Martin's Point, headland, pa. of St. Martin (q.v.), Guernsey, Channel Islands, 2¾ S. by E. of St. Peter Port, forming the south-east extremity of the island.

St. Mary (1), formerly a tp., pa. of Long Sutton (q.v.), S. Lincs., about 7 N.E. of Wisbech.

St. Mary (2), pa. in N.W. Jersey, Channel Islands, 4½ N.W. of St. Helier; ac. 1,602. The scenery here on the north coast of the island is very fine. The church of St. Mary (restored) is a Gothic edifice, erected in 1320.

St. Mary (3), *q.s.* pa., pa. and isl. of South Ronaldshay (q.v.), S.E. Ork., Sc. The church is situated in the south-west of the island.

St. Mary (4). [ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.]

St. Mary Bishophill Junior, pa. (extending into the W.R.) and tp., in the bor. of York; ac. of pa. 4,110, of tp. 764. The church of St. Mary is an ancient stone building; the tower is probably the

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. Martin (1), pa.	Looe (1½)	266	1723
St. Martin (1), tp.	Looe (1½)	266	304
St. Martin (2)	Gobowen (2)	189	2882
St. Martin (3)	Richmond	237	69
St. Martin (4)	Southampton (116½)	79	2659
St. Martin (5)	Southampton (144)	79	2760
St. Martin in M.	Helston (7)	319	336
St. Martin in the F.	.....	.....	14616

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. Martin's (1)	Penzance (42)	320	174
St. Martin's (2)	Stanley Junction (1)	452	871
St. Martin's (3)	Kilkenny (2)	81	124
St. Mary (2)	Southampton (144)	79	1084
St. Mary (3)	Thurso (22)	744	694
St. Mary B. Jr., pa.	York	188	10226
St. Mary B. Jr., tp.	York	188	8542

earliest piece of church architecture now existing in York. The lower portion, which exhibits herring-bone masonry, is assumed to be Saxon; but on careful examination there appears reason to think it was rebuilt of old materials subsequent to the 12th cent. The work incorporates bricks or tiles of Roman form, and sculptured stones of Norm. date are built in on the inside, while the exterior contains bricks of a Flemish shape not used before the 13th cent.; the corbels in the tower appear to be of the 15th cent. The belfry windows are rude openings of two arches; the north arcade is Norm., but the south arcade has Dec. arches carried on a Norm. pillar. The church retains some richly-incised monumental slabs and fragments of ancient stained glass; there were formerly some brasses, but only the matrices now remain.

St. Mary Bishophill Senior, pa. (extending into the W.R.) and tp., in the bor. of York; ac. of pa. 945, of tp. 212. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. and Dec.; the south doorway is good Trans. Norm. and the walls chiefly E. Eng. In the south wall is an ancient gravestone, carved with reticulated ornament in the Runic style. The ancient altar-slab has been converted into a gravestone and bears the date 1699, but the consecration crosses remain. The windows retain some fragments of ancient glass, and there are numerous monuments.

St. Mary Bourne, pa. and vil. on the Bourne, N.W. Hants, 5 N.E. of Andover; ac. 7,742; soil chiefly loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter (restored 1855) is Norm.; it contains a 12th-cent. effigy of a knight and a curious font. There are Wesleyan, Baptist, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities amount to £41 yearly. Many flint implements have been found here.

St. Mary Castle Gate, pa. within the bor. of York; ac. 34. The church of St. Mary (restored 1870) is Trans. Norm., E. Eng., and later periods. At the north-west angle of the tower is an octagonal staircase, and in the north-west wall of the church are several arches, probably indicating places of sepulture. The church contains a wood carving of the Assumption of the Virgin. Some of the seats retain misereres and portions of oak carving, probably once belonging to the rood-screen; there are also pews of Elizabethan date. The windows retain fragments of ancient glass, including heads of Our Lord and the Blessed Virgin, and several monograms. The font dates from the reign of Charles II., and has a cover of wood and iron work

St. Mary Church (1), pa. and to., S. Dev., 1½ N. of Torquay; ac. 2,656. The church of St. Mary is believed to have been a Saxon foundation, but the present church was (with the exception of the tower) rebuilt 1861, in Dec. style; the organ was presented by Isambard Brunel, the engineer; the font is very early Norm. (possibly Saxon) work. The Free church was built in 1853, and the Roman Catholic church was erected in 1869–70; attached to it is a Dominican convent. The town hall (built in 1883) contains a free library and an art school; here is a sanitary hospital, a hospital for children, and an industrial and orphan home. The scenery in the neighbourhood is very fine. Marble rock is extensively quarried.

St. Mary Church (2), pa., E. Glamorgs., 2½ S.S.E. of Cowbridge; ac. 786; soil generally fertile, overlying limestone. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. In the pa. are the remains of an ancient castle, to which is attached an old chapel.

St. Mary Cray. [CRAY, ST. MARY.]

St. Mary de Castro, or **Catel**, pa., W. Guernsey, Channel Islands, 1½ W. by N. of St. Peter Port; ac. 2,659. The church of Notre Dame de Deliverance is an edifice of Gothic character, erected in 1203, which has undergone frequent alterations and was restored about 1880. An interesting wall-painting has been discovered in the building, the subjects represented being, it is supposed, the Last Supper, the Last Judgment, and a hawking scene. The church is said to occupy the site of an ancient fortress called the "Castel du Grand Sarrazin," and part of this building, it is said, is incorporated in the sacred edifice.

St. Mary Extra, pa., S. Hants, adjoining the co. bor. of Southampton; ac. 1,480.

St. Mary Hill, pa. on the Ewenny, S. Glamorgs., 3 E. of Bridgend; ac. 1,449; soil dry and mostly fertile. The church of St. Mary is Norm. The annual horse fair, which takes place in August, is frequented by dealers from all parts of the country.

St. Mary, Hoo. [HOO ST. MARY.]

St. Marylebone, pa. in N.W. London, E. Middx., 2 W.N.W. of St. Paul's; ac. 1,506. The pa. is identical in area with the parl. bor. of Marylebone (q.v.). The ancient church depicted in Hogarth's "Rake's Progress" was pulled down in 1741. The small plain structure erected in its place, wherein the two Wesleys are buried, is a chapel-of-ease to the new church of St. Mary (1817), an imposing edifice in Classical style.

St. Mary-le-Strand, pa. in Central London, E. Middx., ¼ W. of St. Paul's; ac. 14. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (1714–17) stands in the middle of the Strand, on the site of a maypole pulled down during the Protectorate. It is a handsome edifice of the Ionic and Corinthian orders.

St. Mary-le-Wigford with Holmes Common, pa. within the co. bor. of Lincoln (q.v.), W. Lincs.; ac. 612. The church of St. Mary is Norm. and later, but retains part of a Saxon tower. There are two 15th-cent. brasses.

St. Mary's (1), the largest of the Scilly Islands (q.v.), S. Cornw., being 9 miles in circumference. Hugh Town (q.v.) is the capital. Star Castle, 110 ft. above the level of the sea, is a structure of granite, erected in the reign of Elizabeth, and probably derived its name from the shape of the fortifications, which project in eight salient angles; the letters E. R. and the date 1593 are placed immediately over the front entrance. Charles II., when Prince of Wales, took refuge here in 1646;

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. Mary B. Sr., pa.	York	188	7935
St. Mary B. Sr., tp.	York	188	7738
St. Mary Bourne	Hurstbourne (1½)	61	1032
St. Mary Castle Gate	York	188	569
St. Mary Ch. (1), pa.	Torquay (2)	215	6849
St. Mary Ch. (1), to.	Torquay (2)	215	6653
St. Mary Church (2)	St. Mary Church Rd.	182	80
St. Mary de Castro	Southampton (116½)	79	2426
St. Mary Extra	Southampton	79	5986
St. Mary Hill	Bridgend (3)	183	177
St. Marylebone	.....	.....	142404
St. Mary-le-Strand	.....	.....	1549
St. M.-le-W. w. H.C.	Lincoln	130	4452
St. Mary's (1)	Penzance (42)	320	1201

and in 1637 Dr. Bastwick, for writing scurrilous works reflecting on the bishops, was transported here by order of the Star Chamber. Adjoining the castle is The Garrison (now dismantled) and a park. From the higher part of this spot may be seen four lighthouses—the Wolf, about S.E.; Round Island, N.; and St. Agnes and the Bishop towards the west. The Seven Stones lightship can also be seen about 12 N.E. The lighthouse on the Bishop Rock is the principal guide to vessels entering the English and Bristol Channels. There is a delightful

STAR CASTLE, ST. MARY'S, SCILLY ISLANDS.

promenade round The Garrison of about a mile in circumference, and the views from all points are exceedingly pleasing. The most interesting scenery in this island is found among the rocks at Penninis, about ½ mile from the town; the Pulpit Rock and the Tooth Rock are especially remarkable. There is a fine pier (built in 1835–38, and extended in 1889), and a good harbour, called The Pool, for small vessels; and further out, between the islands, a good roadstead for large vessels. On the eastern shore of The Pool is a tower, 42 ft. high and 182 ft. above the sea-level; it is used by the coastguard as a watch-tower, and is known as "The Telegraph."

St. Mary's (2), pa. in Kilkenny city, N. co. Kilk., Ir.; ac. 66. The church of St. Mary (formerly a handsome cruciform edifice) in its present condition dates mainly from the early part of the 19th cent. It contains fine monuments to Richard Rothe (1637) and John Rothe (1612), and behind the building is one to Sir Richard Shee of the same period.

St. Mary's (3), pa. in north of Dublin city, about 1 N. by E. of St. Patrick's; ac. 154. The church of St. Mary (1697) is in Classical style, with a front of the Ionic order. There is a handsome Roman Catholic church, called "the Church of the Conception."

St. Mary's (4), pa. on the Barrow, Bantry bar., S.W. co. Wex., Ir.; ac. 4,922. It contains part of the town of New Ross (q.v.). There are churches and places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Christian Brethren, and five public schools.

St. Mary's (5), pa. in north of the city of Limerick (q.v.), N.E. co. Lim., Ir.; ac. 50. St. Mary's Cathedral is also the pa. church.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Mary's (2)	Kilkenny	81	2798
St. Mary's (3)	.....	.....	20044
St. Mary's (4)	New Ross	102	6363
St. Mary's (5)	Limerick	129	4279
St. Mary's (6)	Drogheda	32	4005
St. Mary's (7)	Athlone	80	4927
St. Mary's (8)	Wexford	93	835

St. Mary's (6), pa., Lower Duleek bar., partly in S. co. Louth and partly in N. co. Meath, Ir.; ac. 1,399. It contains part of the to. of Drogheda (q.v.).

St. Mary's (7), pa. on the Shannon, Brawny bar., S.W. co. Wstm., Ir.; ac. 10,098. It contains part of the to. of Athlone (q.v.).

St. Mary's (8), pa., Forth bar., S. co. Wex., Ir.; ac. 11. It forms part of the to. of Wexford (q.v.).

St. Mary's (9), pa. on the Slaney, Scarawalsh bar., N.W. co. Wex., Ir.; ac. 8,284. It contains part of the to. of Newtownbarry (q.v.).

St. Mary's (10), pa., Scarawalsh bar., Mid co. Wex., Ir.; ac. 2,990. It contains part of the mkt. to. of Enniscorthy (q.v.).

St. Mary's (11), pa., Iffa and Offa East and Glenahiry bars., S. co. Tip. and N. co. Waterf., Ir.; ac. 10,387. It contains the to. of Clonmel (q.v.).

St. Mary's (12), pa. on Lough Bane, Fore bar., N. co. Wstm., Ir., 7 s. of Oldcastle; ac. 4,190.

St. Mary's Holm, coast vil., pa. of Holm (q.v.), Ork., Sc., 7 S.E. of Kirkwall.

St. Mary's Isle, seat, pa. of and about 1½ s. from Kirkcudbright (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc. It stands on a peninsula (once an island), and occupies the site of an old priory. There is a fine heronry, with many hundred birds.

St. Mary's Loch, lake, pa. of Yarrow (q.v.), N.W. Selks., Sc., about 16 S.W. of Selkirk. It is 3 miles long by about ½ mile broad, lies 814 ft. above the sea-level, and has a depth of 80 to 90 ft. It is the "lone St. Mary's silent lake" mentioned in Scott's "Marmion"; Wordsworth and Hogg have also sung its beauties.

St. Mary's Rock. [CONISTER.]

St. Mary's Shandon, pa. in north of city of Cork, E. co. Cork, Ir.; ac. 2,369. The church of St. Mary dates from 1696.

St. Mary Tavy, pa. and vil. on the Tavy, S. Devon, 3½ N. of Tavistock, on the road to Okehampton; ac. 2,029; soil loam, overlying rock and gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1879) is Perp. At the eastern end of the south aisle there appears to have been a chantry chapel, which retains a piscina; and in the jamb of the adjoining window is an image bracket. Another, with canopy, remains on one of the chancel piers; and on the south side of the chancel is also a piscina. On the north side is an external turret for the staircase, once leading to the rood-loft. The open timber roof is relieved with foliaged bosses; and in the porch remain the ancient stocks. In the churchyard is a fine Perp. cross, on a base of four steps. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

St. Mary the Virgin, coast pa., S. Kent, 3 S. of New Romney; ac. 1,829; soil dark mould, overlying sand. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Norm. and E. Eng., and contains a large gravestone with a brass effigy and an inscription to Matilda Gamys, mother of William Gregorie (d. 1499); on another

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Mary's (9)	Ferns (9)	70	2000
St. Mary's (10)	Enniscorthy	78	4445
St. Mary's (11)	Clonmel	135	11658
St. Mary's (12)	Oldcastle (7)	72	656
St. Mary's Shandon	Cork	166	13519
St. Mary Tavy	Mary Tavy	255	733
St. Mary the Virgin	New Romney (3)	74	200

gravestone is the brass effigy of a man, with inscription to William Gregory (d. 1502).

St. Matthew, Cobo, eccl. pa., pa. of St. Mary de Castro (q.v.), W. Guernsey, Channel Islands, 2½ W.N.W. of St. Peter Port. The church of St. Matthew, a small modern building in Norm. style, is picturesquely situated on a wooded hill.

St. Maughans, pa. and vil. on the Monnow, N.E. Mon., 5 N.W. of Monmouth; ac. 1,328; soil clayey, subsoil marly clay. The church of St. Maughan (restored 1866) is E. Eng. *Hilston Park,* a mansion in the Italian style, is a seat.

St. Maul's, pa., Gowran bar., Mid co. Kilk., Ir.; ac. 312. It is within the city of Kilkenny (q.v.).

St. Mawes, seaport to., pa. of St. Just in Roseland (q.v.), S.E. Cornw., 2 E. of Falmouth by water. The name is derived from St. Mawe (or Machutus), a Welsh youth who in the 6th cent. became a monk and established himself here, and carved for himself a chair of stone. He afterwards fled to France, and from him the town of St. Malo is named. St. Mawes was made a bor. in 1562, and returned two members till 1832. The ancient chapel of St. Mawes was in existence early in the 15th cent., but the present building (in E. Eng. style) dates only from 1884. The Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Bible Christians have chapels. There is an annual charity of £2 for poor widows and orphans. The harbour varies in breadth from 800 to 1,000 yds., extending in an easterly direction for about 1,200 yds.; at the lowest spring tides the water is from 1½ to 2½ fathoms deep. The pier was rebuilt in 1873, and there is a sea-wall with a parapet along the centre front of the town. The well of St. Mawe is still in use, and incorporated with some stonework at the foot of a house near it is one side of his reputed chair. The castle, originally built by Henry VIII. in 1542, stands on the solid rock, 117 ft. above high-water mark. It was intended to protect the harbours of Falmouth and St. Mawes. In 1646 it was bombarded by Sir Thomas Fairfax, and surrendered after a stout defence—thirteen cannon, two brass guns, and a large quantity of stores being taken.

St. Mellion, pa. and vil., E. Cornw., 6 N.W. of Saltash; ac. 2,985; soil free and light clay, overlying slate and stone. The church of St. Melanus (restored 1862) is Dec. and Perp., retaining a piscina in the chancel and another in the transept; the latter also contains an elaborate monument to William Coryton (d. 1651) and Elizabeth his wife (d. 1656). Against the wall of the north aisle is an original slab with brasses to Peter Coryton (d. 1551) and Jane his wife (d. 1558), with effigies of both; there is also a monument to Sir William Coryton (d. 1711) and Susannah his wife (d. 1695), and a number of modern memorials to the same family. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Crocadon, anciently a seat, is now occupied by farm labourers.

St. Mellons, pa. and vil., S.W. Mon., 4½ N.E. of Cardiff; ac. 2,574; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Melans (repaired 1868) is chiefly Dec.; the old wagon roof, several old benches, and the font are in good preservation. There are Congregational, Baptist, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels. The charities are small. Among the seats are *Llan-Rumney Hall, Ty-to-Maen,* and *Vaindre Hall.*

St. Merryn, coast pa. and vil., N. Cornw., 8 E. of Wadebridge; ac. 3,944; soil mostly clayey, subsoil clayey. The church of St. Merryn is Gothic, and contains a font removed from the ruined church of St. Constantine in this pa. There are Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels. An annual fair for cattle and sheep is held in May. The charities amount to £12 yearly. A lighthouse stands on Trevose Head, in this pa.; and the remains of the old tower and church of St. Constantine still exist. *Harlyn House* is a seat.

St. Mewan, pa. and vil., Mid Cornw., about 1 W. of St. Austell; ac. 2,265; soil callous, overlying granite. The church of St. Mewan (restored 1854, enlarged 1890) is supposed to date from the 13th cent. Here is a Free Methodist chapel. St. Mewan Beacon is a large tor of schorl and crystalline quartz.

St. Michael, pa., S. Herts., partly within the city of St. Albans (q.v.); ac. 6,540.

St. Michael Carhayes, pa. near the shore of Veryan Bay, Mid Cornw., 8 S.E. of Grampound Road; ac. 862; soil loam, overlying slate. The church of St. Michael (restored 1883) is a building of stone with granite facings; at the end of the aisle is a statue (life size) of a British naval officer, wielding an actual sword, and said to represent one of the Bettesford family; in the arcade a number of helmets are suspended, and here hangs also the sword said to have been worn by Sir Hugh Trevanion at Bosworth Field (1485); in the transept is a sepulchral arch, and here also remain the rood-loft stairs; the south porch has a stoup and aumbry, and on the north side is a pre-Norm. doorway in a good state of preservation. *Caerhayes Castle,* a seat, was erected shortly after the demolition of the ancient mansion in 1808; the wall of the entrance hall bears the arms of Henry VIII. There is a splendid collection of minerals here, formerly at Scorrier House.

St. Michael Church (in Domesday "Michaeliscerce"), small pa., Mid Somerset, 5 S. of Bridgwater; ac. 43; soil red loam, overlying clay and sandstone rock. The church of St. Michael is Perp., and contains several monuments to the Slade family.

St. Michael-le-Belfry, pa. and tp. in the city of York, N.R. Yorks.; ac. of pa. 411, of tp. 7. The church of St. Michael (restored 1884 and 1892) is in Late Perp. style, and is said to have been founded 1066 and rebuilt 1535–45; the windows contain good stained glass of the 14th, 15th, and 16th cents.

St. Michael on Wyre, pa. and vil., N. Lancs., about 4 S.W. of Garstang; ac. 18,888; soil mostly light, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael was rebuilt during the reign of Henry VIII., on the

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. Matthew, Cobo	Southampton (118)	79	1062
St. Maughans	Monmouth (5)	144	166
St. Maul's	Kilkenny	81	513
St. Mellion	Saltash (6)	245	285
St. Mellons	Marshfield (2)	157	650
St. Merryn	Wadebridge (8)	279	489
St. Mewan	St. Austell (1)	280	1092

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. Michael	St. Albans (1½)	20	2437
St. Michael Carhayes	Grampound Road (8)	287	143
St. Michael Church	Bridgwater (5)	152	26
St. Michael-le-B., pa.	York	188	1058
St. Michael-le-B., tp.	York	188	693
St. Michael-on-Wyre	Brock (3)	216	3784

site of an earlier structure. On the north side, and opening to the nave by two arches, is a small chapel or oratory, dedicated to St. Catherine, formerly the burial-place of the Butler family, of Rawcliffe Hall; at the entrance there is an elaborately-carved oak screen with armorial bearings above it, and in one corner is a lofty canopied seat with the armorial bearings of the Ffrance and Roe families. The baptistery was restored in 1857 by the surviving children of John and Susannah Swainson, of Preston, in memory of their parents, and contains five marble tablets to members of the Swainson family. There are several modern brasses in the chancel, which also retains an ancient piscina; at the north-west angle of the tower is a shield of arms of the Butlers, with the date 1611 and the initials H. B. In the churchyard is a sun-dial, erected 1796. The charities amount to about £45 yearly.

St. Michael Penkivel, pa. and vil. situated between two tributaries of the Fal, S. Cornw., 3½ S.E. of Truro; ac. 1,189. The original church of St. Michael was consecrated by Walter Bronescombe, Bishop of Exeter, in 1261. The present edifice, in Dec. style, was rebuilt (1862-66) on the site of the former church, the materials of the old building being utilised. The church contains two early coffin-shaped slabs of Purbeck marble with floriated crosses, a brass with effigy in hauberk and plate armour to John Trenowyth (d. 1497) and on the north side of the chancel is another, with effigy in academical dress, to a former rector (d. 1515). There are also many monuments to the Boscawens, Viscounts Falmouth. During the rebuilding many fragments of wrought stone were discovered; these are now in the tower chantry, where are also an ancient stone altar and a piscina. The original altar-slab covers a grave in the south transept. By the side of the road to Malpas Ferry is an ancient Latin cross, on a square base. *Tregothnan*, overlooking the Fal and Falmouth Harbour, is a seat in Tudor style. A wide terrace with a parapet surrounds the building; the gardens, shrubberies, lawns, and pleasure grounds are well laid out, and the large deer-park contains a variety of timber and coppice wood, through which a pleasant drive has been made to the banks of the river. The Right Hon. E. Boscawen, Admiral of the Blue, was born here in 1711.

St. Michael's (1), ha., pa. of and about 1½ N. from Tenterden (q.v.), S. Kent.

St. Michael's (2), pa. on south side of the Liffey, in centre of Dublin city, E. co. Dub., Ir., ½ N. of St. Patrick's; ac. 6. The church of St. Michael is a small building in Gothic style, with an ancient tower.

St. Michael's (3), pa. on the Barrow, Kilkea and Moone and West Narragh and Reban bars., S. co. Kildare, Ir.; ac. 1,881. It contains part of the mkt. to. of Athy (q.v.).

St. Michael's (4), pa., Barrymore and Cork bars., E. co. Cork, Ir., 5 N. of Cork; ac. 1,993.

St. Michael's (5), pa., Pubblebrien bar., N. co. Lim., Ir., in city of Limerick; ac. 1,567.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. Michael Penkivel	Truro (5)	295	142
St. Michael's (2)	.....	.....	835
St. Michael's (3)	Athy	45	2005
St. Michael's (4)	Cork (5)	166	278
St. Michael's (5)	Limerick	129	21058

St. Michael's (6), pa., Forth bar., S. co. Wex., Ir., 6 S.E. of Wexford; ac. 387.

St. Michael's (7), pa. in city of Waterford, E. co. Waterf., Ir.; ac. 6.

St. Michael's Cwmdû, or **Llanfihangel Cwmdû,** pa., S.E. Brecons., 4 N.N.W. of Crickhowel; ac. 9,930; soil mostly dry, overlying Old Red Sandstone. The pa. takes its name (= "Black Vale") from a beautiful vale skirted by the Black Mountains and watered by a tributary of the Usk, which bounds the pa. on the south. The church of St. Michael (partly rebuilt 1830) is a Gothic edifice; it contains a good carved rood-screen, and two ancient stones have been built into the walls, one of which bears a cross fleury and two escutcheons, and beside the other is a brass plate, on which is recorded the original Latin inscription. At Gaer, where a Roman station was situated, coins and other relics have been found; and on Pentir Hill is an encampment, partly formed by the Britons and partly by the Romans.

St. Michael's Isle, islet on south side of entrance to Derby Haven, off the south-east coast of I. of M., 6½ S.W. of Douglas. A narrow causeway joins it to the main island. There are some remains of a small chapel, which is said to have been erected in the 11th cent. The adjacent graveyard is occasionally used as a burial-place for Roman Catholics. The large fortress, round in form, at the north end of the isle, was erected by the seventh Earl of Derby (d. 1651). Beside it stands a turret, which serves as a lighthouse during the fishing season.

St. Michael's Mount, pa., S.W. Cornw., 3 E. of Penzance. It is connected with Marazion by a natural causeway of rocks and pebbles, formed by the tidal currents meeting in opposite directions, and passable for about four hours during low water. The northern part of the island is on the slate; the junction of the granite and slate (to be

St. Michael's Mount.
(*Photo. Frith and Co., Reigate.*)

seen at low water) is said to be geologically the most interesting spot in Cornwall. The rock is in the form of a pyramid, and extremely steep and craggy; its circumference at the base is about 1 mile, and it diminishes gradually upwards to the height of 250 ft. above the level of the sea. On the summit is the castle, and a beautiful chapel of

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. Michael's (6)	Wexford (6)	93	62
St. Michael's (7)	Waterford	112	955
St. Michael's Cwmdû	Talybont (5)	183	830
St. Michael's Mount	Marazion Road (1)	319	81

the 15th cent. The former contains much ancient armour and antique furniture from 300 to 500 years old. The whole pile of buildings was considerably altered in 1760, and the chapel renovated in 1804; near the chapel are several crosses elaborately sculptured. The priory (founded in 1135 as a cell to the abbey of Mont St. Michel, in Normandy, for the Benedictines) was converted into a house of Gilbertine canons. The chapel of St. Michael (originally built in 1044 by Edward the Confessor) consists of chancel and nave, divided by a screen bearing the shields of St. Aubyn, and a central battlemented tower, in one of the angles of which is a small turret projecting from and rising above the battlements, and commonly called "St. Michael's Chair," but probably the remains of a stone lantern of ancient date. A fragment of the inscribed tombstone of one of the priors has been found, and another stone, conjectured to have covered the remains of Sir John Arundell, of Trerice, slain in a skirmish with the Lancastrians on the neighbouring sands, and buried in this church in 1471; beneath the east end is a stone vault, approached by a flight of ten steps in the south wall, in which were found the remains of a man of great size, afterwards re-interred in the body of the church. On this island, on the side towards Marazion, are about 20 houses and a harbour for shipping, capable of receiving vessels of 500 tons. A pier was built as early as 1425, which in 1727 was enlarged and rebuilt; in 1823 the entrance to the harbour was widened to admit vessels of 500 tons. At the east pier-head is fixed a brass plate, commemorating the visit of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort in 1846. The views from the summit of the Mount will fully repay the arduous ascent. The surface generally is diversified with small clusters of trees. A spring on one side supplies the inhabitants with water, and there is another above the second gate, and a well of 37 ft. in depth, yielding a good supply. The ground at the base of the Mount has been used as a cemetery, and a fragment of a tomb was lately discovered with the date 1618. On the sands near Marazion is Chapel Rock, where a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is said to have once stood, and where pilgrims offered their orisons before ascending to the shrine of St. Michael.

St. Michael's of Feagh, pa., Forth bar., S.E. co. Wex., Ir.; ac. 99. It forms part of the to. of Wexford (q.v.).

St. Michael's Pillar. [SKELLIGS, THE.]

St. Michan's, pa. on north bank of the Liffey, in Dublin city, ½ N. of St. Patrick's; ac. 126. The church of St. Michan is said to have been originally built in 1095 by a saintly Ostman of that name; part of the present structure dates from 1676, but other portions are considerably later. The vaults are celebrated for their remarkable property of preserving dead bodies, owing to the dry state of the air. The celebrated Irish patriot, Charles Lucas (d. 1771), and Oliver Bond (d. 1798), who took part in the rising of 1798, are buried in the churchyard. The Roman Catholic church of St. Michan is a spacious edifice in Gothic style.

St. Minver, pa. and vil., W. Cornw., 3 N.E. of Padstow; ac. 7,620, 580 tidal water, and 1,000 foreshore; soil sandy, overlying rock. The church of St. Minefreda (restored 1872) is Trans. Norm. and E. Eng. In the chancel is a Dec. piscina, and modern screens separate it from the south aisle; the rood-loft staircase exists, but is now imperfect; in the south aisle is a priest's doorway; the font, octagonal in form, is Perp. There is an elaborate monument with kneeling effigy in marble to John Roe, of Trewornan (d. 1657), and others to Thomas Darell (d. 1697) and Thomas Hamet (d. 1614). In the north chapel are portions of an altar-tomb of slate; on the upper slab is an inscription to Thomas Stone (d. 1604) and Elizabeth, his wife (d. 1636); there is also a brass with effigy to Roger Opy (d. 1517) and Elizabeth (Carminow), his wife. A small cross about 3 ft. high, formerly on the farm of Treglines, was removed and set up in the churchyard in 1879. There are two ancient chapels in this pa., both near the estuary of the Camel and opposite Padstow—St. Enodock and St. Michael; the former, surrounded with drifts of sand, which have been known to rise as high as the roof, is E. Eng. and Perp. The drifting sands are now becoming permanently fixed by the rapid growth of *Arundo arenaria*, or sand rush. St. Michael's Chapel is Perp., and has two Dec. piscinæ and a font of Trans. Norm. date. There are Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Free Methodist chapels. The charities amount to £16 9s. 2d. yearly; of this sum, about £10 is distributed to poor persons not in receipt of parochial relief, £5 in coals, £1 to poor widows and orphans, and 10s. to the vicar for a sermon. Jesus' Well is a rectangular structure with a truncated gable roof and an arched entrance; at the back of the well is a niche, in which a crucifix may have been placed. The fine spring has now disappeared; it was surrounded by a burial-ground, the remains found in which have been removed to the churchyard. Trevelver, a place mentioned as early as 1302, is now a farm and mill; portions of the old house, with some mullioned windows, still exist, and in one of the rooms, which is panelled, is a painting of the original mansion, and round the cornice of the apartment a kind of panoramic representation of the neighbourhood.

St. Minver Highlands, tp., pa. of St. Minver (q.v.), W. Cornw.; ac. 5,333, with 261 tidal water and 246 foreshore.

St. Minver Lowlands, tp., pa. of St. Minver (q.v.), W. Cornw.; ac. 2,287, with 319 tidal water and 754 foreshore.

St. Monance, or **St. Monans.** [ABERCROMBIE.]

St. Morwenna's Well, formerly the outlet of a spring, in Moorwinstow Cliff, pa. of Moorwinstow (q.v.), N. Cornw. The spring has now, however, worn its way lower down.

St. Mullin's, pa. on the Barrow, St. Mullin's Lower bar., S. co. Carl., and Bantry bar., W. co. Wex., Ir.; ac. 21,151. The pa. contains the vils. of Ballymurphy and Tinnahinch (q.v.). There are some remains of a religious house founded in the 7th cent.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Michael's of Feagh	Wexford	93	2696
St. Michan's	.....	.....	16584
St. Minver	Wadebridge (4)	279	867

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Minver Highlands	Wadebridge (4)	279	515
St. Minver Lowlands	Wadebridge (4)	279	352
St. Mullin's	Borris (5)	75	3275

St. Mullin's, Lower, bar., S. co. Carlow, Ir.; ac. 26,614; bounded on the east by co. Wex., which with co. Kilk. bounds it on the south; on the west it is bounded by co. Kilk., and on the north by Idrone East bar. It contains Ballymurphy, and is traversed by the Irish S.E. Railway.

St. Mullin's, Upper, bar., E. co. Carlow, Ir.; ac. 7,784; it is bounded on the north and east by co. Wick., and on the south and west by Forth bar. It contains Clonegall.

St. Munchin's, pa. on the Shannon, S. co. Clare and N. co. Lim., Ir., partly within the city of Limerick (q.v.); ac. 4,554.

St. Mungo, pa. on the Annan, S. Dumfs., Sc.; ac. 4,897; soil alluvial. The church, about 3 s. of Lockerbie, is in Gothic style. [CASTLE MILK (1).]

St. Nathlash, pa. on the Funcheon, Fermoney bar., N.E. co. Cork, Ir., 2 s. of Kildorrery; ac. 1,024. It contains the vil. of Rockmills (q.v.), and near this place are extensive flour-mills. *Rockmill Lodge* is a seat.

St. Neot, pa. and vil. on the Fowey stream, S.E. Cornw., 6 N.W. of Liskeard; ac. 13,997; soil various, overlying slate and granite. The church of St. Neot, or St. Guerir (restored 1885 and 1889), is Perp. The south porch is groined, and has a parvise above; the church possesses an interesting series of stained windows, seventeen in number, assigned by Whitaker to the 12th cent., but by others to *c.* 1480; these were restored in 1830. In the church is a monument, with a history of St. Neot in thirty-two rhyming couplets, and memorials to William Bere (d. 1610); Rev. S. Thomas, thirty-seven years vicar (d. 1702), and Millicent his wife (d. 1705); Thomas Pomery, gent (d. 1759); and to the family of Dangar (1820–68). There are three ancient crosses in the vicarage grounds; and in the pa., near the Launceston road, is the famous "Four-Hole Cross," a shaft about 8 ft. in height, ornamented with scrolls and interlaced work, with a mutilated head, two holes only now remaining. There are Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels. The charities amount to about £108 yearly. An annual fair for cattle is held in April and November. St. Neot's Well is about ¼ W. of the church. Dozmare Pool (q.v.) is in the pa. *Lewarne House* is a seat.

St. Neots, pa., mkt. to. (TH.), head of a U. and Co. Co. dis., S. Hunts., 9 S.W. of Huntingdon; ac. 3,324; soil clay, gravel, and loam. The town is situated on the east bank of the Ouse, here crossed by a stone bridge of three arches, built in 1589 from the ruins of the priory and connecting this county with Bedfordshire. The town consists chiefly of two wide streets, crossing each other at right angles, and a spacious market-place. The church of the Blessed Virgin Mary (restored) is Perp. The body of the church was completed about 1486; the porches were added and the tower of Weldon stone begun about 1489; the work had advanced as far as the belfry in 1493, and the pinnacles were built between 1526 and 1535. The roof, of the same age as the church, is bordered by a cornice of oak, upon which, between mouldings of vine-leaves, are various grotesque figures carved in fine relief; the whole fabric, save the chancel, is embattled, and at the north-east angle of the nave is an octagonal stair-turret. The tower is of four stages, surrounded at intervals by belts of quatrefoils; at the angles are square panelled turrets, buttressed up to the belfry storey, which is lighted by two tall windows on each face, and the space over is enriched with quatrefoiled work, and finished with a counter-embattled parapet 100 ft. from the ground; the turrets, rising above this, are crowned with crocketed spires, surrounded by pinnacles which reach a height of 128 ft. All the twenty-nine windows were originally filled with stained glass, of which a very few mutilated fragments now remain. In the chancel is a fine modern canopied altar-tomb with recumbent effigy of a lady in white alabaster, and at the head and feet are figures of angels; the whole rests on a slab of black Derbyshire marble. Here are Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels. The public buildings include the Corn Exchange (1863), in the Jacobean Renaissance style; the police station, in New Street; the Public Rooms, situated on the east side of the Ouse, forming an oblong building of spacious character; the Victoria Museum (1887), in High Street, containing a fine collection of minerals, shells, animals, and geological specimens; the Library and Literary Institute (1863), in High Street, with library containing upwards of 2,000 volumes, and a separate room for chess, draughts, and billiards. The Working Men's Club (1881), in High Street, contains smoking, recreation, and reading rooms; attached is also a quoit ground. There are weekly sales of fat and store cattle. Fairs are held on Ascension Day, on that day three weeks, on the first Thursday after October 11, and on the Thursday previous to December 17. A statute fair, the date of which is fixed annually, is held on a Thursday in the latter part of September. On the Ouse, about a mile from the town and partly in the pa. of Little Paxton, are the paper mills of the St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Limited, in which a large number of females are employed. There are also large breweries, steam flour-mills, two engineering works, and some maltings. There are several charities and an endowed school, founded in 1760 and rebuilt in 1860. The Benedictine priory of St. Neots stood in the pa. of Eynesbury (q.v.). A mile from the town is *Priory Park*, a seat; the mansion is situated on a gentle eminence in a park of 100 ac. well studded with trees, and is approached through a fine avenue of elms.

St. Nicholas (1), or **Shaldon St. Nicholas**, pa. at the mouth of the Teign, S. Dev., about 5½ E. of Newton Abbot; ac. 580 and 210 water; soil limestone, overlying clay. The Teign is here crossed by a ferry and by a bridge of 34 arches to West Teignmouth. The pa. contains some modern villas, a number of lodging-houses, and has a good beach; it is much frequented by invalids during the summer months. The old church of St. Nicholas is a small edifice of rough stone. The font (restored) is rude E. Norm., and was found embedded in the churchyard. The chancel retains

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Mullin's, Lower	.....	.....	4822
St. Mullin's, Upper	.....	.....	1154
St. Munchin's	Limerick	129	1627
St. Mungo	Lockerbie	325	603
St. Nathlash	Ballyhooley (6½)	157	200

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Neot	Doublebois (3)	262	1237
St. Neots, pa.	St. Neots	52	2962
St. Neots, to.	St. Neots	52	4077
St. Nicholas (1)	Teignmouth	204	1286

a piscina, and the interior exhibits ornamental work of great beauty. The new church of St. Nicholas was begun in 1894. The Congregationalists, Baptists, Bible Christians, and Wesleyans have chapels. *The Ness* is a seat.

St. Nicholas (2), pa. and vil., S.E. Glamorgs., 6 W. of Cardiff; ac. 2,172. The church of St. Nicholas is Dec. The pa. contains Baptist and Calvinistic Methodist chapels. Here is a cromlech called Castell Corrig, said to be the largest in Great Britain, consisting of a capstone and five uprights, the former being 22¾ ft. long, 15½ ft. wide, and 3½ ft. thick; these enclose a space of 17 ft. in length and 13 ft. broad. *Cottrell House* and *Duffryn House* are seats.

St. Nicholas (3), pa., N.W. Pembs., 4 W.S.W. of Fishguard; ac. 2,182. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1875) is an ancient building of plain character. A stone with a Latin inscription, formerly in the churchyard, is now preserved in the church. The Baptists have a chapel. There are cromlechs at Trellys and Ffynnon Dridian. Woollens are manufactured here.

St. Nicholas (4), pa. in city of Aberdeen (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc.; ac. 794. The pa. is situated in the central part of the city. The site of the ancient church is now occupied by the East and West Churches.

St. Nicholas (5), pa., S. co. Cork, Ir., containing part of the city of Cork (q.v.); ac. 1,849. The pa. church is a handsome edifice in Gothic style, with tower and steeple.

St. Nicholas (6), pa. on the Corrib, Galway bar., Mid co. Galway, Ir.; ac. 3,767. It contains part of the city of Galway (q.v.) and the vil. of Ballyloughaun.

St. Nicholas (7), pa., Clanwilliam and North Liberties bars., N.E. co. Lim., Ir.; ac. 1,888. It lies within the city of Limerick (q.v.).

St. Nicholas (8), pa., South Ballaghkeen bar., E. co. Wex., Ir., 7 N. of Wexford; ac. 1,213.

St. Nicholas (9). [CARRICKFERGUS.]

St. Nicholas at Wade, pa. and vil., N.E. Kent, 6½ S.W. of Margate; ac. 3,560; soil light, overlying chalk. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1876) is of various periods; the south porch is in two stages, and has a niche and stoup; the chancel is divided from its north aisle by two plain E. Eng. arches on a circular pillar; on the south side there is but one wide Pointed arch, with some fine wood screen-work. The poor have £100 yearly.

St. Nicholas Gat, another name for Hewett Channel (q.v.).

St. Nicholas Hospital, pa., E. Kent, adjoining Canterbury on the west; ac. 70. [HARBLEDOWN.]

St. Nicholas in the Castle, formerly a pa. partly within the bor. of Newport (q.v.), I. of W. Since 1894 it has been absorbed in the neighbouring pas. of Carisbrooke, Newport, and Northwood. The chapel of St. Nicholas, within Carisbrooke Castle, but now in ruins, formerly belonged to Quarr Abbey, in the pa. of Binstead (q.v.).

St. Nicholas Island. [DRAKE'S ISLAND.]

St. Nicholas Within, pa. within the city of Dublin (q.v.), E. co. Dub., Ir.; ac. 5.

St. Nicholas Without, pa., Uppercross bar., and partly within the city of Dublin (q.v.), E. co. Dub., Ir.; ac. 63.

St. Ninians, pa. and to., N.E. Stirls., Sc.; ac. of pa., which is bounded on the north by the Forth, 38,047; soil generally fertile, and in many places rich. The town (now incorporated with Stirling burgh) is about 2 S. of Stirling, on the road from that place to Falkirk and Glasgow, and consists of one long and rather narrow street. The houses are curious and old-fashioned, and upon many are dates of considerable antiquity; and some have stones upon which various characters and implements are rudely and grotesquely carved. Well-cultivated grounds and thriving plantations abound in the vicinity. The pa. derives its name from the patron saint of the ancient church, the steeple of which still remains. The church to which this fabric was formerly attached, being used as a powder magazine by the Highlanders in 1746, was blown up immediately before their retreat to the North. Though scarcely one stone of the body of the church was left upon another, the steeple was uninjured. The manufacture of nails has for a long time been carried on at St. N.; other staples are the tanning of leather and the manufacture of screw-bolts, and there are woollen mills in the pa. Close by the town is the battlefield of Bannockburn. *Craigforth House*, *Polmaise Castle*, *Sauchieburn House*, and *Touch House* are seats.

St. Ola. [KIRKWALL AND ST. OLA.]

St. Olave Mary Gate. [MARY GATE, ST. OLAVE.]

St. Olave's, pa. within the city of Waterford (q.v.), E. co. Waterf., Ir.; ac. 4.

St. Olave, Southwark, pa. on the south side of the Thames, in the bor. of Southwark (q.v.), N.E. Surrey, ¾ S.S.E. of St. Paul's; ac. 48. The church of St. Olave was rebuilt after a fire in 1844.

St. Oran's Chapel. [IONA.]

St. Osyth, pa. and vil. on a creek of the Colne, N.E. Essex, opposite Brightlingsea, 4 W. of Clacton-on-Sea; ac. 8,522 land and 1,611 water; soil good mixed, overlying gravel and sand. Some parts of this pa. are high, including Beacon Hill; but a great portion is marsh-land. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is E. Perp. On each side of the chancel are the monumental recumbent effigies in alabaster of a knight and his lady, with armorial bearings; all four belong to the Darcy family, but the inscriptions are undated. In the chapel of the south aisle is a mural tablet to Briant Darcie (d. 1587) and Bridget, his wife, with other members of his family; in the same chapel is the recumbent effigy of John Darcy (d. 1638). There is a Wesleyan chapel. The poor have £12 yearly in fuel

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Nicholas (2)	Peterston (1)	170	318
St. Nicholas (3)	Clarbeston Road (12)	259	243
St. Nicholas (4)	Aberdeen	528	51748
St. Nicholas (5)	Cork	166	19364
St. Nicholas (6)	Galway	128	8517
St. Nicholas (7)	Limerick	129	3074
St. Nicholas (8)	Macmine (5)	84	175
St. Nicholas at Wade	Herne Bay (3)	63	548
St. Nicholas Hospital	Canterbury	62	26
St. Nicholas Within	.....	.....	951
St. Nicholas Without	.....	.....	8941
St. Ninians	Stirling (2)	417	9571
St. Olave's	Waterford	112	385
St. Olave, Southwark	.....	.....	2159
St. Osyth	Brightlingsea (3)	61	1441

and clothing. Here are oyster beds. St. O. is one of the oldest places in the co., and was originally part of the royal demesne of King Canute; it was formerly called "Chich," but takes its present name from St. Osyth, daughter of Frithwald, a Mercian prince, who built a convent here, of which she was first abbess, and where, in 653, she was martyred by the Danes. On the site of the convent, probably destroyed by these invaders, Richard de Belmeis of London founded a priory for canons of St. Augustine, within the precincts of which he was himself buried in 1127; he bequeathed the church and tithes to the canons, who elected as their first abbot or prior William de Corbeuil, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, who died in 1136, bequeathing large benefactions to this house, to which valuable charters were granted by Henry II. In Abbot Vyntoner's time it was largely rebuilt—the gateway, abbot's tower, and other portions now

St. Osyth.
(Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.)

remaining being erected in that period. It is now, in its modernised form, a family residence, and is entered through a gatehouse of Late Perp. date, elaborately covered with panelled work in flint and stone, and consisting of an arched entrance with flanking towers. The whole is embattled, and is supposed to have been erected about the reign of Henry VII. The abbot's tower (of the same period), over a vaulted substructure, and the abbot's private chapel (of the 13th cent.) constitute its most ancient features; in the quadrangle is a range of old buildings in Tudor style, with an octagonal observatory; in the front of the mansion is a fine 16th-cent. oriel window, on which the initials of Abbot Vyntoner are frequently repeated, along with many other devices and monograms, and the date 1527; the park is well studded with trees. St. Cleres (now a farmhouse), 1 S.E. of the vil., presents a very ancient appearance; it was once wholly (and is still on three sides) surrounded by a moat. On the coast are a battery and three martello towers.

St. Ouen, pa., N.W. Jersey, Channel Islands, 5½ W.N.W. of St. Helier; ac. 3,707. Great part of the pa. is covered by sand, which has been driven eastwards from St. Ouen's Bay. The church of St. Ouen is an edifice of plain character, erected in 1130; the steeple serves as a landmark. On Grosnez Point, at the north-west extremity of the island, is a ruined arch, the remnant of an ancient fortress of unknown origin. *St. O.'s Manor House* the ancient seat of the De Carterets, is an interesting example of a feudal dwelling, the oldest part being probably a small square massive tower. The central portion dates from the reign of Charles II., and the wings are modern. The house is approached through a narrow-arched gateway erected in the reign of Henry VII.; it bears the arms of the De Carterets between those of the Powlets and the Barentins. Within is a fine oak staircase and some interesting pictures. The whole of the exterior has recently been restored.

St. Ouen's Bay, inlet of the sea on west coast of Jersey, Channel Islands, 5½ W. by N. of St. Helier. The coast here forms a grand curve of upwards of 5 miles, the distance across the bay at its mouth being about 4 miles. The shore consists of a wide expanse of sand, ½ mile across when the tide is out, beyond which the ground rises to a height of 100 or 150 ft., and is covered with blown sand interspersed with cultivated tracts and farmhouses. The coast towards the south extremity of the bay becomes much bolder, terminating in the Corbière (q.v.). A fresh-water lake, called St. O.'s Pond, between the hills and the sea, is stocked with several varieties of fish. The only safe anchorage is near a rock called La Rocco, in the south part of the bay.

St. Pancras, parl. bor. and pa. in N.W. London, E. Middx., 1¼ N.W. of St. Paul's; ac. 2,672. St. P. was constituted a parl. bor. in 1885; it comprises four divisions (East, North, South, and West), each of which is represented by a single member. The pa. embraces a very large area, including Gray's Inn Road, Tottenham Court Road, Hampstead and Euston Roads, Somers Town, Camden Town, Kentish Town, and parts of Highgate and Regent's Park. Somers Town takes its name from Lord Somers, to whom the manor was granted at the Dissolution, having been previously held by the Carthusian house of the Holy Salutation. St. Pancras, to whom the church is dedicated, was a Phrygian youth of high birth, martyred under Diocletian in 304. St. P. old church, previously Norm. and E. Eng., was almost wholly rebuilt in 1848, and is now in Norm. style. Among the monuments is a tablet for the miniature painter Samuel Cooper (d. 1672). The graveyard was very largely used by Roman Catholics of high rank, and here also were interred many of the *émigrés* driven from France during the great Revolution; among others buried in it are Jeremy Collier (d. 1726) and General Paoli (d. 1807). St. Pancras new church (1822) is a curious medley of Athenian architecture, the building as a whole being modelled on the Erectheium, whilst the projections with caryatides on the north and south sides were suggested by the Pandroseion, the tower by the Temple of the Winds, and the marble columns at the east end are a detail from the Temple of Athene. The pulpit and reading-desk are constructed from the famous Fairlop Oak in Hainault Forest. The pa. is intersected by the Regent's Canal, and by the Great Northern, London and North Western, and Midland Railways, the construction of which caused the removal of many old houses. Their respective termini—King's Cross, Euston, and St. Pancras—are situated in close proximity in or

Place.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. Ouen	Southampton (145)	79	2357

Place.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. Pancras	.....	.....	234379

near Euston Road. The arch, of the Doric order, which forms the approach to Euston Station is a very imposing structure. A statue of Robert Stephenson stands in front of the building, and

MIDLAND STATION, ST. PANCRAS.
(*Photo. F. G. O. Stuart, Southampton.*)

inside it is one of George Stephenson. The Foundling Hospital, Guilford Street, was founded by Captain Coram in 1739; the present building dates from 1772; it contains several interesting pictures, including a portrait of the founder by Hogarth.

St. Pancras, East. [ST. PANCRAS.]

St. Pancras, North. [ST. PANCRAS.]

St. Pancras Priory, ruined priory (founded 1078) near Lewes, S. Sussex. The remains are at present inconsiderable, consisting chiefly of the undercroft of the guest-house and a portion of the ante-church. The church was 150 ft. long, and had a central tower 105 ft. in height.

St. Pancras, South. [ST. PANCRAS.]

St. Pancras, West. [ST. PANCRAS.]

St. Patrick's (1), pa. on the Shannon, Clanwilliam bar., N. co. Lim., and Lower Bunratty bar., S.E. co. Clare, Ir.; ac. 5,232. The pa. contains part of Limerick city, several islands in the Shannon, and the vil. of Parteen (q.v.).

St. Patrick's (2), pa., Shillelogher bar., Mid co. Kilk., Ir.; ac. 4,186. It forms part of the city of Kilkenny (q.v.).

St. Patrick's (3), pa., Middlethird bar., E. co. Waterf., Ir.; ac. 9. It contains part of the city of Waterford (q.v.).

St. Patrick's (4), pa., Forth bar., S.E. co. Wex., Ir.; ac. 7. It forms part of the to. of Wexford (q.v.).

St. Patrick's Causeway. [SARN BADRIG.]

St. Patrick's Division, one of the four parl. divs. of the city of Dublin. It returns one member.

St. Patrick's Island, islet, N.E. co. Dub., Ir., 2 E. of Skerries.

St. Patrick's Liberties. [LIBERTIES OF ST. PATRICK'S.]

St. Patricksrock, pa., Middlethird bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 6 N.W. of Fethard station; ac. 10,561. It contains part of the to. of Cashel (q.v.).

St. Patrickswell. [PATRICK'S WELL.]

St. Paul. [PAUL.]

St. Paul, Covent Garden, pa. in Central London, E. Middx., 1 W. of St. Paul's; ac. 26. The church of St. Paul (originally erected 1631–38, and rebuilt after a fire in 1795) is in Palladian style; it is supposed to have been designed by Inigo Jones. Here are buried many famous persons, including Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset (d. 1645); Samuel Butler, author of "Hudibras" (d. 1680); Sir Peter Lely (d. 1680), William Wycherley (d. 1715), Grinling Gibbons (d. 1721), Thomas Girtin (d. 1802), Charles Macklin (d. 1797), and John Wolcot (d. 1819), better known as "Peter Pindar."

St. Paul's (1), pa. on north bank of the Liffey, in north-west of city of Dublin, E. co. Dub., Ir., ¾ N.N.W. of St. Patrick's; ac. 115. The church of St. Paul (rebuilt 1824) is in Gothic style. The Royal Barracks, the Military Prison, and the Bluecoat Hospital are in the pa.

St. Paul's (2), pa. in west of city of Cork, E. co. Cork, Ir.; ac. 22. The church of St. Paul is a neat edifice in Classical style; it has no tower.

St. Paul's and St. Peter's, pa., Kilmallock bar., S. co. Lim., Ir.; ac. 4,074. It contains the to. of Kilmallock (q.v.).

St. Paul's Cray. [CRAY, ST. PAUL'S.]

St. Paul's Walden, pa. and vil., N. Herts., 6 S. of Hitchin; soil and subsoil chalk, clay, and flinty; ac. 3,604. The church of All Saints (restored) is of mixed periods; in the side chapel is a monument to Henry Stapleford (d. 1631), servant to Queen Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. There are a few small charities. *St. Paul's Walden Bury* (otherwise *Walden Abbot's*) and *Stagenhoe Park* are seats.

St. Peter (1), pa. in the bor. of St. Albans (q.v.), Mid Herts.; ac. 6,673.

St. Peter (2), pa., W. Jersey, Channel Islands, 2 W.N.W. of St. Helier; ac. 2,875. The pa. is bounded on the north by St. Ouen's, on the west by St. Ouen's Bay, on the south by St. Brelade's, and on the east by St. Mary's and St. Lawrence's. The church of St. Peter is a plain structure of the 12th cent. and later, mainly Gothic in character, with a lofty quadrangular tower and spire. The rich and picturesque valley of St. P., one of the most delightful tracts in the island, descends from the church to St. Aubin's Bay; it produces abundant crops of grain and fruit, and is studded with picturesque farmhouses. The vineries in this pa. have long been celebrated.

St. Peter at Arches, pa. in the bor. of Lincoln (q.v.), W. Lincs.; ac. 8. The church (built 1724)

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Pancras, East	.....	.....	60666
St. Pancras, North	.....	.....	59233
St. Pancras, South	.....	.....	53776
St. Pancras, West	.....	.....	60704
St. Patrick's (1)	Limerick	129	1737
St. Patrick's (2)	Kilkenny	81	1583
St. Patrick's (3)	Waterford	112	1322
St. Patrick's (4)	Wexford	93	519
St. Patrick's Division	.....	.....	64611

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Patricksrock	Fethard (6)	104	1213
St. Paul, Covent G.	.....	.....	2142
St. Paul's (1)	.....	.....	7272
St. Paul's (2)	Cork	166	2245
St. Paul's & St. Peter's	Kilmallock	125	1927
St. Paul's Walden	Stevenage (3)	29	946
St. Peter (1)	St. Albans	20	8273
St. Peter (2)	Southampton (142)	79	2505
St. Peter at Arches	Lincoln	130	456

is in Classic style. In the vestry is a brass, dated 1617 (formerly in the church of St. Benedict), to John Becke, twice Mayor of Lincoln, and Marie his wife.

St. Peter at Gowts, pa. in the bor. of Lincoln (q.v.), W. Lincs.; ac. 149. The distinctive name is derived from the gowts or watercourses which run in its immediate neighbourhood. The church is of various periods; a monumental arch, opening into the south transept or chantry, bears a curious rhyming inscription, in barbarous Latin and in Lombardic characters, to the memory of Ralph Joluf and his wife Amicia, the founder of the chapel. There are some excellent mural decorations, a finely-carved stone reredos, and a Norm. font.

St. Peter in the Wood, or **St. Pierre du Bois**, pa., S.W. Guernsey, Channel Islands, 4½ W.S.W. of St. Peter Port; ac. 1,662. The church of St. Peter is Norm. and Dec., with a tall square tower. In this pa. are several interesting old farmhouses with round-headed Norm. doorways. The valley sloping down to Rocquaine Bay is very picturesque.

St. Peter Port, pa., seaport, and mkt. to. (s.), E. Guernsey, Channel Islands, 26 N.E. of St. Helier; ac. 1,499. The appearance of the town as one enters the harbour is very picturesque, owing rather to natural features and the quaint old houses near the quay than to any architectural merit in the more recent buildings. High Street, Smith Street, and the Grange Road form a continuous thoroughfare, ascending from the harbour through the central and most important part of the town towards the open country. Smith Street has been much changed of late, but the narrow irregular High Street, with the venerable church of St. Peter at its bottom, retains much of its picturesque character. This edifice, erected in 1312 and well restored, is a very fine example of early Flamboyant architecture. The north porch and west doorway, with their crocketed canopies, are specially noteworthy. The handsome square embattled tower is surmounted by a low octagonal spire, added in 1721. The church of St. James (1818), in debased Classic style, is a very conspicuous object in all views of the town. The other churches in the town parish—St. John, St. Stephen, St. Barnabas, and Trinity—are modern buildings. The Roman Catholic church is an edifice of some merit, in Gothic style. There is a large number of chapels of various denominations. The court-house (1799) is a plain granite structure; it contains several portraits. The Commercial Arcade, a quadrangle of short streets containing some good shops, is on the south side of the High Street, and leads from it to the old market-square.

THE HARBOUR, ST. PETER PORT.
(Photo. Poulton and Son, Lee, S.E.)

Within an arcade underneath the old assembly rooms, on the west side of the square, the fruit and vegetable market is still held. At the north-east angle of the square are the new meat and fish markets, which form a very imposing edifice with stepped gables. The old assembly rooms are now occupied by the Guille-Allès Library and Museum, established through the enterprise of two natives of the island; the library, which includes both lending and reference departments, is a very valuable one, containing a large number of books. There is also a good library at Candie House, formerly the residence of the bailiff, and now rebuilt to suit its present purpose; the adjoining gardens have been converted into a public pleasure ground. From Candie a pleasant walk, called St. Julian's Avenue, planted with trees and lined by gardens, leads down to the north part of the Esplanade; in this road is St. Julian's Hall, used for balls and public entertainments. To the north of Candie is Cambridge Park (formerly the New Ground), a square open space lined by trees, which is used for militia reviews, cricket matches, and similar purposes. Close to Cambridge Park, embosomed in trees on the ridge of the hill, are *Les Côtils* and *Castle Carey*, two of the principal seats in the pa. On the south side of the town the ground rises somewhat abruptly towards the line of cliff on which stands Fort George (q.v.). The principal street in this quarter is Hauteville, which contains many substantial old houses. Hauteville House was the residence of Victor Hugo, and contains many relics associated with him. Many of the best residences are now in the Grange Road, so called because it led to La Grange, the ancient seat of the De Beauvoirs, now a picturesque farmhouse. Elizabeth College was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1563; the old college is now a master's house, its place having been taken by a spacious structure erected in 1824, in the Gothic style of the period. The College is a well-known Classical school, with several scholarships at Oxford. The Hospital, founded in 1742, is at once an infirmary, a lunatic asylum, and a workhouse. A convalescent home, called the Victoria Cottage Hospital, was established in 1888. The existing prison has been in use since 1811, when Castle Cornet (q.v.) ceased to be employed for the purpose. The old harbour (begun 1580 and completed 1780) occupies only 4½ ac. It forms but a small part of the existing harbour, the formation of which was begun in 1836. It is 73 ac. in extent, and lies between two breakwaters, that on the south side connecting Castle Cornet with the mainland and extending some distance beyond it, while the north breakwater terminates in landing-stages available at every state of the tide. On the sea-front, near

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St Peter at Gowts	Lincoln	130	8133
St. Peter in the Wood	Southampton (119)	79	1322
St. Peter Port	Southampton (115)	79	17008

the old harbour, is a bronze statue of the Prince Consort, erected in 1862. The Victoria Tower, a lofty tower of somewhat peculiar design, situated near the ridge of the hill, is a memorial of the visit paid to the island by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in 1846.

St. Peters, or **St. Peter, Thanet**, pa. and vil., E. Kent, about 2 S.E. of Margate; ac. 2,922 and 379 water; soil loam, overlying chalk. The pa., which is a member of the Cinque Port liberty of Dover, contains Broadstairs (q.v.). The church of St. Peter (restored) was originally erected about 1080 by the monks of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, as a chapel to Minster; it is a flint edifice with large portions of Norm. and E. Eng. date, with later insertions. The tower down to 1887 (when it was restored) retained two fissures caused by the earthquake of 1580. The arrangement of the arches in the nave and chancel is dissimilar on the two sides; in the western part of the nave the divisions are formed by blank walls, which seem original, and beyond these, on the north, are four very plain semicircular arches on cylindrical columns; on the south side are three arches, the features of which vary materially. The north aisle of the chancel has three wide E. Pointed arches with square piers. There are some 15th-cent. brasses, including one in the chancel inscribed with historical particulars relating to the church. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels. The St. Peter's Orphan and Convalescent Homes are in E. Dec. style. There are some charities.

St. Peter's (1), pa. on the Boyne, Drogheda bar., S. co. Louth, Ir.; ac. 3,505. It contains part of the to. of Drogheda. There is a Catholic church and a parochial school.

St. Peter's (2), pa., Dublin and Uppercross bars., E. co. Dub., Ir.; ac. 1,958. It forms part of the city of Dublin (q.v.).

St. Peter's (3), pa., Forth bar., S.E. co. Wex., Ir.; ac. 1,405. It forms part of the to. of Wexford (q.v.).

St. Peter's (4), pa. on the Shannon, Athlone bar., S.E. co. Roscom., Ir.; ac. 7,392. It contains part of the to. of Athlone (q.v.).

St. Peter's (5), pa. in the bor. of Waterford (q.v.), N.E. co. Waterf., Ir.; ac. 4.

St. Peter's (6), pa. in the bor. of Cork (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir.; ac. 37.

St. Peter Tavy, pa. and vil. on the Tavy, S. Dev., 3 N.E. of Tavistock; ac. 4,012; soil loamy, overlying rock and gravel. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng. and Perp.; some portions of the rood-screen (now placed at the west end of the church) retain various figures of saints. The tower screen of oak, which has carved grotesques, is probably constructed from old wainscotting. The churchyard contains tombstones of the Drake and Cole families. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

St. Peter, Thanet. [ST. PETERS.]

St. Petrox, pa., S.W. Pembs., 3 S. of Pembroke; ac. 1,000; soil fertile. The church of St. Pedrock (restored 1856) is partly E. Eng. In this pa. is *Stackpole Court*, the seat of the Earl of Cawdor, the beautiful grounds of which extend into the pa. of Stackpole Elidor. The mansion is a handsome edifice, erected early in the 18th cent. It contains some good pictures, including some specimens of Albert Dürer and a portrait of the first Earl by Reynolds; also the famous Hirlas Horn, given to Davydd ap Jevan by Henry, Earl of Richmond (afterwards Henry VII.).

St. Pierre, pl. (formerly a separate pa.), pa. of Mathern and St. Pierre (q.v.), S.E. Mon., 3 S.S.W. of Chepstow. The church of St. Peter (restored 1874) is an ancient stone building. In the chancel are two ancient slabs, recovered in 1764 from the churchyard, and bearing an inscription in Norman French to Urian de St. Pierre, who was lord of this place and died in 1239; there are also two incised slabs to members of the Lewis family, dating from the 16th cent. *St. Pierre Park* is a seat, with a fine old mansion of various periods, chiefly Tudor; the deer-park has some grand old trees, and a lake of about 11 ac. in extent.

St. Pierre au Vrach, or **Pierre au Vrach**, rock in the Channel Islands, 2 W.S.W. of Alderney. The rock bears a curious resemblance to a boat.

St. Pinnock, pa. and vil., S.E. Cornw., 5 S.W. of Liskeard; ac. 3,436; soil light, on a stony bottom. The Great Western Railway passes through the pa. on several lofty viaducts, one of which is 151 ft. in height. The church of St. Pinnock (restored 1882) is E. Eng.; there are some 17th-cent. monuments. The Bible Christians and United Methodists have chapels. The charities amount to 10s. yearly. On Bradock Down, within the pa., are several large burial mounds. Stone of excellent quality for building purposes is quarried here.

St. Piran's Round. [PERRANZABULOE.]

St. Quivox, ancient pa., N. Ayrs., Sc., 3 N.E. of Ayr, has since 1895 formed part of the enlarged pa. of Ayr (q.v.). The Established church is an ancient Gothic edifice, and was enlarged early in the 19th cent.

St. Radigund's Abbey, ruins, E. Kent, 3 N.W. of Dover. It was founded in 1191. The principal gateway is nearly perfect, and the chapel and some domestic buildings (now used as a farmhouse) also remain. There are also traces of the abbey buildings in the fields adjoining the farm. The abbots of St. Radigund at one time sat in Parliament.

St. Ringan's, another name for St. Ninians (q.v.).

St. Robert's Cave. [KNARESBOROUGH.]

St. Rollox Division, one of the seven parl. divs. of Glasgow. It returns one member.

St. Ronan's Well. [INNERLEITHEN.]

St. Sampson (1), or **Golant**, pa. and vil. on the west bank of the Fowey, S.E. Cornw., 3½ S. of Lostwithiel; ac. 1,470; soil loamy, overlying rock and gravel. The church of St. Sampson (restored) is Perp. The pulpit and reading-desk are finely carved. At the west end of the church are the royal arms painted on wood, dating from 1685.

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Peters	Broadstairs (1)	78	5661
St. Peter's (1)	Drogheda	32	9366
St. Peter's (2)	.....	.....	67190
St. Peter's (3)	Wexford	93	743
St. Peter's (4)	Athlone	80	4774
St. Peter's (5)	Waterford	112	571
St. Peter's (6)	Cork	166	6659
St. Peter Tavy	Mary Tavy (2)	255	350
St. Petrox	Pembroke (3)	272	141
St. Pinnock	Doublebois (1½)	262	433
St. Rollox Division	.....	.....	94569
St. Sampson (1)	Lostwithiel (3)	271	261

There are some remains of old stained glass in the east window of the south aisle. The font is octagonal and of granite. In the churchyard is an old baptistery well with remarkably clear water; it is covered by very ancient stonework, and was formerly approached through the church porch, but the passage has been bricked up. The Wesleyans have a chapel. *Penquite* and *Torfrey* are seats.

St. Sampson (2), pa. and small seaport, N.E. Guernsey, Channel Islands, 2 N. of St. Peter Port; ac. 1,435. The pa. derives its name from Sampson, a half-legendary saint who is said to have introduced Christianity into the island in the 6th cent., under the auspices of the Frankish king Childebert. The church of St. Sampson (erected in 1111) is said to stand on or near the site of the ancient chapel built by the saint. It is a small plain structure, which has been much altered, but retains some Norm. and E. Eng. features. Among the Norm. portions are the west part of the nave, containing small round-headed windows; the wall of the south aisle, which retains a mutilated piscina; and the south doorway. The tower is E. Eng. The harbour, which is dry at low tide, has been improved by the construction of a breakwater extending towards the south pier from the north side of the entrance, and at spring tides embraces a water area of 22 ac. A large trade is carried on in the granite from the neighbouring quarries.

St. Saviour (1), pa., N.R. Yorks., within the city of York; ac. 439. The church, chiefly in Perp. style, contains some ancient stained glass. The living was given by William I. to Whitby Abbey, and it came to the Crown at the Dissolution.

St. Saviour (2), pa., S.W. Guernsey, Channel Islands, 3½ W. by S. of St. Peter Port; ac. 1,754. The church of St. Saviour is a Norm. and Gothic edifice, dating from the 12th cent. The interesting chapel of St. Apolline, of earlier date than any of the pa. churches, after long suffering desecration, is now preserved by the States. It is an Early Norm. edifice, 27 ft. long and 13 ft. wide, with massive walls consisting of unhewn stones and mortar prepared from limpet shells. The doorway is round-headed, and there is a narrow window with a single transom. The valley sloping down from St. S. church to Perelle Bay is very picturesque.

St. Saviour (3), pa., E. Jersey, Channel Islands, ½ N.E. of St. Helier; ac. 2,296. The pa. extends from the east suburbs of St. Helier nearly as far as the north coast. The church of St. Saviour is a Norm. edifice, erected in 1154, standing in a picturesque churchyard, which commands fine views. The small endowed school of St. Magloire was founded in 1498. A rocking-stone which stood near the church has been destroyed.

St. Saviour, Southwark, pa. on the south side of the Thames, in the bor. of Southwark (q.v.), N.E. Surrey, ¾ S.S.E. of St. Paul's; ac. 127. The church of St. Saviour is said to have been the church of the Augustinian priory of St. Mary Overy, which was founded in 1106, but in the 9th cent. Swithin, Bishop of Winchester, had founded a college of priests here, whence its description as a collegiate church is held to be derived. It was surrendered in 1540 by Bartholomew Linstede, the last of the 32 priors, who lies buried in the church. In 1614 the church was purchased for £800 by the parishioners from James I. The church was restored and the nave rebuilt by Sir Arthur Blomfield, the foundation stone of the nave being laid in 1890 by the Prince of Wales, who was also present at the re-opening, Feb. 16, 1897. The newly-erected nave is believed to be an accurate reproduction of the original structure, which dated from the 13th cent. St. Saviour's is the church of the Suffragan, and will probably be made a cathedral for South London.

St. Saviour's Church.

During the various restorations fragments of a church erected during the Early Norm. period have been discovered. Some carved and painted bosses belonging to the wooden roof erected in 1469 are still preserved. The Perp. altar-tomb of the poet John Gower (d. 1402) is now placed in the antechapel. The names of the dramatists John Fletcher (d. 1625) and Philip Massinger (d. 1639), and of Edmund Shakespeare (d. 1607), the poet's youngest brother, inscribed on the floor of the choir, show that they are buried here. In 1425 the marriage of James I. of Scotland to the Lady Joanna Beaufort was solemnised in this church. It was also the place chosen for the examination of the martyrs John Bradford, John Rogers, and Bishop Hooper during the Marian persecution.

Saint's Bay, small bay in Petit Port Bay, S. Guernsey, Channel Islands, between Moulin Huet Bay and Icart Point. It is about ¼ mile wide at its mouth, and runs inland for about the same distance.

St. Selskar's, pa., Forth bar., S.E. co. Wex., Ir.; ac. 21. It forms part of the to. of Wexford (q.v.).

St. Sepulchre, pa. of Central London, E. Middx., ¼ N.N.W. of St. Paul's. The church of St. Sepulchre, to a great extent rebuilt in 1837, underwent much alteration 1863–78, and was thoroughly restored 1878–80; it is now an edifice in modern Gothic style, with a fine Late Perp. tower. The massive three-storeyed porch is an unusual feature. It contains a good organ, originally built in 1670,

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. Sampson (2)	Southampton (117)	79	4549
St. Saviour (1)	York	188	1646
St. Saviour (2)	Southampton (118½)	79	916
St. Saviour (3)	Southampton (140)	79	4166

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. Sav'r, Southwark	.....	.....	13913
St. Selskar's	Wexford	93	1691
St. Sepulchre	.....	.....	1974

the case of which is supposed to be the work of Grinling Gibbons. John Rogers, the first to suffer martyrdom in the Marian persecution, held the living. Roger Ascham (d. 1568) and Captain John Smith (d. 1631), Governor of Virginia, are buried here.

St. Serf's Isle, islet in Loch Leven, Mid Kinrs., Sc. It contains the ruins of an old priory, said to have been founded for the Culdees.

St. Simon, eccl. pa., pa. of St. Helier (q.v.), S. Jersey, Channel Islands. The church, a plain modern structure, stands in the central part of the town.

St. Stephen (1), pa. in the bor. of St. Albans (q.v.), Mid Herts.; ac. 7,387.

St. Stephen (2), another name for Hackington (q.v.), E. Kent.

St. Stephens (1), or **St. Stephens by Launceston,** pa., N.E. Cornw., partly in the bor. of Launceston; ac. 3,852. The church of St. Stephen (restored 1883) is E. Perp., and has a parvise over the south porch. In removing a modern granite window at the east end of the chancel a large sculptured stone was found, with a seated figure (life size) representing "Christ in Majesty"; on the exterior of the same wall, at the north end, there is a similar stone much mutilated, apparently representing the Virgin and Child, forming the tympanum of a blocked-up doorway; at the opposite end are the remains of another doorway, and beyond the chancel wall, eastward, are the foundations of what was either a sacristy or (more probably) a Lady chapel, into which the two east doorways opened. It is probable that the sculpture of "Christ in Majesty" occupied a place above the south doorway, corresponding with that of "Christ in Humility" above the north doorway, and the recovered panel has been refixed accordingly; other interesting remains were also brought to light, and are carefully preserved. There are monuments to Marie Pomeroy (d. 1630); Margaret (Escott), wife of Digory Prowt (d. 1631); Margaret Prowte (d. 1674); John Bewes, of Colacott (d. 1675), and Anne his wife (d. 1675), with others of later date. The font is Norm. The chancel retains its ancient piscina, and has a new reredos of Bath and Caen stone and Devonshire marble, with a sculptured group in the centre representing the "Crucifixion;" in the porch is a holy-water stoup. The old collegiate church was consecrated by Bishop Bronescombe, October 23, 1259, and it was once proposed that it should be the seat of the bishop; but Robert Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter (1150–59), suppressed the college, and in its stead founded in 1170 a priory in the pa. of St. Thomas the Apostle, for Augustinian canons, dedicated to St. Stephen, the revenues of which at its dissolution were valued at £354. The Catholic church of the English Martyrs is a wooden structure, built in 1887. The town or church lands produce £73 yearly, and there is also an ancient bequest left to this pa. of 12 penny loaves to be given away every Sunday to as many poor persons. [NEWPORT (7).]

St. Stephens (2), or **St. Stephens by Saltash,** pa., tp., and vil. at the confluence of the Lynher with the Tamar, S.E. Cornw.; ac. of pa. 6,772, of tp. 6,520. The pa. contains Saltash (q.v.). The church of St. Stephen (restored 1872) is Perp.; among other monuments is one to William Hitchins and Frances (Denham) his wife, with effigies of both and of ten children; near it is another to George Wadham (d. 1606) and his wife, also with effigies. There are two slabs with matrices of brasses; one of these still retains a shield with a merchant's mark, and one of four medallions with the figure of an eagle, symbolising St. John. The chancel contains three curiously-illustrated volumes of Fox's Book of Martyrs. The font is Norm. Near the vicarage grounds is an ancient cross, displaying a carving of the Crucifixion. There are several charities. The ruins of Trematon Castle, standing on the top of a wooded hill, comprise the keep (dating from the 13th cent.), the base court, and the gatehouse, almost perfect, with three arches and a guardroom above. The fortress is believed to have been originally built at the period of the Conquest. The modern residence stands in the Barrack Square. Ince Castle, formerly the seat of the Killigrew family, is now occupied as a farmhouse; it is a 16th-cent. rectangular structure with a tower at each angle. In 1646 it was garrisoned for the king, but ultimately surrendered to the Parliament.

St. Stephen's Green Division, one of the four parl. divs. of the City of Dublin. It returns one member.

St. Stephens in Brannell, pa. and vil., Mid Cornw., 10 N.E. of Truro; ac. 9,002; soil poor, overlying granite. The church of St. Stephen (restored) is chiefly E. Eng.; the arch of the south doorway is Norm. with nailhead ornament. The chancel retains a piscina, and some ancient carving is worked into the panelling of the pulpit and desk. The font is sculptured with grotesque animals and foliated ornaments. The Bible Christians, Wesleyans, and Free Methodists have chapels. The higher portion of the pa. has large china-clay and china-stone works; the south and middle part is a farming and mining district.

St. Stephen's Within, pa., Middlethird bar., E. co. Waterf., Ir., within the city of Waterford (q.v.); ac. 5.

St. Stephen's Without, pa., E. co. Waterf., Ir., partly within the city of Waterford (q.v.), but extending into Gaultiere bar.; ac. 31.

St. Stithians. [STITHIANS.]

St. Sunday Crag, mountain (2,756 ft.), W. Westmd., about 2 S.W. of Patterdale, overlooking Grisedale. The ascent is easy, and a fine view of Ullswater is obtained from the summit.

St. Teath, pa. and vil., N.E. Cornw., 10 N. of Bodmin; ac. 5,839; soil various, overlying stone. The church of St. Tetha or St. Etha (restored 1879), formerly collegiate, with two prebendaries, is E. Perp. The chancel is divided from the nave and lateral chapels by screens, now imperfect, but retaining some good panelling, with the linen pattern; the east window retains a fragment of ancient glass; the piscina is built up, but an

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Simon	Southampton (140)	79	3691
St. Stephen (1)	St. Albans	20	1967
St. Stephens (1)	Launceston (1)	223	1107
St. Stephens (2), pa.	Saltash (1)	245	4294
St. Stephens (2), tp.	Saltash (1)	245	1549
St. Stephen's G. Div.	.....	.....	65652
St. S. in Brannell	Burngullow (1½)	282	3590
St. Stephen's Within	Waterford	112	735
St. Stephen's W'out	Waterford	112	620
St. Teath	Delabole	244	1703

aumbry remains on the north side, and in the north chapel is a newel staircase formerly leading to the rood-loft, a bracket, and a small piscina; the east window has two impaled shields of arms and in this chapel are benches, the ends of which are finely carved with shields of arms; below the east window of the south chapel is the recumbent effigy of a man clad in a long garment girt with a cord and over this a cloak or mantle open at the neck, round which is a knotted cord and pendent from it a quatrefoil ornament; the head, not tonsured, is supported by angels, and at the feet are two lions. In this chapel is a mural slab with effigies in relief and an inscription to Frances, wife of Philip Bennet (d. 1636); there is also a memorial here to Florence, wife of Hugh Carew, of Trevia (d. 1656), and some of the pews are enriched with arabesque work; the tracery of the windows in the north aisle includes several shields of arms, and the bench-ends here and under the western gallery exhibit the emblems of the Passion, monograms, and other devices; the font is octagonal, with plain mouldings. In the church are other monuments to John Taverner (d. 1586); Margaret Dagge (d. 1612); Thomas Harris (d. 1670); Hester, wife of Humphry Harris (d. 1670); Humphry Harris (d. 1687); and others. There is a peculiar alms-box, with pictures of the lame, halt, and blind on it, and a recumbent figure of a priest; the fine reredos is painted with Scripture subjects; the pulpit, dated 1630, bears the arms, crest, and supporters of the Carminow family. Nearly the whole of the fractured cross formerly standing in the churchyard, a granite monolith 15 ft. high, which had been removed and used for building purposes, has been recovered and re-erected on its original site. The Bible Christians, Wesleyans, and Free Methodists have chapels. Two fairs are held—one on the last Tuesday in February, and the other on the first Tuesday in July. Delabole (q.v.) is in this pa.

St. Thomas (1), pa. in the parl. bor. of Southwark (q.v.), S.E. London, E. Surrey; ac. 8. The church of St. Thomas, rebuilt early in the 18th cent., is a plain red-brick structure with stone dressings; the square tower is in three storeys, the ground floor forming a porch to the church. The interior is exceedingly plain.

St. Thomas (2). [ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE (2).]

St. Thomas in Pensford, vil. (formerly a separate pa., but now for civil purposes amalgamated with Stanton Drew), N. Somerset, 6 s. of Bristol, on the road to Wells. Here is a railway viaduct about 100 ft. high, with 16 arches, spanning a valley of considerable depth. The church of St. Thomas à Becket, rebuilt (with the exception of the tower) in 1868, is in E. Dec. style; the building has no chancel-arch, but a screen of stone and iron work divides the nave from that part used as a chancel. The carved oak pulpit bears the date 1617, and there is a curious old font. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, and there is a tabernacle of the Independent Society.

St. Thomas in the Cliffe, or **Cliffe,** pa., E. Sussex, forming an eastern suburb of Lewes; ac. 35. The suburb is connected with Lewes by a bridge over the Ouse. The church of St. Thomas à Becket (restored) is Perp., and contains a Dutch painting of The Ascension dating from about 1770. There is a squint, and in a blind window in the north aisle a panel picture of St. Thomas of Canterbury.

St. Thomas's, pa. in the north-east part of the City of Dublin (q.v.), S.E. co. Dub., Ir.; ac. 775.

St. Thomas Street, tp., pa. of St. Thomas the Apostle (q.v.), N.E. Cornw., within the bor. of Launceston; ac. 67.

St. Thomas, Swansea, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Swansea (q.v.), N.W. Glamorgs.; ac. 440, with 609 tidal water and foreshore. St. T. is situated on the left bank of the Tawe, opposite Swansea. It contains the suburb of Port Tennant (q.v.). The church of St. Thomas (1887–90) is in E. Eng. style.

St. Thomas the Apostle (1), pa. and tp., N.E. Cornw., partly within the bor. of Launceston; ac. of pa. 2,158, of tp. 2,091. The church of St. Thomas the Apostle, which occupies part of the site of the priory, is Perp.; there is an ancient and unusually large font of Polyphant stone, carved with figures of an Oriental character; in the aisle are the remains of some ancient fresco paintings, representing the legend of St. Roque. The chancel retains a cinquefoil-headed piscina and a bracket. Here was anciently a priory of Austin canons, founded in 1170 by Robert Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, and dedicated to St. Stephen; the site is partly occupied by the church of St. Thomas, and portions of the buildings have been incorporated with the fabric of that church and also with adjacent houses; remains of the priory have also frequently been met with in the neighbouring fields, as well as stone coffins and parts of human skeletons. The fine Norm. doorway of the priory now serves as an entrance to the "White Hart" inn. A subterranean communication is supposed to have existed between the priory and the castle. Recent excavations on the site of the priory have afforded valuable information both as to the plan of the church and its architectural features.

St. Thomas the Apostle (2), or **St. Thomas,** pa. and head of a U., E. Dev., partly within the parl. bor. of Exeter, with which city it is connected by bridge over the Exe; ac. 3,700. The church of St. Thomas the Apostle, in Cowick Street, is Perp.; in the chancel is a canopied tomb with recumbent figure (by Bacon) to Mrs. Medley; there are also monuments to the Northmore, Buller, and Williams families, and to William Augustus Gordon, 11th (Devonshire) Regiment. On the north side is a chapel belonging to Sir Charles Brune Graves Sawle, Bart. St. Thomas's Pleasure Grounds, opened in 1891, consist of about 4 ac., laid out with walks and flower-beds, a portion in the centre being reserved as a playground for children.

St. Tudwall's West, island in Cardigan Bay, off the south coast of Carnarvs., S. Wales, 7 s.w. of Pwllheli. It lies to the south of St. T. Roads, and has a lighthouse, with light visible 19 miles.

St. Tudy, pa. and vil., N.E. Cornw., 7 N. by W. of

PLACE.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Thomas (1)	.....	.....	752
St. T. in the Cliffe	Lewes (½)	50	1559
St. Thomas's	.....	.....	38203
St. Thomas Street	Launceston (1)	223	924
St. T., Swansea, ec. pa.	Swansea (½)	204	5390

PLACE.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. T., Swansea, tp.	Swansea (½)	204	6722
St. T. the Ap. (1), pa.	Launceston (1)	223	1276
St. T. the Ap. (1), tp.	Launceston (1)	223	353
St. T. the Apostle (2)	Exeter	172	8345
St. Tudy	Camelford (6)	241	530

Bodmin; ac. 3,274; soil light, overlying stone. The church of St. Tudy (restored 1873) is Perp. At the west end of the south aisle is a monument with effigies in stone, an inscription in Latin, and twenty-six rhyming lines in English, to Humphry Nicoll, of Penvose (d. 1597). At the east end of the south aisle is a sumptuous monument of stone and marble to Anthony Nicholl (d. 1658) and four sons (1649–78); there are kneeling effigies of himself and his wife, and others of the four boys; above is a long Latin inscription and ten rhyming verses in English; on the floor is a slab inscribed to Humphrey Nicoll (d. 1699). At the west end of the north aisle is a slate slab with twenty-two English verses and four female kneeling figures of a mother and three daughters, carved in low relief; over their heads are five shields of arms; no names are given, but the shields clearly show this to be the tomb-stone of Alice (Denzell), wife of William Reskymer (d. 1563–64), and her daughters Anne, Katherine, and Johanna. There is a tablet to Philippa (Nicholl), wife of John Silly, of Trevelver (d. 1669), and a granite floor-stone to Margery, wife of Humphry Lower (d. 1686), and there are other memorials to the Billing family (1579–1624); Hanor, wife of John Barrett (d. 1636); William Lobb (d. 1663) and Margery his wife (d. 1661); Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, Bart., G.C.B. (d. 1817); Sir Henry Onslow, Bart. (d. 1853); Sir Matthew Richard Onslow, Bart. (d. 1876). In the churchyard is a slab inscribed to Sir Henry Onslow, Bart. (d. 1870), and a very ancient coped tomb of pre-Norman date, with traces of carving upon it. There are also memorials to the Rev. George Allanson, M.A., rector (1727–41), and to his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bart., Bishop of Winchester (1707–21), d. January 25, 1744. The Free Methodists have a chapel. On the west side of the road leading from St. Teath to Mount Charles and Bodmin stands a mutilated cross, 1 ft. 8 in. high; the round head, now incomplete, is pierced by four holes and there is a boss in the centre. Tinten Manor House, now occupied as a farmhouse, was built about the end of the 15th cent.; a portion of the original work still remains, but the house was rebuilt in the 18th cent. The manor-house of Penvose, now a farmhouse, comprises many features of interest; it was built by the Nicholl family, who resided here from 1446 (or earlier) to 1721, and at the entrance to the garden by which it is approached is a gateway with the initials "A. N." (Anthony Nicholl) and the date 1646; it originally consisted of three blocks, partly enclosing a court-yard, and of these two sides and part of the third still remain; the windows are mullioned, and those lighting the present parlour contain medallions or shields emblazoned with the arms of Nicholl, Cavell, Giffard, Prideaux, and others; the windows of the hall similarly display the coats of Nicholl, impaling Mohun, Roscarrock, Rouse, and Speccot; some of the ceilings are of moulded plaster work, enriched with various devices.

St. Twinell, pa., S.W. Pembs., 3½ S.W. of Pembroke; ac. 1,418. The church of St. Twinell (restored 1858) is E. Eng., with a lofty embattled tower. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. Twinell	Pembroke (3½)	272	166
St. Veep	Lostwithiel (4)	271	499
St. Vigeans	Arbroath (2)	474	15620
St. Wenn	St. Columb Road (5)	290	423

St. Veep, or **St. Vepe**, pa. and vil. on a branch of the Fowey, S.E. Cornw., 5 S.E. of Lostwithiel; ac. 3,108; soil clayey, overlying slate. The church of St. Ciricius is Dec. and Perp. In the south aisle, over the priest's door, is a mural monument to Nicholas Courtenay, dated 1589; there is an ancient granite font. The list of vicars is complete from 1536. In the pa. is the site of a monastic house dedicated to St. Cadoc and sometime a cell to the Cluniac abbey of Montacute in Somerset.

St. Vigeans, coast pa. and vil., E. Forfs., Sc., lying north of the pa. of Arbroath, with which it is incorporated for administrative purposes; ac. 12,731; soil tolerably fertile, overlying chiefly Old Red Sandstone. It has an Established church (dating back to the 12th cent.) and school. The pa. was anciently termed Aberbrothock; the name by which it is now known is that of a famous hermit who had his chapel and hermitage at the Grange of Conan, near to which was a baronial castle named Gory, or Gregory. For a long stretch, and as far north as Auchmithie, the coast is very rugged and precipitous (gradually rising in Dickmontlaw Hill to 250 ft. above sea-level), containing a number of caves and arches, some of which may be passed through in boats and others on foot; they are a great attraction, and much visited. *Letham Grange*, in Grecian style, is a seat.

St. Vincent's Rocks. [Clifton (1).]

St. Wenn, pa., Mid Cornw., 4 E. of St. Columb; ac. 3,687; soil various, subsoil chiefly loamy. The church of St. Wenna (rebuilt 1823) is chiefly in E. Eng. style. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have chapels. In the pa. are some remains of an ancient chapel and well, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene; there is another well dedicated to St. Wenna.

St. Weonards, pa. and vil., S. Herefords., 10½ S. of Hereford; soil sandy and loamy, overlying rock; ac. 4,561. The church of St. Weonard (restored 1884) is Norm., and contains a chapel in the north aisle founded in 1521, with a fine east window (restored 1875). There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The charities amount to £30 yearly. *Northgate Park* is a seat.

St. Werburgh's, pa. in south of Dublin city, E. co. Dub., Ir., ¼ N.E. of St. Patrick's; ac. 17. The church of St. Werburgh (1759) is in Classical style, with a front of two storeys, of the Ionic and Corinthian orders respectively; here is buried Lord Edward Fitzgerald (d. 1798), and there is an altar-tomb commemorating some members of the same family, which was originally erected in All Hallows' Priory.

St. Wilfred, tp., pa. of St. Michael-le-Belfrey (q.v.), in the city of York, N.R. Yorks.; ac. 5.

St. Winefride's Well. [Holywell (8).]

St. Winnow, pa. and vil. on the Fowey, S.E. Cornw., 12 S.W. of Liskeard; ac. 6,233 and 146 of water and foreshore; soil heavy, overlying shelf and spar. The church of St. Winnow is E. Perp. The chancel and north wall are said to be the oldest parts of the church, and date from about the end of the 12th cent.; the chancel-screen is a fine

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
St. Weonards	Monmouth (6½)	144	543
St. Werburgh's	.....	.....	1658
St. Wilfred	York	188	126
St. Winnow	Lostwithiel (3)	271	1064

specimen of ancient carving, and twenty-nine of the bench-ends are ornamented with various devices; the pulpit is also richly carved. The font, of granite elvan, dates from the 14th cent. There are monuments to William Sawle (1651) and to Vice-Admiral Sir Charles V. Penrose, K.C.B. (1830). St. Nightons (or Nectan's) chapel-of-ease, situated 2½ N.E. of the pa. church, is an ancient building of stone; at the south-west corner is one stage of an old and substantial buttressed tower; the upper stages were destroyed in 1644 during the Civil War, and the bells, six in number, are said to have been melted down to furnish war material; one pinnacle was removed years ago to Boconnoc, and another serves as a gatepost on the steps at the entrance to the churchyard. The Cornwall House of Mercy, first established at Truro in 1861, and erected in July, 1864, is a building in Domestic Gothic style, situated on an eminence, with a beautiful private chapel. The charities amount to £22 yearly, and are distributed at Christmas in small doles. *Ethy*, situated on an eminence in a park of about 25 ac., and *Lanwithan*, beautifully situated in pleasure grounds, are seats.

St. Wolstan's, seat, 1½ N.E. of Celbridge, N.E. co. Kildare, Ir. It contains some interesting Dec. gateways, which are the remains of a priory founded in the 13th cent.

St. Woollos, pa., S. Mon., mostly in the bor. of Newport; ac. 3,034. [NEWPORT (1).]

Salcey Forest, extra-parochial dis., S.E. Northants, on the Bucks. border, about 7 S.E. of Northampton. It was formerly a royal forest, and had an area of about 2,000 ac.

Salcombe, seaport to. and eccl. pa., pa. of Malborough (q.v.), S. Dev., about 5 S. of Kingsbridge. The to. is built on the margin of and facing the harbour, which, although capable

SALCOMBE HARBOUR.
(Photo. Frith and Co., Reigate.)

of receiving vessels of large tonnage, is better adapted for ships of average size, owing to its narrowness and the intricacies of navigation which are presented by large rocks that lie about the entrance. The climate of this district is very mild; the American aloe blooms in the open air, and oranges, lemons, and citrons reach a state of ripe perfection, and this circumstance, combined with the beauty of the surrounding scenery, has of late brought S. into favour as a watering-place. The church of the Holy Trinity (1843) is in modern Gothic style. The Catholic Apostolic church consists of a large room over a store; there are Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, and a place of worship for the Brethren. The Institute (1893), in Market Street, has a large assembly room, and reading and recreation rooms. The sea-fishing is excellent, and the sands afford safe and pleasant sea-bathing. A lifeboat is stationed here. S. Castle, erected by Henry VIII. as a defence to the ports on this part of the coast, occupies a strong position on a peninsular rock at the entrance to the harbour. In 1643 it was garrisoned for the king, and in 1646, after being besieged by the Parliamentary forces for four months, surrendered on honourable terms. *The Moult* is the marine residence of the Earl of Devon.

Salcombe Estuary, Salcombe Haven, an inlet of the English Channel, S. Devon, irregularly indented on both shores, and penetrating as far north as Kingsbridge.

Salcombe Regis, coast pa. and vil. on the Sid, S.E. Dev., 8½ S. of Honiton; ac. 2,605; soil silicious, overlying limestone. The church of St. Peter and St. Mary is Norm. and E. Eng., with a Perp. tower; in the north aisle is a stone to George Drake (d. 1645), Katherine Drake (d. 1651), and Philip Drake (d. 1668). There are some small charities.

Salcott, or Salcot Wigborough, pa. and vil., N.E. Essex, 8½ S.S.W. of Colchester; ac. 274; soil heavy, overlying loam. The church of St. Mary (restored 1893) is E. Eng. A devise of land, the rent of which amounts to £8 yearly, was made many years ago for the expense of the church. A fair for pedlery is held on September 4.

Salcott Virley. [VIRLEY.]

Salcot Wigborough. [SALCOTT.]

Salden, ha., pa. of Mursley (q.v.), N. Bucks., 4½ E. of Winslow.

Sale, populous tp. on the Mersey, pa. of Ashton-upon-Mersey (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 5½ S. of Manchester; ac. 2,005; the soil is of a rich sand and peat, very productive, and market-gardening is carried on to a great extent. The Bridgewater Canal (now the property of the Manchester Ship Canal Company) runs through the tp. There are two eccl. pas. with modern churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, and places of worship for the principal Dissenting bodies. The Free Library, in Tatton Road (1891), is a building in the old Cheshire half-timbered style; the police station and petty sessions court (1881) is a structure of brick. The Botanical Gardens, formed in 1860, occupy 10½ ac. of ground, laid out with flower-beds, hot-houses, ferneries, and a lake. The Liberal Club (1890) is a spacious edifice of red brick; the Central Conservative Club (1890) is a neat, well-arranged edifice of brick. There is also a Working Men's Social Club, and a savings bank. The Priory, Dane Road, a portion of which presents an ancient appearance, underwent alterations in 1850, but it does not appear that any monastic house ever stood here. *S. Lodge* and *S. Old Hall* are seats. There are also a number of

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
St. Woollos	Newport	151	31516
Salcombe	Kingsbridge (5)	242	1593
Salcombe Regis	Sidmouth (2)	168	612

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Salcott	Kelvedon (7½)	42	217
Sale	Sale	187	9604

handsome villa residences in the neighbourhood, chiefly occupied by Manchester merchants.

Saleby, pa. and vil., E. Lincs., 11 S.E. of Louth, on the road to Alford; ac. 1,739; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Margaret, rebuilt (1850) in Dec. style, contains the recumbent figure of a knight, with the date 1302. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities are small.

Salehurst, pa. and vil., N.E. Sussex, 5 N. of Battle; ac. 6,481; soil loam, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary (restored 1861) is E. Eng. and Dec. Here are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Calvinist chapels. The charities, devoted to bread and the national schools, amount to about £50 yearly. *Iridge Place* is a seat.

Salen, *q.s.* pa. and ha., pas. of Torosay and Kilninian and Kelmore (q.v.), Isle of Mull, Args., Sc. The vil. is in the south-east angle of the Bay of Aros, about 8 S.E. of Tobermory. There is also a pier. A religious establishment appears to have been founded here at a very early period, which became a cell to the monastery of Iona. St. Columba is said to have preached occasionally at this place, from which circumstance a rivulet near the ruins of the convent, not far from the vil., still retains the name of the Preacher's Burn.

Salesbury, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Blackburn (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 3 S. of Ribchester; ac. 1,215. The church of St. Peter, occupying the site of an old church, is in E. Eng. style. There is a charity of about £17 yearly.

Salford (1), parl., mun., and co. bor. (extending into the pa. of Eccles), and tp., pa. of Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.; ac. of bor. 5,175, of tp. 1,329. S. is situated immediately west of the city of Manchester, from which it is separated only by the Irwell, over which are numerous bridges and railway viaducts. S. obtained its first charter in 1231; its municipal charter is dated 1844; it was constituted a parl. bor. by the Reform Act in 1832, and returned one member till 1868, and two from that date till 1885, since when, under the provisions of the Redistribution of Seats Act, the bor. sends three representatives: one for each of the three divisions, viz.—North, West, and South. It owns tramways, gas and electric lighting supplies, a large cemetery, markets, slaughter-houses, and four public baths. The corporation has carried out a bold dwelling-house improvement scheme, erected artisans dwellings and a model lodging house, and was the first corporation to establish a labour bureau. There are several eccl. pas., chiefly with modern churches. S. is a Roman Catholic diocese. St. John's Catholic cathedral is in Dec. style; the internal roof of the sanctuary is groined in wood with carved bosses, and is copied from the old church at Sawley Abbey; immediately beneath, standing on corbels and surmounted by richly-crocketed canopies, are the figures of several saints. At the back of the high altar is a magnificently-canopied screen in Caen stone; to the right of the high altar are sedilia and piscinæ, all surmounted by elaborate canopies; to the left is the bishop's throne. The chapel of the Blessed Sacrament forms a south transept; the roof is panelled and decorated with figures of seraphim; the altar and tabernacle are of alabaster. On either side of the canopy are relic-cases of carved oak. The chapel has an elaborately-wrought rosary altar with figures of the Blessed Virgin and several saints, above which rises a panelled reredos similarly adorned, and including in the wings figures of various Popes. Adjoining the cathedral is the bishop's house, which is likewise the diocesan seminary. There are numerous Nonconformist chapels. The public buildings include the town hall, a brick structure with stone front, in Doric style; the Free Library and Museum; the Corporation Baths, in New Blackfriars Street; the Infantry Barracks, in Regent Road; and the Salford and Pendleton Royal Hospital and Dispensary, in Chapel Street, a building of red brick with stone dressings. S. is allied with Manchester in many of its movements, the city and the bor. being to a large extent identical in their interests, pursuits, and trade. The Booth charities have an annual income of about £15,000, arising from lands in Manchester and Government stock, left by Humphrey Booth the elder, and founded as a charity in 1630; and a further income of £984, similarly derived, and left by his grandson of the same name in 1695. These charities are distributed in money to weekly recipients, and at Christmas in blankets, sheets, and clothing for the poor. There are several other charities. A market was established here by the Borough Reeve and Constables in 1838, and in 1866 the rights of the Duchy of Lancaster of holding markets and fairs were purchased for £4,481. The Cattle Market, situated in Cross Lane, Salford, and built about 1866 at a cost of £65,652, belongs to the corporation of that bor., and is the principal market for Manchester and the various towns within a circuit of 20 miles; it includes banking offices, lairs, slaughterhouses, pens, and other conveniences; the market is held every Tuesday. There are four parks, including Peel Park, formed in 1846, and named in honour of the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P.; the grounds are laid out in flower-beds, lawns, and grass-plots, diversified with evergreens, shrubberies, and trees. There are in the various parks bowling greens, gymnasia for men, women, and young children, with 5 ac. laid out as a cricket ground. In the upper grounds of Peel Park is a memorial statue of Sir Robert Peel, Bart. Among other statues is a fine marble one of Queen Victoria. There are also recreation grounds, with a total area of 40 ac.

Salford (2), pa. and vil., W. Beds., on the Bucks. border, 2¼ N.W. of Ridgmont; ac. 900; soil gravel and loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1867) is an interesting edifice of the Dec. period, with traces of 11th-cent. work. The nave is divided from the aisle by an arcade of four curious piers of early character. In the south aisle is a piscina, and a flat recessed arch, within which, on a low altar-tomb, is the recumbent effigy, cross-legged, of a warrior; there is also a large coped altar-tomb, the top of which is incised with a cross; a third and very similar tomb, with a flat top, bears thereon also a cross with pendent shield. There is a brass (with effigies) to John Peddar (1505), his wife Alice, and twelve

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Saleby	Alford (2½)	130	195
Salehurst	Robertsbridge (1)	48	2061
Salen	Oban (18)	504	521
Salesbury, eccl. pa.	Langho (1½)	216	1119
Salesbury, tp.	Langho (1½)	216	191
Salford (1), bor.	Salford	187	198139
Salford (1), tp.	Salford	187	109732
Salford (2)	Woburn Sands (4)	51	178

children. Several early stone coffins have been found. The charities of the joint pas. of Salford and Holcot amount to about £30 yearly, and are distributed under a new scheme approved by the Charity Commissioners.

Salford (3), pa. and vil., N. Oxon, 2 W.N.W. of Chipping Norton, on the road to Moreton-in-the-Marsh; ac. 1,506; soil stone-brash, clay, and peat, overlying marl and stone. The church of St. Mary (restored and partly rebuilt 1855) is chiefly E. Eng. The north and south doorways are Norm., and the font belongs to the same period. The nave and aisle are separated by an arcade of three arches. In the tympanum of the north door is a cross in a circle, with a lion and centaur on either side. In the north aisle are two 17th-cent. tablets to members of the Bolter family. The churchyard contains the base and part of the shaft of an ancient cross. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. There is a small charity.

Salford (4). [KINNERTON, SALFORD, AND BADLAND.]

Salford, North. [SALFORD (1).]

Salford Priors, or **Salford Major** (in Domesday "Salford"), pa. and vil., S.W. Warws., 6 N.E. of Evesham; ac. 4,730; soil principally gravel and marl. The pa. is generally level, with rising ground on the north, sloping gradually towards the Avon. Some of the low grounds were formerly marshy, but have for the most part been drained. The rivers Arrow and navigable Avon bound the pa., which is watered by three small brooks, taking their rise on the north and running south, in nearly parallel directions, into the Avon and Arrow, over which latter river is a stone bridge to Bidford. The church of St. Matthew (restored 1874)—confirmed to the canons of Kenilworth, together with the attached chapelries of Exhall and Wixford, by Simon, Bishop of Worcester, in Henry I.'s time—is situated at the extremity of the pa., near the Arrow, and is Norm., E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. The chancel contains several ancient monuments of the Clarke (*alias* Woodchurch) family, of Woodchurch, in Kent, with records concerning them from the time of William Rufus down to 1699; these include a large mural monument on the north side to Margaret (Alderford), first wife of Sir Simon Clarke, Kt. and Bart. (1617), and their second son Walter (1607) and third son Thomas (1616); over the inscriptions is a small recess, enclosing a recumbent effigy of Lady Clarke, with two shields of arms, and around the inscription are sixteen other shields, with numerous quarterings. On the north side of the communion-table is a stone inscribed to Sir Simon Clarke (1651); on the south side is a monument (with life-sized effigy) to Dame Dorothy Clarke, widow of Sir Simon Clarke (1669). Over the chancel door is a memorial to Margaret, granddaughter of Sir Simon Clarke (1640). The church contains also 17th- and 18th-cent. memorials. There is a small charity, and an endowed school founded in 1656. In a field called "The Vineyard," near the church, are traces of extensive ruins, where the mansion of Sir Simon Clarke, of Woodchurch, lord of the manor in the time of Elizabeth, is said to have stood. Numerous animal remains and Roman relics have been found here. Salford Hall, locally known as The Nunnery, is an Elizabethan house; from 1808 to 1838 it was the residence of Benedictine nuns, who sought an asylum here during the period of the French Revolution; part of it is still a Catholic chapel, the remainder being occupied as a farmhouse; over the porch is a motto and the date 1602. *Park Hall* is a red-brick mansion with Bath stone dressings.

Salford, South. [SALFORD (1).]

Salford, West. [SALFORD (1).]

Salhouse, pa. and vil., E. Norf., near the Bure, 6 N.E. of Norwich; ac. 2,060; soil of a light, mixed character, overlying marl. The church of All Saints (restored 1881) is E. Eng., with a detached embattled western tower erected in the 15th cent. There are several mural tablets to the family of Ward, formerly of Wolcot. The church retains an hourglass-stand, sanctus-bell, and two ancient stone coffins; it was restored and a south porch built in 1881, and has 170 sittings. There are two Baptist chapels and one for Wesleyans. The charities amount to about £30 a year. At a distance of 2 miles from the railway station are two broads 20 ac. in extent. *S. Hall,* a castellated mansion of brick of the Elizabethan period, pleasantly situated in a large and well-wooded lawn, contains a fine collection of paintings and works of art.

Saline, pa., *q.s.* pa. (extending into the pa. of Torryburn), and vil., S.W. Fifes., Sc.; ac. 8,189. The land in the north is moderately fertile; in other parts the soil is thin, resting on a tilly bottom, and there are large tracts of moors affording an abundant supply of peat. The vil. is about 6 N.W. of Dunfermline. The inhabitants are entirely occupied in agriculture. There are traces of ancient towers and Roman camps.

Saline Hill (1,178 ft.), in the north-east of the pa. of Saline (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc., a little north of the vil. of Saline.

Saling, Great, pa. and ancient vil., E. Essex, 7 N.E. of Dunmow; ac. 1,651; soil loam, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. James is of various periods, and contains some monuments. In the north wall of the nave is a doorway, now blocked up; and in the south wall, near the entrance, is a stoup for holy water. The church possesses an ancient chalice of hammered silver, without date or inscription. The charities are small. *The Grove,* a fine modern mansion standing in a well-timbered park, and *The Old Hall,* a well-preserved Elizabethan brick mansion, are seats.

Saling, Little, another name for Bardfield Saling (q.v.), N.W. Essex.

Salisbury, or **New Sarum,** parl. and mun. bor., city, mkt. to., and capital of co., S. Wilts., 28 W. of Winchester. The city is built in the valley at the junction of four rivers—the Avon, Wiley, Nadder, and Bourne. The Avon formerly sent off small

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Salford (3)	Chipping Norton (2)	89	347
Salford, North	Salford	187	61520
Salford Priors	Salford Priors (2)	158	780
Salford, South	Salford	187	68879
Salford, West	Salford	187	67740
Salhouse	Salhouse	120	639

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Saline, pa.	Oakley (2)	428	760
Saline, *q.s.* pa.	Oakley (2)	428	965
Saline, vil.	Oakley (2)	428	304
Saling, Great	Braintree (5)	45	309
Salisbury, parl. bor.	Salisbury	84	17362
Salisbury, mun. bor.	Salisbury	84	15539

clear streams through most of the streets; but these "canals," as they were locally termed, are now filled up and stopped. The streets intersect each other at right angles, forming a series of quadrangles, called The Chequers, the houses in each quadrangle facing outwards, and the interior laid out in courts and gardens. The market-place, in the centre of the city, is a spacious and handsome square of 2½ ac., surrounded by good shops. S. was incorporated by Henry III., but its charter was confirmed and extended by Queen Anne. The mun. bor. comprises the pas. of S. St. Edmund, S. St. Martin, and S. St. Thomas, with areas of 61 ac., 41 ac., and 36 ac. respectively. Edward III. assembled a Parliament at S. In the reign of Richard III. the Duke of Buckingham was beheaded here, and his headless remains were discovered beneath the floor of the kitchen of the "Saracen's Head" inn. The original cathedral was founded at Old Sarum in 1092 by Bishop Osmund, but the see was translated to New Sarum in 1220. The existing cathedral of St. Mary, situated in a spacious grassy Close fringed with magnificent trees, is a structure of Chilmark stone, quarried about 15 miles from the city, in the purest form of E. Eng., and is the only English cathedral completed in the style and period. The ground plan is perfect, and consists of a nave of ten bays, with aisles and a north porch, a main transept of four bays in each wing, central tower with spire, choir of six bays with aisles, choir transept of three bays in each wing, and an eastern Lady chapel of four bays with aisles; south of the choir transept is an octagonal muniment room, and south of the nave, but detached from it, are the cloisters and chapter-house. The most striking features of the exterior, an uninterrupted view of which can be obtained on every side, are "the western front with its lateral turrets, the superb spire, the large and deep north porch, with a chamber above it, and the two transepts, one at the crossing and the other at the junction of the choir and presbytery." The cathedral was begun in 1220, the foundations having been laid by Bishop Poore on April 28 in that year, and the building was consecrated by Bishop Bridport in the presence of Henry III., and finally dedicated on Lady Day, 1260. During the prelacy of Bishop Shute Barrington (1782–91) the cathedral was repaired and altered and much mutilated by the notorious Wyatt, who demolished the Hungerford and Beauchamp chapels and used up the ornamental portions in the construction of the reredos. At the same time a detached E. Eng. bell-tower was destroyed. The piers of the nave consist of four clustered columns, with as many shafts of Purbeck marble, supporting elegant pointed arches; the triforium has two couplets of trefoiled arches in each bay, with a quatrefoil in the head; the clerestory displays triplets of lancets and the vaulting is plain. The main transept has two peculiar adjuncts in the beautifully-designed arches erected between the arches of the crossing soon after the building of the tower, which had already shown signs of weakness in the north-east transept. Against the western wall of the north-east transept is placed the ancient rood-screen. The north wing retains also a Perp. lavatory, removed from the sacristy, and a double aumbry; in the south wing is a double aumbry and a piscina, combined with parts of ancient doors. The choir retains some E. Eng. stall works, and some stalls and misericordes of the time of Henry VII., and the bishop's throne. Adjoining the south end of the choir transept is an octagonal sacristy and muniment room, where are preserved a paten and chalice, an episcopal ring, a 15th-cent. cope, and a 13th-cent. pastoral staff. The Lady chapel is uniquely divided into three alleys by slender columns of Purbeck marble. In the first bay of this chapel was the shrine of St. Osmund; and in the presbytery are two chapels, and above the altar was the watching-loft. The cloisters form

SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, WEST FRONT.
(Photo. G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.)

a beautiful quadrangle south of (but detached from) the nave. The cathedral contains but little ancient stained glass, owing largely to the destructiveness of the architect Wyatt, who "threw it by the cart-load into the city ditch." The monuments in the cathedral include those of the following bishops:—Osmund (1099); Roger (1139) and Joscelyne (1184), both with effigies in bas-relief; Richard Poore (1237), altar-tomb and effigy; Robert Bingham (1246), canopied arch with cadaver; William of York (1256), with canopied arch; Giles de Bridport (1263), tomb with effigy and small chantry, enriched with biographical sculptures; Walter De la Wyle (1274); Roger de Mortival (1329), slab with floriated cross; Robert Wyville (1375), with incised brass of the bishop's champion before Sherborne Castle; Richard Metford (1407), effigy under canopy; Richard Beauchamp (1482), altar-tomb; Lionel Woodville (1484) and John Blythe (1500), both altar-tombs; Edmund Audley (1524), chantry; John Salcot or Capon (1555), altar-tomb; John Jewell (1571); John Davenant (1641), mural monument; Seth Ward (1689), tomb with bust; and Walter Kerr Hamilton (1869), tomb with effigy. The slab of the tomb of St. Osmund de Seez, founder of the cathedral of Old Sarum and compiler of the "Sarum Use," was in 1885 fixed in the south aisle of the Lady chapel. The other principal monuments are:—William Longespée, first Earl of Salisbury and son of Fair Rosamond (1226), altar-tomb with effigy; William Longespée, second earl, killed near Cairo (1250) and buried at Acre, effigy; Sir John de Montacute (1389), altar-tomb with effigy; Robert, Lord Hungerford (1459), altar-tomb with effigy; William Wilton, Chancellor of Sarum (1506), altar-tomb; Sir John Cheney, standard-bearer of Henry of Richmond at Bosworth (1509), effigy; Sir T. Gorges (1635), effigy; Lord Stourton (1556), altar-tomb; Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford (1621), and Lady Katherine his wife (1563), effigies; Sir Robert Hyde, Chief Justice of the King's Bench (1665), mural tablet, with bust; Sir Richard Mompesson (1627) and wife, effigies; Edward Thomas, Lord Wyndham of Finglass, Chancellor and Lord Justice of Ireland (1745), tomb with marble statue of "Hibernia;" James Harris, author of "Hermes" (1780); James Harris, first Earl of Malmesbury (1820); and Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., the antiquary (1838). The monument of Bishop Moberly consists of an arched recess, with gabled and traceried panels. The episcopal effigies include a diminutive one in bas-relief of the 13th cent., found in 1680 near the pulpit; it has no inscription, but has been conjectured to represent a "Boy-Bishop" of the choristers, whose office lasted from the festival of St. Nicholas (the patron saint of boys), Dec. 6, until that of the Holy Innocents, Dec. 28, or till Epiphany. The churchyard, or lawn of the Close, was a place of burial till Bishop Barrington removed to the cloisters all the remains interred here. A broad gravelled and shaded mall, which forms the approach to the great western entrance of the cathedral, and crosses the Close from north to south, is a favourite summer evening promenade. The Close has three gates; that on the south side communicates with Harnham and the contiguous country; that on the north with High Street and the body of the city; and that on the east with St. Ann Street and the road to Southampton; adjoining the north gate is the Matrons' College, founded by Bishop Ward for ten ladies, widows of clergymen of the diocese. The south quarter of the Close is occupied by the Bishop's Palace and gardens, dividing the city from the more ancient vil. of Harnham. The palace is an embattled structure of E. Perp. date, with a chapel and tower of that period, and a hall dating from 1460; in the palace is a series of portraits of bishops, from Brian Duppa (1641–65) to Thomas Burgess (1825–37). The undercroft, built by Bishop Poore, was restored by Bishop Wordsworth (1889). The Church House for the diocese, formerly known as Crane House, was built in the 16th cent. by a wealthy wool-stapler named Crane, whose merchant's mark exists on various parts of the building. The church of St. Martin (restored 1886) is Perp. with an E. Eng. chancel, on the north side of which is a monument to the Swayne family, and a brass (1632). St. Edmund's Church stands in the north-east of the city, and is a handsome edifice of stone of the 15th cent.; it was restored from designs by the late Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A. The church of St. Thomas of Canterbury, erected as a chapel-of-ease to the cathedral (1240), is a large Perp. structure; the roof is of oak, handsomely carved and panelled. In the south aisle are two singular monuments, each representing two kneeling figures, erected to the memory of Charles Eyre, Esq., founder of an hospital in this city; under the tower entrance is a rough carving of oak, representing a series of subjects in the lives of the Patriarchs. There is a handsome Catholic church dedicated to St. Osmund, with schools under the care of the Sisters of Charity, and the chief Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. The Theological College, founded by Bishop Hamilton, has accommodation for twenty students, and near it is the Choristers' School. Adjoining the palace ground is the higher-grade school built by Bishop Wordsworth (1889). Other noteworthy educational establishments are the Training College for National Schoolmistresses, the Godolphin High School for Girls, and the School of Science and Art. The Council House (1795) stands in the market-place, and in front of it is a bronze statue of Lord Herbert of Lea (d. 1861). The County Hall (1889) is in Queen Anne style; the interior of the hall is fitted up for theatrical performances, public meetings, etc. There is a commodious Corn Exchange (1859) at the north-west corner of the market-place. The great corn market is on Tuesday, the cattle market every other Tuesday, and a cheese market is held on the second Thursday in each month. Fairs are held on the Monday before April 5, and on the third Tuesday and Wednesday in October. The trade is limited to the necessary supply of the city and of the numerous villages around, whose inhabitants frequent the markets every Tuesday and Saturday. The manufacture of carpets and rugs was established here in 1889; there are also tanneries, breweries, flour-mills, and a boot manufactory. At the junction of Silver Street, the Butcher Row, and Minster Street stands the Poultry Cross, formerly called the Yarn Market, which strongly resembles in its general design the cross at Malmesbury; the whole is surmounted by an open canopied tabernacle, finished with a cross. This building is said to have been erected in the reign of Richard II. (1377–99) as an act of penance for heterodoxy, some accounts describing it as the work of Lawrence de St. Martin, of Wardour Castle, and others attributing it to one of the Earls of Salisbury. Races are held here on two days in May, on the race plain beyond Harnham Hill. The free library

dates from 1890. The S. and South Wilts Museum contains local objects of art and antiquity, and geological and other collections; among the local contents is the *Giant* with his attendant *Hob-nob* or *Hobby horse*, which were important features in guild processions in this city, and are the only specimens remaining in the country. The Blackmore Museum (1864) contains objects illustrative of the different phases of the "Stone Age" in various countries, with examples of the primitive use of copper, bronze, and iron. The Halle of John Halle, an old banqueting-hall, is a fine specimen of late 15th-cent. work; the new front harmonises with the style of the old hall, which illustrates in wood and stone all the principal events connected with the Halle, and the life of the original owner. Close under the bridge over the Avon, in a pretty but low situation, stands the Hospital of St. Nicholas, said to have been built in 1220 by Countess Ela, wife of the sixth Earl of Salisbury, for six aged men and as many women, with a small chapel attached. About £500 from various charities is distributed in money and kind. The Victoria Park, distant about ½ mile from the market-place, is the permanent local memorial of the Jubilee of the reign of Queen Victoria (1887). It consists of 16 ac., and has been laid out, part as gardens and the remainder as cricket field, tennis courts, football ground, and a cycling track; an ornamental band-stand, cricket pavilion, shelter, and other buildings have been erected. In Queen Street is a statue to Henry Fawcett, Esq., M.P. (1833–84), Postmaster-General. He was the second son of Alderman William Fawcett, mayor in 1832, who presided over a great dinner of the citizens held in the market-place to celebrate the passing of the Reform Bill.

Salisbury Bank, shoal in the estuary of the Dee, N. Chesh. It extends for a distance of 7 miles, and lies opposite to Thurstaston and West Kirby, a little north-east of Parkgate.

Salisbury Hill. [BATHEASTON.]

Salisbury Plain, undulating tract, S. Wilts., lying chiefly N. and N.W. of Salisbury. It extends about 20 miles by 10, and rises on Westbury Down to 775 ft. The Plain is the southern of the two great chalk divisions in Wilts., the northern being known as Marlborough Downs (q.v.). The southern chalk district extends from Salisbury, in a line bearing north-east, by Amesbury and Sidbury to Easton Hill; thence the chalk ranges westward, with a little inclination to the south as far as Westbury and Warminster; and so returns, in a line bearing south-east, by Heytesbury to Salisbury. All along this border the bolder heights are marked by entrenchments, which overlook the richer country, and served as watch-towers for the ancient people of the Plain. It is traversed by the Avon, Bourne, Wiley, and the southern Avon. No part of this country contains more striking relics of a prehistoric age, or is more distinctly associated with the dawn of English history. Memorial and sepulchral mounds are scattered over it in every direction, and it includes Stonehenge (q.v.). Roman roads and British trackways pass over it; and one great British stronghold, which guarded the southern entrance of the Plain, was adopted by successive conquerors, and became the Roman *Sorbiodunum* and the Saxon *Searo-byrig*, and the Old Sarum of later times.

Salisbury, St. Edmund. [SALISBURY.]

Salisbury, St. Martin. [SALISBURY.]

Salisbury, St. Thomas. [SALISBURY.]

Salkeld, Great, pa. and vil. near the Eden, E. Cumb., 5½ N.E. of Penrith; ac. 3,665; soil light gravel, overlying sandy gravel and freestone. The church of St. Cuthbert is an ancient building of stone, originally Norm. It contains an uninscribed Roman altar, dug up in the churchyard about 1890, now used as a piscina and credence-table. There is also a grave-slab, with inscription to Stephen Close (d. 1470), and a monument to Thomas of Coldbeck (d. 1345). In the churchyard is a broken tomb-slab of stone, with male and female effigies. The south entrance to the nave is through an elaborately-ornamented doorway of Norm. date. The tower, built for defence, has five floors, in one of which is a fireplace with incised sepulchral slab on the lintel; several other slabs of various dates are built into the walls of the tower. The pa. contains Wesleyan and Presbyterian chapels. There are traces of a Roman encampment. *Nunwick Hall*, *Nunwick Old Hall*, and *Wolfa* (said to be the place where the last wolf in England was killed) are seats.

Salkeld, Little, tp. and vil. near the junction of three streams, pa. of Addingham (q.v.), E. Cumb., 6 N.E. of Penrith; ac. 1,038. The ancient chapel stood near the river, by the overflowing of which it was washed away. The present chapel of St. Mary was originally a barn. Half a mile from the vil. are the remains of a circle, known as "Long Meg and Her Daughters" (q.v.). There are five caves, called the Grotto or "Lacy's Caves," by the side of the river. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Sall, pa. and vil., N. Norf., 6 S.W. of Aylsham; ac. 1,802; soil sand and loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1887) is a noble Perp. building. There are brasses to Thomas Roose (1441) and Catherine his wife, with eight sons and four daughters standing on brackets by their parents; another to John Funteyn (1453) and his wives, Alice, Joan, and Agnes, with three children, but only two effigies of wives and the inscription with a scroll remain. There is an effigy in a shroud of John Brigge (1415); and brass inscriptions to Simon Boleyn, chaplain (1482), and Thomas Hagham, chaplain (1483); and others of 16th-cent. date. There is also a palimpsest brass with inscription to Geoffrey Melman; and on the reverse the head of a lady with braided hair, resting on a cushion, apparently Flemish work. Two other inscriptions commemorate Peter and Margaret Crome, and Catherine Good. The brass of Geoffrey Boleyn (1440), Alice his wife, and ten children is said to be now lost. There remains a monument to Erasmus Earle (1695). *S. House* is a large mansion of brick, in a well-wooded park of over 200 ac.

Sallagh Braes, ridge of hills, E. co. Antr., Ir., 3 N.W. of Larne. They form a very fine amphitheatre of hills overlooking Carncastle.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
S'bury, St. Edmund	Salisbury	84	3649
S., St. Martin, pa.	Salisbury	84	8139
S'bury, St. Martin, tp.	Salisbury	84	2421
Salisbury, St. Thomas	Salisbury	84	1729

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Salkeld, Great	Little Salkeld	289	482
Salkeld, Little	Little Salkeld	289	111
Sall	Bluestone (1½)	136	214

Sallakee Down, eminence on St. Mary's (q.v.), Scilly Isles. There are some cromlechs on its summit.

Sallins, vil. on the Grand Canal, pas. of Bodenstown and Naas (q.v.), Mid co. Kild., Ir., 2 N.W. of Naas.

Sally Gap, mountain defile (about 1,500 ft.), N. co. Wick., Ir., about 9 S.W. of Bray.

Sallynoggins Town. [GLENAGAREY.]

Sally's Cross Roads, vil., pa. of Castlemagner (q.v.), N. co. Cork, Ir., 5 miles from Kanturk.

Salmonby, pa. and vil. on the Steeping, S.E. Lincs., 5½ N.E. of Horncastle; ac. 991; soil mostly sandy loam, overlying clay and sandstone rock. The church of St. Margaret, originally Perp., was almost rebuilt in 1871; the chancel retains a piscina. William of Wainfleet (d. 1486) was formerly rector. Here is a chalybeate spring, with properties similar to those of the waters of Tunbridge Wells.

Salmon Leap. [LEIXLIP.]

Salop. [SHROPSHIRE.]

Salperton, pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 9 E.S.E. of Cheltenham; ac. 1,210; soil and subsoil loamy. All Saints' Church (restored 1886) is chiefly Perp., but the chancel arch and windows are Norm. *S. Park* is a seat.

Salrock, pass at the head of Little Killary Bay, N. co. Galway, Ir., 6 N.W. of Kylemore. The pass is said to have been formed by the struggles of St. Roc, who had been chained by the Devil when he was asleep.

THE ROYAL ALBERT BRIDGE, SALTASH.

Salsburgh, vil., pa. of Shotts (q.v.), N.E. Lanarks., Sc., 5 E. of Holytown.

Salt, eccl. pa. and vil. on the Trent, pa. of Stafford SS. Mary and Chad (q.v.), Mid Staffs., 4¼ N.N.E. of Stafford. The church of St. James was built 1842, in E. Eng. style; the font is Norm. There is a Methodist New Connexion chapel.

Saltaire, large industrial vil., pa. of and 3½ N.W. from Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. It was entirely created and built by the enterprise of the late Sir Titus Salt, Bart.; the area of S. mill is computed at 5½ ac., while the several floors, warehouses, and sheds measure 13 ac.; the weaving shed is covered by a hollow girder roof, supported by 65 iron pillars, covering an area of 8,400 square yards, with 1,200 looms; the works employ 3,500 hands. There are good roads extending through the estate. There is a Congregational church, in Italian style; also a Wesleyan chapel. In the centre of this place are baths and washhouses, erected in 1862. There are comfortable almshouses with an infirmary attached, available for residents within 3 miles; pensions are granted to deserving aged poor residing with their friends. S. Park, presented by Sir Titus Salt for the recreation of the inhabitants, was opened in 1871, and contains 14 ac. of land, partly arranged as cricket, croquet, and lawn tennis grounds and bowling greens. The Salt schools comprise an Institute and High School for boys and girls, and a technical school; the building is in Italian style, and is arranged in two blocks, having an extensive frontage to Albert Road. The Institute contains a magnificent hall and large reading-room, lecture theatre, gymnasium, numerous class-rooms, and a large library.

Salt and Enson, tp., pa. of Stafford SS. Mary and Chad (q.v.), Mid Staffs., 4 N.N.E. of Stafford; ac. 1,609. [SALT.]

Saltash, mun. bor., eccl. pa., and tp., pa. of St. Stephens by Saltash (q.v.), S.E. Cornw., on the western bank of the Tamar (which separates it from Devon), 5 N.W. of Plymouth; ac. 177. The town is built on a steep, rocky acclivity, the old houses rising tier above tier to the summit of the hill at Longstone, from which point the prospect is very fine, embracing on the south-east the whole harbour of Plymouth, with its breakwater, the Hamoaze and its wooded shores and Mount Edgcumbe, while at the rear are the Dartmoor Hills, and the rivers Tamar and Tavy winding their way down to the sea. The town was first incorporated in the reign of John, and returned two members to Parliament from the time of Edward VI. until its disfranchisement in 1832. Clarendon, the historian, represented S. in the Long Parliament in 1640, and in 1685 Edmund Waller the poet, then eighty years old, sat for this place. S. received a new charter of incorporation in 1885. The Royal Albert Bridge, which carries the Cornwall Railway across the Tamar, was erected 1857–59, from the designs of Isambard K. Brunel. It consists of two spans, each of 455 ft.; the centre pier rests on the solid rock, and is carried up to a height of 240 ft. from the foundation; the span is of oval tubing 17 ft. by 12 ft., the ends being connected by chains forming a parabolic curve, from which the roadway is suspended at a height of 100 ft. above high-water mark; the whole structure is strengthened and steadied by vertical struts and diagonal braces. It was opened by Prince Albert on May 2, 1859. The effect of this railway on the commerce of the co. has been very great, owing to the rapid communication it offers with London, a market being thus provided for the vegetables grown in Cornwall, which are produced in this co. at an earlier period of the year than in any other co. in England. South of the bridge is a steam ferry. The church of the eccl. pa. of SS. Nicholas and Faith is an ancient

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sallins	Sallins	18	318
Salmonby	Horncastle (5½)	130	95
Salperton	Notgrove&W'field(1	96	131
Salsburgh	Shotts (3)	391	481

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Salt	Salt	138	709
Salt and Enson	Salt	138	416
Saltash	Saltash	245	747

building of stone, mainly of the Norm. period, but with portions of Dec. and Perp. work. In the north wall of the transept are three stout piers and two closed arches, which seem to mark the former junction of the church with the monastic building to which it belonged. The bosses of the roof display the arms of Richard (Plantagenet), Earl of Poitou and Cornwall, and those of Edmund, his son and successor. In the wall of the building is an inscribed tablet recording its renovation in 1689; the monuments are all of modern date. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels. The Guild-hall, situated in the principal street, is a plain building, supported on granite pillars; the open space beneath the hall is used as a market. There are charities amounting to £16 yearly. The fisheries have been much injured by impurities from mines at the head of the river Tamar. Cattle sales are held on the first Tuesday in each month. St. Barnabas Cottage Hospital and Convalescent Home, at Port View, is a building of red brick with stone facings and decorative work. S. is a nursery for seamen, and furnishes a great number of men and boys for the Royal Navy. A regatta for rowing-boats is held here annually on Coronation Day (June 28); the watermen of the port are celebrated for their skill, and have carried off prizes at regattas round the coast. River steamers ply hourly between here and Devonport.

Saltburn, coast vil., pa. of Rosskeen (q.v.), E. Ross and Crom., Sc., about 1½ N.E. of Invergordon.

Saltburn by the Sea, small to. and watering-place, pa. of Marske near Redcar (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 19 N.W. of Whitby. It is situated about 150 ft. above the sea; a good carriage road and various paths lead to the sands, and there is also an inclined tramway from the sands to the top of the cliffs and leading directly to the pier. This place is noted for the salubrity of its climate and its

THE VIADUCT, SALTBURN.
(Photo. Poulton and Son, London.)

picturesque scenery, both coast and inland, which render it very suitable for a watering-place. There is a firm sandy beach, extending along the coast about 10 miles from Saltburn to the mouth of the Tees; the bathing is good and safe. Near the to. the North Eastern Railway crosses a valley by a fine viaduct of eleven arches. The to. has a modern church and several Nonconformist places of worship. The convalescent home was founded in 1867; the buildings were completed in 1872. The brine and swimming baths were erected 1890–91, and are of red brick and terra-cotta, in Queen Anne style; at one angle of the principal front is a lofty square tower containing the tanks for storing the brine, which is conveyed in specially-constructed tank-waggons from the Cleveland brine wells, a few miles from Saltburn. The Saltburn and Cleveland Institute was opened in 1888, and consists of reading room, smoking, and chess rooms. There are extensive pleasure grounds, where a band plays during the season, and at the sea end is the Assembly Hall, which is fitted with a stage for theatrical performances; these gardens are tastefully laid out in terraces, lawns, and parterres, extending down to the edge of the stream which runs through the grounds, and contain a spring of mineral water said to resemble the springs of Harrogate.

Saltby, pa. and vil. in the Wold Hills and on the Salt Way, an ancient Roman road on the borders of the co., E. Leics., 9 N.E. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 2,680; soil clay and limestone rock, overlying stiff clay and rock. The small river Eye has its source in this pa., and there is a chalybeate spring. The church of St. Peter (restored 1885) is E. Eng. with Perp. additions. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel.

Saltcoats, seaport to., pas. of Ardrossan and Stevenston, W. Ayrs., Sc. The to. is much resorted to in the summer by visitors from all quarters, on account of its facilities for sea-bathing. The harbour here was constructed for the shipment of coal from the extensive fields in the immediate neighbourhood. The shipping and shipbuilding trade of the port has, since 1852, been for the most part transferred to the harbour and docks at Ardrossan. The making of salt created at one time a very large trade, but the manufacture ceased in 1890. S. is, nevertheless, still a flourishing town. Its close proximity to Ardrossan on the one side, with its extensive harbours, docks, and public works, and to Stevenston with its foundries on the other, and the collieries in the neighbourhood of the town, have not only improved the trade of the place, but increased the population and stimulated building to a very large extent. Five churches and three new manses have been built of late years, besides the Free Church school and other public schools. The Town House, in Countess Street, was built in 1892. The Albert Hall and Good Templars' Hall are in Green Street, and in Canal Street is a volunteer drill hall.

Saltee Islands, two islands (**Great S. I.** and **Little S. I.**), pa. of Kilmore (q.v.), off the south coast of co. Wex., Ir., 10 S.W. of Carnsore Point. They were formerly considered very dangerous, but are now protected by a moored lightship with a fixed double light.

Salter and Eskat, pa., W. Cumb., 3½ N.E. of Cleator; ac. 637; soil chiefly light loam, overlying gravel and freestone. Limestone and iron-ore abound in the district. S. Hall, built in 1653 (now occupied as a farmhouse), is an ancient residence, with a good staircase of carved oak.

Salterforth, tp., pa. of and ½ S. from Barnoldswick (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,721. There is a mission school church, and some denominational

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Saltburn-by-the-Sea	Saltburn-by-the-Sea	251	2232
Saltby	Walth'm on the W. (4	152	253
Saltcoats	Saltcoats	404	5895

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Salter and Eskat	Eskett	303	182
Salterforth	Earby (1)	228	487

chapels. Here are extensive gritstone quarries and a large cotton-mill.

Salterhebble, eccl. pa., pa. of and part of Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of All Saints (restored 1874) is in E. Eng. style, and has a highly-decorated interior.

Salterns, Great (formerly extra-parochial), pa., Portsea Island (q.v.), S. Hants; ac. 337, with 186 water. *Great S. House,* a seat, lies about 4 N.E. of Portsmouth.

Saltersford-with-Kettleshulme, eccl. pa., pa. of Prestbury (q.v.), E. Chesh., 5½ N.E. of Macclesfield. The chapel of St. John the Baptist (1733) is a small plain stone building.

Salterstown, coast pa. on Dundalk Bay, Ferrard bar., E. co. Louth, Ir., 4½ N.E. of Dunleer; ac. 1,047.

Salters Way, ancient road, N.E. Durham, diverging south from Wearmouth in several directions.

Salterton (1). [BUDLEIGH SALTERTON.]

Salterton (2), or **Salteston,** ha., pa. of and 2 S. from Durnford (q.v.), S.E. Wilts.

Saltfleet, or **Saltfleet Haven,** coast vil. and bathing resort, pa. of Skidbrook (q.v.), E. Lincs., 3 N. of Saltfleetby railway station. S. was formerly a considerable port, and in 1359 furnished two ships and forty-nine men for the invasion of Brittany. Here are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels, and a coastguard station with rocket apparatus. In the neighbourhood are many springs of excellent water, and off the coast is a valuable oyster-bed.

Saltfleetby All Saints, pa. and vil., E. Lincs., about 9 E. by N. of Louth; ac. 1,164; soil rich loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1873) is chiefly E. Eng., with some Trans. work and insertions of later periods. In the chantry is an E. Eng. canopy for a triptych, and an ancient slab with an almost effaced inscription in Norman-French. Some fragments of old stained glass remain. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The charities are devoted to the poor and to educational purposes, and there are almshouses for four poor widows. The Newcomens, ancestors of T. Newcomen (b. 1633), the inventor of the steam engine, long resided here.

Saltfleetby St. Clement, coast pa. and scattered vil., E. Lincs., 10 E. of Louth by road; ac. 1,030 land (principally rich bullock-feeding pasturage) and 1,175 water. The church of St. Clement, built early in the 13th cent., was taken down in 1885–86, and a new church built in E. Eng. style. The beautiful E. Eng. arcade of five arches has been removed to the new church.

Saltfleetby St. Peter, pa. and vil. with railway station (Saltfleetby), E. Lincs., 8 E. by N. of Louth; ac. 2,147; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (1877), in E. Eng. style, is an exact reproduction, except the tower, of an ancient church, the tower of which still stands, and is sometimes used as a cemetery chapel. In the old burial-ground are early incised slabs to Maria, wife of William Pomard, and to Michael Gros (d. 1380). The Wesleyans and Primitives have places of worship. *S. House* is a seat, with a prospect tower commanding fine views.

Saltford, pa. and vil. on the Avon, Somerset, 5 W.N.W. of Bath; ac. 880; soil various. The church of St. Michael (restored 1851) is an ancient building of stone. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel and a meeting-house for Brethren.

Salthill, ha., partly in pa. of Stoke Poges, but principally in that of Farnham Royal (q.v.), S. Bucks., about 1 N.W. of Slough. The mound here known as "Montem" was the scene of an ancient annual festivity held by the boys of Eton College, but discontinued since 1847.

Salt Hole, dell, E. co. Antr., Ir., near Ballycarry. Here, in 1597, the governor of Carrickfergus was captured by James McDonnell.

Salthouse, pa. near the seashore, E. Norf., 10 W. of Cromer; ac. 1,559 and 55 water; soil chiefly light, overlying marl. The surface of this pa. is undulating, and the higher grounds command fine sea views. About 500 ac. of marsh, belonging to this pa. and the adjoining pas. of Cley and Kelling, were in 1851 drained and embanked; but about 1863 the banks were broken, and have not since been repaired. The church of St. Nicholas is a large and lofty Perp. building; several of the old oak poppy-heads of the benches remain. There are places of worship for the Free and the Primitive Methodists. On the east of the heath is an earthwork, which may be roughly described as a raised bank, much in the form of an old-fashioned figure of 6, with a mound in the centre, perhaps 6 or 8 ft. higher than the embankment; the entrance is on the north side, towards the sea.

Salthrop, ha., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Wroughton (q.v.), N.E. Wilts. *S. House* is a seat.

Saltley, eccl. pa., pa. of Aston (q.v.), N. Warws., forming a north-east suburb of Birmingham, and within the parl. limits of that bor. The church of St. Saviour is a large cruciform building of stone. Here are extensive works for the manufacture of railway carriages and waggons; these establishments are among the most complete in the kingdom for the supply of all kinds of railway rolling-stock. Here also are the works of the Gas Department of the Birmingham Corporation. The Worcester, Hereford, and Lichfield Diocesan Training College for elementary schools dates from 1852; connected with this institution is a model and practising school. The Birmingham Reformatory for Boys was built in 1854.

Salt, Lough, lake, N. co. Don., Ir., 5 W. of Milford. It is 1,000 ft. above the sea-level, is said to be never frozen, and has a depth of 240 ft. It is at the foot of Salt Mountain (1,546 ft.), and from this fact it derives its name—the ancient name, Lough-agus-Alt (= "the Lough and the Crag"), having been corrupted into Lough Salt.

Saltmarsh (1), pa., N.E. Herefords., 3 N.E. of Bromyard; ac. 129. Here is *S. Castle,* a fine edifice in the Dec. style, which has been renovated

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Salterhebble	Copley (½)	195	4940
Salterns, Great	Cosham (½)	70	27
Saltersford-with-K.	Macclesfield (5½)	165	410
Salterstown	Dunleer (4½)	42	138
Saltfleetby All Saints	Saltfleetby	147	131
S'fleetby St. Clement	Saltfleetby	147	98
Saltfleetby St. Peter	Saltfleetby	147	343
Saltford	Saltford	111	406
Salthouse	Holt (5)	133	215
Saltley	Birmingham	112	9313
Saltmarsh (1)	Bromyard (3)	135	17

from time to time; a portion of the old castle still remains in its primitive state.

Saltmarsh (2), tp. and vil., pa. of and 4 S.E. from Howden (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.; ac. 962. There is a ferry across the Ouse. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Saltmills, vil., pa. of Tintern (q.v.), S.W. co. Wex., Ir., 13 S. of New Ross.

Salt Mountain. [SALT LOUGH.]

Saltney, tp. and vil., pa. of Hawarden (q.v.), S.E. Flints., 2 W.S.W. of Chester; ac. 2,302. S. is situated beside the Dee, on land which in old days formed a marshy tract extending beside the upper part of its estuary, but was reclaimed by the River Dee Company, pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed in 1732. Its ancient name was Morfa Caerleon. It passed into the hands of the monks of Basingwerk, who used it as grazing land. Since 1860 a considerable vil. has grown up, chiefly in connection with the works of the Great Western Railway and the shipping industry. The church of St. Mark dates from 1893. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. S. has a wharf and docks, and carries on a considerable trade in the produce of Wales and the North Midlands. The industrial establishments include railway-carriage works, ironworks, candle-works, manure-works, and brickworks. Henry II. encamped here when marching against Owen Gwynedd in 1157.

Salt, North, bar., N. co. Kildare, Ir.; ac. 21,918. It is bounded on the north by co. Meath, on the east by co. Dub., on the south by South Salt and North Naas bars., and on the west by the bar. of Ikeathy and Oughterany. It contains Maynooth, Celbridge, and Leixlip, and is traversed by the Midland Great Western Railway.

Salton (1), pa., tp., and vil., N.R. Yorks., 10 N.W. of Malton; ac. of pa. 2,761, of tp. 1,748; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. John of Beverley (restored 1881) is Norm., with an E. Eng. west tower.

Salton (2), pa. on the Tyne, S.W. Haddings., Sc.; ac. 3,812. The pa. lies chiefly in a fertile valley on the north side of the Lammermoor Hills, bounded on the north, west, and south by the Tyne and the Birns Water, and contains the vils. of East and West S. The pa. church, a cruciform building with a tower and spire 90 ft. high, was almost rebuilt in 1805. Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury in 1689, had S. for his first benefice (1665), and it was here that he used the only book of common prayer known to have existed in the Episcopal Church of Scotland during the reign of Charles II. This eminent churchman and historian bequeathed a valuable library to the pa., besides a considerable sum for educating, clothing, and apprenticing thirty poor children; the proceeds of the bequests amount now to about £96 per annum. Andrew Fletcher, a political writer and pupil of Bishop Burnet, was born in this pa. in 1655, was some time a member of the Scottish Parliament, afterwards took part in the rebellion under the Duke of Monmouth (1685), for which he suffered exile, returning in the year 1688 with William III., and was subsequently a bitter opponent of the union of the two kingdoms, and died in 1716. *S. Hall*, a mansion in a fine park on the western border of the pa., is a seat.

Salton, East, vil., pa. of Salton (q.v.), S.W. Haddings., Sc., 5 S.W. of Haddington.

Salton, West, vil., pa. of Salton (q.v.), S.W. Haddings., Sc., 1 S.W. of East Salton.

Salt Pan, a narrow chasm at the head of Cucklett Delph (q.v.), near Eyam, N. Derbys.

Saltram House. [PLYMPTON ST. MARY.]

Saltrick, creek, pa. of Santon (q.v.), S.E. I. of M., about 2 N.E. of Castletown Bay.

Salt, South, bar., N. co. Kildare, Ir.; ac. 16,777; it is bounded on the north by North Salt bar., on the east by co. Dub., and on the south and west by North Naas bar. It contains Kill and Kilteel, and is traversed by the Great Southern and Western Railway.

Salt Way, ancient Roman road, which was divided into two portions—the Upper Salt Way and the Lower Salt Way. The Upper road ran from Droitwich in Worcs. in a N.E. direction, over the Lickey Hills to Birmingham, and thence to the coast of Lincs.; the Lower road ran southward through Glouc. to the Hants coast.

Saltwick, ha., pa. of and 3 W. from Stannington (q.v.), S.E. Northumb.

Saltwood, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 1 N.W. of Hythe; ac. 2,588; soil sandy loam, overlying limestone. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Norm. and E. Eng. In the north aisle is a brass to Thomas Brokill (d. 1437) and Joan his wife; in the chancel are brasses with effigies to John Verien, rector of Sandhurst (*c.* 1370); and to Ann, wife of William Muston (d. 1496), with a demi-figure of an angel

SALTWOOD CASTLE.
(Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.)

holding a heart; there are also remains of a large brass at least 6 ft. long, and a remarkably fine old chest with tracery of the Dec. or Perp. period. The font and some wood-carving are very ancient. The precise origin of *S. Castle* is unknown, but the site is supposed to have been occupied by a fortress from the earliest times. Hugo de Montfort, a knight who accompanied William I., held the castle of the Archbishop of Canterbury by right

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Saltmarsh (2)	Saltmarsh	176	100
Saltmills	New Ross (13)	102	119
Saltney	Saltney	182	2675
Salt, North	.....	.....	5051
Salton (1), pa.	Slingsby (3)	217	280
Salton (1), tp.	Slingsby (3)	217	132
Salton (2)	Haddington (5½)	387	495
Salt, South	.....	.....	1978
Saltwood	Westonhanger (1½)	63	557

of knight's service. It was practically rebuilt by Archbishop Courtenay about 1382, and used by him as his chief residence. It was completely restored in 1882; the fine double gate-house was included in the restoration, and a new block of buildings erected behind. *Brock Hill Park* and *Sandling Park* are also seats. The American gardens of the former contain some very valuable American and East Indian plants and shrubs.

Salvington, ha., pa. of and ½ N. from West Tarring (q.v.), S.W. Sussex. It was the birthplace of John Selden, and the cottage in which he was born, known as "Lacies," still exists.

Salwarpe (1), pa. and small vil. on the Droitwich Canal and the Salwarpe, Mid Worcs., 5½ N. of Worcester; ac. 1,848; soil marl, overlying marl and gravel. The pa. is undulating and, like most of the surrounding country, well wooded, chiefly with elm and oak. The church of St. Michael (restored 1885) is chiefly Norm.; the aisles are Dec. and the tower Perp. Each aisle had chantries; the south aisle still retains a piscina and three recessed arches, and the north aisle a trefoil-headed niche. In the north wall of the chancel is the recumbent figure of a priest, supposed by some to represent William Richepot, rector (1367–1401), who founded a chantry here. On the opposite wall is a Jacobean monument with effigies to Thomas Talbot (1613), his wife, and their children. The ancient sedilia remain, and there are traces of wall-painting, including the figure of a bishop, supposed to represent St. Dunstan as Bishop of Worcester. A clock commemorates Queen Victoria's Jubilee (1887). The communion plate is in part Elizabethan. The charities are small. Chawson (or Chawston) is an Elizabethan mansion, now occupied as a farmhouse. S. Court, a large half-timbered structure (formerly the seat of the Talbots), is also a farmhouse. The national school has a small endowment.

Salwarpe (2), river, Mid Worcs., rises about 1 E. of Bromsgrove, and flows in a S.W. direction for about 12 miles (passing Stoke Prior, Droitwich, and Salwarpe) to the Severn, which it joins about 1 mile above Claines.

Salwick, ha., pa. of Kirkham (q.v.), N. Lancs., about 6 W. of Preston. [CLIFTON-WITH-SALWICK.]

Samares, bay, south-east of Jersey, Channel Islands, between St. Aubin Bay and St. Clement Bay, about 1¾ S.E. of St. Helier. *S. Manor House* is in the vicinity. S. Marsh stretches along the shore from Le Nez Point some distance towards St. Helier.

Sambourne, tp. and vil., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Coughton (q.v.), S.W. Warws.; ac. 2,218. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the needle trade. There is a parish room, built in 1892.

Sambrook, eccl. pa., pas. of Chetwynd and Cheswardine (q.v.), N.E. Salop, 5 N. of Newport. The church of St. Luke (1856) is in Gothic style.

Samlesbury, eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Ribble, pa. of Blackburn (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., extending from 2½ to 6 E.N.E. of Preston. The church of St. Leonard the Minor (restored 1885) was built in 1096, and rebuilt in 1558 of stone. The fragments of stained glass formerly in various windows were collected and placed in one window at the west end of the nave. In the baptistery, at the west end of the south aisle, is a Norm. font; in the north aisle is a chained Bible dated 1608, and an ancient helmet, sword, and shield belonging to one of the Southworths. The pews are of oak, one having the armorial bearings of Sir Henry Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower, and dated 1678. There is also an ancient oak chest. St. Mary's Catholic Chapel dates from 1818. The charities are considerable. Here is a paper mill. *S. Hall*, a noble manorial timbered mansion, erected in the 13th cent. and restored in 1532 and in 1864, is a seat. It was moated round until the formation of the new road. The great hall or banqueting room has a fine open timber roof and a minstrels' gallery. The exterior of the edifice is ornamented with heads of carved wood, and the hall is altogether remarkable, not only for its rare antiquity and beauty, but for the quantity of timber used in its construction. One of the bays formerly constituted a chapel; it still retains a piscina, but is now used as a morning room.

Samore, mountain (1,430 ft.), N.E. co. Sligo, Ir., 5 N.E. of Sligo town.

Sampford Arundell, pa. and vil., S.W. Somerset, 2¾ S.W. of Wellington; ac. 1,105; soil rich loam, overlying clay and sand. The church of the Holy Cross is Perp., and contains a marble monument to Christopher Baker, High Sheriff of the county in 1724, and also memorials to various families and former vicars of the pa.; the north aisle retains a holy-water stoup. *Easterland House*, *Marlands*, *Werescote*, and *Woolcombe* are seats.

Sampford Brett, pa. and vil., N.W. Somerset, 15 N.W. of Taunton; ac. 932; soil rich sandy loam with some clay, overlying marl. The church of St. George (restored 1835) is Dec. In the vestry is an altar-tomb with recumbent effigy of a cross-legged knight in full armour, said to represent one of the Brits, by which family this manor was held from the time of Henry I. for a considerable period. Richard Brito was one of the four knights concerned in the murder of Becket. The figure of a woman carved upon a bench-end at the bottom of the nave, with two children on either side of her feet, is said to represent Florence, wife of John Wyndham (d. 1562). There are various later memorials.

Sampford Courtney, pa. and vil., N. Dev., 5 N.E. of Okehampton; ac. 7,498; soil red loam and clay, overlying skillett. The church of St. Andrew is a Perp. building, with a finely-carved oak roof, hidden by plaster. The charities are small. Here are several ancient crosses. Stone is largely quarried.

Sampford, Great (or **Sanford**), pa. and vil., N. Essex, 8 S.E. of Saffron Walden; ac. 2,182; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael is E. Perp., with chancel of the Dec. period and fitted with stone stalls; there are several memorials here to persons who died in the 17th and 18th cents. The Baptists have a chapel. A sum of £200 was bequeathed to the poor of this pa. and

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Salwarpe (1)	Droitwich (2)	126	409
Sambourne	Coughton (2)	152	487
Sambrook	Newport (5)	145	421
Samlesbury	Preston	209	816

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Sampford Arundell	Wellington (2½)	165	836
Sampford Brett	Williton (1½)	173	216
Sampford Courtney	Sampford Courtney	193	866
Sampford, Great	Newport (7)	40	492

that of Little Sampford (q.v.). Straw-plaiting is carried on; and a fair is held on Whit-Monday.

Sampford, Little, pa. and vil., N. Essex, 9 S.E. of Saffron Walden; ac. 2,727; soil sandy loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is chiefly Perp., but with some portions of Norm. date. The chancel, which retains a piscina, is fitted with stalls, and on the walls are inscriptions to Sir Edward Green (d. 1550) and Margerye his wife (d. 1530), and a monument (with effigies) to William Tweedy and his wife Mabel (d. 1605). In the north aisle are several monuments to the family of Peck, of which the most magnificent is a tomb about 12 ft. high, with an effigy of fine workmanship, lying on a mattress, and inscribed above to Bridget, wife of William Peck, of S. Hall (d. 1712). The aggregate amount of charities from several sources is £9, which is distributed in coats to poor men; the interest on a charity of £200, for the pas. of Great and Little S., amounts to about 55s. each, and is distributed yearly to the poor. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Sampford Peverell, pa. and vil., N.E. Dev., 5 E. of Tiverton; ac. 2,154; soil sandy, overlying rock and gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1864) is E. Eng. and Dec.; the south aisle and porch was added in 1498 by Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and Derby, and mother of Henry VII.; the font is Norm.; in the chancel is a mutilated effigy of a knight, supposed to be Sir Henry Peverell (*c.* 1259), and a mural monument with brass to Margaret, wife of Sir Amias Powlett (d. 1602), keeper of Mary Queen of Scots. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to over £50 yearly. There was formerly a castle here belonging to the Peverells. A cattle fair is held on the Monday before the last Wednesday in April.

Sampford Spiney, pa. and vil., S.W. Dev., 4 S.E. of Tavistock; ac. 1,274; soil loam and gravel. The church of St. Mary is a Perp. building.

Samphire Island, Little. [LITTLE SAMPHIRE ISLAND.]

Samphrey, uninhabited island, pa. of Dingwall (q.v.), Shetland Islands, Sc., 1 S.W. of Yell island. It rises to nearly 100 ft. above the sea-level.

Sampson Island, one of the Scilly Islands, lying to the south of Bryher (q.v.). A barrow opened here yielded the only perfect kistvaen found in Cornwall. Walter Besant chose this island as the scene of his novel "Armorel."

Samson's Ribs. [ARTHUR'S SEAT.]

Samuelston, vil. on left bank of the Tyne, pa. of Gladsmuir (q.v.), N.W. Haddings., Sc., 3½ S.W. of Haddington.

Sancreed, pa. and vil., S.W. Cornw., 4 W. by S. of Penzance; ac. 4,471; soil clay-slate, overlying marl. The church of San Creed or Sancta Crida (restored) dates chiefly from the 15th cent. The rood-stairs, piscina, and stoup remain; some carving on the rood-screen is possibly Spanish. During the restoration the remains of a Norm. font were found. On the churchyard wall is the circular head of a cross, discovered in a ditch close by; and near the vicarage gates the quatrefoiled head of another has been erected on its original shaft, recently found in the south aisle. In the churchyard is a fine cross, incised with a lily, the emblem of the Virgin. In the pa. are Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels. The chief antiquities are two logan-stones, a series of perfect British caves, and an ancient circular fortification at Caer Bran, now ruinous.

Sancton, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 2 S.E. of Market Weighton; ac. 4,478; soil loam, overlying chalk and sand. The church of All Saints was rebuilt 1869–71. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and the school has a small endowment. There is a Roman amphitheatre in the neighbourhood, and Anglo-Saxon ornaments and urns have been found.

Sancton and Houghton, tp. and small vil., pa. of Sancton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.; ac. 3,112. Adjoining *H. Hall*, a seat, are a Roman Catholic chapel (1829) and a school (1801).

Sand, ha., pa. of Wedmore (q.v.), N.W. Somerset, about 7 W. of Wells.

Sanda, small island at west side of the entrance of the Firth of Clyde, pa. of Southend (q.v.), S. Args., Sc., about 10 S.E. of Campbeltown. It is 1¼ miles in length and ¾ mile in breadth, and has a hilly surface running up to 405 ft. There are remains of an ancient chapel, and a lighthouse, with light visible 17 miles.

Sandabay, cove on the west side of Combe Martin Bay, N. Dev., about 1 mile from Combe Martin.

Sandall, Long, formerly a tp., pa. of Kirk Sandall (q.v.), with which it is now amalgamated, 3 N.E. of Doncaster, W.R. Yorks. In the days of the old corporation of Doncaster this place was famous for the municipal fishing excursions made to it.

Sandal Magna, extensive pa., tp., and small to., pleasantly situated on the south side of the vale of the Calder, W.R. Yorks., about 2 S.S.E. of Wakefield; ac. of pa. 7,694, of tp. 1,617; soil loamy, overlying sand on sandstone rock. The Barnsley Canal passes through the pa. The church of St. Helen (restored 1888) is a cruciform building of stone, of Norm. and later periods. The font bears the date 1662 and on two oak stalls are carvings in wood of the Percy badge; there are monuments of the 17th and 18th cents. The school and almshouses were erected, with a house for the master, and endowed in 1686 by Richard Taylor; since then there has been a bequest by Alderman Scholey of £10,000, half as an endowment for the school and half for the poor, and by a new scheme made in 1880 these foundations are now administered as one foundation under the name of Taylor and Scholey's Endowed School. The sum of £4,484 14s. 4d. was invested in Consols, the income of which is distributed among 50 poor parishioners, and the weekly sum of 8s. to two poor widows. Another charity of about £84 a year is applied partly to apprenticing and paying school-fees of poor children; and Hardcastle's dole produces £9 14s. 7d. yearly, payable out of the great tithe to the poor. Here was once a formidable castle, restored about 1320 by John Plantagenet,

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sampford, Little	Newport (7)	40	451
Sampford Peverell	TivertonJunction(3)	174	635
Sampford Spiney	Tavistock (4)	251	454
Sancreed	Penzance (4)	320	867
Sancton	MarketWeighton (2)	192	415
Sancton & Houghton	MarketWeighton (2)	192	326
Sanda	'Ayr (38)	392	36
Sandal Magna, pa.	Sandal	174	8761
Sandal Magna, tp.	Sandal	174	5062

last Earl of Warren; it was afterwards the property of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, who fell in the battle of Wakefield, fought near this castle in the year 1460, and next became the residence of his son Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III.; a few ruins mark the spot on which

SANDAL CASTLE HILL.
(*Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.*)

stood this celebrated baronial mansion. The castle grounds were presented to the town in 1888, to be used as a recreation ground or pleasure park. *Kettlethorpe Hall* is a stone mansion situated in a hollow; within its grounds stands the old front of the chapel from Wakefield Bridge, which was taken down in 1847.

Sanday (1), island, N.E. Ork., Sc., 9 N.N.E. of Kirkwall; ac. 13,498; soil light and sandy. S. comprises the pas. of Lady (q.v.) and Cross and Burness (q.v.). It lies between North Ronaldshay on the north-east, Stronsay on the south-east, and Eday on the south-west. It is extremely irregular in outline, extending about 13 N.E. and S.W., with a width varying from ½ mile to 4½ miles. The surface is mostly flat, but in the west is a ridge rising to a height of upwards of 170 ft. Otterswick (q.v.) is the principal inlet, affording safe anchorage for small craft. The island is studded with small lakes. The antiquities include several brochs and ruined chapels, and a collection of vitrified cairns on Els Ness.

Sanday (2), small island, pa. of Small Isles (q.v.), Inner Hebrides, N. Args., Sc., 32 W.N.W. of Arisaig; ac. 578. S. lies about 3 W.N.W. of Rum, enclosing Canna Harbour on the south-east side. It is about 1⅜ mile long from east to west, with a mean breadth of about ½ mile. At low tide a belt of sand connects it with the island of Canna (q.v.). The north part of the island is mostly low-lying, but towards both east and west it ends in bold and lofty cliffs.

Sandbach, pa., tp., and mkt. to. (TH.), S.E. Chesh., about 5 N.E. of Crewe; ac. of pa. 16,310, of tp. 2,694. Some of the streets in the more ancient parts are narrow, but since the increase of manufactures the thoroughfares have been considerably improved. The to. is remarkably clean and the houses well built. The church of St. Mary, situated on an eminence, is in Perp. style, and contains some modern monuments. There are also Catholic, Wesleyan, United, and Primitive Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The new Town Hall and Market Hall (1889) is a red-brick building with stone dressings, and has a square clock-turret. The old town hall was demolished in 1891. The other public buildings are the Literary and Scientific Institution (1857), in Perp. style; the Temperance Hall, the County Police and Fire Stations, and the Savings Bank (1854), in Elizabethan style. The chief trade is in salt, chemicals, and fustian-cutting. Boots and shoes are also manufactured, and there are brine springs, extensive salt-works, and steam and water corn mills. Fairs are held on Easter Tuesday, the first Thursday after Sept. 11, and Dec. 28. This last is a great cattle and pleasure fair, and on the same day is a statute fair for hiring servants. In the market-place are two ancient obelisks, the faces of which are covered with rude figures and scrolls of foliage. Amongst the former may be distinguished the Birth of Jesus and the Crucifixion. They are said to date from the 7th cent. Sandbach Old Hall is a fine timber-framed building, now used as an inn. The consolidated charities amount to about £2,000 a year, out of which about £750 a year is paid to the grammar school. There are also almshouses for twenty persons (men or women), each of whom has an allowance of 6s. weekly.

Sandbach Heath, eccl. pa., pa. of Sandbach (q.v.), S. Chesh., about 4¾ N.E. of Crewe. The church of St. John the Evangelist (1861) is in the E. Eng. style.

Sandbank, *q.s.* pa. and vil., pa. of Dunoon and Kilmun (q.v.), S.E. Args., Sc., 3 N. by W. of Dunoon. S. is pleasantly situated on the west side of Holy Loch. It affords great facilities for sea-bathing, and has recently become a favourite summer resort. The vil. has a pier, and there is communication by steamer with Greenock and Glasgow. The Established and Free churches are modern edifices.

Sandbeck Park. [MALTBY (1).]

Sandborough, ha., pa. of Hamstall Ridware (q.v.), Mid Staffs., about 5 N.E. of Rugeley.

Sandbourne. [WIMBORNE MINSTER.]

Sandcroft. [ELMHAM SOUTH, ST. GEORGE.]

Sandend, fishing vil. on bay of the same name, pa. of Fordyce (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc., about 2½ W. of Portsoy.

Sanderay, island, pa. of Barra (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, Invs., Sc. It lies about 5 S.E. of Barra, and is separated from Vatersay by S. Sound. It is about 2 miles long and of equal breadth, and consists of a hill of gneiss.

Sanderay Sound. [SANDERAY.]

Sanderstead, pa. and vil., E. Surrey, 3 S. of Croydon; ac. 2,241; soil gravel and sand, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints (restored 1846) is E. Eng. There are several interesting monuments, one to John Ownstead (d. 1600), servant of Queen Elizabeth, and an altar-tomb with effigy to Maria Bedell (d. 1655); also some good mural monuments. The charities are small. Purley Bury, 1 N.W., was once the residence of Horne Tooke.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sanday (1)	Thurso (41)	744	1929
Sanday (2)	Oban (60)	504	62
Sandbach, pa.	Sandbach	163	10766
Sandbach, tp.	Sandbach	163	5324
Sandbach Heath	Sandbach (1)	163	973
Sandbank, *q.s.* pa.	Greenock (8)	422	731
Sandbank, vil.	Greenock (8)	422	731
Sanderstead	Sanderstead (1)	12	509

Sandfield, ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Willoughby (q.v.), E. Lincs.

Sandford (1), pa. and vil. on the Creedy, Mid Dev., 9½ N.W. of Exeter; ac. 7,698; soil and subsoil chiefly loam. The church of St. Swithin (restored 1848) is Gothic, and contains a 17th-cent. monument to a member of the Davie family and an extremely curious brass to Mary Dowrich (d. 1604). There is a Congregational chapel. The charities amount to over £100 yearly, and the parochial school has an endowment. Cattle fairs are held on the third Monday in March and the Monday after July 26th. Among the seats in the pa. are *Bremridge*, *Creedy Park*, *Gays*, and *Town Barton*.

Sandford (2). [SANDFORD-ON-THAMES, SANDFORD ST. MARTIN.]

Sandford (3), vil., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Warcop (q.v.), N.E. Westmd. There are remains of an ancient chapel at a spot called Hall Well. Near a stream there was an earthwork encampment, and by the old Roman road three tumuli, the largest of which was opened in 1766 and an iron urn discovered. S. Hall, once a seat, is now a farmhouse.

Sandford (4), vil., pa. of and 4 S. from Morden (q.v.), S.E. Dors. In the neighbourhood are several barrows. There is a seat of the same name.

Sandford (5), ha., pa. of Severn Stoke (q.v.), S. Worcs., 1 N. of Severn Stoke, on the road to Worcester.

Sandford (6), vil., pa. of and about 2 S.E. from Sonning (q.v.), Mid Berks.

Sandford (7), vil., pa. of and about 1 S.E. from Godshill (q.v.), I. of W., S. Hants.

Sandford (8), ha. with railway station, pa. of and 2 N. from Winscombe (q.v.), N. Somerset.

Sandford (9), vil., pa. of and 1½ S. from West Felton (q.v.), N.W. Salop.

Sandford (10), vil., pa. of Prees (q.v.), N. Salop, 1 N.W. of Fauls. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Sandford (11), vil., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Stonehouse (q.v.), W. Lanarks., Sc.

Sandford and Woodley, tp., pa. of Sonning (q.v.), E. Berks., about 2 E. of Reading; ac. 3,515 and 94 water.

Sandford, Dry, with Cothill. [DRY SANDFORD WITH COTHILL.]

Sandford-on-Thames, pa. and vil. on the Isis, S. Oxon, 2½ S. of Oxford; ac. 943; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1865) is Norm., and was originally built soon after the Conquest; the walls are those of the original building, and in the nave the earliest portions are the north and south doors and a Norm. window. Over the reading-desk is a curious carving in alabaster (dug up in 1723, supposed to be 15th cent.) representing the Assumption of the Virgin. Over the church porch is a tablet (1652) recording its rebuilding. Some of the old benches with carved poppy-heads, dating from 1630, have been preserved. The font has been assigned to the 13th cent. In the chancel, on the north side, is a plain recess, and below this an altar-tomb; on the south side is a similar tomb, but of later date, with debased arabesque carving, and above a mural monument (with arms) to Sir William Powell, erected 1661. Here is a paper-mill. A charity of £11 is for clothing. There is good fishing for pike, perch, and roach. There are remains of the Preceptory of Knights Templar (removed here in 1274), consisting of the gable end of a building, a gateway, and fragments of architectural ornament. There are also the remains of Cherley Mynchery or Nunnery (suppressed 1524); the existing buildings are of Perp. date, and are still inhabited.

Sandford Orcas, pa. and vil., S.E. Somerset, on the borders of Dorset, 3 N.W. of Sherborne; ac. 1,091; soil sandy, subsoil various. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1871) is Dec. and Perp., with some Norm. remains. The south aisle belongs to the manor-house adjoining, and has a rich Perp. roof. There are remains of an ancient wall-painting, some monuments to the Hutchings family, and one (dated 1607) to the family of Knoyle. The font is E. Eng. The charities amount to £1 17s. yearly. Dr. Francis Godwin, author of a "Catalogue of the English Bishops," was at one time rector here. *The Manor House*, adjoining the church, dates from about 1560, and includes a great hall, with a fine oak screen, a large old-fashioned fireplace, and unusually massive mullioned windows, looking on the bowling-green. The whole of the rooms are richly panelled with oak. There is a fine gate-house, and over the east gable of the house are the royal arms of the Tudors.

Sandford St. Martin, pa. and vil., N. Oxon, 7 N.W. of Woodstock; ac. 2,251; soil partly oolite, with stone-brash, lias, clay, and limestone. The church of St. Martin (repaired 1856) is of various periods, the nave having Trans. Norm. arches in the north aisle and E. Eng. in the south. The clerestory has Perp. windows; the east window of the chancel and that of the south aisle are Trans. from Dec. to Perp., and the latter has curious tracery. In the south aisle is a very rich Dec. piscina, and the south porch retains a stoup. Of the chancel screen of Perp. work, only the upper portion, with the arms of Queen Elizabeth (1602), is now left. The font has Norm. carving in the upper part, and there is an hourglass-stand of iron. There are several wall and other monuments of the 17th and 18th cents. Some allotments produce £38 yearly for fuel, which is distributed to the poor. The village cross (repaired 1856) dates from the 13th cent. In the Cow Ground, on Brandon Farm, is a spring, once famous for its medicinal qualities, but now disused. The farmhouse itself has some portions of Elizabethan date. *Sandford Park* is a seat.

Sandgate, eccl. pa. and small watering-place, pas. of Cheriton and Folkestone (q.v.), S.E. Kent, 1½ W. of Folkestone. The to. is built at the foot of an extensive range of hills facing the French coast, of which it commands a clear view; there is good bathing. The church of St. Paul is a plain edifice in a debased style of Gothic. Here are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels. The Gough coffee tavern, now called "The Soldiers' Home and Institute," in High Street, was opened in 1881,

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Sandford (1)	Crediton (3)	179	1347
Sandford & Woodley	Reading (2)	36	1095
Sandford-on-Thames	Littlemore (1)	60	287
Sandford Orcas	Marston (1)	128	223
Sandford St. Martin	Heyford (4)	75	443
Sandgate, eccl. pa.	Sandgate	67	2251
Sandgate, to.	Sandgate	67	1756

the foundation stone having been laid by John B. Gough, the temperance orator. The subscription reading room, opened in High Street, June, 1884, has a library. In 1875 the "James Morris Dwellings" were erected for the poor by James Morris, Esq. The local charities are very numerous, but are supported entirely from voluntary subscriptions and vary considerably from year to year. Here is a dispensary. Beach Rocks Convalescent Home, a non-sectarian charity, was opened in 1892. S. Castle, built by Henry VIII. in 1539, was visited by Elizabeth in 1573. In 1806 the castle underwent considerable alterations in order to render it serviceable in case of an invasion. These changes, however, entirely destroyed all traces of its original form, and it is now little more than a martello tower.

Sandhaven. [PITULLIE AND SANDHAVEN.]

Sandhead, vil. on Luce Bay, pa. of Stoneykirk (q.v.), W. Wigs., Sc., 7 S.E. of Stranraer.

Sandhillheath, ha., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Rockbourne (q.v.), W. Hants.

Sandhoe, tp. on the north side of the Tyne, pa. of Lee St. John (q.v.), S. Northumb., 2½ N.E. of Hexham; ac. 2,573. *Beaufront Castle* and *S. House* are seats.

Sandholme (1), ha. with railway station, pa. of Eastrington (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 6 N.E. of Howden.

Sandholme (2). [STORKHILL AND SANDHOLME.]

Sandhurst (1), pa. and vil., S.W. Berks., separated from Hants by the Blackwater, 4½ S.E. of Wokingham; ac. 4,680; soil sandy, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. Michael (restored 1864) is E. Eng.; there is a brass to Richard Geale (d. 1608), his wife Elizabeth, four sons and five daughters, with effigies of all. Here are Wesleyan and Baptist chapels. In the pa. are the remains of a Roman camp and two hills supposed to be barrows. S. Military College (established at High Wycombe in 1799, transferred in 1802 to Marlow, and finally settled here in 1812) is about 2 miles from the church and situated in beautiful park-like grounds. The buildings comprise a central block, with a portico of the Doric order and two wings; the chapel contains some tablets in memory of former governors and others. There is a well-furnished library, with portraits of George III. and Queen Charlotte and of past governors. The students, who are called "gentlemen cadets," are admitted by open competition between the ages of seventeen and nineteen, and receive instruction in military subjects exclusively, before entering for a competitive examination for commissions in the army.

Sandhurst (2), pa. and vil., S. Kent, separated from Sussex by the Kennett and Rother, 6 N.E. of Etchingham; ac. 4,230; the land is heavy, with clay and gravel subsoil, and there is a quantity of marshland. The church of St. Nicholas, on an elevated spot and forming a conspicuous object in the landscape, is chiefly Perp., with E. Eng. clerestory; the north chapel, separated from the chancel by two arches of unequal size, formerly belonged to the family of De Bettrinden, and the south chapel, once used as a school, has now been thrown into the church. There are Wesleyan and Baptist chapels. The Clock Tower is a building of red brick, erected in 1889. A fair for cattle is held on May 25. Fowle's charity yields about £3 10s. a year. *Downgate* is a seat.

Sandhurst (3), pa. and vil. on the Severn, N. Glouc., 3 N. of Gloucester; ac. 2,200; soil sandy loam and clay, overlying blue lias. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1858) is Norm. and later; the leaden font is Norm. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities are small. *Wallsworth Hall* is a seat.

Sandhurst (4), ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Lamberhurst (q.v.), S. Kent.

Sand Hutton (1), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Bossall (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 7 E.N.E. of York; ac. 2,242. The church of St. Mary (restored 1886) is in Perp. style. The old church is now in ruins. *S. H. Hall*, a handsome mansion in picturesque grounds, with ornamental lake, and commanding fine views of the Vale of Derwent and the Wolds, is a seat.

Sand Hutton (2), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Thirsk (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 8½ S. of Northallerton; ac. 1,294. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1877) is a small stone structure. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Sandiacre, pa. and vil., S.E. Derbys., 9 E. of Derby; ac. 1,070; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Giles (restored 1881-91) is of various periods, the tower being Norm. with E. Eng. windows and with a Dec. spire. The great attraction of this church is its remarkably fine chancel, an exceedingly good example of the Late Dec. period. Near the west window is a priest's doorway, and within, on this side, are fine sedilia and a piscina; on the chancel-floor is a very remarkable incised gravestone (probably 12th cent.) exhibiting a tall floriated cross, supported by nondescript animals; and several incised slabs date from the 16th cent. There was once an ancient chapel at S., dedicated to St. Sythe or Osyth. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Free Methodists have chapels.

Sandiway, vil., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Weaverham (q.v.), Mid Chesh.

Sandleford, or **Sandleford Priory,** pa., S. Berks., on the Hants border; ac. 520; soil gravelly clay, overlying clay. There is no church; the place was formerly extra-parochial, and belonged to a priory of Augustinian canons founded here before 1205. The seat of *S. Priory* includes a portion of the monastic building, the ancient chapel now forming a dining-room.

Sandlin, vil., pa. of Leigh (q.v.), S.W. Worcs., about 7 S.W. of Worcester.

Sandling, ha. on the Medway, pa. of Boxley (q.v.), Mid Kent, 1½ N. of Maidstone. *S. Place* and *Park House* are seats.

Sandon (1), pa. and vil., N.E. Herts., about 6 S.W. of Royston; ac. 3,915; soil mixed, heavy and

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sandhoe	Corbridge (2)	286	439
Sandhurst (1)	Wellington College (1	57	4148
Sandhurst (2)	Etchingham (6)	46	1106
Sandhurst (3)	Gloucester (3)	114	438
Sand Hutton (1), ec. pa.	Holtby (2)	193	441
Sand Hutton (1), tp.	Holtby (2)	196	27
Sand Hutton (2)	Thirsk (2)	210	32
Sandiacre	Stapleford and S.	123	2264
Sandleford	Newbury (2)	53	30
Sandon (1)	Ashwell (3)	41	738

light, overlying chalk, clay, and red loam. The church of All Saints (restored 1875) is Late Gothic, dating from the latter part of the 14th cent. On the south side of the chancel are triple sedilia, richly ornamented with pinnacles and crockets, and now filled up with masonry; adjoining is a piscina, and on the opposite side is a recess under a flattened arch, perhaps intended as an Easter sepulchre. The chancel is separated from the nave by a Perp. oak screen. There are piscinæ in both aisles. Under the pulpit is a brass to John Fitz Geoffrey (d. 1480), Elizabeth his wife, and nine children (with effigies of both). There is a Congregational chapel at Red Hill, and one at Roe Green. A sum of £23 9s. 3d. is applied by trustees to the maintenance of Dissenting places of worship in this pa., and a sum of £4 yearly is distributed among the poor.

Sandon (2), pa. and vil. on the Trent, Mid Staffs., 5 N.N.E. of Stafford; ac. 3,617; soil sand and gravel, overlying rock and sandstone. The church of All Saints (enlarged and restored 1840) is E. Eng.; there are several modern brasses, a monument to Sampson Erdeswicke, the antiquary (d. 1603), and others of the family (dating from 1473). Ann Hector, Dr. Johnson's first love, is buried in the churchyard. The charities are small. *S. Hall* was rebuilt in Jacobean style in 1852; in the park there are memorials to William Pitt and Spencer Percival, and the moat of the manor-house of the Erdeswickes can still be traced.

Sandon (3), or **Sandown**, pa. and vil., Mid Essex, 3 S.E. of Chelmsford; ac. 2,301; soil partly light and partly clay. The church of St. Andrew is partly Norm. and partly of Tudor date, and contains several hatchments, and a brass to Patrick Fearne and his wife (*c.* 1580). There is a Congregational chapel. Dr. Brian Walton, editor of the Polyglot Bible, was once rector of this pa. There is a charity of £10 yearly.

Sandown (1), to., pa. of Brading (q.v.), I. of W., 6 S. of Ryde. The town is beautifully situated at the head of a fine open bay, on the south of the island, between Dunnose and Culver Cliff, commanding extensive views of the sea, the cliffs, the Bay of Sandown, and some picturesque inland scenery. The salt water at this part of the island is strong and pure; and the sands, which gradually shelve to the sea, being smooth, firm, and free from pebbles, the bathing, for which there is an ample supply of bathing machines, is extremely pleasant. Here is a pier, and a sea-wall has been built and a new promenade constructed. The houses stand chiefly on a gently-rising ground, far above the level of the sea, and the atmosphere at this delightful place is particularly genial and salubrious. There are two eccl. pas. Christ Church (1845) is in E. Eng. and Dec. styles. One of the stained windows is a memorial to Lieutenant Boxer, R.N., one of the officers who perished in the ill-fated *Captain*. The church of St. John (1880–81) is in E. Eng. style; the principal feature of this church is its unusual height, the distance from the floor to the interior ridge of the roof being over 60 ft. There are also places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The town hall (1869), in Grafton Street, is a plain brick building, and consists of public hall with gallery and the necessary offices. New Local Board offices were added in 1888. The Oddfellows have a hall here. The existing barracks are only a portion of those originally erected, and are now used as a military hospital and as quarters for the I. of W. Militia Staff.

Sandown (2). [SANDON (3).]

Sandown Castle, ruins near Deal, E. Kent. The castle was erected by Henry VIII. During the reign of Charles II. Colonel Hutchinson, one of the judges of Charles I., was confined and died here (1664). Only the ruins of some part of the original structure remain.

Sandown Park. [ESHER.]

Sandplace, vil. with railway station, pa. of Morval (q.v.), S.E. Cornw. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Sandridge, pa. and vil., Mid Herts., 2 N.E. of St. Albans; ac. 5,753; soil light, overlying gravelly. The river Lea flows across the north of the pa. The church of St. Leonard (restored 1888) is a very ancient building. It was consecrated as a chapel by Herbert Losinga, first Bishop of Norwich, about 1119, and the chancel was rebuilt about the year 1399 by John de la Mothe, abbot of St. Albans. Previous to the late restoration the exterior appearance of this church was very singular, the nave and aisles being covered by a continuous roof of slight elevation, and the chancel by a roof rising to a greater height. The most striking peculiarity within the church was, until lately, the division between the nave and chancel, which consisted of a solid wall rising to the roof, with a central doorway of Saxon or Norman date constructed of Roman bricks, flanked on either side by square-headed Perp. fenestrations of three lights with cusped trefoiled heads, and a similar opening of two lights above the door—the screen being plain on its eastern, but enriched on its western side; in the course of the restoration it was partially removed and superseded by screen-work of oak, yet without interfering more than was absolutely necessary with the architectural effect. The nave and aisles are divided by Norm. arcades of three arches on either side. There are some small charities. Near St. Albans and in this pa. is Bernard's Heath, where the second battle of St. Albans was fought (1461); it is now used as a cricket-ground. On the large furzy common called "No Man's Land" is a great boulder of the conglomerate known as "pudding stone," which marks the division between Wheathampstead and S., and which in former days indicated the boundary between the possessions of the rival monasteries of Westminster and St. Albans. Near this boundary stone is an ancient entrenchment called the "Devil's Dyke," about 35 ft. deep and 70 or 80 ft. wide, and partly in Wheathampstead pa. Eastwards from the dyke, and parallel to it for about a third of its length, is a moat called the "Slad," always, even in the dryest summer, filled with water, and said to be very deep. Another ancient dyke runs through part of the pa. between the two roads from St. Albans to Harpenden and S. *Marshall's Wick* and *Sandridgebury* are seats.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sandon (2)	Sandon	134	472
Sandon (3)	Chelmsford (3)	30	476

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sandown	Sandown	86	3582
Sandridge	St. Albans (2)	20	1458

Sandringham, pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 7½ N. by E. of Lynn; ac. 1,331. The name is derived from its deep sandy soil, of which more than 200 ac. are on the extensive heath stretching hence to Wolferton. The church of St. Mary Magdalene, standing in the grounds of S. House, is a small but beautiful Perp. building. There is a handsome brass eagle lectern, presented by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales in commemoration of the recovery of the Prince from typhoid fever in 1872. In the churchyard, immediately outside the east end of the church, rest the remains of the infant prince Alexander John Charles Albert (1871). In the chancel are memorial tablets to H.R.H. the Prince Consort (d. 1861); to H.R.H. Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse (d. 1878); to H.R.H. the Duke of Albany (d. 1884); and to H.I.M. Frederick III., German Emperor (d. 1888). There are other memorials to officials of the Prince's household. Bricks are made in the pa., and carr-stone is obtained, both of which have been used in the construction of cottages on the estate. *S. House*, the seat of Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., was erected in 1870. The new building is of brick, with Ketton stone dressings, in the Elizabethan style. The main part of the building, with the offices, forms a parallelogram of about 450 ft. by 70 ft. The flower-gardens and pleasure-grounds, though not very extensive, are laid out tastefully, and interspersed with evergreens and venerable oaks; there are also some pieces of water. The kitchen garden is 15 ac. in extent, 7 ac. of which are within the walls, and form a parallelogram with an oval at each end and a convenient carriage drive around. The stables are spacious, and will hold about forty horses. The park is stocked with deer, and the estate abounds with game, including blackcock. The entrance gates are fine specimens of modern English iron-work, and were presented by the county to the Prince on his marriage. S. Waterworks were erected in 1878, to supply S. House with pure water. There is also a dairy, which includes a tea-room used by the Princess of Wales; and a stud farm for the rearing of hackneys and hunters.

SANDRINGHAM HOUSE.
(Photo. T. Smith and Son, King's Lynn.)

Sandsend, coast vil. with railway station, pa. of Lythe (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3 N.W. of Whitby. S. was formerly the seat of large alum works, which are now dismantled.

Sandsfoot Castle. [WEYMOUTH.]

Sandside, ha. with railway station, pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Beetham (q.v.), S. Westmd. There are stone quarries.

Sandside Bay, N.W. Caiths., Sc., close to Reay vil. A large vil. is said to have formerly existed here between Reay and the sea. *Sandside House* is a seat.

Sandsound Voe, bay at north side of Scalloway Bay, pa. of Sandsting (q.v.), Shetland, Sc. It extends 5½ N.W.

Sandsting, pa. in Mainland, Mid Shetland, Sc., 8 N.W. of Lerwick; ac. 39,870; soil chiefly moss, elsewhere sandy, clayey, or light brown earth, overlying gneiss, limestone, granite, and felspar. The pa. comprises the east portion of the peninsula stretching westwards from the centre of the island, and includes the island of Vementry (q.v.) on the north. The surface consists of low hills, but the coast is bold and rugged, with numerous voes extending far inland. The number of small fresh-water lakes is extremely large. The Established church dates from 1780. The antiquities include several tumuli, Scandinavian forts, and ancient burial-grounds.

Sandtoft, ha., pa. of Belton-by-Gainsborough (q.v.), N. Lincs., 1 N. of Epworth. Here in former times stood a Flemish church, the burial-ground of which may still be traced.

Sandway, ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Lenham (q.v.), Mid Kent.

Sandwich, mun. bor., seaport, mkt. to., and head of Co. Co. dis., E. Kent, 7 S.W. of Ramsgate. S. is on the Stour, in the midst of a wide area of rich marsh-land, through which the river winds a circuitous course to Pegwell Bay and the sea, here distant about 2 miles from the town. S. is one of the principal Cinque Ports, and was formerly a place of considerable importance. In 851 the Danes were defeated here by Athelstan, and they attacked the to. many times in later years. Here Canute the Great landed. During the reign of Henry IV. the town was three times burnt by the French. The streets are narrow and irregularly built, but are paved and lighted. The ancient walls, which surrounded the town on the east, west, and south sides, have been razed and sloping banks formed, covered with grass and planted with shrubs; these are kept in good order, and the summit of the embankment forms a pleasant promenade. Portions of the Fishergate and the Barbican also remain. Until 1885 S. returned, in conjunction with Deal and Walmer, two members to Parliament. The bor. contains four pas.—St. Bartholomew's Hospital, St. Clement, St. Mary, and St. Peter, with following ac. respectively 6, 535, 126, and 40. The church of St. Peter (restored), built early in the 13th cent. on the site of an earlier structure, is Norm. and E. Eng.;

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sandringham	Wolferton (2)	103	191
Sandsting	Thurso (158)	744	2562
Sandwich	Sandwich	85	2796
S., St. Bart. Hospital	Sandwich	85	37

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
S'wich, St. Clement	Sandwich	85	833
Sandwich, St. Mary	Sandwich	85	916
Sandwich, St. Peter	Sandwich	85	1010

among the many monuments is one with the figure of a knight in chain armour (*c.* 1320), originally in the south aisle; a magnificent altar-tomb in the north aisle to Thomas Elys (*c.* 1320–40), the founder of St. Thomas's Hospital; and an altar-tomb with two recumbent figures, supposed to represent John Eue (or Ive), a merchant, and his wife Maud (1390). The parvise over the north porch was probably taken down early in the 17th cent.; there is a very fine E. Eng. piscina, and in the chancel are some remains of equally rich sedilia, and an aumbry. This church had once a south aisle, but it was destroyed by the fall of the tower on October 13, 1661, and has never been rebuilt. In 1878 a portion of the north side was rebuilt, and during this work a portion of an early stone coffin was discovered and several fragments of the Norm. church. The church of St. Clement is a massive structure of flint and stone; the tower is an uncommonly beautiful specimen of enriched Norm. work, but all the other parts of the church are of later date,

THE BARBICAN, SANDWICH.
(*Photo. Poulton and Son, London.*)

chiefly E. Eng. and Perp.; the font is of the latter period, and its sides bear roses and shields of arms alternately. In the nave is a large mutilated canopied brass (with male effigy only) to a merchant, his wife, and son (*c.* 1490). The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1874) is Norm. and E. Eng. There are some vestiges of brasses and a slab with an inscription in Lombardic letters, too much worn to be deciphered. The chancel wall retains a Norm. pillar, and there is an altar-screen of classic design; the exterior of the church, from repeated modern alterations, is mean and unsightly. The chapel of St. Bartholomew is of the E. Eng. period, consisting of two aisles, separated by an arcade of plain Pointed arches; it contains an altar-tomb with an upper slab of Sussex marble, on which is carved the figure of a man in mail armour, supposed to represent Sir Henry de Sandwich; there is also some good stained glass. The hospital (founded about 1244 by Sir Henry de Sandwich) contains sixteen aged men and women, who receive £40 (with house and garden) each annually; and there are also two out-pensioners, who receive £12. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels. The free grammar school (1563) was virtually refounded in 1894. The buildings date from 1564, and are of a picturesque Flemish style, with stepped gables. The Guildhall dates from 1579. A corn market is held every Wednesday, and a cattle market every alternate Monday. The trade of the town consists chiefly in tanning and wool-sorting, and the importation of coal, timber, and stone, and the export of corn, malt, flour, seeds, hops, fruit, and wool. There are breweries, malting-houses, a seed-crushing mill, and an iron foundry. Extensive golf-links have been formed on the downs. The charities are important, and are chiefly distributed in bread, coals, and flannel to the poor. St. John's Hospital was founded during the 13th cent., and now affords pensions of £20 yearly and a separate residence for six males and females. St. Thomas's Hospital was founded in the 14th cent., and affords separate apartments and £24 in yearly pensions for eight males and four females. The Polders, on the borders of the marshes to the west, received their name from the Flemish settlers at S. in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, "Polders" being the name which is still applied to the rich marshy meadows of the Netherlands. These settlers introduced the manufacture of baize and other woollen stuffs, and the cultivation of vegetables, flax, and canary seed.

Sandwich, St. Bartholomew's Hospital. [SANDWICH.]

Sandwich, St. Clement. [SANDWICH.]

Sandwich, St. Mary. [SANDWICH.]

Sandwich, St. Peter. [SANDWICH.]

Sandwick (1), ha. on Ullswater, pa. of Barton (q.v.), N. Westmd., about 3 N.E. of Patterdale.

Sandwick (2), pa. on a sandy bay in the north-west part of Mainland island, Ork., Sc., 14 W.N.W. of Kirkwall; ac. 11,827; soil to the east of the bay loose shifting sand, in other parts yellow clay, and in the valleys rich black loam.

Sandwick (3), *q.s.* pa. and ha., pa. of Dunrossness (q.v.), in south of Mainland, S. Shetland, Sc., 12 S. by W. of Lerwick. The buildings include Established and Free churches, and there is a library in the ha., on the east coast of the island.

Sandwick (4), vil., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Stornoway (q.v.), island of Lewis, Ross and Crom., Sc.

Sandwith, tp. and vil., pa. of and 2½ N. from St. Bees (q.v.), W. Cumb.; ac. 1,365 land and 60 foreshore. St. Bees Head (q.v.) is in the tp.

Sandy (1), pa. and large and populous vil. on the Ivel, E. Beds., 3 W. of Potton, on the road to Bedford; ac. 3,944; soil rich and fertile, chiefly cultivated as market-garden ground. The Great Northern Railway has a station here on its main line, which is intersected at this point by a branch of the London and North Western, affording railway communication with London, the South of England, and Oxford and the Midland Counties, thus constituting this place a railway centre. The railways give great facility for sending the staple products of the neighbourhood (principally potatoes, beans, onions, and cucumbers) to the London markets and the manufacturing districts. The church of St. Swithin (restored 1861) is a cruciform E. Eng. building. In the chancel is a marble monument to Captain Sir W. Peel, R.N., K.C.B.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sandwick (2)	Kirkwall (46)	744	1109
Sandwick (3)	Lerwick (140)	744	2114
Sandwick (4)	Strome Ferry (54)	661	491

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sandwith	St. Bees (2½)	299	339
Sandy (1)	Sandy	44	2755

(d. 1858), commander of the Naval Brigade during the Crimean War. During the restoration a carving in alabaster was found, with figures of soldiers in chain armour, brightly coloured. Here are Wesleyan and Baptist chapels. There is a Conservative Club in the Bedford Road, and a parochial lending library. The charities are considerable. S. is supposed to have been the *Salinæ* of the Romans, and in the immediate vicinity are the remains of two camps, one of which, called "Cæsar's Camp," contains about 30 ac.; several remains of Roman pottery and other relics have at different times been discovered during the working of the stone pits and in making cuttings for the railways. *The Hazells*, a 17th-cent. mansion in Italian style; *The Lodge*, in picturesque and finely-wooded grounds; and *S. Place* are seats. In the grounds of *S. Place* the S. Horticultural Society hold an annual flower show.

Sandy (2). small island, pa. of Small Isles (q.v.), Inner Hebrides, Invs., Sc., lying to the south of Canna, close under Compass Hill.

Sandyford (1), vil., pa. of Wolstanton (q.v.), N. Staffs., about 1½ W. of Burslem.

Sandyford (2). *q.s.* pa., pa. of Barony (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., included within the city of Glasgow.

Sandyhill. [SHETTLESTON.]

Sandyknowe Crags, hills, pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Smailholm (q.v.), N. Roxbs., Sc. They rise to 680 ft. At the farm close by Sir Walter Scott spent a good deal of his childhood; he has referred to the Crags in "Marmion."

Sandymount, vil. and suburb. pa. of Donnybrook (q.v.), S.E. co. Dub., Ir., 3 S.E. of Dublin. S. is beautifully situated on the south shore of Dublin Bay, between Irishtown and Merrion. The fine strand at low water forms an extensive and agreeable promenade for visitors and residents. Facing the beach and in the avenues leading therefrom are many handsome detached villas and terraces.

Sankey Brook, stream, S. Lancs., rises above Bickerstaffe, and, after a general S.E. course of about 15 miles, falls into the Mersey to the south-west of Warrington.

Sankey Canal, S.W. Lancs., extends from St. Helens to Warrington, and thence to Widnes, its total length being about 23 miles. The part between St. Helens and Warrington (formed 1755–68) was the first work of this kind constructed in England; it has ten locks with a fall of 78 ft. Together with the St. Helens Railway the canal became the property of the London and North Western Railway Company in 1864.

Sankey, Great, eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Sankey Canal, pa. of Prescot (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., about 2½ S.W. of Warrington; ac. 1,909 and 14 water. The church of St. Mary is a brick building, in E. Eng. style. Here are wire mills and whitelead works.

Sanquhar, pa., parl. and royal burgh, W. Dumfs., Sc., 12 N.W. of Thornhill; ac. of pa. 40,846; soil in the valleys generally dry and gravelly, but in some parts a rich loam. The to. consists chiefly of one main street; it was made a burgh of barony in 1484 and a royal burgh in 1596, and now forms one of the Dumfries district of burghs. The pa. church, erected in 1823, on the site of the former edifice, has a square tower. The free school (founded by James Crichton, of Friar's Carse, a native of S.) was discontinued in 1885, and the endowment is now applied, through the School Board, to the purposes of higher education. The town hall stands at the end of High Street, and has a tower with a clock. In 1882 a handsome public hall was erected. There is a subscription library at the town hall, and a social club also holds its meetings there. S. is the principal coal mart in the co., large quantities being supplied to Dumfries and other parts. The coalfield is 7 miles in length and 2½ miles in breadth, and the veins are from 3 ft. 8 in. to 4 ft. 6 in. in depth. There are spade and shovel manufactories at Crawick and near the railway station, and two brick and tile works in the town. Fairs are held on the first Friday after Feb. 12 and Nov. 12 (old style); and there is one for lambs, sheep, and wool on July 17, or the first Friday after. The S. Farmers' Society's show for horses, sheep, and cattle is held annually on the second Friday in May. The castle ruins, on a high bank overlooking the Nith, a short distance south-east, have been excavated, and many interesting objects were found, including several human skeletons and a well of great depth with a bucket suspended in it. The fortress, originally a building of great strength, had towers at the angles, and was surrounded by a ditch. It formerly belonged to a branch of the family of Crichton, ancestors of the Marquess of Bute. *Elliock* is the residence of the family of Veitch; this mansion lays claim to the honour of being the birthplace of the "Admirable Crichton" (1561).

Santon (1), pa. on the Little Ouse, S.W. Norf., 3½ N.W. of Thetford; ac. 1,508; soil sandy, overlying chalk. The church of St. Helen is a small building of flint, in Gothic style; the chancel (including the timber roof, screens, floor tiles) originally formed the south transept of West Tofts church, rebuilt in 1858, when the old materials were brought here.

Santon (2), vil. on the north bank of the Irt, pa. of Irton (q.v.), S.W. Cumb., 4 N.E. of Drigg. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. The river is crossed by a good stone bridge, and nearly adjoining is an inn. The surrounding scenery is very beautiful. [IRTON, SANTON, AND MELTHWAITE.]

Santon (3). [ST. ANNE (1).]

Santon Burn, stream, I. of M., rises near the South Barrule, and flows for about 5 miles in a S.E. and S. direction to the sea, which it joins about 1 N. of Derby Haven.

Santon Downham, pa. on the Little Ouse, N.W. Suff., 5 W. of Thetford; ac. 3,920; soil light sand. The church of St. Mary is Norm., Trans., and E. Eng.; round the tower is an inscription and other marks and initials; a stone carved panel is above the south doorway (now closed); a handsome carved Dec. oak screen separates the nave from the chancel. In 1688, owing to sand being blown by high winds from the hills of Lakenheath (5 S.W.), several houses were buried and destroyed, and the river was choked up. *Downham Hall*, standing in a well-timbered park, is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sandyford (2)	Glasgow	400	9866
Sankey, Gt., eccl. pa.	Sankey (½)	198	2253
Sankey, Great, tp.	Sankey (½)	198	580
Sanquhar, pa.	Sanquhar	358	2910
Sanquhar, parl. burgh	Sanquhar	358	1315
Sanquhar, roy. burgh	Sanquhar	358	1241
Santon (1)	Thetford (3½)	90	57
Santon Downham	Brandon (2)	86	68

Santon, High, ha., pa. of and close to Appleby (q.v.), N. Lincs.

Santon, Low, ha., pa. of and close to Appleby (q.v.), N. Lincs.

Santry, pa. and vil., Coolock bar., S.E. co. Dub., Ir., 3¾ N. of Dublin; ac. 4,726. The vil., which is small, consists of neatly-built cottages, situated on the road to Swords. The church is an old edifice, containing several monuments to the Domvile and Barry families. *S. House* is a seat.

Sapcote, pa. and vil. near the Fossway, W. Leics., 4 E. of Hinckley; ac. 1,487; soil various, overlying clay and gravel. The church of All Saints (restored 1886) is Dec.; in the chancel are sedilia, a piscina, and an aumbry, and there is an aumbry in the aisle; the font is Norm. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. There are five almshouses (1847), with a yearly income of about £100, and the school has a small endowment. Stone-quarrying, which is carried on here to a large extent, affords employment to the greater portion of the inhabitants. Goden Well is a mineral spring reputed to be useful in scorbutic complaints. In the pa. there was formerly a famous spring of remarkably soft water, known as "Soap Well." A tessellated pavement, Roman coins, and other antiquities have been found. In former times a castle stood here, and portions of the moat can still be traced.

THE COUPÉE, SARK.
(Photo. Messrs. Carl Norman and Co., Tunbridge Wells.)

Sapey, Lower, pa. on the Frome, W. Worcs., 5 N.E. of Bromyard; ac. 1,697; soil clay, overlying brash. The church of St. Bartholomew (1877) is in E. Eng. style. The old church, now disused, is gradually falling into decay.

Sapey, Upper, pa. and vil., N. Herefords., on the Worcs. border, 6½ N. of Bromyard; ac. 2,171; soil clayey and loamy, overlying rock and clay. The church of St. Michael (restored 1860) is Norm.; the archway at the west end is fine Norm. work in good preservation. There are some small charities and an endowed school. Cider is made here.

Sapiston, pa. and small vil., N.W. Suff., 10 N.E. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 1,284; soil mixed, principally heavy, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Andrew is Perp., with thatched roof, and south porch over a fine Norm. doorway. The doorway and steps to the rood-loft are well preserved. In the south wall of the sacrarium is a piscina, and in the south wall of the nave is a holy-water stoup. The font is Norm., with a fine old carved oak canopy.

Sapley, pl. (formerly a royal forest and extra-parochial), pa. of Hartford and Sapley (q.v.), S.E. Hunts., 2 N.E. of Huntingdon.

Sapperton (1), pa. and vil., S.E. Gloucs., 5 W. of Cirencester; ac. 3,908; soil alluvial, overlying oolite. The church of St. Kenelm (built 1200) was rebuilt in the reign of Queen Anne; in the north aisle is a monument to Sir Henry Poole (d. 1616), and in the south aisle one to Sir Robert Atkyns, the historian of Gloucestershire (d. 1711). There is a charity of over £60. Here is a sawmill, and the Thames and Severn Canal passes through a tunnel. There are remains of an ancient camp, and some Roman coins were discovered in 1759.

Sapperton (2), pa., S. Lincs., 7 E. of Grantham; ac. 661; soil loam, overlying clay. The small church of St. Nicholas is Trans.; there was formerly a north aisle, the arcade of which is built into the masonry of the present north wall.

Sapperton (3), ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Church Broughton (q.v.), S.W. Derbys.

Sarclet, small fishing vil., pa. of and 5 S. from Wick (q.v.), E. Caiths., Sc.

Sardrière. [FERRIÈRES.]

Saredon, tp., pa. of and 2 N. from Shareshill (q.v.), S. Staffs.; ac. 1,938. There is a small charity.

Sarisbury, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Titchfield (q.v.), S. Hants. The church of St. Paul (1836, partly rebuilt 1888) is in E. Eng. style. There is a Free Church and also a Baptist chapel. Nearly all the residents cultivate strawberries for the market. *Brooklands, Cold East, S. Court,* and *Swanwick Glen* are seats.

Sark (1), or **Serq,** one of the Channel Islands, 7½ E. of Guernsey and 13 N.N.W. of Jersey; ac. 1,274. The island consists of a north and of a south portion, called **Great S.** (1,035 ac.) and **Little S.** (239 ac.) respectively. The two sections are connected by a narrow and most picturesque

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Santry	.....	.....	837
Sapcote	Elmesthorpe (2½)	104	732
Sapey, Lower	Bromyard (5)	135	201
Sapey, Upper	Bromyard (6½)	135	266
Sapiston	Thetford (7)	90	233
Sapperton (1)	Tetbury Road (4)	92	498
Sapperton (2)	Grantham (7)	105	53
Saredon	Penkridge (4½)	134	269
Sarisbury	Farnham (4)	76	1301
Sark	Southampton (122)	79	570

isthmus, called the Coupée (q.v.). Both Great S. and Little S. consist of high tablelands, bounded by precipitous cliffs varying in height from 150 ft. to 300 ft. or more; but towards the north the ground falls somewhat abruptly, and here the coast is low and rocky. Of the islets surrounding S., the Isle des Marchands (q.v.), or Brechou, is the only one which is more than a rock. Before the construction of the Creux Harbour the only landing-places were the Éperquerie at the north extremity of the island and the Havre Gosselin (q.v.) on its west side, where the lower part of the cliff is ascended by means of a ladder fixed against the face of the rock. The Creux Harbour, formed in 1823, is very small, with a high breakwater extending almost the whole way across the entrance. Access is gained to the interior by means of a tunnel which has been bored through the rock. S. is renowned for the beauty of its coast scenery, which is due at once to the picturesque and often fantastic outline of the rocks and the exquisite colouring which is produced in certain states of the atmosphere. The cliffs are pierced by innumerable caverns. S. is dependent on a Seigneur, the office being now hereditary in the Collings family. The Court (or governing body) consists of a seneschal, a prévôt, and a greffier—all of whom are appointed by the Seigneur. This local Court is partly subject to the States of Guernsey (q.v.). The church is a plain edifice, erected in 1820 and enlarged in 1878. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The *Seigneurie* is a picturesque house standing in beautiful grounds, which extend to the cliffs on the north side of the Port du Moulin. The old Seigneurie, built in 1565, is now the rectory house.

Sark (2), rivulet, S. Dumfs., Sc., rises among the Lower Eskdale Hills, and flows in a S. direction for 11 miles to the head of Solway Firth, which it joins about 1 W. of Gretna. It forms the boundary between England and Scotland for the last 7 miles of its course.

Sark, Great; Sark, Little. [SARK (1).]

Sark, The Black, rivulet, S.E. Dumfs., Sc., rises in the pa. of Kirkpatrick-Fleming (q.v.), and flows S.E. to the Sark, which it joins about ¾ mile above Springfield.

Sarn (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Churchstoke and Kerry (q.v.), E. Montgoms., 4 S. by W. of Montgomery. The church of the Holy Trinity is a small modern edifice.

Sarn (2), vil., pa. of Meyllteyrn (q.v.), S.W. Carnarvs., 6½ S.S.W. of Nevin. The vil. is pleasantly situated in a picturesque dingle, watered by a small stream. It has good accommodation for those who would explore the lower part of the Lleyn peninsula.

Sarnau (= "Roads"), ha., pa. of Penbryn (q.v.), S.W. Cardigs., 9½ E.N.E. of Cardigan. The vil. derives its name from the remains of paved roads near it, which ran over a marsh.

Sarn Badrig, or **St. Patrick's Causeway,** W. Merions., is a narrow ridge of rock lying out in the sea between Harlech and Barmouth. It is about 24 ft. wide, and extends for 21 miles from the shore. The legend is that this was once a causeway protecting the fertile country which is said to have once occupied the site of Cardigan Bay, but the ridge has been pronounced to be of natural formation. It derives the latter part of its name from the story that St. Patrick was accustomed to use it to cross over to Ireland.

Sarnesfield, pa., N. Herefords., 10 S.W. of Leominster; ac. 1,021; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng.; it contains several monuments to the Monington family, and a 16th-cent. one to Isabel de Sarnesfield. The windows retain some fragments of ancient stained glass. *S. Court*, a red-brick mansion, is a seat.

Sarn Gynfelin, a reef or causeway in Cardigan Bay, believed to be the remains of a Roman road. It extends, it is said, for 7 miles out to sea. The tradition is that Cardigan Bay was once occupied by a large tract of fertile land, containing sixteen fortified cities. S. G. and similar causeways are the only remains of this once prosperous district.

Sarn Helen Way, the remains of an old Roman road running from Carmarthen to Llanio, and thence up into Carnarvs., not far from Bettws-y-coed. There are several stones with Roman inscriptions along its course, and near Maentwrog is a green mound within an oblong vallum or ditch—the remains of a station. It was named after Helen (or Helena), the wife of the Emperor Maximus.

Sarn Hwlcin, a roadway, supposed to be of ancient British origin, running from Maen Achwynfan, N. Denbighs., in a due W. direction for about a mile until it crosses Offa's Dyke.

Sarn Sws, ancient Roman road, N. and S. Wales, is supposed to have originally run from Brecknock to Chester. Vestiges of it may still be traced at Caersws, Meifod, and elsewhere.

Sarn-y-Bwlch, reef in Cardigan Bay, near Towyn, off south-west coast of Merions. The reef forms a natural causeway, extending about 5 miles seawards. It is left uncovered for about a mile at low tide. The depth of the sea at its outer end is about 6 fathoms. It is supposed that the reef formed part of the submerged tract of Cantre Gwaelod.

Saron, pl., pa. of Llangeler (q.v.), W. Carmarths., 4 E. by S. of Newcastle Emlyn.

Sarratt, pa. and vil. on the Chess, S.W. Herts., on the borders of Bucks., 6 N.W. of Watford; ac. 1,550; soil light loam, overlying chalk. The pa. church of the Holy Cross is Late Norm.; the nave is separated from the aisles by two plain pointed arches on each side resting on massive piers; in the north wall of the chancel is a deep apsidal niche, perhaps an Easter sepulchre, and close by it a square aumbry; on the south side is a piscina dating from about 1450, and double E. Eng. sedilia. The pulpit, singularly small, dates from about 1620 and is of carved oak; on the wall of the south transept are frescoes of scenes from the New Testament. The walls of the chancel and of the greater part of the church have at one time been similarly decorated. The Baptists have a chapel. There are six almshouses (founded 1550 and rebuilt 1821) and some small charities. Fancy trimmings are made here.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Sarn (1)	Kerry (3)	195	610
Sarnesfield	Kinnersley (3)	158	84
Sarratt	King's Langley (3)	21	704

Sarre, pa. and vil., S.E. Kent, 8 S.W. of Margate; ac. 663; soil light chalk, overlying chalk. There is no church. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Sarsden, pa. on the Evenlode, N. Oxon, 2½ S.W. of Chipping Norton; ac. 1,383; soil and subsoil stonebrash, clay, and sand. The church of St. James is a small cruciform building of Jacobean date. The charities amount to about £4 yearly. *S. House* is a seat.

Sartfell, mountain (1,560 ft.), Mid I. of M., 5 E.N.E. of Peel. The mountain consists of an immense mass of shale and schist disposed in huge layers. The cavities seen on its slopes are due to the attempts to find slate, which have proved fruitless. Its lower declivities are covered with herbage, and afford pasture for sheep.

Sarum, New. [SALISBURY.]

Sarum, Old (or **Old Castle**), pa. and site of a city, S. Wilts., about 2 N. of Salisbury; ac. 75. North of the city is a desolate mound, rising abruptly from the valley on the west, and its eastern side connected with a ridge of the Downs; its deep fosses and stupendous earthen ramparts, nearly a mile in circumference, mark the site of Old Sarum, now called Old Castle, or Castle Hill. The name is said to mean, in British, "a dry situation." There is reason for believing it to have been a stronghold of the Belgæ, who inhabited Hants, Wilts., and Somerset; and that it was a station of the Romans is indicated by coins of various emperors found within its area, and by three Roman roads, of which it was the converging point, from Winchester, Silchester, and Dorchester, with other three (partly traceable) to Bath, Ilchester, and a station on the Kennet. Under the West Saxons it became a Christian see. Stephen placed a garrison here, which offended the Churchmen, who, immured upon a steep and arid hill, had probably already cast many a longing glance at the fertile and irrigated meads at its foot. A new cathedral was projected; the proud fane of Salisbury arose; and, deprived of its splendid ecclesiastical establishment, this once important and flourishing city gradually decayed and finally disappeared. A few fragments of foundations alone remain. The elevation of the inner mound is calculated to be 339 ft.; within it stood the citadel, with some streets radiating from and others encircling it. In the hot summer of 1834 the extreme drought caused the ground between the entrenchments to crack, so as to discover the entire foundations of the ancient cathedral, situated, as had been supposed, on the north-west side; a very large and curious double key was found among its ruins. Old S. sent two members to Parliament from the reign of Edward I. till 1832. A tree near Stratford was the place of nominal election for the bor. of Old Sarum, but almost immediately after the Reform Act of 1832 a violent wind blew down the principal part of the tree.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sarre	Grove Ferry (2)	76	160
Sarsden	Chipping Norton (2½)	89	175
Sarum, Old	Salisbury (2)	84	13
Satley	Towland (3)	254	295
Satterleigh	Umberleigh (3)	205	45
Satterthwaite, ec. pa.	Windermere (4)	259	345
Satterthwaite, tp.	Windermere (4)	259	452
Sauchie (1), *q.s.* pa.	Sauchie	421	3370

Satchell, ha., pa. of Hound (q.v.), S. Hants, about 3 S.E. of Southampton.

Satley, tp., pa. of Lanchester (q.v.), N. Dur., and eccl. pa. extending into the pas. of Chester-le-Street and Ebchester, 11 N.W. of Durham; ac. 3,327. The church of St. Cuthbert (restored 1870–71) is in E. Eng. style. The school has a small endowment.

Satterleigh, pa. near the Mole, N. Dev., 12 S.E. of Barnstaple; ac. 511; soil mixed, subsoil clay. The church of St. Peter is an E. Eng. building.

Satterthwaite, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of and 4 S. from Hawkshead (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. 7,322. The church (dedication unknown) was rebuilt in the 17th cent., in E. Eng. style, and on the site of an older church.

Sauchen, vil., pa. of Cluny (q.v.), Mid Abers., Sc., about 3 S. of Monymusk.

Sauchet, small cove, pa. of St. Martin (q.v.), north-east coast of Jersey, Channel Islands, 4½ N.N.W. of St. Helier. It is situated between Bouley Bay on the west and Rozel Bay on the east. It has a pebble beach, and shows in a marked degree the manner in which the sea is wearing away the coast-line.

Sauchie (1), *q.s.* pa. and vil., pas. of Clackmannan and Alloa (q.v.), S.W. Clacks., Sc., 1½ N.N.E. of Alloa. The Established church was built about 1843. S. Tower, formerly the seat of the Cathcarts, is an ancient and well-preserved fortress situated beside the Devon. The villagers are mostly engaged in the neighbouring collieries. Part of the pa. forms an outlying portion of Alloa (q.v.).

Sauchie (2), estate with seat and ruined fortalice of same name, pa. of St. Ninians (q.v.), N.E. Stirls., Sc., 3 S.W. of Stirling. The battle of Sauchie (1488), in which James III. of Scotland was defeated and afterwards slain by the insurgent nobles, took place in the vicinity.

Sauchie, New, vil., pa. of Clackmannan (q.v.), S.W. Clacks., Sc., ¾ N.N.E. of Alloa, of which it forms a suburb.

Saughall, Great, tp. and scattered vil., pa. of Shotwick (q.v.), W. Chesh., 4 N.W. of Chester; ac. 1,156.

Saughall, Little, tp. and small vil., pa. of Shotwick (q.v.), W. Chesh., 3 N.W. of Chester; ac. 451.

Saughall Massie, or **Massey**, tp., pa. of Bidston (q.v.), W. Chesh., about 5 N.W. of Birkenhead; ac. 941.

Saul (1), pa. and vil. on the Severn, W. Glouc., 8½ S.W. of Gloucester; ac. 1,101; soil clay and sand, overlying gravel. The church of St. James (restored 1850) is Perp. There is a Congregational chapel. [FRETHERNE.]

Saul (2), pa. on Lough Strangford, Lower Lecale bar., Mid co. Down, Ir., 2 E. of Downpatrick; ac. 4,260. Included in the pa. are a number of islands in Lough Strangford. The pa. contains the ruins of an abbey and two castles.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sauchie (1), vil.	Sauchie	421	903
Sauchie, New	Sauchie	421	986
Saughall, Great	Saughall	182	699
Saughall, Little	Saughall	182	101
Saughall Massie	Birkenhead (5)	194	189
Saul (1)	Gloucester (8½)	114	854
Saul (2)	Downpatrick (2)	140	783

Saulseat, or **Soulseat**, ruined abbey and ancient pa., pa. of Inch (q.v.), W. Wigs., Sc., 3 S.E. of Stranraer. The abbey was founded in 1148, and is now commemorated only by some mounds.

Saundby, pa. and vil. near the Trent, N.E. Notts., 3 S.W. of Gainsborough; ac. 1,397; soil clayey, overlying red marl and indurated clay. The church of St. Martin (added to and restored 1886 and 1891) is Late Dec. It retains in the chancel a piscina, and has a monument to John Hellays and his wife (1599), and on the floor is a slab with inscription to William Saundeby and his wife (d. 1418), the builder of the church. In the exterior north wall is a portion of the mutilated stone effigy of a mailed warrior, said to be that of the founder, removed from his tomb.

Saundersfoot, small port and watering-place, pa. of St. Issell (q.v.), S.E. Pembs., 3 N. of Tenby. S. has grown up since 1821, when its site was occupied by two or three houses. It is beautifully situated at a point where two valleys meet in an opening in the cliffs on the west side of Carmarthen Bay. The harbour is connected with the neighbouring collieries by a mineral railway. Anthracite coal, culm, and iron-ore are shipped in considerable quantities. The harbour, which is artificial, is situated below the cliffs immediately south of the vil. The development of the coal-trade has done little to destroy the natural beauty of the place, the principal feature in the scenery being the bold wooded cliffs. The salubrious air and the facilities for bathing attract many visitors during the summer. Bonville Castle, a ruin in the neighbourhood, was erected by one of the Norman settlers.

Saunderton, pa., S. Bucks., 1 S.W. of Princes Risborough; ac. 1,674; soil light and shallow, overlying rubble and chalk. The church of SS. Mary and Nicholas (restored 1888–91) is chiefly Dec.; the font probably dates from the end of the 12th cent.

Saunton, ha., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Braunton (q.v.), N. Dev.

Sausthorpe, pa. and vil. on the Steeping, E. Lincs., 3 N.N.W. of Spilsby; ac. 727; soil sand and loam. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1891) is a brick building in Perp. style. *S. Hall*, standing in a park, is a seat.

Saut Jeffroi, or **Geoffrey's Leap**, large detached rock off east coast of Jersey, Channel Islands, 2 N.N.E. of Gorey. It is said to have been so called because an individual named Jeffroi was for some reason forced to leap from the summit in order to save his life, and succeeded in the dangerous exploit. According to another account, it was customary to throw criminals from the rock into the sea.

Savernake, eccl. pa. comprising the pas. of North and South Savernake and parts of the pas. of Burbage and Preshute, E. Wilts., 2½ S.E. of Marlborough. Christ Church is in E. Eng. style.

Savernake Forest, eccl. pa., pas. of Great and Little Bedwyn and Burbage (q.v.), E. Wilts., 5 S.E. of Marlborough. The church of St. Katharine is a handsome stone structure in Dec. style. *S. F. House* is a noble mansion in the Corinthian style of architecture, and is surrounded by forests and plantations of about 4,000 ac., which abound with deer and game. The grand avenue, about 4 miles long, is bounded by magnificent beeches. There are some fine specimens of timber-trees. The "Eight Walks" is a spot where eight roads converge.

Savernake, North, pa., E. Wilts., about 2½ S.E. of Marlborough; ac. 3,740 (with South Savernake); soil principally clay and greensand, overlying chalk and sand.

Savernake, South, with Brimslade and Cadley, pa., E. Wilts., about 2½ S.E. of Marlborough; ac. 3,740 (with North Savernake); soil principally clay and greensand, overlying chalk and sand.

Savoch, *q.s.* pa., pas. of Ellon, New Deer, Old Deer, and Tarves (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc. The church is a plain stone building.

Savoy Precinct, pa. of Central London, in Westminster bor., E. Middx., 1 W. by S. of St. Paul's; ac. 7. Here stood the Savoy Palace, erected in 1245 for Peter, Earl of Savoy and Richmond, uncle of the Queen of Henry III. John, King of France, was imprisoned in it after his defeat at Poitiers in 1356. The palace was not wholly rebuilt till 1505, when it received a royal grant, and was converted

The Chapel Royal, Savoy.

into a Hospital of St. John the Baptist. It was suppressed in 1553, but revived in the reign of Mary, and retained its royal endowment till 1702, when it was abolished. The Savoy Conference for the revision of the Litany took place here in 1661. The last traces of the palace were removed during the erection of Waterloo Bridge, but the Late Perp. chapel, erected in 1505, remains. It was restored after a disastrous fire, in 1864, at the expense of Queen Victoria, the chapel belonging to the Crown in connection with the Duchy of Lancaster. Here are buried Gavin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld (d. 1522), and the poet George Withers (d. 1667).

Sawbridge, ha., pa. of and 1¾ W. from Wolfhamcote (q.v.), E. Warws. In ancient records it is written "Salebrugge."

Sawbridgeworth (commonly called "Sapsworth"),

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Saundby	Sturton (2)	145	126
Saunderton	Princes Risboro' (1)	42	373
Sausthorpe	Spilsby (3)	126	148
Savernake	Savernake	70	359
Savernake Forest	Savernake	70	437
Savernake, North	Savernake (1½)	70	93
Savernake, South, &c.	Savernake	70	212
Savoch	Ellon	547	1891
Savoy Precinct	.....	.....	291
Sawbridgeworth	Sawbridgeworth	27	3025

pa. and to. on the Stort, S.E. Herts., 3¼ s. of Bishop Stortford, on the borders of Essex; ac. 6,607; soil various, subsoil mixed. The church of Great St. Mary is E. Eng., with some portions of good Perp., and contains a monument with effigies to Sir John Leventhorpe and his wife (1625). There are brasses with effigies to John Leventhorpe (d. 1433) and Katherine his wife (d. 1431); Geoffrey Joslyn (d. 1470) and his wives; John Leventhorpe (d. 1484) and his wife (d. 1448), with effigies in shrouds; Thomas Leventhorpe (d. 1527) and his wife, in heraldic mantle (effigy of husband and inscription lost); Edward Leventhorpe (d. 1551) and his wife; Mary, wife of Edward Leventhorpe (d. 1566). There is also an incised slab of the 14th cent., with the figure of a lady, much defaced, and memorials of the Jocelyn family from 1470 to 1867. The chancel is divided from the nave by an open Perp. screen; the pulpit and communion table date from 1632. In the north aisle is a large piscina under a foliated canopy. The Congregationalists have a chapel. There are some small charities. Fairs are held in April and October, and a considerable trade is done in malt; there are also extensive nursery grounds, and a model farm for the continuous growing of corn. There is an endowed school. *Hyde Hall* is a seat.

Sawddwy, stream, E. Carmarths., rises in a small lake near the Brecons. border, and flows 11 W.N.W. to the Towy.

Sawdon, formerly tp., pa. of Brompton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 8 s.w. of Scarborough. It is now amalgamated with Brompton for civil purposes.

Sawel, mountain (2,236 ft.) on borders of cos. Londy. and Tyr., Ir., 8 s.w. of Dungiven; it is the highest summit of the Sperrin range.

Sawley (1), pa. (extending into Leics.) and vil., S. Derbys., 8½ S.S.E. of Derby; ac. 3,959; soil sand and gravel, overlying gravel. The Derwent unites with the Trent in this pa., and is crossed by the Erewash Canal on an aqueduct. The church of All Saints (restored) is of various periods. The north wall of the chancel shows traces of herring-bone work. An ancient oak screen divides the nave from the chancel. There is a locker on the north side of the chancel, a piscina on the south side, and one in the north aisle. The carved oak Jacobean pulpit is dated 1636. Under a canopy in the chancel is the recumbent effigy of Roger Bothe, dated 1466; in a recess in the south wall of the chancel is a 15th-cent. alabaster effigy of John Bothe. Near the reading-desk, in the nave, is an altar-tomb, with brasses to Robert Bothe (d. 1478); and there are other interesting effigies and memorials, but the names and dates are mostly illegible. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The charities amount to about £36 yearly.

Sawley (2), tp. and small vil. on the Ribble, pa. of Mitton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 N.E. of Clitheroe; ac. 2,069 and 35 water. Here are the ruins of an abbey founded in 1147, for the Cistercian order, by William, Baron Percy, the third of that name, who was buried here. At the dissolution of the monasteries in 1538 by King Henry VIII. it was by him granted to Sir Arthur Darcy. The ruins stand on a sloping site near the east bank of the Ribble. Except part of the outer walls of the nave and choir, there is little left beyond the foundation, the whole being overgrown with ivy and presenting a very picturesque appearance. In the E. Eng. chapter-house is a stone coffin, supposed to have been that of a lady connected with the abbey. The abbot's house is now converted into a keeper's cottage. There is also a subterranean passage, still open, leading formerly to the offices. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Sawley (3), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5½ S.W. from the city of Ripon; ac. 3,284. The church of St. Michael and All Angels is modern. There are charities of the yearly value of £10 10s. *S. Hall*, a fine old mansion in a large and well-wooded park, is a seat.

Sawley and Wilsthorpe, tp., pa. of Sawley (q.v.), S. Derbys., about 9 S.S.W. of Nottingham; ac. 1,860.

Sawrey, eccl. pa. and vil. at the foot of Esthwaite Water, pa. of and 2 S.E. from Hawkshead (q.v.), N.W. Lancs. The church of St. Peter is in Gothic style.

Sawrey, Extra, vil., pa. of and about 2 E.S.E. from Hawkshead (q.v.), N.W. Lancs. There is an endowed school.

Sawrey, Far. [FAR SAWREY.]

Sawrey Infra, pretty vil. at the foot of Esthwaite Water, pa. of and about 2 S.E. from Hawkshead (q.v.), N.W. Lancs.

Sawston, large pa. and vil. (formerly with a market—the remains of a pillar of the market cross stand in the centre of the place) on the Cam, S. Cambs., 7 S. of Cambridge; ac. 1,718; soil chalky, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary (restored 1870–71) is Norm., E. Eng., and later. The chancel retains a piscina, and below it is a trefoiled recess; on the north side are two large debased Perp. tombs. In the south aisle is a piscina, aumbry, and bracket. There are several monuments to the Huntingdon and Huddleston families, dating from the 16th cent.; and a brass (with effigy, vested and holding a chalice) and inscription to William Richardson, *alias* Byggins, rector of Rainham Mare (d. 1527). There is another brass figure of a man in armour, wife, and five daughters; a mutilated brass effigy of a civilian (*c.* 1420); and inscriptions on brass to Hera, daughter and heir of Thomas, second Baron Bradeston, and wife of Sir Walter de la Pole (d. 1423); and John Huntington, Esq. (1558), and Joyce his wife (1564), benefactors. The Congregational church (1879), in the High Street, is of red brick, with Bath stone dressings; the old Congregational chapel is now used as a lecture-room and Sunday school. There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel. Here is an extensive paper-mill. Huntingdon's Almshouses are for eight poor men and women. Huntingdon's Charity, producing £128 yearly, is for distribution in coals. *S. Hall*, near the church, was rebuilt in the reign of Mary, and has a Catholic chapel annexed.

Sawtry, to., N. Hunts., 8 N.N.W. of Huntingdon. It formerly comprised three pas.—viz., S. All

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Sawley (1)	Sawley	121	11051
Sawley (2)	Chatburn (1½)	223	157
Sawley (3), eccl. pa.	Ripon (5½)	214	401
Sawley (3), tp.	Ripon (5½)	214	362
Sawley & Wilsthorpe	Sawley	121	1415
Sawrey	Windermere (4)	259	411
Sawston	Whittlesford (1½)	49	1882

Saints, S. St. Andrew, and S. St. Judith—but in 1886 the first two were amalgamated into one pa., to be designated S. All Saints and St. Andrew. Until 1880 there were two churches here—All Saints' and St. Andrew's; but both were demolished in that year, and the materials used in the erection of the new church of All Saints, a building in E. Dec. style. Its western turret contains one bell, formerly belonging to S. Abbey. There is a brass in the church, with three effigies, supposed to represent Sir William Moyne (d. 1404), his wife, and a monk; that of the knight is in armour, and there remains part of a marginal inscription. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. A clothing charity is supported by voluntary subscription. This place was the site of an abbey of the Cistercian order, founded by the Earl of Northampton in 1447, and colonised from the monastery of Warden, Beds. At its dissolution there were twelve monks and twenty-two servants, and the revenues were estimated at £141. There are now no remains. Many Roman coins have been dug up in the locality.

Sawtry All Saints and St. Andrew, pa., N. Hunts., about 8 N. of Huntingdon; ac. 3,341. [SAWTRY.]

Sawtry St. Judith, pa., N. Hunts., about 8 N. of Huntingdon; ac. 2,932. [SAWTRY.]

Saxa's Kettle. [LAMBA NESS.]

Saxavord, hill (934 ft.) in the north of Unst island, Shetland, Sc.

Saxby (1), pa., N.E. Leics., 4 E. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 1,360; soil clayey, overlying gravel. The church of St. Peter (restored 1874) was rebuilt in 1789, in Italian style. In the neighbourhood skeletons of men and horses, earthenware urns, bridle-bits, fibulæ, and early weapons have been discovered 3 ft. below the soil. Some Roman urns containing human remains were found in this pa. in 1890.

Saxby (2), or **Saxby by Barton-on-Humber,** pa. and small vil., N. Lincs., 5 S.W. of Barton-on-Humber; ac. 2,322; soil in places highly fertile. The church of All Saints was rebuilt between 1845 and 1849, in E. Eng. style, from Gilbert Scott's designs. Some of the communion plate dates from the 16th cent.

Saxby (3), or **Saxby-by-Lincoln,** pa. with railway station, N. Lincs., 10 N.E. of Lincoln; ac. 1,332; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Helen, a brick building in Classic style (restored 1869), was originally a mortuary chapel for the Saundersons, Earls of Castleton.

Saxelby (1), pa. among the Wold Hills, N. Leics., 4 N.W. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 1,052; soil clay and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng. There are some small charities. *S. Park* is a seat.

Saxelby (2). [SAXILBY.]

Saxelby-with-Ingleby. [SAXILBY.]

Saxham, Great, pa., W. Suff., 5 W. by S. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 1,428; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored), situated in Saxham Park, is Dec.; there are monuments with brasses to the Eldred family. The single light in the tower consists of fragments of 16th-cent. painted glass, brought over from a dissolved abbey in Germany. On the plaster ceiling of the nave being removed, the handsome old oak roof was exposed. There are charities to the amount of £36 a year. *S. Hall,* in the midst of a fine park of 140 ac., is a seat.

Saxham, Little, pa. and vil., W. Suff., about 4 W. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 1,381: soil good mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas is an old flint building with stone dressings. In the vestry is a marble monument to Lord Croft (d. 1677). There are charities of about £15 yearly.

Saxilby, or **Saxelby-with-Ingleby,** pa. and vil., W. Lincs., on the border of Notts., 12 S.S.E. of Gainsborough; ac. 4,270; soil loamy, overlying clay. The Perp. church of St. Botolph has a double chancel; in that to the north is a raised tomb with recumbent figures of a knight and a lady, sadly disfigured. There is also a mission church, and the Wesleyans, Primitives, and Free Methodists have chapels. In the pa. is a Roman barrow.

Saxlingham, pa., E. Norf., about 3½ W. of Holt; ac. 1,498; soil light loam, partly on a chalk formation. The church of St. Margaret is a cruciform Perp. building. In a niche is an effigy of the lady of Sir Christopher Heydon (d. 1593).

Saxlingham Nethergate, pa. and pleasant vil., S.E. Norf., 7 S. of Norwich; ac. 1,618; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1867) is a fine Dec. building.

Saxlingham Thorpe, pa., S.E. Norf., adjoining Saxlingham Nethergate; ac. 454; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is in ruins. Here is a Baptist chapel.

Saxmundham, pa. and well-built mkt. to. (M.), E. Suff., 12 N.E. of Woodbridge; ac. 1,106. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1873) is Dec. and Perp. There are several monuments of the Long family by Nollekens, and one to Lord Farnborough by Westmacott. The Congregationalists and Particular Baptists have chapels. There are several small bequests for the repair of the church and use of the poor. Here is a reading-room, well supplied with periodicals and newspapers, and affiliated to the County Society at Ipswich. A fire brigade was established here in 1875. Adjoining the "Bell" hotel is a large public room, used as a corn market, and for any other purpose conducive to the interests of the town. There is a large repository sale for cattle on alternate Wednesdays. Formerly two yearly fairs were held, but they are now obsolete. *Hurts Hall,* in a park of 200 ac., is a seat.

Saxonbury Hill, eminence (700 ft.), N.E. Sussex, about 2 S.W. of Frant. It has on its summit a small camp, in which stands a prospect tower, from which fine views may be had.

Saxondale, tp., pa. of Shelford (q.v.), S. Notts., 1½ W. of Bingham; ac. 684. There was a church

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Sawtry All Saints, &c.	Holme (4)	69	989
Sawtry St. Judith	Holme (5)	69	174
Saxby (1)	Saxby	102	182
Saxby (2)	Elsham (5)	161	302
Saxby (3)	Wickenby (5)	141	129
Saxelby	Asfordby (2)	108	98
Saxham, Great	Saxham (2)	81	189

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Saxham, Little	Saxham (1)	81	139
Saxilby	Saxilby	136	1002
Saxlingham	Holt (3½)	133	139
Saxlingham N'gate	Flordon (3)	107	565
Saxlingham Thorpe	Flordon (3½)	107	120
Saxmundham	Saxmundham	91	1371
Saxondale	Ratcliffe-on-Trent (1	123	85

here at the time of the Domesday survey, which afterwards became part of the possessions of Shelford Priory. When that house and its property came into the hands of the Stanhopes, they pulled down the church of S., to save the expense of its maintenance; in the stack-yard stone coffins and human remains have been dug up at different times very near the surface.

Saxon Street, ha., pa. of and 1½ E. from Wood Ditton (q.v.), S.E. Cambs. There is a red-brick chapel, erected 1877. At *S. Hall*, a seat, are the kennels of the Green Lodge drag hounds.

Saxtead, pa. and vil. on the Alde, E. Suff., 3 N.W. of Framlingham; ac. 1,202; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is a Gothic building of stone.

Saxthorpe, pa. and small vil. on the Bure, N. Norf., 6 N.W. of Aylsham; ac. 2,113; soil sandy, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. Andrew, on rising ground a little north of the Bure, is a large Dec. building. An iron foundry and agricultural implement manufactory gives employment to a number of the inhabitants.

Saxton, pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks., 4½ S. of Tadcaster; ac. 3,699; soil limestone, overlying mostly limestone rock. The church of All Saints (restored 1876) is partly of Norm. work, with later additions. In the churchyard is a grey marble tomb to Ralph Lord Dacre of Gillesland, slain at the battle of Towton, fought near here in 1461. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. S. Grange, a very ancient building about 1 N. of the vil., is occupied by a farmer.

Saxton-with-Scarthingwell, tp., pa. of Saxton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 4 S. of Tadcaster; ac. 2,719.

Scackleton, tp. and vil., pa. of Hovingham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 10 W. of Malton; ac. 1,460. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. Limestone is quarried here.

Scafell, mountain (3,162 ft.), S. Cumb., next to Scafell Pike the highest in England, and separated

Scafell and Scafell Pike, from Head of Wastwater (*Photo. Green Brothers, Grasmere.*)

from that mountain by Mickledore Chasm (q.v.). It may be ascended most easily from Wasdale Head, either direct or by Esk House, and, though quite simple if directly ascended, furnishes practice ground for climbers at various points—notably Scafell Pinnacle, the Broad Stand, and the Chimney.

Scafell Pike, mountain (3,210 ft.), the highest point in England, in S. Cumb., about 2 S.E. of Wasdale Head. It is ascended most usually from one of four points—viz. Wasdale, Dungeon Gill, Rosthwaite, or Boot in Eskdale. The first-named route is both easiest and shortest. Very fine views of the surrounding Lake District are obtained; and the Isle of Man, Solway Firth, and Scotland are visible on clear days.

Scaftworth, tp., bounded on the north, south, and west by the Idle, pa. of and 2 N.W. from Everton (q.v.), N. Notts.; ac. 1,083.

Scagglethorpe, tp. and vil., pa. of Settrington (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 3 N.E. of Malton; ac. 1,206. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Scalby (1), pa., tp., and vil. on the New Cut from the Derwent to the sea, N.R. Yorks., 3 N.W. of Scarborough; ac. of pa. 11,872, of tp. 2,302; soil clay and loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Lawrence (enlarged 1862) is E. Eng.; the tower was rebuilt in 1683 and the chancel in 1685. The pa. has a small Wesleyan chapel, four almshouses, and some small charities. *S. Hall*, *Wreahead*, and *Wyndyate* are seats.

Scalby (2), tp. and vil., pa. of Blacktoft (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 7 E. of Howden; ac. 1,398.

Scaldwell, pa. and vil., Mid Northants, 7½ N. of Northampton; ac. 1,211; soil clay and red marl, overlying stone. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1863) is an edifice of stone of the 13th cent., with some portions of E. Norm. date; the font is ancient and curious, and has a very elaborate cover, made and presented by a wheelwright of the pa. Here is a Congregational chapel. The charities for distribution amount to about £40 a year. There is also a charity, left in 1738, called the "Town Estate," which is let out in allotments, the proceeds being applied in keeping the pump and masonry of the town well in good repair. Roe's charity provides 10s. for the rector to preach a thanksgiving sermon on Dec. 5.

Scaleby, pa. and vil., N. Cumb., 6½ N.E. of Carlisle; ac. 3,646; soil various, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1861) is an ancient edifice of stone, and contains remains of a Roman altar. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are some small charities. *S. Castle*, ½ S. of the vil., was originally built in the 12th cent., and was fortified in 1307. A massive tower of 14th-cent. date still stands, and there is a large 15th-cent. hall, gatehouse, and octagonal tower. The castle was repaired in 1730, and again in 1834 and 1854. The grounds, once surrounded by a moat, are now only of small extent. The inner moat has been partly filled up, but the outer moat has always been kept full, and is crossed by a stone bridge. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Scale Force, waterfall near Crummock Water,

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist., fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Saxtead	Framlingham (2)	91	352
Saxthorpe	Corpusty (½)	133	278
Saxton	Church Fenton (3)	184	494
Saxton-with-S'well	Church Fenton (3)	184	316
Scackleton	Hovingham (3¼)	217	158
Scaftworth	Bawtry (1)	148	110
Scagglethorpe	Malton (3)	209	197
Scalby (1), pa.	Scalby	232	2036
Scalby (1), tp.	Scalby	232	655
Scalby (2)	Sandholme (1½)	193	215
Scaldwell	Lamport (2)	76	276
Scaleby	Harker (3)	303	388

S. Cumb., about 1½ w. of Buttermere. The fall is one of the finest in the district, the water leaping a distance of over 100 ft.

Scales (1), vil., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Dalton-in-Furness (q.v.), N.W. Lancs.

Scales (2), ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Bromfield (q.v.), W. Cumb.

Scales (3), ha., pa. of and about 2 N. from Castle Sowerby (q.v.), Mid Cumb.

Scales (4), ha. underneath Saddleback, S. Cumb., 1½ N.E. of Threlkeld.

Scales (5), ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Bromfield (q.v.), W. Cumb. It is divided into **High** and **Low Scales.**

Scales (6). [NEWTON-WITH-SCALES.]

Scales Tarn, small lake on the shoulder of Saddleback, S. Cumb., about ½ N.E. of the summit of the mountain. It lies nearly 2,000 ft. above the level of the sea. A small stream issues from it.

Scalford, pa. and vil., N.E. Leics., 4 N. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 2,520; soil various, chiefly clay land, overlying ironstone rock. The church of St. Egelwin the Martyr (restored 1845 and 1859) dates from the 13th cent., and contains traces of Norman or Saxon work on the north side of the chancel-arch and in the remains of the rood-stairs; there is a stone coffin-lid in the porch and a piscina in the south aisle. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The charities amount to about £40 yearly. A market and fair were formerly held here. In this pa. are springs of very clear water, providing a constant supply to Melton Mowbray.

Scaling Dam, ha., pa. of Easington (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., about 10 N.E. of Guisborough.

Scalloway, seaport vil., pa. of Tingwall (q.v.), Shetland, Sc., 6½ S.W. of Lerwick, on the north side of a fine bay on the west side of Mainland. Anciently this was the capital of Shetland. Fishing is the chief industry, consisting principally of cod, ling, haddock, and herring; and for facilitating this trade there are several quays, warehouses, and cooperages. The men of S. are of a fearless character, and frequently put to sea in very boisterous and stormy weather. The vil. is well supplied with water. On the west shore is an excellent spring, the flow from which is uninfluenced by the seasons, being constant and abundant; but it is covered by the sea at high water. There is a chapel-of-ease in the vil. Near the vil. are the ruins of S. Castle, erected in 1600 by Patrick Stewart, Earl of Orkney and Shetland.

Scalpa, Scalpay, island on the north side of the entrance of East Loch Tarbert, off south-east coast of Harris, Outer Hebrides, N.W. Invs., Sc., 25 S.S.W. of Stornoway. The island is about 3 miles long from north-west to south-east, with a maximum breadth of 1½ mile. A channel ½ mile in width separates it from Harris on the north. The surface, which is low and heath-covered, is broken into sections by arms of the sea, which ramify in all directions. On the west shore are two excellent natural harbours. The Glass Lighthouse, on the south-east shore, was erected in 1788, and has a fixed light visible 17 miles.

Scalpay, or **Scalpa,** island in pa. of Strath, off east coast of Isle of Skye, N.W. Invs., Sc., 10 S.E. of Portree. The island extends about 4 N.W. and S.E., and has a rounded outline with an average breadth of 2½ or 3 miles. Scalpay Sound (q.v.) separates it from Skye, and opposite the north-west part of the island is Loch Ainort. The shore, which consists of a blackish clayey limestone, is mostly low-lying, but on the north-east side of the island there are some bold cliffs. The surface of the interior is grassy, rising by a gentle ascent to a height of nearly 1,000 ft. Near the summit is a petrified rock, containing interesting varieties of shells. An ancient chapel still stands on the spot once inhabited by a Culdee or hermit.

Scalpay Sound, or **Loch na Cairidh,** sea-channel between the islands of Skye and Scalpay, N.W. Invs., Sc., 12 S.W. of Portree. The average breadth of the Sound is about ¾ mile, but in some places it narrows to less than 1½ mile. It is famous for its oysters. The herring fleet assembles here.

Scalp Mountain (1), (1,589 ft.), in N.E. co. Don., Ir., 4 N.W. of Muff.

Scalp Mountain (2), (1,074 ft.), in S. co. Galway, Ir., 5 S.W. of Woodford.

Scalp, The. [RATHMICHAEL.]

Scalthwaiterigg, Hay, and Hutton i' th' Hay, tp., pa. of and about 4 E. from Kendal, S. Westmd. In the tp. are snuff mills and a woollen manufactory.

Scamadale, Loch, pa. of Kilninver and Kilmelford (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., 7 S. of Oban.

Scamblesby, pa. and large vil., Mid Lincs., 7 S.W. of Louth, on the road to Horncastle; ac. 1,850; soil clay, chalk, and sand. The church of St. Martin is a small brick building in E. Eng. style; the chancel was rebuilt 1890–91. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Scammonden, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of and 7 W. from Huddersfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,806. The church of St. Bartholomew was rebuilt 1865. There is a Baptist chapel.

Scampston, tp. and vil., pa. of Rillington (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 5½ N.E. of Malton; ac. 2,046. St. Martin's chapel-of-ease (1842) is in Gothic style. *S. Hall,* a seat, is surrounded by a fine park.

Scampton, pa., W. Lincs., about 6 N.N.W. of Lincoln; ac. 2,116; soil various, overlying limestone, ironstone, and clay. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1877) is E. Eng., with remains of Norm. work. On the floor are brasses to Sir John Bolle (d. 1648) and Catherine his wife (d. 1644). In 1795 the pavement of a Roman villa was found here near the Roman road, and near the same spot was formerly a small chapel dedicated to St. Pancras.

Scamridge, eminence near Ebberston, N.R. Yorks., about 6 E. of Pickering. On it are the remains of an ancient camp.

Scandale, glen, W. Westmd., about 1 N. of Ambleside. It is a favourite spot for tourists, and

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Scalford	Scalford	110	646
Scalloway	Thurso (144)	744	732
Scalpa	Strome Ferry (60)	661	517
Scalpay	Strome Ferry (60)	661	49
Scalthwaiterigg, &c.	Kendal (4)	251	653

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Scamblesby	Horncastle (6)	130	325
Scammonden	Slaithwaite (2)	199	453
Scampston	Rillington (1½)	214	214
Scampton	Lincoln (5½)	130	251

the scenery is very picturesque. About 2 miles from Ambleside is a little stone arch crossing the stream, known as High Sweden Bridge, while nearer the town is Low Sweden Bridge.

Scandale Beck, stream, W. Westmd., rises on the slopes of Scandale Fell, and flows through Scandale in a s. direction for about 3 miles to the Rothay, which it joins about ½ w. of Ambleside.

Scandale Fell, mountain (2,155 ft.), W. Westmd., overlooking Scandale. It is a continuation of the Fairfield group of mountains.

Scapa Bay, north inlet of Scapa Flow, on south coast of Mainland, S. Ork., Sc., 2 s. of Kirkwall. The bay is nearly 5 miles wide at its mouth, and extends about 3½ miles inland.

Scapa Flow, the portion of sea in the south part of Ork., Sc., extending from Pomona to the Pentland Firth. It is 15 miles long and about 8 miles wide. It opens by Hoy Sound in the north-west, and joins the Pentland Firth in the south, near the island of Swona. It has several fine, safe harbours.

Scar, mountain (2,105 ft.), North Ballinacor bar., N. co. Wick., Ir., 4 w. by s. of Roundwood.

Scara (or **Scariff**) **Island**, off the south coast of co. Kerry, Ir., 5 s.e. of Bolus Head. There are the remains of a hermitage.

Scaraben, mountain (2,054 ft.), pa. of Latheron (q.v.), S. Caiths., Sc., about 5 s.w. of Dunbeath.

Scarawalsh, bar., N.W. co. Wex., Ir.; ac. 106,650. It is bounded on the north and west by co. Wick. and co. Carl. respectively, on the east by Gorey and Ballaghkeen bars., and on the south by Ballaghkeen and Bantry bars. It contains the towns of Newtownbarry and Enniscorthy, and is traversed by the Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford Railway.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. 1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Scarawalsh	....	18071

Scarba, island off north coast of Jura, pa. of Jura and Colonsay (q.v.), Inner Hebrides, Args., Sc., about 3½ w. of Craignish. It is 3½ miles long, and nearly 3 miles at its widest part. It consists almost entirely of a mountain (1,500 ft.), and contains a deer-forest. S. Sound is the name given to the strait separating S. from Luing island.

Scarborough, mun. and parl. bor., pa., fashionable watering-place, mkt. to., and head of U. and Co. Co. dis., N.R. Yorks., 42 N.E. of York; ac. of bor. and pa. 2,348. The bor. returned two members to Parliament from 1295, but in 1885 the representation was reduced to a single member. S. is situated on the north and south sides of a rocky promontory, jutting out into the North Sea and forming two unequal bays. This peculiar position gives the town the effect of two watering-places in one, the portion occupying the South Cliff being, however, by far the larger and more fashionable. The sands are extensive, and afford excellent bathing. The place is also much frequented on account of its spa, or mineral springs, discovered in 1620, and still maintaining a high reputation; and the air is singularly fine and bracing. The southernmost portion of the town is separated from the rest by a deep and picturesque ravine, laid out and planted and spanned by two bridges. There is a hydraulic lift to convey passengers to and from the spa and sands and the top of the South Cliff. The ancient churches of St. Clement, St. Helen, St. Nicholas, St. Sepulchre, and St. Thomas have disappeared, but the sites of some of these are still indicated in the names of modern streets. The church of St. Mary (restored 1850), on the upper part of the hilly promontory on which the old town is built, is an ancient edifice of stone, formerly belonging to a monastic house. In the history of the fabric

Scarborough Bay and Spa.
(Photo. Frith and Co., Reigate.)

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Scarborough	Scarborough	230 33776

each period of ecclesiastical architecture can be traced—from the Norm. of the time of Stephen, to the Perp. of the reign of Richard II. Of the choir, destroyed by the guns from the castle during the siege at the time of the Commonwealth, only portions of the eastern walls now remain; the nave is without triforium, but has an E. Eng. clerestory The northern arcade and two bays on the south side are Trans. Norm., the rest E. Eng.; the south transept, once the Percy chantry, is Dec. The spacious stone porch retains its parvise, and has stone seats; adjoining and projecting equally is the chapel of St. Nicholas. Next follow in order the chapels of St. James the Great, St. John the Baptist, and St. Stephen. All the chapels have massive stone-ribbed groining, and are roofed with stone slabs disposed in ridges, and several retain piscinæ, aumbries, and founders' tombs. In the church are over seventy small modern brass inscriptions, chiefly on the walls; and similar brasses are found on many tombs in the churchyard. There were originally cloisters, which adjoined the church on the south-west. A churchyard, crowded with tombstones, surrounds the church on all sides, but is divided by paths into eight irregular enclosed portions, the easternmost of which, separated from the rest by a road, contains the grave of Anne Brontë ("Acton Bell"), (d. 1849), authoress of "Agnes Grey" and third daughter of the Rev. Patrick Brontë, incumbent of Hawarth, Yorks. There are several eccl. pas. with modern churches; a Catholic church (1858), dedicated to St. Peter; and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The promenade pier (1869), on the North Sands, has been greatly improved by the addition of gardens and a drive, which it is proposed to continue round the hill on which the castle stands. The present spa buildings date from 1880, and are in Italian style; they include a theatre, a restaurant, and shops. The People's Palace and Aquarium is in Indian style, and various portions have been reproduced from celebrated Indian buildings. The harbour, at the eastern end of the South Sands, is the only one between Tynemouth and the Humber accessible to large vessels. It is formed by three piers projecting from the foot of Castle Hill; the middle (or St. Vincent's) pier has a lighthouse, in which a signal is exhibited when there is 10 ft. of water at the mouth of the harbour. Here is the harbour-master's office. The west pier is chiefly devoted to the fish trade. Here is the lifeboat station. The town hall, in Castle Road, contains town clerk's and police offices. The Public Hall, on the site of the old town hall, in St. Nicholas Street, was erected by the corporation; the ground floor is occupied as shops. The Market Hall, in St. Helen's Square, is open daily for the sale of provisions of all kinds, and on Thursdays is well attended. The cattle market and public slaughter-house are in Wrea Lane. Amongst the literary institutions, the most important are the Philosophical and Archæological Societies, the Mechanics' Institute, and the Horticultural Society. S. has three club-houses—the Scarborough, the Constitutional, and the Liberal. The Museum, a rotunda of the Roman Doric order, contains a valuable and interesting collection of local and other antiquities, and geological specimens illustrating the strata of this district. There are two theatres—the Royal and the Londesborough. The South Cliff Baths date from 1876. The King's Cliff Hospital was established in 1883. The Seamen's Hospital, in Castle Road, has rooms for thirty-six poor seamen and their wives, or seamen's widows belonging to S. The Trinity House, another maritime charity for the same object, has thirty-one rooms. The Royal Northern Sea Bathing Infirmary, on the Sandside, established for the reception of patients residing in all parts of England, will hold ninety-six patients. Wheelhouse Free Almshouses consist of forty comfortable dwellings for the poor of S. The People's Park comprises the two sides of the Ramsdale valley; it is prettily laid out in winding walks, amply furnished with seats, is well planted with trees and shrubs, and has a sheet of water at the western end. In Conduit Street stand the remains of the "Butter Cross;" it consists of a tall obelisk-shaped crocketed shaft, with remains of panelled niches at the base. S. Castle appears to have been built about 1127; in 1312 Edward II. visited the fortress. For about three centuries after 1378 the castle was left to decay, and in 1553, during the rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyat, it was surprised and held for three days by the Earl of Stafford. During the Civil War, being held for the king, it was twice besieged and taken, in 1645 and 1648; and on the last of these occasions the keep was mined and partially destroyed. Oliver's Mount, about 1 s. of the town, is said to derive its name from the fact that the Parliamentary cannon were planted here by Cromwell's orders. The castle stands on a broad platform immediately above the East Cliff; on the north and east it is defended by the sea and the precipitous cliffs on which it is placed, and on the west and south by the keep and a continuous curtain wall, near the centre of which, and south of the present barracks, stood the "King's Hall," the foundations of which, and of a smaller structure attached to one angle of it, were discovered in May, 1888. For the protection of the keep on the east side a part of the castle area was walled in and ditched, forming an enclosed oblong space called the "ballium," or "bailey." The gateway consists of a recessed arch between two semicircular towers, but there does not appear to have been any portcullis or drawbridge. The keep is a huge square tower of red sandstone; the west side has wholly disappeared, and the sides adjacent are imperfect, but the foundations remain entire. Towards the eastern extremity of the castle area may be traced the site of the chapel and the castle well.

Scarcliff, pa. and vil., N.E. Derbys., 8 s.s.e. of Chesterfield; ac. 3,765; soil limestone, overlying limestone and clay. The church of St. Leonard (restored 1842) is E. Eng. and Dec., and contains a monument of the 11th cent. with nearly-obliterated Latin inscription; the chancel retains two piscinæ of Norm. date. The charities amount to about £36 yearly. There is a spring in this pa. called Owlsditch, remarkable for its greater abundance in the summer than in the winter months.

Scarcroft, tp. and pleasant vil., pa. of Thorner (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 s. of Wetherby; ac. 1,073.

Scares, The, a group of small islands, comprising 4 ac., not attached to any civil pa. They are at the entrance of Luce Bay, S. Wigs., Sc., about

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Scarcliff	Langwith	147	1156

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Scarcroft	Thorner & Scarcroft	195	28

midway between the Mull of Galloway, the south point of Kirkmaiden pa. and Burrow Head, at the south extremity of Whithorn pa.

Scarf Gap, pass (1,400 ft.) between Ennerdale and Buttermere, S. Cumb., between High Crag Mountain and Haystacks. Some parts of the ascent are rough; the continuation of the path, known as Black Sail Pass, leads over to Wasdale.

Scarfskerry, coast ha., pa. of Dunnet (q.v.), N. Caiths., Sc., about 8 N.E. of Castletown.

Scargill, tp. and vil., pa. of and about 3 W. from Barningham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 4,817. There are some remains of an ancient castle.

Scarisbrick, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of and 4 N.W. from Ormskirk (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.; ac. 8,397. The church of St. Mark (1848) is in Perp. style. There is a Catholic church. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Scarle, North, pa. and extensive vil., W. Lincs., near the Notts. border, 10 S.W. of Lincoln; ac. 1,955; soil various, overlying sand and clay. The small church of All Saints (restored 1874) is said to date from the reign of William II. The south of the church and the lower part of the tower are Norm. There are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels. The charities, about £30 a year, are distributed in fuel.

Scarle, South, pa. and tp., E. Notts., on the borders of Lincs., 7½ N.E. of Newark-on-Trent; ac. of pa. 2,395, of tp. 1,093; soil sandy loam and clay, overlying principally gravel. The church of St. Helena (restored 1871) is chiefly E. Eng., and contains several mural tablets, and on the chancel floor a broad stone with inscription to Sir Henry Mering (1504); a double piscina remains in the south chancel wall. Remains of a low side window and a piscina were found in the nave. The Methodists have a chapel. There are some small charities.

Scarlet Point, or **Stack of Scarlet**, headland on west side of entrance to Castletown Bay, S. I. of M., 1 S.S.W. of Castletown. The Stack consists of an immense mass of black basalt some 50 ft. high.

Scarness, tongue of land on east side of Bassenthwaite Water, Mid Cumb., 5½ N.W. of Keswick.

Scarning, pa. and vil., Mid Norf., about 2½ W. of East Dereham, on the road to Swaffham; ac. 3,470; soil clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1859) is a fine building dating from about the middle of the 15th cent. The rood-screen is in a very good state of preservation, retaining its original gilding and colours in a comparatively fresh condition, and on the east side, at the south corner of the screen, is a small sanctus-bell in its original oak frame. In the chantry chapel, now used as a vestry, is a piscina and an aumbry. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The charities for distribution are £22 yearly, and there is a fuel allotment of 14 ac.

Scarp, island, pa. of and ½ W. from Harris (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, Invs., Sc. It is 3 miles long by 2¼ miles wide, and consists almost entirely of a mountain (1,000 ft.).

Scarriff (1), vil. on the Scarriff, pa. of Tomgraney (q.v.), W. co. Clare, Ir., 8 N.N.W. of Killaloe. S. is pleasantly situated at the foot of the Slieve Aughty Mountains, within a mile of the west shore of Lough Derg. It has communication by steamer with Limerick and Dublin.

Scarriff (2), islet in Kenmare Bay, pa. of Kilcrohane (q.v.), S. co. Kerry, Ir.

Scarriff (3), river, E. co. Clare, Ir., rises on the borders of cos. Galway and Clare, and flows for 18 miles in a S.E. direction through Lough O'Grady to Lough Derg.

Scarrington, pa. and tp., S.E. Notts., 3 N.E. of Bingham; ac. of pa. 2,205, of tp. 932; soil strong clay, overlying clay. The church of St. John of Beverley is a stone building. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are some small charities.

Scars, East, reef on north-east side of the Tees estuary, off coast of N.R. Yorks., 1 N.E. of Redcar. It is 2 miles in length, and is much feared by sailors. The sea leaves the reef uncovered at low tide.

Scartaglen, pl., pa. of Castleisland (q.v.), E. co. Kerry, Ir., about 13 E.S.E. of Tralee.

Scarthingwell, ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Saxton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. *S. Hall* is a seat; just outside the park wall, at the west corner, is the place where Lord Clifford is supposed to have been killed at the commencement of the battle of Towton. There is a Catholic chapel attached to the mansion.

Scarthin Nick, ha., pa. of Matlock (q.v.), Mid Derbys., adjoining the vil. of Cromford (q.v.). Here is a mission church; there are also Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapels. The name was first applied to a limestone gap at the entrance to Cromford.

Scartho, pa. and vil., N.E. Lincs., 2 S. of Grimsby, on the road to Louth; ac. 1,150; soil light clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Giles is said to be partly of Saxon date; the nave is E. Dec. The belfry stage has a double window in each face, the arches resting in the middle on a single stone extending through the thickness of the wall, supported by a shaft with a curiously-ornamented impost, which seems to be wholly confined to Saxon work. The basement courses show signs of fire, indicating that a still older tower, once standing on these foundations, has been burnt; and at the west end of the north wall there appears to be a fragment of the earlier church, once forming an exterior angle and consisting of huge blocks of brownish sandstone. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Upon a small eminence north-west of the vil. is the reservoir of the Grimsby Waterworks Company, constructed in 1863.

Scartlea, vil., pa. of Garranekinnefeake (q.v.), S.E. co. Cork, Ir., 4 S. of Middleton.

Scarva, vil. with railway station, on Newry Canal, pa. of Aghaderg (q.v.), W. co. Down, Ir., 11 N. of Newry. Here are the remains of Glenflesk

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Scargill	Barnard Castle (4)	249	88
Scarisbrick, eccl. pa.	Bescar Lane (2)	208	1734
Scarisbrick, tp.	Bescar Lane (2)	208	2237
Scarle, North	Swinderby (2)	148	482
Scarle, South, pa.	Swinderby (1)	148	328
Scarle, South, tp.	Swinderby (1)	148	150
Scarning	Dereham (2½)	122	682
Scarp	Strome Ferry (60)	661	143
Scarriff (1)	Killaloe (8)	138	599
Scarrington, pa.	Aslockton (1¼)	117	561
Scarrington, tp.	Aslockton (1½)	117	203
Scartho	Grimsby (2)	155	190
Scartlea	Middleton (4)	178	132
Scarva	Scarva	80	154

Castle, built by Monk; the cairn of Cairn Cochy (70 ft. high), which marks the spot of a battle, A.D. 332; and Lisnaguard Fort. *S. House* is a seat.

Scar Water, rivulet, N.W. Dumfs., Sc., rises near the boundary of the co., and flows at first E. and then S.E. for 19 miles to the Nith, which it joins 2 S.W. of Thornhill. It abounds in trout.

Scarweather, sandbank in Bristol Channel, off coast of Glamorgs., in vicinity of Porthcawl. Here is a lightship, with a revolving light visible 10 miles.

Scatrick, islet in Lough Strangford, pa. of Killinchy (q.v.), E. co. Down, Ir. There was formerly a castle here.

Scattery Island, or **Inniscattery,** islet in the Shannon, pa. of Kilrush (q.v.), S. co. Clare, Ir. It has a lighthouse, with light visible 10 miles. There are some interesting remains of churches founded by St. Senanus, who, like St. Kevin, sought a secluded spot, where he vowed "the sacred sod should ne'er by woman's feet be trod."

Scavaig, Loch, sea-inlet, island of Skye, Invs., Sc. It is in the south-west of the island, is nearly 5 miles wide at the entrance, and runs up to the Cuchullin Mountains.

Scawby, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 2½ S.W. of Brigg; ac. 3,930; soil sandy, overlying gravel. The church of St. Hibald, originally E. Eng., was rebuilt in 1842, with the exception of the tower; there are several mural tablets to the Nelthorpe family (1632–1865). Here is a small Wesleyan chapel, and a Primitive Methodist chapel. Reading-rooms with a library were established in 1858. The Red Well is a strong chalybeate spring. *S. Hall,* in a large park, is a seat.

Scawsby, pl., pa. of Brodsworth (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2½ N.W. of Doncaster. S. Lees, on the road from Barnsley to Doncaster, is where the insurgents in the "Pilgrimage of Grace" (1536) were encamped.

Scawton, pa. and vil., N.R. Yorks., 5 W. of Helmsley; ac. 2,876; soil limestone and moor soil, overlying limestone and sandstone. The church of St. Mary was erected in 1146 by Roger, second abbot of Byland Abbey, and retains some good Norm. work; in the chancel there is a low side window.

Scethrog, ha., pa. of Llansaintfraed (q.v.), S.E. Brecons., 5 S.E. of Brecknock. The ha. is said to take its name from Brochmail Yscythrog, Prince of Powys. The "Victorinus Stone," near S., is supposed to have been erected as a sepulchral monument by the Romans.

Schel, The, eminence (1,979 ft.) in the Cheviot Hills, N.E. Roxbs., Sc., on the English border.

Schemes Islets, two islands in Roaringwater Bay, S. co. Cork, Ir., 3 N.W. of Baltimore.

Schiehallion, mountain (3,547 ft.), pas. of Dull and Fortingall (q.v.), N.W. Perths., Sc., 11 N.W. of Aberfeldy. Here Dr. Nevil Maskelyne (1732–1811), Astronomer Royal, made his observations on the powers of attraction.

Scholes (1), straggling vil. on a bleak and lofty eminence, pa. of Kirkburton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 7 S. of Huddersfield. Here are woollen mills.

Scholes (2), vil., pa. of Birstal (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1½ N.W. of Cleckheaton. There is a Free Methodist chapel.

Scholes (3), vil., pa. of and 1 N. from Barwick-in-Elmet (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Scholing, or **Sholing,** eccl. pa. and vil. on the Itchen, pas. of St. Mary Extra and Hound (q.v.), S. Hants, forming part of the parl. bor. of Southampton. The church of St. Mary is in E. Eng. style; and there are Nonconformist chapels.

Schoo (or Scow) Brook, other local names for Henmoor (or Henmore) Brook (q.v.).

School Aycliffe, tp., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Heighington (q.v.), S. Dur.; ac. 524.

School Green, vil., pa. of and about 1 W. from Freshwater (q.v.), W. I. of W.

Schull. [SKULL.]

Scilly (1), vil., pa. of Ringcurran (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 1 E. of Kinsale, occupying the summit and acclivity of a gentle eminence forming a peninsula projecting into Kinsale Harbour. Immediately above the vil. are the Militia barracks of that town, of which this place may be considered a suburb.

Scilly (2), or **Silly Bank,** eminence (500 ft.), S.W. Cumb., 1½ N.E. of Whitehaven.

Scilly Islands, a group of islands at the western entrance to the English Channel, consisting of six large islands and a multitude of islets and rocky masses to the number of 145, 40 W. of the Lizard Point, and which are reached by steamers from Penzance within an average passage of three hours. The situation is wild, and the rocky scenery beautifully grand. The total ac. of the whole of the islands is 3,560. These islands are supposed to have been first known to the Greeks by the name of the Hesperides, and to the Phœnicians as the "Cassiterides," or "Tin Islands," and were called by the Romans "Silurœ Insulæ." In 1649 Sir John Grenville, the Royalist, who afterwards took an active part in the restoration of Charles II., fortified these islands, and converted them into a fort and refuge for privateers, with which he so completely swept the adjacent seas that, the Channel trade being seriously injured, Parliament at length fitted out and despatched an expedition under Admiral Blake and Sir George Ayscue, and in June, 1651, compelled him to surrender. The isles of Scilly were in 936 granted by Athelstan to some monks who settled at Tresco, but were subsequently in part granted to the abbey of Tavistock on its endowment. During the reign of Elizabeth they were divided amongst numerous proprietors, from whom they were purchased by the Crown, and from that time to 1830 they were rented by the Godolphin family. At present all the islands are included in the Duchy of Cornwall, and are granted on leases to a lord-proprietor. The inhabitants were in former times chiefly small farmers, fishermen, sailors, and pilots, but very few are now engaged in fishing. After the potato famine in 1847, the attention of the farmers was directed to

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Scattery Island	Kilrush	201	123
Scawby	Scawby	161	964
Scawton	Coxwold (4)	208	119
Scholing	Sholing	79	2846

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
School Aycliffe	Aycliffe (1)	237	29
Scilly (1)	Kinsale (1)	190	525
Scilly Islands	Penzance (42)	320	1911

the growing of early potatoes for the London and other markets, and the exceptional mildness of the climate enables them to supply the earliest English-grown potatoes. This industry, however, has largely given place to the growing of asparagus and other early vegetables, and the raising of early spring flowers, chiefly narcissus. Large quantities of lobsters are also exported. The isles are composed wholly of granite, consisting of a coarse-grained mixture of felspar, quartz, and mica, occasionally stained by iron; and in some places may be found schorl, chlorite, and hornblende. The rocky surfaces are in many places hollowed out by the action of rain-water into basins, some of which are of considerable size. The scenery, though impaired by the absence of trees, is romantic; among the rocks the heather grows luxuriantly, and the extreme mildness of the climate admits of a semi-tropical vegetation. The seas amid the islets abound with fish, and the western reef with huge seals, and at certain times both the cliffs and the surface of the water are covered with myriads of sea-fowl. Coral is met with in large quantities. The temperature is singularly equable, the winter readings of Fahrenheit's thermometer giving a mean of 46° and in summer a mean of 58½°. Snow seldom falls, and ice is very rarely seen. The subsoil being entirely granitic, moisture never remains long on the surface, but, rapidly percolating, leaves the roads dry and elastic; there is mostly a pleasantly cool breeze from the sea in the summer months, and during the winter, when the winds are more boisterous, they have a soothing effect from their comparatively high atmospheric temperature, making this locality an admirable residence for the invalid. The inhabited islands are Bryher, St. Agnes, St. Martin, St. Mary, and Tresco (q.v.).

Scissett, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Elmley and High Hoyland (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 9 S.E. of Huddersfield. The church of St. Augustine is in E. Eng. style.

Sclattie, part of the vil. of Auchmill (q.v.), S.E. Abers., Sc., 6 N.W. of Aberdeen.

Scofton-with-Osberton, eccl. pa., pa. of and 3 E. from Worksop (q.v.), N. Notts. The church of St. John (1832) is in Norm. style. *Osberton Hall* is a seat.

Scole, or **Scole with Thorpe Parva and Frenze,** pa. and pleasant vil., S. Norf., 2 E. of Diss, on the borders of Suff.; ac. 821; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1874) is E. Eng. *Scole Lodge,* pleasantly situated on the Norwich road, is a seat.

Sconcer, or **Sconser,** vil. on Loch Sligachan, pa. of Portree (q.v.), Skye, Inner Hebrides, Invs., Sc., 3 N.E. of Sligachan Inn.

Scone, pa. and vil., E. Perths., Sc.; ac. 7,815; soil in parts light and gravelly, in others strong clay. The vil., on the Tay, 2 N.E. of Perth, has Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, a public hall, and a cemetery. A little west of the vil. is the site of the Palace, founded here by Kenneth II. when he made S. the seat of the Scottish monarchy (about 850) and deposited here the Stone of Destiny, which rested in the abbey until its removal to Westminster, London, by Edward I. S. Abbey was founded by Alexander I. (1114). It stood close to the palace, and is now represented by a part of one aisle, used as the burial-place of the Viscounts of Stormont. The Earl of Gowrie, who lost his life and his estates for the attempt to imprison King James VI. (known as the Raid of Ruthven), began the palace which preceded the present one on the site of the old palace of the Kings of Scotland, and Sir David Murray of Gospatrick, cup-bearer to and favourite of the king, finished this palace in 1606. It was in this building that Charles II. was crowned King of Scotland in 1651. The present mansion, which is modern, occupies the same site overhanging the Tay, and contains much of the old furniture, including some bed-hangings embroidered by Queen Mary. The old gallery, in which the coronation took place, is 160 ft. in length, and is included in the modern palace, now the seat of the Earl of Mansfield. Near the house stands the old market cross of S., surrounded by pleasure grounds, which have usurped the site of the ancient vil.

Scone, New, a name sometimes given to the vil. of Scone (q.v.), from the fact that the old vil. of S. has disappeared.

Scoonie, pa. on the north shore of the Firth of Forth, S. Fifes., Sc.; ac. 4,091; soil fertile, overlying whinstone. It contains the seaport town of Leven (q.v.), where is the pa. church.

Scopwick, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 9 N. of Sleaford; ac. 3,403; soil marl and heath-land, overlying limestone. The church of the Holy Cross (restored 1882) is E. Eng., and contains several ancient monuments to the Sewell family. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Scorborough, or **Scorbrough,** pa. and small vil., E.R. Yorks., 4½ N. of Beverley; ac. 1,385; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Leonard (rebuilt 1859) is E. Eng. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Scoreby. [STAMFORD BRIDGE WITH SCOREBY.]

Scorhill Circle, or **The Longstones,** stone circle on Dartmoor, Mid Dev., 3 W. of Chagford. The circle, considered the finest in Devonshire, retains thirty stones, twenty-five of which are still erect, the original number having been about fifty. The Long Stone is nearly 8 ft. high, and two of those which have fallen are almost as large. The circle is about 28 yds. in diameter.

Scorrier, vil., pa. of and about 4 N. from Gwennap (q.v.), S.W. Cornw. At Fourburrow are the kennels of the Fourburrow Hounds. *S. House* is a seat.

Scorton (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Garstang (q.v.), N. Lancs., 9 S. of Lancaster. The church of St. Peter is a modern building. There is a Catholic church and a Wesleyan chapel.

Scorton (2), tp. and vil., pa. of Catterick (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 E. of Richmond; ac. 2,721 and 12 water. The vil. is built nearly in the form of a

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Scissett	Denby Dale (2)	178	3392
Sclattie	Buxburn	532	538
Scofton-w.-Osberton	Checker House (1½)	143	388
Scole	Diss (2)	95	673
Scone, pa.	Perth (2)	446	2150
Scone, vil.	Perth (2)	446	1329

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Scoonie	Leven	424	4693
Scopwick	Scopwick (2)	119	349
Scorbrough	Lockington (2)	207	82
Scorton (1)	Scorton	222	666
Scorton (2)	Scorton (½)	231	515

square; in the centre is a spacious green, raised 3 or 4 ft. from the level of the road. Here is a grammar school, founded in 1720 and reopened under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners in 1883; it is a fine brick building. At the end of the vil., on the road to Cowton, is a building formerly used as a convent, now occupied as a hospital for incurable and convalescent men.

Sco Ruston, or **South Ruston,** pa., E. Norf., 8½ N.E. of Norwich; ac. 471; soil light, overlying sand. The church of St. Michael is Dec.; it formerly had a tower, the ruins of which, covered with ivy, still remain.

Scosthrop, tp., pa. of and 1 S. from Kirkby-in-Malham-Dale (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,275.

Scotasay, island, pa. of Harris (q.v.), Lewis Island, Outer Hebrides, Invs., Sc.

Scotby, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Wetheral (q.v.), N. Cumb., 3 E. by S. of Carlisle. The church (1854) is in E. Eng. style. There is a meeting-house for the Society of Friends. A stone adze of the pre-Roman period and Anglo-Saxon coins have been found here. Tanning and fruit-growing are carried on to a considerable extent. The kennels of the Brampton Harriers are in this pa. *Rosehill* is a seat.

Scotch Dyke. [SCOTS DYKE, THE.]

Scotforth, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and 1¾ S. from Lancaster (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. 2,794. The church of St. Paul is a modern building. Here is the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots; it is a building in Dec. style.

Scothern, pa. and vil., W. Lincs., 6 N.E. of Lincoln; ac. 2,500; soil light, overlying clay. The church of St. German (rebuilt 1861) is E. Dec. Here are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels.

Scotland, ha., pa. of and ¼ W. from Ingoldsby (q.v.), S. Lincs.

Scotland Division, one of the nine parl. divs. of Liverpool. It returns one member.

Scotland Green, ha., pa. of Enfield (q.v.), N.E. Middx., adjoining Ponder's End.

Scotland Hill, mountain (1,079 ft.), E. Q. Co., Ir., 6 S. of Stradbally.

Scotlandwell, vil., pa. of Portmoak (q.v.), E. Kinrs., Sc., about 5 W. of Leslie.

Scotsbrig, a farm, pa. of Middlebie (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., 3 N.E. of Ecclefechan, famous as the home of the Carlyle family from 1826.

Scotscraig, estate with seat of same name, pa. of Ferry-Port-on-Craig (q.v.), N.E. Fifes., Sc., 1 S.W. of Tayport.

Scots Dyke, The, an old ditch and embankment running from the Esk to the Sark and forming a part of the boundary between Scotland and England. There is now a railway station (Scotch Dyke) on a part of the site.

Scotshouse, pl., pa. of Currin (q.v.), W. co. Monaghan, Ir., 4 S. of Clones.

Scots' Rake, ridge on the Roman road over the High Street Mountain, N.W. Westmd. It obtained its name from the story that a detachment of the Scottish forces encamped here during the rising of 1715.

Scotstarvet Tower, ruined tower, pa. of Ceres (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc., 2 S.E. of Springfield railway station.

Scotstown (1), vil. with railway station, pa. of and 1 E. from Renfrew (q.v.), N. Renfs., Sc.

Scotstown (2), vil., Sunart dis., pa. of Ardnamurchan (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., 2 N. of Strontian.

Scotstown (3), vil., pa. of Tedavnet (q.v.), N. co. Monaghan, Ir., 5 N.W. of Monaghan.

Scotswood, vil. on the north bank of the Tyne, pa. of Benwell (q.v.), S.E. Northumb., 3½ W. of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Here is a handsome suspension bridge over the river, uniting the cos. of Northumb. and Durham. There is a Catholic church, and Wesleyan and New Connexion Methodist chapels. There are fire-brick works and a shipbuilding yard. Above the vil. is the site of the encampment of the Scottish army under General Leslie in 1640, from which this place takes its name.

Scotter, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 4 N.W. of Kirton-in-Lindsey; ac. 5,097; soil chiefly loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (repaired 1820) is mostly Late Perp., but partly E. Eng. and Norm. On the south wall of the nave is a brass to Marmaduke Tyrwhitt (d. 1599) and Ellen (Reresby) his wife, with ten children; and there are other memorials to various families. A good Perp. chancel-screen still remains, with traces of the old painting, and an engraved copper memorial to Mrs. Sarah Ashton (1739). There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Methodist New Connexion chapels. A weekly market is held on Thursday, a fair for horses and cattle on July 6, a pleasure fair on the 10th, and a horse and foal show early in July. There is a public reading-room and library.

Scotterthorpe, ha., pa. of Scotter (q.v.), N. Lincs., 4½ N.W. of Kirton-in-Lindsey.

Scottlethorpe, ha., pa. of Edenham (q.v.), S. Lincs., 2½ N.W. of Bourn.

Scotton (1), pa., tp., and vil., N. Lincs., 3 N.W. of Kirton; ac. 3,880; soil loam and sand, overlying clay. The church of St. Genewys is Norm., E. Eng. and later. One doorway and the tower arch are Norm., and there is a beautiful E. Eng. doorway in the north aisle; the principal part of the tower is E. Dec., the upper stage being Perp. In the north aisle is a sepulchral slab, with a legend in Norman-French, to John de Thevelby; another slab bears the shield of Nevill, and a defaced inscription to a member of that family, lord of S. in 1382. A third slab displays the bust of a priest within a quatrefoil, and one other (only fragmentary) has some Lombardic letters. In the south aisle there is a squint, and the chancel retains an aumbry, a piscina, and credence; in the south aisle is the recumbent effigy of a knight in mail armour with crossed legs and probably of the reign of Edward II., and also a female effigy. A slab with floriated

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sco Ruston	Coltishall (2)	126	115
Scosthrop	Bell Busk (2)	228	80
Scotasay	Strome Ferry (60)	661	18
Scotby	Scotby	305	640
Scotforth, eccl. pa.	Lancaster (2)	230	3615
Scotforth, tp.	Lancaster (2)	230	1598
Scothern	Langworth (2)	136	425

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Scotland Division	.....	.....	53713
Scotstown (1)	Scotstounhill	409	1165
Scotstown (3)	Smithsboro' (4)	124	124
Scotter	Northorpe (2)	155	1078
Scotton (1), pa.	Northorpe (2)	155	321
Scotton (1), tp.	Northorpe (2)	155	219

cross bears a mutilated inscription to Richard Sallenby (1400). Here are Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapels.

Scotton (2), tp. and vil. near the Nidd, pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Farnham (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,077. St. Thomas's chapel-of-ease (1889) is in Dec. style. There is also a Wesleyan chapel. In the vil. are two old halls, now converted into farmhouses; one of them, called S. Hall, is said to have been the residence of Guy Fawkes.

Scotton (3), tp. and vil., pas. of Catterick and Patrick Brompton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Richmond; ac. 1,407.

Scottow, pa. and scattered vil., E. Norf., 9 N.E. of Norwich; ac. 2,071; soil rich and well cultivated, overlying principally brick-earth. The church of All Saints is E. Eng. An allotment of 21 ac. was awarded to the poor at the enclosure in 1831. *S. Hall*, a mansion in an extensive and well-wooded park, is a seat.

Scott Willoughby, pa., S. Lincs., 5 S. of Sleaford; ac. 556; soil clay and strong loam, overlying chiefly clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1882) is a small stone building.

Scoulton, pa. and vil., Mid Norf., 6 N.W. of Attleborough; ac. 2,193; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of the Holy Trinity (renovated 1885) is E. Eng.; the steps to the rood-loft have been opened. In the south wall of the chancel is a piscina. The fuel allotment of 39 ac. is let for £30 yearly. Here is S. Mere, a fine sheet of water 1¼ miles in circumference, enclosing a swampy island remarkable as the breeding-place of the black-headed gull. The birds congregate here in March, and go away in August.

Scourie, vil. on bay of same name, pa. of Eddrachillis (q.v.), W. Suths., Sc., nearly 44 N.W. of Lairg. *S. House* is a seat.

Scour Ouran, mountain (3,505 ft.), pa. of Glenshiel (q.v.), S. Ross and Crom., Sc., about 17 S.E. of Strome Ferry. The ascent is easy, and a most magnificent view is obtained from the summit.

Scouthead, eccl. pa., pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2½ W. of Uppermill. The church of St. Paul is a modern building in Dec. style. Here is a Congregational chapel.

Scoutscar, hill (700 ft.), S. Westmd., about 2 miles from Kendal, and slopes up to the westward by a gentle gradient on to a plateau, which commands a fine view.

Scr-, for words not found under this spelling, *see also* SKR-.

Scrabby, pa. and vil., Tullyhunco bar., S. co. Cav., Ir., 4½ S.E. of Arvagh; ac. 21. It contains a Protestant and a Catholic church.

Scrabo. [NEWTOWNARDS.]

Scrabster, seaport vil., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Thurso (q.v.), N. Caiths., Sc. The ruins of S. Castle are in the neighbourhood; it once belonged to the Bishops of Caithness.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Scotton (2)	Knaresborough (2)	204	230
Scotton (3)	Richmond (4)	237	113
Scottow	Buxton Lammas(1½)	128	379
Scott Willoughby	Ancaster (1½)	115	34
Scoulton	Watton (3)	103	343
Scouthead	Upper Mill (2½)	191	636
Scrabby, pa.	Crossdoney (9)	83	1555
Scrabby, vil.	Crossdoney (9)	83	142

Scrafield, pa., E. Lincs., 4 E. of Horncastle; ac. 670; soil principally heavy loam, overlying white clay. No traces of the church now remain, but the churchyard is still used as a burial-ground. *S. House* is a seat.

Scrafton, East. [CALDBERGH WITH EAST SCRAFTON.]

Scrafton, West, tp., pa. of Caverham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., about 3 S.W. of Middleham; ac. 1,558. There is a coal-mine.

Scragga, mountain (1,406 ft.), W. co. Don., Ir., 8 N.W. of Glenties.

Scrape, The, mountain (2,347 ft.) on the borders of pas. of Manor and Drumelzier (q.v.), W. Peebs., Sc. There are traces of an old Roman road along the top.

Scraptoft, pa., Mid Leics., 4 E. of Leicester; ac. 1,450; soil clay and gravel. The church of All Saints (restored 1867) is E. Eng., containing several memorials and mural monuments of the 18th cent. and later date. During 1895 an old cross in the churchyard was blown down, but it has been repaired. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Scratby, coast ha., pa. of Ormesby St. Margaret with Scratby (q.v.), E. Norf., about 5 N. of Yarmouth.

Scratchbury Camp, ancient British camp, S.W. Wilts., about 3 S.E. of Warminster. The camp is partly in the pa. of Bishopstrow and partly in that of Norton Bavant. A great number of Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood.

Scratchell's Bay, I. of W., on the south side of The Needles, at the extreme west of the island. An arch 300 ft. high has been formed in the surrounding cliffs by means of the falling-away of the lower strata beds. A cave also penetrates the cliffs for the distance of 300 ft.

Scrattage, ha., pa. of Heston (q.v.), S.W. Middx., adjoining the vil. of Heston.

Scrayingham, pa., tp., and small vil. on the Derwent, E.R. Yorks., 9 S.W. of Malton; ac. of pa. 4,894, of tp. 1,560; soil and subsoil clay. St. Peter's Church is a Dec. building. George Hudson, the "railway king," is buried in the churchyard.

Scredington, pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 4 S.E. of Sleaford; ac. 2,520; soil light loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1869) is E. Eng. In the aisle is an altar-tomb with a recumbent effigy in stone of a former vicar in eucharistic vestments. There is a tomb to William Paulet, dated 1464. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. Bricks are made here.

Screes, ridge of hills (highest point 1,978 ft.) overlooking Wastwater, S. Cumb. They descend in broken shale very precipitously down into the lake, and add greatly to the impressive nature of the scenery of the wildest of the English lakes.

Scremby, pa. and vil., E. Lincs., 4 N.E. of Spilsby; ac. 970; soil sand, loam, and clay, overlying loam, clay, and gravel. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1884) is 17th-cent.; there is a mural

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Scrafield	Horncastle (4)	130	38
Scrafton, West	Leyburn (7)	236	106
Scraptoft	Thurnby and S. (1)	142	90
Scrayingham, pa.	Barton Hill (3)	200	388
Scrayingham, tp.	Barton Hill (3)	200	121
Scredington	Aswarby	109	319
Scremby	Spilsby (3)	126	187

monument of marble to Charles Brackenbury, Esq., and others to the Moody, Dymoke, Newcomen, and other families. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Scremerston, eccl. pa., pas. of Ancroft and Tweedmouth (q.v.), N. Northumb., 2½ s. of Berwick-upon-Tweed. The church of St. Peter (1842–43) is in E. Eng. style. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. Near the church is a monument of stone to the late Major Johnson, erected by his workmen; the upper part of it was blown down during a severe storm. In the neighbourhood are collieries, and manufactories of lime, bricks, and tiles.

Screnwood, tp., pa. of and 1 s. from Alnham (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 1,061.

Scresort, Loch, sea-loch on east of Rum island, Inner Hebrides, Args., Sc.; it runs inland for about a mile.

Screveton, pa. and vil. near the Roman Fossway, S.E. Notts., 4 N.E. of Bingham; ac. 1,152; soil chiefly clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Wilfrid (restored 1881 and 1884) is of stone, and contains under the tower the royal arms, with the initials C. R. and the date 1684; there is also a fine font dated 1170, and a fine altar-tomb of alabaster to Mr. Richard Whalley (d. 1583), with his effigy (life-size) in armour. At the back of and around the tomb is a raised screen, also of alabaster, divided into four compartments; in the first is a figure of his first wife, with five children; in the next a figure of his second wife, with thirteen children; in the third his third wife, with seven children; the fourth compartment is filled with rhyming verses. There are mural monuments to other members of this family.

Scrivelsby, pa., E. Lincs., 2½ s. of Horncastle; ac. 1,916; soil sandy loam, overlying white clay and gravel. The church of St. Benedict (restored 1876) is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; the monuments chiefly commemorate the Marmion and Dymoke families, possessors of the manor of S. and hereditary Champions of England. Beneath the chancel arcade is an altar-tomb, with brass effigy and inscription, to Sir Robert Dymoke, knight-banneret (d. 1545), and Champion at the coronations of Henry VII. and VIII.; at the east end of the aisle is a tomb with the recumbent cross-legged effigy in stone of a knight in armour, conjectured to represent Philip, last Lord Marmion, of S. and Tamworth (d. 1292); contemporary with this is the recumbent effigy of a lady with a dog at her feet. In the chancel is an inscription on copper to Sir Charles Dymoke, Knight, Champion at the coronation of James II. (d. *c.* 1688), and Eleanor (Watson) his wife, as well as to other members of the family; here also is a slab inscribed to the Hon. Charles Dymoke, Champion at the coronation of William and Mary (d. 1702), and mural monuments of white marble to the Hon. Lewis Dymoke, M.P., Champion at the coronations of George I. and George II. (d. 1760), and the Hon. John Dymoke, Champion at the coronation of George III. (d. 1784). There are also mutilated brass effigies of a man and his wife, with part of a canopy (*c.* 1430). *S. Court* stands in a large park; on the right hand of the principal entrance, lighted by a tall mullioned window, is the armoury, containing a large collection and a huge "black jack." In the dining-room are a number of family portraits, including one of Henry Dymoke on horseback in his character of Champion at the coronation of George IV. in 1828; and there are also preserved a number of the coronation cups. The chief entrance to the park, called the "Lion Gate," from the figure of a lion on the archway, bears the name "R. Dymok," divided by the rudely-carved boughs of a tree.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Scremerston	Scremerston (1½)	335	890
Screnwood	Rothbury (7)	312	47
Screveton	Bingham (2)	119	172
Scrivelsby	Horncastle (2½)	130	127
Scriven-w.-Tent'gate	Knaresborough	204	615

Scriven, vil., pa. of and about 1 N. from Knaresborough (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. *S. Hall*, a handsome stone mansion in a park of about 400 ac., is a seat.

Scriven-with-Tentergate, tp. on the Nidd, pa. and partly within the to. of Knaresborough (q.v.), from which it extends northwards, W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,692.

Scroby Sand, sandbank off east coast of Norf., stretching north and south about 4 miles on the east side of Yarmouth Roads.

Scroggiehill, vil., pa. of Methven (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 4 N.W. of Perth.

Scrooby, pa. and vil. near the Fossway, N. Notts., 8 N. by W. of Retford; ac. 1,520; soil sand, overlying gravel. The church of St. Wilfred is E. Eng. and Dec. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Near the vil. is the Manor House, formerly a palace, and the seat of Cardinal Wolsey when Archbishop of York; it is now a farmhouse.

Scropton, pa. and vil. on the Dove, W. Derbys., 8 N.W. of Lichfield; ac. 2,850; soil light loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Paul (rebuilt 1856) was originally E. Eng. The charities are small. [Foston and Scropton.]

Scruton, pa. and vil., N.R. Yorks., 6 S.W. of Northallerton; ac. 1,993; soil loamy, overlying gravel, sand, and loam. The church of St. Rhadegund (restored 1865) is Norm. There is a Wesleyan chapel. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Scugdale, ha., pa. of and 2½ S.E. from Whorlton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Scuir of Eigg, hill (1,289 ft.), Eigg island, Inner Hebrides, Invs., Sc. It is basaltic in character and of great interest to geologists.

Scuir Vuillin, mountain (2,778 ft.) between Strath Conon and Strath Bran, Mid Ross and Crom., Sc.

Sculcoates, pa., E.R. Yorks., within the bor. of Hull (q.v.), of which it forms the northern division; ac. 732. The church of All Saints (1869) is in Gothic style, with a detached bell-tower.

Scullaboge, seat, pa. of Newbawn (q.v.), S. co. Wex., Ir., 5 N.W. of Taghmon. In a barn attached to the house one hundred loyalists were massacred in 1798.

Scullamie, creek on east side of Kyle of Tongue (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc. The creek is used as a haven by fishing-boats.

Sculloge Gap, mountain pass on the borders of cos. Carl. and Wex., Ir., between Mount Leinster and Blackstairs Mountain.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Scrooby	Scrooby	146	219
Scropton	Tutbury (1½)	133	328
Scruton	Scruton	223	283
Sculcoates	Hull	198	5418

Scullogestown, pa., Ikeathy and Oughterany bar., Mid co. Kildare, Ir., 4 S.E. of Enfield; ac. 2,468.

Sculthorpe, pa. and scattered vil. on the Wensum, N. Norf., about 2 N.W. of Fakenham; ac. 2,055; soil light loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (enlarged and restored 1860) is E. Eng.; the base of the tower forms the main entrance to the church. There is a brass with kneeling effigy to Henry Unton, Receiver of Fines of the Court of Common Pleas (d. 1470); another to John Humpton (d. 1521) and Elizabeth his wife, and eight children.; and one of the 15th cent. to John Stebyrd and Margaret his wife, with an inscription and a shield bearing a hammer surmounted by a crown and the letters J. S. The Norm. font is richly carved. There are Nonconformist chapels, a parish room, and a reading-room for working men. Here are four almshouses (1686) for indigent persons. The poor have £20 yearly for fuel. In the pa. are steam and water corn mills, agricultural implement works, and a brass and iron foundry. *Cranmer Hall*, a large and handsome building in a well-wooded park, is a seat.

Scunthorpe, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Frodingham (q.v.), N. Lincs., 8 N.W. of Brigg; ac. 1,031. The church of St. John the Evangelist (1891) is in Perp. style. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Congregational chapels. Ironworks on an extensive scale are maintained here. A commodious cattle market, with slaughter-house, covering an acre of ground, has been built; market day every alternate Tuesday.

Scurlockstown, or **Scurloughstown,** pa. on the Boyne, Lower Deece bar., Mid co. Meath, Ir., 1½ S.E. of Trim; ac. 2,589. The remains of the keep of S. Castle still exist.

Scur, Lough, pa. of Kiltubbrid (q.v.), S. co. Leit., Ir., 4 N.E. of Leitrim, in the basin of the Shannon.

Scwd Einon Gam, waterfall, one of the falls of the Purthen, S. Brecons., about 2½ N. of Pont-neath-Vaughan. The name signifies "Crooked Einon's Fall." The water falls a distance of 80 ft.

Scwd yn Hen Rhyd, waterfall on the Llech, S.W. Brecons., near Capel Coelbren. The water falls a distance of 100 ft., and forms one of the finest cascades in S. Wales. A dry path runs underneath the fall.

Scybor y Coed, tp. on the Einon, near its junction with the Dovey, pa. of Llanfihangel-geneur-Glynn (q.v.), N. Cardigs., 4 N.E. of Aberystwyth; ac. 10,403. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The immediate neighbourhood is well wooded, and commands fine views of the estuary of the Dovey.

Scyrrid Fawr, mountain (1,498 ft.), S. Brecons., about 4 N.E. of Abergavenny. It commands a very fine view from its summit. Its name signifies the "Great Fissure," and is derived from its being divided by a landslip. It is also known as the Holy Mountain.

Seabeach, ha., pas. of Boxgrove and Eartham (q.v.), S.W. Sussex, 2 N.E. of Boxgrove.

Seaborough, pa., S. Somerset, separated from Dors. by the Axe, 3 S. of Crewkerne; ac. 581; soil various. The church (dedication unknown), restored 1882, is Dec. There is a small charity. *S. Court* is a seat.

Seabrook, ha., pas. of Ivinghoe, Cheddington, and Pitstone (q.v.), E. Bucks., 1½ W. of Ivinghoe. It is divided into **Great** and **Little Seabrook.**

Seacombe, eccl. pa. and residential dis. on the Mersey, pa. of Wallasey (q.v.), N.W. Chesh., 1 W. of Birkenhead. The church of St. Paul is in E. Eng. style. There is also a Catholic church; and the various Dissenting bodies have places of worship. The Institute contains reading, recreation, and class rooms, and a good library. There is a cottage hospital. Most of the inhabitants of S. are Liverpool merchants.

Seacon, pl., pa. of Ballymoney (q.v.), N. co. Antr., Ir. It is distant 3 miles from Ballymoney town.

Seacourt, pa., N. Berks., 7 N. of Abingdon; ac. 813; soil stonebrash, sand, and loam, subsoil various, but principally limestone. There is no church.

Seacroft, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pas. of Leeds and Whitkirk (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 N.E. of Leeds; ac. 1,885. The church of St. James (1845) is in E. Eng. style. There is a Wesleyan chapel. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Seafield (1), *q.s.* pa., pa. of Rathven (q.v.), N.W. Banffs., Sc., 1½ W. of Cullen.

Seafield (2), ha., pa. of Kilmurry (q.v.), W. co. Clare, Ir., 5 S.W. of Miltown Malbay.

Seafield Tower. [KINGHORN.]

Seaford, pa. and rising watering-place and member of the Cinque Port of Hastings, S. Sussex, 13 E. of Brighton; ac. 2,336. The river Ouse formerly ran into the sea at the Cliff end, but was diverted by the occurrence of a great storm in

CHURCH STREET, SEAFORD.
(*Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.*)

1570, and the mouth is now at Newhaven. The pa. church of St. Leonard (restored 1861–62) is an E. Eng. structure of flint and stone. There is a Congregational chapel. The town hall, in South Street, together with land and other property, is now vested in the Local Board. The Albert Hall,

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Scullogestown	Enfield (4)	29	229
Sculthorpe	Fakenham (2)	119	507
Scunthorpe, eccl. pa.	Scunthorpe (1)	169	3663
Scunthorpe, tp.	Scunthorpe (1)	169	3481
Scurlockstown	Trim (1½)	30	162
Scybor y Coed	Aberystwith (4)	243	418
Seaborough	Crewkerne (3)	132	71
Seacombe	Seacombe	176	10586
Seacourt	Oxford (3)	63	23
Seacroft, eccl. pa.	Cross Gates (1)	191	1102
Seacroft, tp.	Cross Gates (1)	191	1112
Seafield (1)	Portsoy (5)	589	1666
Seaford	Seaford	59	1991

in East Street, is available for entertainments and public meetings, and will hold 500 persons. The S. golf links are on the downs, east of the town. The Fitzgerald Almshouses were endowed in 1868. The convalescent hospital dates from 1860. The air is remarkably bracing, and a great number of visitors resort here during the summer months. Some fishing is carried on; fine prawns are caught among the rocks, and mackerel and other fish are sometimes taken in the bay in large quantities. The cliffs are of great height, and, the bay being very deep, the roadstead affords a good shelter to shipping during the prevalence of easterly gales. On S. Heights are the remains of a large British or Roman camp and cemetery. S. gives the title of Baron to the family of Ellis, Lords Howard de Walden. Sutton, near S., was anciently a separate pa. The church has long been destroyed, though its foundations are clearly traceable in the now desecrated churchyard. The living was annexed to S. in 1508, and has since been ecclesiastically designated "Sutton-with-Seaford."

Seaforde, or **Neaghen,** vil., pa. of Loughinisland (q.v.), Mid co. Down, Ir., 4 W. of Downpatrick. There are Protestant and Presbyterian churches. Fairs are held in March, June, September, and December. *S. House* is a seat.

Seaforth, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Sefton (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 4½ N.E. of Liverpool. The church of St. Thomas (built 1815) is in Debased Gothic style. There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels. The Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary occupies a commanding position on the shore. There are cavalry barracks.

Seaforth, Loch, sea-loch on the east side of Lewis island, Outer Hebrides, Ross and Invs., Sc., dividing Lewis from Harris, 19 S.E. of Stornoway. The loch is a long narrow arm of the sea extending upwards of 13 miles inland, with a breadth ranging from ¼ mile to upwards of 3 miles. It stretches 8½ N. by W. from its mouth to a large island; then 5½ N.E., dividing eventually into two branches, which strike off E. and W., and are 3 miles and 1 mile long respectively. The upper part of the inlet lies wholly within the pa. of Lochs. The lofty mountains skirting its lower part render the scenery very grand and impressive; in the narrower parts, higher up, it resembles a huge trench dug through their midst. From 1623 to 1716 the loch gave the title of Earl to a branch of the Mackenzie family.

Seagate Castle. [IRVINE (1).]

Seagoe, pa. bounded by the Bann, O'Neilland East bar., N. co. Armagh, Ir., adjacent to Portadown; ac. 9,876. The church of St. Gobhan was rebuilt and enlarged in 1891. There are two Catholic churches; and places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists. The rectory was built about one hundred years ago, on a fine elevated site above the valley of the Bann. *Carrick-Blacker Manor House* (1692), of small red Dutch brick, with a balustrade on which are alternate urns and bosses, after the style of the period, contains many interesting relics of the time of the Revolution of 1690.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Seaforde	Downpatrick (4)	140	94
Seaforth	Seaforth	207	8949
Seagoe	Portadown (1)	88	7961
Seagrave	Fileby (2)	107	325

Seagrave, pa. and vil., N. Leics., 9 N.E. of Leicester; ac. 2,470; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1891) is E. Dec. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. There are a few small charities. The ancient Roman Fossway skirts a portion of the pa. from north to south. The scenery in and about the neighbourhood is beautiful.

Seagry, pa. and small vil. on the Avon, N. Wilts., 5 S. of Malmesbury; ac. 1,068; soil various, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1849) is in Dec. style.

Seaham, coast pa. and tp., E. Dur., about 5 S. of Sunderland; ac. of pa. 2,910, of tp. 1,518; soil clayey, overlying clay and limestone. The church of St. Mary is a building of stone of the early part of the 12th cent.; in the church is a very ancient stone coffin bearing an inscription. The poor have the interest of £10 a year. *S. Hall,* a large mansion of stone, a short distance from the church, is the seat of the Marquess of Londonderry. Lord Byron the poet was married here in 1815 to Anna Isabella, only child of Sir Ralph Milbanke Noel, Bart., and Baroness Wentworth, and his autograph is to be seen in the register.

Seaham Colliery, vil., pa. of Seaham (q.v.), N.E. Dur., about 4 S. of Sunderland. The colliery is one of the deepest pits in the coalfield, and affords support to over 5,000 persons. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Seaham Harbour, seaport to. and eccl. pa., pa. of Dalton-le-Dale (q.v.), E. Dur., 6 S. of Sunderland. S. Harbour and the to. of that name were founded in 1828, when the first stone of the north pier was laid by the third Marquess of Londonderry, and that of the to. by Viscount Seaham. The progress of the to. has been remarkable; begun on one of the most desolate spots of the coast, where not a single habitation stood before, it has grown into a considerable place. The harbour, which consists of two wet docks and one dry dock, and one tidal basin, allowing room for about 300 coasting ships, was designed to facilitate the shipment of coals from Lord Londonderry's collieries. The lighthouse is built upon a rugged piece of rock, and at the base is a red light, revolving every half-minute. Here is a lifeboat station. The church of St. John the Evangelist (1841) is in Perp. style. The Catholic church has a priest's house attached; and there are places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. Flower shows are held annually by the local Horticultural Society. The Londonderry Literary Institute is a handsome structure of freestone, of the Grecian Doric order, built in 1855 by the third Marquess; it consists of a library, reading-room, and lecture hall. The Masonic Hall, in the North Road, is a brick building, and a portion of the premises is occupied by a private club. The infirmary (1849) is an edifice of stone, in Gothic style. The harbour and colliery office is a large stone building with a cupola, containing the requisite offices for Lord Londonderry's extensive works. The town depends principally on the coal trade, but there are extensive bottle works,

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Seagry	Chippenham (6)	94	202
Seaham, pa.	Seaham	261	5025
Seaham, tp.	Seaham	261	4798
Seaham Harbour	Seaton (2½)	256	9044

employing a large number of hands; also a foundry and chemical works.

Seaham, New, eccl. pa. and colliery vil., pa. of Seaham (q.v.), N.E. Dur., about 4 s. of Sunderland. Christ Church is a modern structure.

Sea Houses, vil. and seaport, pa. of North Sunderland (q.v.), N.E. Northumb., 9½ E. of Belford. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. Herrings and other fish and crabs are very plentiful in their seasons, and fish-curing is extensively carried on. A harbour, mostly used in the herring season, was opened in 1889. The National Lifeboat Institution has a station and boat here.

Seal (1), pa. and vil., W. Kent, 2 N.W. of Sevenoaks; ac. 4,445; soil sandy and loamy. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng., and contains several ancient and handsome monuments of the Camden family. Within the communion rails is a remarkable brass, in perfect preservation, with effigy and marginal inscription to William de Bryene, Knight, one of the lords of Kemsing and Seal (d. 1395). The amount of £9 yearly for the poor is derived from the interest of the money left in 1878 by Mrs. Randolph, of Godden Green. Here is a convalescent home. *Wilderness* is a seat.

SEASALTER. (*See page* 394.)

Seal (2), or **Seale,** pa. and vil., S.W. Surrey, about 3 E. of Farnham; ac. 2,993; soil sand, chalk, and clay. The vil. is on the south side of the foot of the chalk ridge which extends from Guildford to Farnham, but the pa. extends to the north side of that hill. The church (dedication unknown), originally E. Eng., was partly rebuilt in 1861. The charities amount to £8 16s. a year. The pa. contains part of the eccl. pa. of Tongham (q.v.), and is sometimes called "Seal-with-Tongham." *Broad Oak* and *S. Lodge* are seats.

Seal (3), or **Seale,** pa., N.W. Leics., on the Derbys. border, 5½ S.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch; ac. 4,890; soil clayey, subsoil various. The church of St. Peter (restored 1874) is E. Eng.; there is an effigial altar-tomb of the 15th cent., representing Roger Doughton, a former rector, in full canonicals. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. There are almshouses for nine poor people; and the sum of £41 is yearly distributed in bread. Here is an extensive colliery.

Seal Edge, summit (1,977 ft.) of Kinder Scout (q.v.), N.W. Derbys., 5 S.E. of Glossop. It has a bold outline, forming part of the northern edge of Kinder Scout.

Seal Houses, ha., pa. of Arkengarthdale (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., about 4 N.W. of Reeth.

Seal Island (1), another name for Eilean-nan-Roan (q.v.).

Seal Island (2), islet in Trawbreaga Bay, N.E. co. Don., Ir., about 5 S. of Malin Head.

Seal, Nether and **Over,** tp., pa. of Seal (q.v.), N.W. Leics., about 5½ S.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch; ac. 3,795. It contains the vil. of Overseal, where is a chapel-of-ease. [NETHERSEAL.]

Seals Rock, rock lying to the north-east of Lundy Island, in the Bristol Channel, off the coast of N. Devon.

Seal-with-Tongham. [SEAL (3).]

Seamab Hill (1,440 ft.), an eastern spur of the Ochils, in the north of the pa. of Muckhart (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc.

Seamer near Northallerton, pa., tp., and vil., N.R. Yorks., 8 S. by E. of Stockton; ac. of pa. 3,904, of tp. 2,650; soil sandy loam, subsoil sandy. The church of St. Martin was rebuilt 1822 (with the exception of the tower), in Gothic style. Between S. and Newby is a remarkable tumulus, called How Hill; and on an adjoining hill are traces of an entrenchment, where ancient armour and human bones have been found.

Seamer near Scarborough, pa., tp., and vil., N.R. Yorks., 4 S.S.W. of Scarborough; ac. of pa. 11,947, of tp. 4,691; soil limy, overlying limestone. The church of St. Martin (restored 1888) is partly Norm., partly Perp.; the post-Reformation screen remains, and is adorned with shields. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. On the moor are numerous early earthworks. In 1857 some gold and silver ornaments of Saxon date were found in a quarry here. In 1549 this place was the scene of a conflict during the progress of the religious insurrection called the "Pilgrimage of Grace," in which the Sheriff of York was killed. The Scarborough racecourse is situated in this pa. A fair is held every fourth Monday.

Sea Park, estate with seat of same name, pa. of Kinloss (q.v.), N. Elgs., Sc., 2½ N.E. of Forres.

Seapatrick, pa. on the Bann, Upper and Lower Iveagh bars., N.W. co. Down, Ir.; ac. 7,159. It contains the to. of Banbridge (q.v.). The pa. church is in Banbridge. There are two meeting-houses for Presbyterians and places of worship for Wesleyans, Unitarians, Catholics, and Baptists. There is a mill for flax-spinning and linen manufacture.

Searby, or **Searby-with-Owmby,** pa., N. Lincs., 4 N.W. of Caistor, on the road to Brigg; ac. 2,407; soil and subsoil chalk, clay, and sand.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Seaham, New	Seaham	261	4691
Seal (1)	Sevenoaks (2)	21	1782
Seal (2)	Tongham (1¼)	37	1029
Seal (3)	Overseal	116	1929
Seamer near N., pa.	Stokesley (3)	236	283
Seamer near N., tp.	Stokesley (3)	236	227
Seamer near S., pa.	Seamer (1)	227	1753
Seamer near S., tp.	Seamer (1)	227	681
Seapatrick	Banbridge	87	7745
Searby	Howsham (1¼)	155	228

The church of St. Nicholas is a modern building in Gothic style. In the alley of the nave is the stone coffin-lid of a former vicar (d. 1441); in the churchyard are the remains of one of the capitals of the original church, and a coped stone (with a floriated cross) utilised as a gravestone for the wife of a former parish clerk. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Sea Reach, fairway in the lower part of the Thames, between S. Essex and N. Kent. The Reach extends about 13 miles, from Hope Point on the east to the Nore on the west.

Seasalter (called in Domesday Book a small bor.), pa., N. Kent; ac. 1,483 and 2,268 water. It occupies a retired situation, and is bounded by the sea on the north; the east and southern parts consist chiefly of coppice wood, the soil being a deep clay. There is no village, but a considerable part of the town of Whitstable (q.v.) stands in this pa. The old church and churchyard are now used only for burial purposes; the site of a still more ancient church was discovered, some years since, on the falling-away of a portion of the cliff, owing to the encroachment of the sea. The church of St. Alphage (1845) stands in the High Street, Whitstable, and is an edifice of brick and stone in E. Eng. style. The charities for the poor of Seasalter amount to £35 yearly, derived from waste lands and an annuity of £2 from Whitstable. (*See* p. 393.)

Seascale, vil. and sea-bathing pl. with railway station, pa. of Gosforth (q.v.), S.W. Cumb., 12½ S.E. of Whitehaven. The church of St. Cuthbert (1890) is a chapel-of-ease to Gosforth. There is a large hotel, and during the summer the pl. is much frequented by visitors for sea-bathing and golfing. Many tourists also visit Wastwater, Scafell, etc., from here. Half a mile from the station are some megalithic remains.

Seasend, ha., pa. of Moulton (q.v.), S. Lincs., about 3 N.W. of Holbeach. Here is a school-chapel.

Seathwaite (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Kirkby Ireleth (q.v.), N.W. Lancs., 5½ N. of Broughton-in-Furness. Trinity Church (1874) is in E. Eng. style. [DUNNERDALE-WITH-SEATHWAITE.]

Seathwaite (2), ha., pa. of Borrowdale (q.v.), S. Cumb., 9¼ S. of Keswick.

Seathwaite Fells, mountain group on north side of Seathwaite Tarn, N.W. Lancs., 8 E.S.E. of Ambleside. The highest point is Greyfriars (2,537 ft.).

Seathwaite Tarn, mountain lake, N.W. Lancs., 6 W. of Hawkshead. It lies in a deep hollow in the mountains west of Coniston.

Seathwaite Valley, between S.W. Cumb. and N.W. Lancs., 8 W. of Hawkshead. It extends about 3 N. by E. and S. by W., and is traversed by the Duddon. The scenery of the valley is extremely picturesque. The rainfall here is one of the greatest in Europe, 160 in. having been recorded within a year. Near the vil. are the traces of a celebrated plumbago mine, the produce of which was so valuable that several laws were passed regulating its management. An attempt to resume work in 1863 proved unsuccessful, and the mine has now been abandoned.

Seatoller, ha., pa. of Borrowdale (q.v.), S.W. Cumb., about 8 S. of Keswick. It is in the middle of the Borrowdale valley, at the point where the coach-road goes over the Honister Pass to Buttermere.

Seaton (1), to. on the Axe, pa. of Seaton and Beer (q.v.), S. Devon, 22 E. of Exeter. Across the Axe, an excellent trout-stream, a stone bridge of three arches has been erected, connecting this place with Axmouth. S. is much frequented by visitors during the summer months on account of the salubrity of its climate. The pa. church of

THE SEAFRONT, SEATON.
(*Photo. Hudson.*)

St. Gregory (restored) is chiefly Late Dec.; the chancel retains a piscina and two squints. Previous to the restoration the church contained some fine oak screen-work with open tracery, displaying the shields of Walrond, Stowford, Holbeame, and Hake; in the Walrond chantry is a 17th-cent. tomb with kneeling effigy to Edmond Walrond of Bowe (d. 1640). Here is a Congregational chapel. There are charities of £1 7s. yearly value. Honiton lace is made here.

Seaton (2), pa., tp., and vil., S. Rutld., separated from Northants by the Welland, 2½ S.E. of Uppingham; ac. of pa. 2,135, of tp. 1,446; soil good, chiefly mixed, as is the subsoil. The church of All Hallows (restored 1874–75) is E. Eng.; the arcades, of three arches on each side, are Norm., and the chancel arch is of the E. Norm. period; in the south aisle are two piscinæ; there is a monument to the Monckton family. The charities are of about £11 10s. yearly value.

Seaton (3), tp. and vil., pa. of Camerton (q.v.), W. Cumb., 1½ N.E. of Workington; ac. 2,597 land, 623 foreshore. The church of Holy Trinity, West Seaton (1893), is in E. Eng. style. St. Paul's (1883) is a chapel-of-ease to Camerton. There is a Wesleyan chapel. S. Castle, once a seat, is now known as the "Barrow Walls," and is used by the Volunteers as shooting-butts.

Seaton (4), vil., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Sigglesthorne (q.v.), E.R. Yorks. [SEATON AND WASSAND.]

Seaton (5), vil., pa. of Seaham (q.v.), E. Durham, about 5 S. of Sunderland. *S. House* is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Seasalter	Whitstable (1)	59	1397
Seathwaite (1)	Ulverston (5)	255	157
Seaton (1)	Seaton and Beer	152	1293
Seaton (2), pa.	Seaton	98	337
Seaton (2), tp.	Seaton	98	264
Seaton (3)	Seaton	312	3229

Seaton (6). [SETON.]

Seaton and Beer, coast pa. on the Axe, S. Dev., 10 S. of Honiton; ac. 2,821; soil sand and chalk, overlying gravel and loam. [SEATON (1).]

Seaton and Slingley, tp., pa. of Seaham (q.v.), E. Dur., 5 S.W. of Sunderland; ac. 1,392. *S. House* is a seat.

Seaton and Wassand, tp., pa. of Sigglesthorne (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 2½ W. of Hornsea; ac. 1,744. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The Public Rooms were opened in 1887. There is a small charity.

Seaton Burn, vil., pa. of Killingworth (q.v.), S.E. Northumb., about 4 N.W. of Long Benton. Here is a colliery. There is a chapel-of-ease to North Gosforth church, and also Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Primitive and New Connexion Methodist chapels. *S. B. House* is a seat.

Seaton Carew, eccl. pa., tp., and small to., pa. of Stranton (q.v.), S.E. Dur., 1½ S. of West Hartlepool; ac. 2,665. The church of Holy Trinity was built 1831, in E. Eng. style. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and the Society of Friends have a meeting-house. The Temperance Hall is used for entertainments. Brewing is carried on, and the salmon fishery is extensive. There is an excellent hotel, and good lodgings. At the south end of the vil., on the seashore, are fine golf-links; the clubhouse (built 1884, and enlarged 1893) comprises a large club-room besides several other rooms. S. C. is a lifeboat station, which was first established in 1823. The fine level stretch of sands affords excellent bathing.

Seaton Delaval, tp. and vil., pa. of Earsdon (q.v.), S.E. Northumb., 6 N.W. of Tynemouth; ac. 2,653. The mission church of St. Stephen was erected in 1887. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The Mechanics' Institute contains a library. Of the ancient castle, there are no remains. *S. D. Hall,* the seat of Lord Hastings, was built in 1707, from designs by Sir John Vanbrugh, in Grecian style, and after suffering much ill-fortune was restored in 1862. Near the Hall is a Classic mausoleum to John, only son of Sir John Hussey Delaval (d. 1775). Coal-mining is largely carried on.

Seaton, North, tp. and vil. with railway station, pa. of Woodhorn (q.v.), S.E. Northumb., 7 E. of Morpeth; ac. 1,468. The church of St. John, a chapel-of-ease, is an iron building. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Coal is found here in abundance, and there is an extensive colliery. *North Seaton Hall* is a seat.

Seaton Ross, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 15 S.E. of York; ac. 3,380; soil sandy, overlying clay and sand. The church is dedicated to St. Edmund. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Brick-making is carried on.

Seaton Sluice, seaport vil., pa. of Earsdon (q.v.), S.E. Northumb., ½ N. of Hartley. St. Paul's is a mission church, and there is a Free Methodist chapel. The harbour was originally made by Sir Ralph Delaval (*temp.* Charles II.), and the copperas and salt works were begun in 1787.

Seatonsnook, promontory, S.E. Durham, 1½ S.E. of Seaton, and north of Tees Mouth.

Seatown (1), coast vil., pa. of and 1 S. from Chideock (q.v.), S.W. Dors. There is a coastguard station.

Seatown (2), part of Lossietown (q.v.), pa. of Drainie (q.v.), N.E. Elgs., Sc.

Seat Sandal, mountain (2,415 ft.), W. Westmd., separated from Helvellyn by the gap containing Grisedale Tarn. It is very easy of ascent from Grasmere.

Sea View, pretty vil. and sea-bathing place, pa. of St. Helens (q.v.), I. of W. It is situated at the north-east of the island, 3 E. of Ryde, with the most exquisite rural scenery, besides beautiful views across the channel of Spithead to Portsmouth, directly opposite, with the Sussex coast in the distance; the shore is almost unrivalled for its beauty, and its fine smooth sands render it especially adapted for sea-bathing. There is a suspension pier. The proprietary chapel is served from St. Helens; and there are two Wesleyan chapels.

Seaville, vil. on the Waver, pa. of Holme St. Paul (q.v.), W. Cumb., 4 E. of Silloth.

Seavington St. Mary, pa. and vil., S. Somerset, 5 N.W. of Crewkerne; ac. 1,061; soil chiefly light sandy loam and arable land. The church of St. Mary (restored 1880) is E. Eng. There are Bible Christian and Wesleyan chapels.

Seavington St. Michael, pa. and vil., S. Somerset, 4 E. of Ilminster; ac. 274; soil light sandy loam, chiefly arable land. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng.

Sebastopol, pl., pa. of and about 1 S. from Panteg (q.v.), Mid Mon.

Sebergham, pa. and vil., Mid Cumb., 10 S. of Carlisle; ac. 5,532; soil chiefly clay and sand, overlying stiff clay or quicksand. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1880) is a plain but ancient structure. The church of St. James (1874) was erected as a chapel-of-ease. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Warnall Hall was formerly a seat, but only a portion of the ancient building remains.

Seckington, pa., N. Warws., 4 N.E. of Tamworth; ac. 811; soil chiefly clay, subsoil various, principally marl. The church of All Saints (restored 1883) is Gothic; there is a monument (1603) to the Burdett family.

Sedbergh, pa., tp., U. and mkt. to. (W.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. of pa. 52,665, of tp. 19,482, and 121 water. The land is chiefly pasture. The town is situated in a pleasant, secluded valley, surrounded by lofty moors and fells, on the borders of Westmd., on the old coach road between Lancaster and Newcastle, about 10 E. of Kendal. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1886) is chiefly Late Norm.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Seaton and Beer	Seaton and Beer	152	2339
Seaton and Slingley	Seaton	256	228
Seaton and Wassand	Hornsea (2½)	211	358
Seaton Carew, ec. pa.	Seaton Carew	245	1400
Seaton Carew, tp.	Seaton Carew	245	2388
Seaton Delaval	Seaton Delaval	284	4096
Seaton, North	North Seaton	291	1996
Seaton Ross	Holme (2)	186	401
Seatown (2)	Lossiemouth	584	304
Seavington St. M.	Ilminster (3)	165	269
Seavington St. Mich'l	Ilminster (4)	165	176
Sebergham	Wigton (7)	310	520
Seckington	Tamworth (4)	110	110
Sedbergh, pa.	Sedbergh	262	4040
Sedbergh, tp.	Sedbergh	262	2374

The font is of polished granite, ancient and very beautiful; there is a monumental bust of Dr. Dawson, the mathematician (1820), and a memorial tablet to St. John Ottway, Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (1693). The chancel has a piscina and a credence table. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Baptist chapels, and a meeting-house for the Society of Friends. The Royal Free Grammar School was founded by Roger Lupton, D.D., Provost of Eton in the reign of Henry VII., and refounded in 1552 by Edward VI.; a new scheme was formed in 1874 by the Endowed Schools Commission. There are charities of about £223 yearly value (over £100 being distributed among poor householders not receiving parochial relief), and almshouses for six poor widows. The market is of small importance, but has a considerable trade in butter. Fairs are held on February 26, March 20, April 28, and October 29 for cattle; and pleasure fairs on the Thursday in Whitsun week and the first Wednesday after October 3. In the tp. are two small woollen mills. The public hall (1865) is used for public meetings, concerts, and lectures; the county magistrates also hold their sittings here. A police station was built in 1864. The market-house and reading-room was erected in 1858 as a testimonial to a former headmaster of the grammar school. The S. Agricultural Society holds its meetings annually on or about October 4, and there is also a Horticultural Society holding yearly exhibitions. *Ingmire Hall*, standing in an extensive park, is a large castellated building, partly ancient, but considerably enlarged in 1838, the interior of which is fitted with oak and contains a large and fine collection of old china. *Settlebeck* is also a seat.

Sedbury (1), ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Gilling (q.v.), N.R. Yorks. *S. Hall* is a seat, standing in a large park. [GILLING (2).]

Sedbury (2), ha., pa. of and 2 S. from Tidenham (q.v.), S.W. Glouc. *S. Park* is a seat.

Sedbusk, vil., pa. of Aysgarth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 1¼ N.E. of Hawes.

Sedg-, for places not found under this spelling, *see also* SEDGE-.

Sedgeberrow, pa. and vil., S. Worcs., on the Glouc. border, 3½ S. of Evesham, on the road to Winchcomb; ac. 1,042; soil clay, overlying gravel, clay, and stone. The church of St. Mary (restored 1868) is of the Trans. period from Dec. to Perp. It contains a high carved oak rood-screen on a stone base, a richly-carved canopied reredos, plain double sedilia, canopied piscina, some fragments of ancient stained glass, and a plain Norm. font.

Sedgebrook, pa. and vil., S.W. Lincs., 4 N.W. of Grantham; ac. 1,628; soil clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Lawrence is Norm., E. Eng., and Perp.; in the angles of the chancel are large canopied niches, and in the south wall a canopied sedile, piscina, and credence within a single niche; in the north wall is a smaller niche. The pulpit, of carved oak, has the date 1634, and the prayer-desk is constructed from portions of the old screen; the font is coëval with the north arcade and has an octagonal basin. The chapel on the south side of the chancel was built by Sir John Markham, Knight, Chief Justice (1462–69), and opens into the chancel by two arches, the easternmost of which is now enclosed by the remains of the rood-screen. In the east wall is a small incised slab, with effigy and inscription to Alice (Skipwith), wife of Sir John Markham (d. 1494), and Dorothy his daughter; in the angles of the chapel are canopied niches similar to those of the chancel, a piscina with credence, and at the west end a stoup, with a shield below it. A field called the "Abbey Field," to the east of the church, but now included in the pa. of Barrowby, seems to indicate the connection of this place with a monastic house.

Sedgefield, pa., tp., and to., S.E. Dur., 9 S.W. of Stockton; ac. of pa. 17,857, of tp. 5,259. The church of St. Edmund the Bishop (restored at various times) is a cruciform E. Eng. and Dec. building; the side walls are panelled with oak and have canopied stalls divided by slender shafts. A very fine screen of tabernacle work of Late Perp. character divides the chancel and nave. The transepts were chantry chapels, and in the south transept are two recumbent effigies, discovered during the restoration. The nave has very fine E. Eng. arcades, the piers of which each consist of four clustered and banded shafts on square bases with exquisitely-foliated caps, and support wide moulded arches with an outer enrichment of dog-tooth moulding springing from corbel heads. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. Here are almshouses for five men and five women, founded in 1703 and restored in 1868; several other charities are distributed according to the direction of the donors. S. was formerly a mkt. to., but the markets are obsolete. A fair for the sale of swine is held on the first Friday of every month. The Mechanics' Institute, established in 1850, contains a library and reading-rooms. About 1½ S. is the County Lunatic Asylum (1858), in Domestic Gothic style; there are about 350 ac. of land, on which the patients are employed. *Hardwick Hall*, a spacious structure in the midst of a beautiful and well-wooded park of nearly 300 ac., is a seat.

Sedgeford, pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 13 S.S.E. of Lynn; ac. 4,180; soil chalky, overlying principally chalk. The church of St. Mary (restored 1882) is an ancient Gothic building. Here is a Wesleyan and a Primitive Methodist chapel. There is a corn-mill, a sand-pit, and a chalk quarry. Rolfe's charity of £16 yearly is for clothing; and £20 yearly, the rent of the fuel allotment, is applied in coals. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Sedgemoor, long narrow tract of marsh and moor land, Mid Somerset, about 5 S.E. of Bridgwater. It derives its name from the abundant growth of the common sedge, from the decay of which have resulted large beds of peat, some of which have been worked since Roman times. Sedgemoor is bounded on the north-east by a low range of hills, and on the south-west by the Parret. It was formerly of much greater extent, but within the last century a large area has been well drained; much of it, however, still shows traces of its old character. The spade cuts down into a dark peaty soil. Tracts of unreclaimed moorland yet remain, overgrown with heather and bog myrtle, and

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sedgeberrow	Evesham (3½)	106	281
Sedgebrook	Sedgebrook	110	208
Sedgefield, pa.	Sedgefield (1½)	245	3712
Sedgefield, tp.	Sedgefield (1½)	245	2816
Sedgeford	Sedgeford	112	693

traversed by reedy ditches, which stretch away in long straight lines of stagnant water into the distance. A good deal of S. is utilised as very valuable grazing-ground. The battle of Sedgemoor —"the last fight deserving the name of a battle that has been fought on English ground"—took place on July 6, 1685, on the western extremity of the marshland between Weston Zoyland and Bridgwater. Monmouth's untrained levies were routed by the royal troops under Lord Faversham. The duke escaped, to be taken a few days later near Ringwood.

Sedghill, pa., S. Wilts., on the Dorset border, 3 N. of Shaftesbury; ac. 1,175; soil light clay, overlying sand and marl. The church of St. Catherine is in Gothic style. In the churchyard is a Saxon cross.

Sedgley, pa. and to., S. Staffs., 3 S. of Wolverhampton; ac. 7,400; soil loam, overlying sand and gravel. All Saints' Church was built 1829, on the site of an old building, in Dec. style. There are three mission churches, and Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Congregational chapels. A Public Hall was built in 1882, and a Temperance Hall in 1871. The charities amount to about £36 yearly. Nails, rivets, chains, locks, and safes are manufactured; and coal, lime, and ironstone abound.

Sedgwick, tp. and vil. on the Kent, pa. of Heversham (q.v.), S. Westmd., 4 S. of Kendal; ac. 484. The Kendal and Lancaster Canal runs through the tp. *S. House* is a seat.

Sedlescombe, or **Selscombe,** pa. and vil. on the Brede, E. Sussex, 3 N.E. of Battle; ac. 2,037; soil Hastings clay, overlying sandy gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1874) is chiefly E. Eng. There are several mural monuments to the family of Bishop and others. In the north aisle is a curious iron slab with an inscription to a member of the Bishop family, who were for many years ironmasters in this neighbourhood. The chancel retains its sedilia, and there is a font with a cover of singular shape. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. There is a charity of £30 yearly.

Sedrup, ha., pas. of Hartwell and Stone (q.v.), Mid Bucks., about 3 S.W. of Aylesbury.

Sedsall, ha., pa. of and 2 N. from Doveridge (q.v.), S.W. Derbys.

Seefin, mountain (1,736 ft.), S. co. Lim., Ir., 6 S. of Kilmallock.

Seefingan, mountain (2,364 ft.) on north border of co. Wicklow, Ir., 6 N.E. of Blessington.

Seein. [SION MILLS.]

Seend, eccl. pa., tp., and vil. with railway station, W. Wilts., 4 W. of Devizes; ac. 2,759. The Kennet and Avon Canal passes through. The church of the Holy Cross (rebuilt 1876) is in Perp. style; there is a brass in good preservation (1498) to John Stokys, founder of the north aisle, and many monuments to the Seymours, Schombergs, Ludlow-Bruges, Lockes, Awdrys, Dugdales, and one to Adam Wragg and family. There are places of worship for the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. The charities amount to about £20 a year. Iron ore is found here in abundance, and until recently was largely worked.

Seer Green, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Farnham Royal (q.v.), S. Bucks., 2 S.W. of Beaconsfield. The church of the Holy Trinity (1846) is in Gothic style. There is a Baptist chapel.

Seething, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 9 S. of Norwich; ac. 1,630; soil mixed, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Margaret is a small Norm. building with a thatched nave. The charities amount to £16 yearly.

Sefton, or **Sephton,** pa. and tp., S.W. Lancs., 6 N. of Liverpool; ac. of pa. 12,688, of tp. 1,234; the soil varies considerably, and overlies sand and clay. The church of St. Helen was partly built in the reign of Henry VIII.; the tower, the oldest part of the church, belongs to the E. Eng. period, the rest of the building being Late Perp. There are chapels north and south of the chancel, belonging to the Sefton and Blundell families and containing various monuments, amongst which is a marble altar tomb to Sir Richard Molyneux, created knight-banneret on the field of Agincourt (d. 1439); and a brass with effigies of Sir William Molyneux and his two wives, Jane (Rugge) and Eliza (Ellison). This knight captured two standards at Flodden Field (1513), which are still preserved (d. 1548). There are also two other brasses, one on a rich altar tomb to Sir Richard Molyneux (d. 1558), another to Margaret Bulkeley; and two cross-legged stone effigies of knights belonging to the 13th cent.; there is also an altar tomb of white marble to Joan (Haydock), relict of Sir Peter Leigh, Knight, and first wife of Sir Richard Molyneux. The Molyneux chapel retains a piscina, sedilia, and a credence table; here was buried (1789) John Sadler, one of the inventors of a method of transferring printed patterns to earthenware.

Seghill, tp. and to., pa. of Earsdon (q.v.), and eccl. pa. (called also "Sighill," and extending into the pa. of Cramlington), S. Northumb., 6½ N.W. of North Shields; ac. 1,425. The church of the Holy Trinity is a modern building. There are also Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Seighford, pa. and vil. on the Sowe, W. Staffs., 3 W. by N. of Stafford; ac. 4,741; soil marl and gravel, overlying gravel. The church of St. Chad is chiefly Norm., and contains a piscina and a large altar tomb with effigies to Sir William Bowyer and his wife Mercy (1593). There is a small charity. Bricks are made here. *S. Hall,* an ancient building, is a seat.

Seigneurie, The. [SARK (1).]

Seil, island, pa. of Kilbrandon and Kilchattan (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., 3½ S.W. of Kerrera. It is about 4 miles long by 2 miles wide, and is separated from the mainland by a very narrow strait. In the north of the island it rises to over 800 ft., and descends to the sea in sheer precipices. Most of S. is composed of clay-slate.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sedghill	Semley (1)	101	176
Sedgley, pa.	Dudley (2)	122	36860
Sedgley, to.	Dudley (2)	122	14961
Sedgwick	Oxenholme (3)	249	216
Sedlescombe	Battle (3)	54	622
Seend	Seend	90	929
Seer Green	Wooburn Green (4½)	30	284

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Seething	Ditchingham (5)	115	358
Sefton, pa.	Sefton (1)	209	31867
Sefton, tp.	Sefton (1)	209	398
Seghill, tp.	Seghill	283	2269
Seghill, eccl. pa.	Seghill	283	5849
Seighford	Stafford (3)	133	793
Seil	Oban (11)	504	548

Seiont, river, N.E. Carnarvs., rises on north-east side of Snowdon, and runs about 13 miles past Llanberis to the Menai Strait at Carnarvon. The course of the river is N.W. for a few miles, then it turns W.N.W. and soon afterwards S.W., but it again flows N.W. for more than a mile before reaching Carnarvon. The lower part of its valley forms a picturesque dell, delightful glimpses of which are obtained from the railway.

Seirkieran, pa., Ballybritt bar., S.W. K. Co., Ir., 6 S.E. of Parsonstown; ac. 5,818. The Protestant church of St. Keiran was built in 1841. This pa. was the site of the first bishopric established in Ireland (A.D. 402), and was the mother church of the diocese of Ossory; the see was removed to Aghaboe about 1052, where a monastery had been founded by St. Canice, and ultimately, after 1178, the see was transferred to the city of Kilkenny. There are some ruins remaining, and a round tower 20 ft. high, quite perfect, still stands.

Seisdon, ha., pa. of Trysull (q.v.), S. Staffs., 6½ S.W. of Wolverhampton. It was formerly a place of importance.

Selattyn, pa. and vil., N.W. Salop, 3 N.N.W. of Oswestry; ac. 5,553; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1892) is a plain cruciform building; John Hanmer, Bishop of St. Asaph, was buried here 1629, and Dr. Sacheverell was vicar of this pa. There is a Welsh Methodist chapel. The charities amount to £100 yearly. *Brogyntyn*, a mansion in Classic style, is a seat.

Selborne, pa. and vil., E. Hants, 4½ S.E. by E. of Alton; ac. 7,819 and 97 water; the soil is (in succession from the summit level of the hills westward to Woolmer Forest eastward) chalk, black and white malm, with rock of the Upper Greensand formation below. The church of St. Mary (restored) is of various periods from Norm. to Dec., with some modern additions; the altar-piece is of the Early German or Flemish school. There is a tablet to the Rev. Gilbert White, author of "The Natural History of Selborne," who was born here in 1720, and lies interred in the churchyard. The Con-

SELBORNE CHURCH AND VICARAGE.
(Photo. A Seeley, Richmond Hill.)

gregationalists have a chapel. A charity of £18 yearly value is applied to the national school. A great portion of Woolmer Forest is in this parish. At the time of the Domesday survey Selborne was held in royal demesne. A priory of Black Canons was founded here in 1233 by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester; it was subsequently suppressed, and became part of the endowment of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Selby, pa., U. and mkt. to. (M.), and head of Co. Co. dis., W.R. Yorks., separated from the East Riding by the Ouse, 15 S. of York; ac. 3,401; soil sand and gravel, overlying clay. The first remarkable event in its history is the foundation of a Benedictine abbey by William the Conqueror in 1070, which was dedicated to St. German, and in process of time acquired such extensive possessions

THE MARKET PLACE, SELBY.
(Photo. Poulton and Son.)

and immunities as to render it equal in rank to the church of St. Peter at York; the Superior of this establishment, with that of St. Mary's in that city, being the only mitred abbots north of the Trent. Of this magnificent fabric, the church (St. Mary and St. German) is the only part remaining. It consists of a choir of seven bays and a sacristy on the south side, a north transept and fragment of south transept, nave of eight bays, incomplete western towers, a north porch, and a central tower containing clock and bells, presented in 1614. The total length is about 300 ft., and the width 60 ft.; the transept, when entire, was 100 ft. long. The nave ranges in date from Late Norm. to E. Eng.; but some portions of the north transept were rebuilt in the Dec. and Perp. periods. The Norm. choir terminated in an apse; the present choir, erected probably between 1320 and 1350, is a superb example of the Dec. period. Its east window (restored 1889) contains some very fine stained glass of the early 14th cent., representing the First and Second Coming of Our Lord, and the lower portion is occupied by a "Jesse" tree. The tombs and monuments include those of several of the abbots. In 1867 the grave of Alexander, twelfth abbot (1214–21), was discovered; in the choirs are slabs (with incised effigies) to others, the latest in date being that of John Barwick, thirty-second abbot (d. 1526). The Norm. font is supposed to have been brought from an early church on Church Hill, where in 1857 an ancient cemetery was discovered. The monastic buildings occupied ground to the south and west of the church. South of the nave were the cloisters, traces of which still exist. The gatehouse, which remained standing till 1792, stood opposite the "Londesborough Arms" hotel. The tithe-barn

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Seirkieran	Parsonstown (6)	89	599
Selattyn	Oswestry (3)	183	969
Selborne	Alton (4)	47	1330
Selby	Selby	174	6022

originally 313 ft. long, still exists in part, but the middle portion was taken down about 1840. The church of the eccl. pa. of St. James is a modern building in the style of the 12th cent. There is also a Catholic church, and various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. The charities have an aggregate income of about £200 a year. In the Market Place, opposite the west front of the church, is a stone cross, erected in 1790. Fairs are held on Easter Tuesday, on Monday after June 22, and Oct. 8 for horses, cattle, and wool; and there is a sale of stock every Monday. S. has a Mechanics' Institute and Public Rooms, a School of Art, and a Conservative Club. The chief industries are flax-scutching, rope-making, boat and barge building, tanning, brewing and malting, and iron-founding. The town has also been celebrated for nearly a century for the manufacture of patent shoe-threads, netting-twine, etc. S. is also the centre of a rich agricultural district; potatoes, flax, and mustard are largely cultivated in the neighbourhood.

Selbys Forest, tp., pa. of Kirknewton (q.v.), N. Northumb., 5 w. of Wooler; ac. 11,485.

Sele, river, S. co. Cavan, Ir., flows into Lough Ramor at Virginia, and issues thence as the Blackwater.

Selham, or **Sulham** (the "Saleham" of Domesday), pa. on the Rother, N.W. Sussex, 3½ E. of Midhurst; ac. 413; soil sand, overlying gravel. The church of St. James (restored 1861) is chiefly E. Eng., with a Norm. arch separating the nave from the chancel, which is a fine example of that period. *S. House* is a seat.

Selhurst, eccl. pa., pa. of Croydon (q.v.), N.E. Surrey, about 8 S. of St. Paul's. The church of Holy Trinity (1867) is in E. Eng. style.

Selker, ha. on the sea-coast, pa. of Bootle (q.v.), S.W. Cumb., 5 S. of Ravenglass. Remains of vessels found in the neighbourhood are supposed by some to have been Roman galleys wrecked on this coast.

Selkirk, royal and parl. burgh (forming one of the Hawick or Border dis. of burghs), pa., mkt. to. (w.), and co. to., N.E. Selks., Sc., about 6 S. of Galashiels; ac. of pa. 22,559; soil chiefly light and dry, overlying Silurian rocks. The Ettrick and Yarrow form a junction about 1½ S.W. of Selkirk, and empty their waters into the Tweed, about 2 N. of the town. S. derives its name from a kirk established here at an early date, when the locality became distinguished as a hunting-seat of the kings. The old town hall, in the Market Place, which was the court-room presided over by Sir Walter Scott, is now used for burgh courts, etc. In 1870 buildings were completed for the business of the county. There are Established, Free, Episcopal, and United Presbyterian churches; and the Baptists, Congregationalists, and Roman Catholics have places of worship. In the Market Place is a fine monument to Sir Walter Scott, and in High Street one in remembrance of Mungo Park, the African traveller. S. was in past ages celebrated for the making of brogues (a description of single-soled shoes). Tradition carries the existence of this trade so far back as the period of the battle of Flodden, in which conflict, it is asserted, the brogue-makers (or "souters") of S. took a distinguished part. The principal manufactures now carried on consist of various descriptions of woollen goods—tweeds,

SELKIRK.
(*Photo. A. R. Edwards, Selkirk.*)

tartans, plaids, and shawls—and wool-spinning and tanning. Fairs are held on April 5 and Oct. 31. There are cattle sales on alternate Wednesdays. In the pa. are several seats, the principal of which are *Bowhill*, *Broadmeadows*, *Sunderland Hall*, and *The Haining*. [PHILIPHAUGH.]

Selkirkshire, small co. in the south of Scotland, and considered one of the Border cos. It is bounded on the north by Edins. and the northern part of Roxbs., east by this latter co., south by Dumfs., and west by Peebs. Its form is irregular, and its extent is 27 miles from south-west to north-east, and 17 in breadth. Its area comprehends 257 square miles, or 164,545 ac. This Border co. was formerly designated the "Sheriffdom of Ettrick Forest," from being in a great measure the vale of the Ettrick and its tributary streams, and from its being covered with wood. It was stocked with large herds of deer, and formed a favourite scene for the enjoyment of the chase by the Scottish monarchs. The Romans occupied it during their stay of 350 years, but have left few traces of their presence. A stupendous work of the Romanised Britons, called the "Catrail," once a vast fosse, having a rampart on either side, constructed during the 5th cent. as a strong line of defence against the invading Saxons, belongs to a rather later period. About 1120 David I.—at that time an Earl, and not having yet succeeded to the throne—founded a monastery at Selkirk, afterwards transferred to Kelso; but this co. contains few or no remains of ecclesiastical establishments, though it possesses a number of ruined keeps, the seats of feudal strength. With the exception of a very narrow portion on its eastern side, the co. may be said to be a continual alternation of hill and dale, and many of the eminences rise to a considerable height. The principal vales are those of the Ettrick and Yarrow, besides a portion of the vale of the Tweed and the Gala; from these valleys shoot out many "cleughs" and "hopes," that run up for some distance between the heights. Around Galashiels and Selkirk the hills are now under cultivation, and wheat is raised at a considerable

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Selbys Forest	Wooler (5)	331	38
Selham	Selham	58	48
Selhurst	Selhurst	10	5204

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Selkirk, burgh	Selkirk	367	5788
Selkirk, pa.	Selkirk	367	7298
Selkirkshire	.....	.....	27712

elevation above the level of the sea. In the upper valleys of Ettrick and Yarrow, tillage is confined to the haughs and low grounds contiguous. Great attention is paid to sheep-farming and the improvement in the breed of sheep. Of minerals there are few in this co., it being deficient in coal, lime, and sandstone; in some parts, however, abundance of whinstone is obtained and a great deal of granite. The manufactures consist of woollens, tweeds, tartans, shawls, and hosiery, together with the tanning of leather and the dressing of sheep and lamb skins. There are also several engineering and machine-making establishments. The co. is well watered by the Ettrick, the Yarrow, and the Tweed; it also has some small lakes, the chief being St. Mary's Loch (q.v.). The mileage of railway actually within this co. is very small; but as it is in the centre of a system, there is easy access to Glasgow, Edinburgh, Berwick-on-Tweed, Newcastle, and Carlisle. The co. joins with Peebs. in returning a member to Parliament.

Sellack, pa. and vil. on the Wye, S. Herefords., 3½ N.W. of Ross; ac. 2,065; soil sandy loam, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Teseliachus (enlarged 1841) contains monuments to the Pengethly family. A mission room, erected at The Common, was opened in 1883. The charities amount to about £28 yearly. *Caradoc*, a seat, occupies the site of a castle reputed to have belonged to "Caradoc Vreich Vras," prince of the country between the Severn and the Wye, and one of King Arthur's knights. *Pengethly*, another seat, is built on the site of an ancient mansion.

Sellafield, ha. with railway station, pa. of and 1½ N. from Beckermet St. Bridget (q.v.), S.W. Cumb.

Selling, pa. and vil., N.E. Kent, 4 S.W. of Faversham; ac. 2,453; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Mary—a flint cruciform structure—is Perp., with E. Eng. chapels. There are remains of a rood-loft, some mural monuments, and a brass effigy of a civilian (*c.* 1530), with figures of children of the same date. On Shottenham Hill, in the south part of the pa., are the supposed remains of a large triangular camp. About ½ N. is a large mound planted with beech-trees, and supposed to have been a Roman tumulus.

Sellinge, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 5½ N.W. of Hythe; ac. 2,063; soil clay, overlying rock. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. and later, with some Norm. work; it contains various antiquities, including in the chancel chapel a Perp. sepulchral arch enclosing a tomb of Elizabethan date. A brass to John Bernys and Joan his wife (1440), formerly here, has been removed. In the churchyard is a yew-tree, which measures 5½ yds. in girth at 3 ft. from the ground. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Several charities exist, including £80 yearly derived principally from land in Romney Marsh.

Selly Hill, eccl. pa., pa. of Northfield (q.v.), N.W. Worcs., forming a suburb of Birmingham on the south-west. The church is dedicated to St. Stephen.

Selly Oak, eccl. pa. and manufacturing dis., pa. of Northfield (q.v.), N.W. Worcs., adjoining Birmingham on the south-west. The church of St. Mary is in Dec. style. There are also places of worship for various bodies of Nonconformists. The Institute contains a library, news and reading rooms, and a large hall for public entertainments. Evans' Cottage Homes (1868) consist of nine dwellings for ladies of reduced fortunes. Here is a pumping station of the Birmingham Corporation Waterworks. Sheathing for the bottoms and sides of vessels is manufactured here.

Selmeston, pa., S. Sussex, 7 S.E. of Lewes; ac. 1,599; soil marl and clay, overlying chiefly chalk and clay. The church (dedication unknown), rebuilt 1867, is chiefly in E. Eng. style; there are several brasses and a very ancient altar-stone.

Selsdon, ha., pa. of Sanderstead (q.v.), E. Surrey, adjoining the vil. of Sanderstead. *S. Park* is a seat.

Selsea Bill, the southern point of the peninsula on which the pa. of Selsey (q.v.), or Selsea, stands. It lies about 6 S. of Chichester Harbour.

Selsey, or **Selsea** (*i.e.* "Seals' Island"), pa. (once forming a peninsula) and large vil., S.W. Sussex, 8½ S. of Chichester; ac. 2,600 and 1,447 water and foreshore. S. is a very healthy place, with fine sands on its south-western coast, and affords a good view of the Isle of Wight. The vil., about a mile from the sea and consisting of three streets, is very clean, and has a considerable crab, lobster, and prawn fishery. There is a lifeboat station, and good anchorage for yachts all the year round. S., the original seat of the see of Chichester, was granted to St. Wilfrid, and here he built a cathedral. In 1072 Stigand removed the see to Chichester. The church of St. Peter, erected in 1865, wholly from the materials of the nave of the old church, on a commanding site at the entrance to the vil., is in E. Eng. style; the font is Norm. The chancel of the old church at Norton is still standing, about two miles from the vil., and is used as a chapel for burials and occasional services. There is a chapel for Bible Christians, erected in 1867. A lecture hall was built in 1885.

Selside, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 4 N.W. from Kendal (q.v.), S. Westmd. The church of St. Thomas (restored 1893) is in Gothic style. The charities amount to about £10 yearly. One of the formerly-noted coach inns, called the "Plough," now little better than a farmhouse, is still standing. S. Hall (now a farmhouse) dates from the earlier part of the 15th cent.; the central portion originally contained the great dining-hall, but has been considerably altered. In the cross wall at one end of the first floor of this block is a secret chamber communicating with the roof, and also, by a narrow passage, with an opening in the floor concealed by a closet; the south wing has walls 3½ ft. thick, and the basement is divided by a wall into two barrel-vaulted chambers; the room above has trefoil-headed windows of the Dec. period. Watch Gate and See Gate were approaches to S. Hall. *Ice Bridge House* is a seat.

Selside and Whitwell, tp., pa. of and 4½ N. from Kendal (q.v.), S. Westmd.; ac. 3,375. [SELSIDE.]

Selsley, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Kings Stanley (q.v.), W. Glouc., 11 S. of Gloucester. The church

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sellack	Fawley (2)	136	339
Selling	Selling	56	796
Sellinge	Westenhanger (2)	63	626
Selly Hill	Selly Oak	135	1731
Selly Oak	Selly Oak	135	5764
Selmeston	Berwick (1½)	58	210
Selsey	Chichester (8½)	69	1020
Selside	Kendal (4)	251	284
Selside & Whitwell	Kendal (4)	251	362
Selsley	Stroud (1½)	102	737

of All Saints (1862) is in E. Dec. style. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Selson, ha., pa. of and ½ N.W. from Eastry (q.v.), E. Kent.

Selston, pa. and large straggling vil., W. Notts., on the borders of Derbys. (from which it is separated by the Erewash), 9 S.W. of Mansfield; ac. 3,318; soil sandy, overlying sand and limestone. The church of St. Helen is E. Eng.; the chancel is Norm. There is a monument to the Dixie family, and a tombstone with figure of a priest holding the flagon and cup. The church of St. Michael and All Angels (1889) is in Gothic style. The Baptists, Congregationalists, Primitive Methodists, and Free Church have chapels here. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the ironworks and collieries.

Selwood Forest, E. Somerset, on the borders of Wilts. It appears to have extended over a vale of about 20,000 ac., nearly all of which has been cleared and converted into arable and pasture land, with a small portion of meadow.

Selworthy, pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 4 W. of Minehead, on the road to Porlock; ac. 2,835; soil loamy, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints (restored 1874) is Perp. There are several monuments and brasses, principally to the Staynings family, former lords of the manor; in the church, secured by a chain, is a copy of Bishop Jewel's "Defence." In the churchyard is an ancient stone cross about 12 ft. in height. Part of the rectory dates from the 14th cent., and attached is a 15th-cent. tithe-barn. At S. Green are several pleasantly-situated cottages, appropriated to the use of the poor and supported by Sir T. D. Acland. S. Beacon, in this pa., is 1,014 ft., and Bossington Beacon 798 ft. above the sea-level; the latter is a landmark to vessels in the Bristol Channel. Situated on a high hill overlooking the church is an ancient encampment of an elliptical form, consisting of a rampart of stones and earth. *Holnicote House* has been twice destroyed by fire; it is a plain building, pleasantly situated in beautiful grounds and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country; and the woods and plantation are traversed by many pleasant walks, extending for nearly 40 miles, which by permission of the owner (Sir T. D. Acland) are open to the public. On the walls of the stables are arranged thirty stags' heads, with the dates when killed. The 15th-cent. gateway belonging to the old house still remains.

Semer, pa. and vil. on the Bret, S.E. Suff., 3 N.W. of Hadleigh; ac. 1,248; soil mixed, overlying stone, sand, gravel, and clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1873) is Norm. The annual value of the charities is 40s. The workhouse of Cosford union is in this pa. *S. Lodge* is a seat.

Semington, vil., pa. of Steeple Ashton (q.v.), W. Wilts., 2 S. of Melksham. The Wilts and Berks Canal here joins the Kennet and Avon Canal. The chapel of St. George (restored 1860) is E. Eng., and has a curious much-worn inscription in Norm.-French. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Here also is situated the workhouse for Melksham.

Semley, pa. and vil., S. Wilts., 3 N. of Shaftesbury; ac. 2,945; soil clay, overlying gravel. There is a richly-wooded country in the background on the north, and the Dorsetshire hills are seen in the distance stretching along its front in the south. The old church of St. Leonard was pulled down in 1874, and the present church, in E. Dec. style, was erected in the following year. The Baptists have a chapel. The charities amount to about £10 a year.

South Porch, Semperingham Church.

Semperingham, large pa. and tp., S. Lincs., 8 N. of Bourn; ac. of pa. 4,332, of tp. 1,949; soil loam, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1869) stands on an eminence overlooking the Fen district and about ½ mile from any house, though it was formerly surrounded by a vil. It is principally Norm., and originally formed part of the abbey church; there is a plain Norm. doorway on the north side, and a very fine one on the south side. The pa. was the birthplace of Sir Gilbert de Sempringham, founder of the Gilbertines, an order including religious of both sexes, living in separate houses within one enclosure. Here was erected the first house of the new order. At the dissolution it was given by the king to Lord Clinton, afterwards Earl of Lincoln, who built a fine mansion out of the materials; but on the death of the second earl, in 1616, it was pulled down, and only a few irregular mounds mark the site. The moated area on which it stood can still be traced near the church. S. Fen extends 4½ E. of the church. S. House, now a farm, lies 1 E.

Semple. [Castle Semple.]

Sence, river, W. Leics., rises near Bardon Hill and flows in a S.W. direction for about 15 miles to the Anker, which it joins a little north-east of Atherstone, on the border of Warws.

Send, eccl. pa., pa. of Send and Ripley (q.v.), W. Surrey, 3 N.E. of Guildford. The church of

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Selston	Codnor Park and S.	140	5267
Selworthy	Minehead (4)	183	517
Semer	Hadleigh (3)	71	305
Semington	Melksham (2)	96	422
Semley	Semley (1)	101	643
Semperingham, pa.	Billingborough (3)	104	539
Semperingham, tp.	Billingborough (3)	104	72
Send	Clandon (2)	25	907

St. Mary the Virgin is in E. Eng. style. There is a Congregational chapel. On a spot here formerly stood Newark Priory (founded in Richard I.'s reign), of which the south wing of the transept and three bays of the choir, all E. Eng., still remain. *Boughton Hall*, *S. Grove*, *S. Holme*, and *Woodhill* are seats.

Send and Ripley, pa., W. Surrey, about 3 N.E. of Guildford; ac. 5,139; soil light and sandy, overlying gravel. [SEND.]

Senlac, the ancient name of the hill in E. Sussex on which the battle of Senlac or Hastings was fought in 1066, between Harold II. and William the Norman. According to Freeman, it is the site of the town of Battle. [BATTLE (1).]

Sennen, pa. and vil., S.W. Cornw., 9 S.W. of Penzance; ac. 2,235; soil clay-slate, overlying granite. This is the most westerly pa. in England, and contains the Lands End. The church of St. Sennen (restored 1867) is Perp.; portions of the rood-stairs remain; and there is part of a fresco, and a headless figure (probably of the Blessed Virgin). An ancient granite cross stands in the churchyard, and there are two others in the pa.

Sennen Cove, fishing ha., pa. of Sennen (q.v.), S.W. Cornw., about 9 S.W. of Penzance. Here is a mission church and a Sunday school.

Sennicotts, chap. and ha., pa. of and 3 S.E. from Funtington (q.v.), S.W. Sussex. The church of St. Mary is in E. Eng. style. *S.* is a seat.

Senny (1), tp., pa. of Devynnock (q.v.), W. Brecons., 8 S.W. of Brecon; ac. 7,691.

Senny (2), or **Senni**, stream, S.W. Brecons., runs N. to the Usk, which it joins about 7 miles (in a direct line) from its source and about 8 W. of Brecknock. Beside it formerly stood a fortress called Castell Dû (= "Black Castle"), the name of which is retained by an adjoining farm; this castle is supposed to have been the residence of the constable of the great forest (Fforest Fawr) which covered the Black Mountains.

Senwick, ancient pa., now in pa. of Borgue (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc. There is a ruined church about 5 S.W. of Kirkcudbright. *S. House* is a seat.

Sephton. [SEFTON.]

Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, pa. of Central London, E. Middx., ½ W. of St. Paul's; ac. ½. The inn is said to have been granted to the Dean and Chapter of York in 1409; it was occupied by the Judges and Serjeants-at-Law from 1627 to 1730. The buildings on its site have been converted to various other purposes. The arms of the inn remain over the gateway in Fleet Street.

Serlby Hall. [HARWORTH.]

Serq. [SARK (1).]

Seskinan, pa., Decies-without-Drum and Glenahiry bars., N. co. Waterf., Ir., 9 N. of Dungarvan; ac. 16,983. The greater part is of a mountainous character, with summits of from 1,400 ft. to over 2,000 ft.

Sessay, pa., tp., and vil., N.R. Yorks., 10 E.N.E. of Ripon; ac. of pa. 3,773, of tp. 3,034; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Cuthbert was built 1847–48, in Gothic style; there is a brass to Thomas Magnus (d. 1550).

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Send and Ripley	Clandon (2)	25	2049
Sennen	Penzance (9)	320	676
Senny (1)	Devynnock (3)	193	222
Serjeants' Inn	.....	.....	50
Seskinan	Dungarvan (9)	141	1658
Sessay, pa.	Sessay	206	401

Sessay Hutton. [HUTTON SESSAY.]

Sessiagh, Lough, Kilmacrenan bar., N. co. Don., Ir., 1 S.E. of Dunfanaghy.

Sesswick, tp., pa. of Bangor (q.v.), S.E. Denbighs., about 6 S.E. of Wrexham; ac. 675.

Setchey, pa., N.W. Norf., 4 S. of Lynn; ac. 707; soil gravel, sand, and clay, overlying sand and gravel. Here is a small chapel-of-ease (1844).

Setmurthy, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Brigham (q.v.), W. Cumb., 2 E. of Cockermouth; ac. 2,664 and 116 water. The church of St. Barnabas (restored 1870) is a plain building of stone. Huthwaite Hall, now occupied as a farmhouse, is a 16th-cent. mansion; there is a fine carved and inscribed stone above the doorway.

Seton, formerly a pa. of N. Haddings., Sc., but annexed to Tranent (q.v.) late in the 16th cent.

Settle, eccl. pa., tp., and U. and mkt. to. (T.), pa. of Giggleswick (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 14 N.W. of Skipton; ac. 4,490. The to. is situated at the foot of a high limestone rock and near the east bank of the Ribble, over which is a bridge. The church of the Holy Ascension (1838) is an edifice of stone, in E. Eng. style; there is a handsome reredos and a pulpit of alabaster. The Catholics have a chapel, and there are places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies, and a meeting-house for the Friends.

THE SHAMBLES, SETTLE.
(*Photo. A. Horner, Settle.*)

The Public Buildings, in the Market Place (1832), are in Elizabethan style, and consist partly of shops and dwelling-houses, but contain also the Literary Society's library, as well as chess and reading rooms. The Institute, in Kirkgate (1880), has an excellent library. The Victoria Hall dates from 1892; the Craven Assembly Rooms (1888) are let for concerts, etc. There are Liberal and Conservative clubs, a literary society, lawn tennis and archery clubs, and agricultural and horticultural societies. Cattle fairs are held every alternate Monday during the spring and summer months.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sessay, tp.	Sessay	206	305
Sesswick	Wrexham (6)	196	125
Setchey	Magdalen Road (2½)	96	105
Setmurthy, eccl. pa.	Brassenthwaite L. (1	306	138
Setmurthy, tp.	Brassenthwaite Lake	306	139
Settle	Settle [(1)	236	2253

The cotton manufacture is carried on, and there is a tannery. The charities amount to about £30 a year. The Castleberg is a precipitous limestone rock near the town, the summit of which is reached by zigzag paths bordered with trees. It receives its name from the peculiarity of its outline, which at a distance resembles that of an ancient castle. *Anley* is a seat.

Settrington, pa., tp., and vil., E.R. Yorks., 3 S.E. of Malton; ac. of pa. 6,194, of tp. 4,988; soil and subsoil various. The church of All Saints is a Norm. and Perp. building. There is a Wesleyan chapel. *S. House* is a seat.

Seven Acres, uninhabited pa., S.E. Lincs., in Boston union; ac. 21.

Seven Arches, a fine series of sea-caves on Lough Swilly, pa. of Clondavaddog (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir.

Seven Churches. [GLENDALOUGH.]

Sevenhampton (1), pa. and vil. on the Coln, Mid Glouc., 7 E. of Cheltenham; ac. 3,325; soil and subsoil clay and oolite. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1892) is chiefly E. Eng.; it contains a brass to William Lawrence (1694). There are Baptist chapels. *Brockhampton Park*, a seat, is surrounded by a fine park.

Sevenhampton (2), chap. and vil., pa. of Highworth (q.v.), N. Wilts., 6 N.E. of Swindon. The church of St. James (1863) is in E. Eng. style. *Warneford Place* is a seat.

Seven Heads, cape and bay, S. co. Cork, Ir., 8 S.W. of the Old Head of Kinsale. The cape lies between the bay and Clonakilty Bay.

Sevenoaks, pa., U. and mkt. to., head of Co. Co. dis. and petty sess. div., W. Kent, 7 N.W. of Tonbridge; ac. 6,805. The town, which is built on high ground, consists of two principal streets. In the time of Queen Elizabeth the assizes for the co. used to be held in this town. The church of St. Nicholas, a spacious edifice of Kentish rag, is Perp. The chancel, which is separated from the nave by a low stone wall, has a good modern open hammer-beam roof of oak, the principals springing from bold wood brackets, some of which bear demi-figures of angels. The oaken pulpit, dated 1628, is panelled; the upper panels are separated by pilasters adorned with scroll work and enclosed arches much enriched with dental ornament. The font has an octagonal basin, with sides panelled in quatrefoils, enclosing some shields of arms and Tudor roses. In the north aisle are a number of fine and interesting mural monuments, including at the east end a very large rectangular monument of white marble, with fluted pilasters supporting an entablature and bust by Chantrey to Charles, first and only Earl Whitworth (d. 1825). Another large and elaborately-wrought marble monument displays an oval tablet with scroll work and drapery, enclosed by an arch on fluted pilasters, at the foot of which are two figures of weeping infants; there is an inscription to John Fermor (d. 1722) and to Sir Henry Fermor, Bart. (d. 1734), and above an achievement of arms, richly emblazoned in gold and colours. A third monument, also of marble, has the standing figure of a lady under a canopy with curtains held aside by angels, over which is a lozenge with arms, and below an inscription to Margaret, relict of Sir William Boswell, Knight, erected in 1692; there is another monument, of considerable interest, to Lady Margery (Clerke) of Ford-in-Wrotham (d. 1618); at the top of the monument is an achievement of arms and on either side are three impaled or quartered shields, all bearing traces of colour. At the west end of this aisle are several monuments to the Lambarde family; these include one of marble, painted and gilt, with arms and crest, to William Lambarde (d. 1601), founder, in 1588, of Queen Elizabeth's College (or Hospital) at Greenwich, and author (1576) of the "Perambulation of Kent;" and there are memorials to Sir Multon Lambarde, Knight (d. 1676), and Jane his wife, and to others of this family (1808–26). The south aisle retains a piscina at the east end, and has two monuments in white and grey marble, adorned with shields of arms and

ENTRANCE TO SEVENOAKS, FROM THE SOUTH.
(*Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.*)

carvings of weapons of war and standards, to Field-Marshal Jeffery, first Baron Amherst, K.B. (d. 1797), and to other members of this family. In the tower is a large monument, with arms, to the Lake family (1788–1834). The eccl. pa. of St. John the Baptist has a church in Gothic style. There are also Roman Catholic and Nonconformist places of worship. A stock market is held the third Wednesday in the month. Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School (founded 1432) received a charter from Queen Elizabeth in 1560; there are some exhibitions and prizes. George Grote (b. 1794), classical historian, received his early education here. There are almshouses with weekly payments, a cottage hospital (founded in 1873), a hospital for children with hip disease, and a fever hospital. St. Michael's Orphanage was established in 1893. Between the old town and St. John's portion of the dis. is a public recreation ground, called the Vine Pleasure Ground. Near S., in 1450, Sir Humphrey Stafford, knighted at the second battle of St. Albans (1461), was defeated and slain by Jack Cade. *Knole* is a seat. [KNOLE (3).]

Seven Oaks, tp. and vil., pa. of Great Budworth (q.v.), N. Chesh., 5 N.W. of Northwich; ac. 631. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house here, near an old oak beneath which, tradition says, George Fox preached. *Comberbatch House* is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Settrington, pa.	Settrington	213	685
Settrington, tp.	Settrington	213	488
Sevenhampton	Cheltenham (7)	109	399

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sevenoaks, pa.	Sevenoaks	21	9341
Sevenoaks, to.	Sevenoaks	21	7610
Seven Oaks	Northwich (5)	172	177

Sevenoaks (or **Western**) **Division**, one of the eight parl. divs. of Kent. It returns one member.

Sevenoaks Weald, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and about 2½ s. from Sevenoaks (q.v.), W. Kent. The church of St. George is in E. Eng. style. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are almshouses for eight poor parishioners.

Seven Springs, source of the river Churn, pa. of Cubberley (q.v.), Mid Glouc., 3 s. of Cheltenham. It is one of the sources of the Thames, into which the Churn flows.

Seven Stones, reef near south-west extremity of Cornwall, 7 w. of Lands End. The reef is about a mile in length. There is a lightship on its east side, with lights visible about 10 miles.

Severn (1), river of Montgoms., Salop, Staffs., Worcs., and Glouc. It has its source in a small lake on the east side of Plinlimmon, in the south-west part of Montgoms., whence it flows E. by S. to Llanidloes, and thence E. by N. and N.E. to Llandinam. From Llandinam it winds past Caersws to Newtown, and, after passing that place, pursues its course N.E. and N.N.E. past Welshpool to the English border. At Newtown it assumes the proportions of a river, and at Welshpool it becomes navigable. On entering Salop it is joined by the Vyrnwy, near the vil. of Melverley. From Melverley to Shrewsbury the river follows a sinuous course, its general direction being E. by S. In its progress towards Shrewsbury it passes Shrawardine, Ford, and Montford. From Shrewsbury it winds S.E. and E. by S. past Atcham, Wroxeter, Leighton, and Buildwas to Broseley and Coalbrookdale. Between Atcham and Wroxeter it is joined by the Tern. After it has left Ironbridge the river runs S. by E. through S.E. Salop, the extreme south-west corner of Staffs., and N.W. Worcs. to Worcester, passing the towns of Bridgnorth in Staffs. and Bewdley and Stourport in Worcs. *Apley Park* (q.v.), a few miles north of Bridgnorth, is famous for the "Terrace" which crowns the steep wooded bank of the river, commanding beautiful views. At Stourport it is joined by the Stour, and just below Worcester by the Teme. From this point the river flows S. past Upton-on-Severn to Tewkesbury, which is just within the Glouc. border. In its winding course S.W. from Tewkesbury to the head of its estuary it passes through the city of Gloucester, above which its cleavage into two branches forms the fertile Isle of Alney (q.v.). Between Gloucester and Sharpness Point its course is so devious that a ship-canal about 18 miles long has been cut so as to form a more direct route. At Sharpness Point begins the noble estuary, about 18 miles long, famous for its bore, which often rises to a height of 4 or 5 ft. The length of the river is 180 miles. Its banks present a great variety of picturesque scenery. The Severn Tunnel, connecting Glouc. and Mon., is the longest in England. Its total length is 4¼ miles, and for 2¼ miles of this it is carried beneath the river. It was begun in March, 1873, and opened for traffic Jan. 1, 1886.

Severn (2), river, N.R. Yorks., rises on the moors above Rosedale, 7 S.W. by W. of Egton, and for 8 miles traverses Rosedale Valley, passing the vil. and the ruined Benedictine priory; then runs near Lastingham and by Sinnington and Normanby, joining the Rye close to Butterwick, 4½ N.N.W. of New Malton. The direction of its course is S. by E., and its length about 17 miles.

Severn Stoke, pa. and vil. on the east bank of the Severn, S. Worcs., 7 s. of Worcester, on the road to Tewkesbury; ac. 3,313; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Denis (restored 1890) is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., with some traces of Norm. work at the west end. *Severn Bank*, surrounded by magnificent woods stretching away to the Severn, and affording delightful views of the river, S. Stoke church, and of the park-like scenery in the neighbourhood, is a seat.

Sevington (1), pa., S. Kent, 2½ S.E. of Ashford; ac. 833; soil light loam, overlying rock. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., with two Perp. windows and some Pointed Norm. and Saxon work. There is a 14th-cent. chapel on the south side of the chancel, now partially restored. Seven stones remain, with the matrices of brasses the figures in which were all of large size; they chiefly commemorated members of the Barré family.

Sevington (2), vil., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Leigh Delamere (q.v.), N.W. Wilts.

Seward's End, ha., pa. of and 2 E. from Saffron Walden (q.v.), N. Essex. Here is a mission chapel served from Saffron Walden, and the Baptists have a school-chapel. *The Tower*, on a high tableland, in pleasant grounds, is a seat.

Sewardstone, ha., pa. of Waltham Abbey (q.v.), S.W. Essex, 2½ s. of Waltham Cross. *S. Lodge* is a seat; and *Gillwell Park*, also a seat, is an old hunting-lodge built in the time of Edward VI., and enlarged in the 18th cent.

Sewerby and Marton, eccl. pa. and tp. on Bridlington Bay, pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Bridlington (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,116. The church of St. John was built in 1847, in Norm. style. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The school has a small endowment. *Marton Hall* and *S. House* are seats.

Sewstern, tp. and vil., pa. of and 1 s. from Buckminster (q.v.), N.E. Leics.; ac. 1,062. There is a chapel-of-ease, erected 1842.

Sexhow, tp., pa. of Rudby-in-Cleveland (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 S.W. by W. of Stokesley, on the south side of the vale of the Leven; ac. 528. The ancient manor house, on the south bank of the Leven, is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Seymour Court. [MARLOW, GREAT.]

Seymour Tower, rock near south-east extremity of Jersey, Channel Islands, 5 E.S.E. of St. Helier.

Sezincote, pa., N.E. Glouc., 18 s. of Stratford-on-Avon; ac. 1,413; soil clay and gravel, overlying clay and oolite. The church was pulled down in 1712, and has not been rebuilt. *S. House*, a building in Oriental style, is a seat.

Sgurr Mhor, mountain (1,460 ft.) in the north of Skye island, W. Invs., Sc.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sevenoaks Division	.....	.....	80063
Sevenoaks Weald	Sevenoaks (2½)	21	896
Severn Stoke	Upton-on-Severn (3)	172	653
Sevington (1)	Ashford (2½)	55	111
Sewerby & M., ec. pa.	Flamborough (1)	227	528

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sewerby & Marton, tp.	Flamborough (1)	227	628
Sewstern	Whissendine (4½)	99	208
Sexhow	Sexhow	233	72
Sezincote	Moreton-in-M. (2½)	91	89

Sgurr na Banachdich, mountain (3,167 ft.) in the Cuchullin Hills, S. Skye, W. Invs., Sc.

Sgurr na Lapaich, mountain (3,773 ft.), pa. of Kilmorack (q.v.), N.W. Invs., Sc., about 3 s. of Loch Monar.

Sgurr nan Gillean, mountain (3,167 ft.) in the Cuchullin Hills, S. Skye, W. Invs., Sc. It is somewhat difficult of ascent, and, when the weather is misty, dangerous.

Shabbington, pa. and vil., N. Bucks., on the borders of Oxon (from which it is divided by the Thame), 12 E. of Oxford; ac. 2,138; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary Magdalene is Dec., and has in the south wall a cinquefoil-headed piscina. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a charity of £3 yearly value.

Shackerstone, pa., tp., and small vil., W. Leics., 4 N.W. of Market Bosworth; ac. of pa. 2,320, of tp. 1,134; soil chiefly light, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng. S. is in the coal district.

Shackleford (1), eccl. pa., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Goldalming (q.v.), S.W. Surrey. The church of St. Mary is a cruciform structure in E. Eng. style.

Shackleford (2), ti., pa. of Woking (q.v.), N.W. Surrey, 5 N.E. of Guildford.

Shadforth, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Pittington (q.v.), E. Dur., 5 E. of Durham; ac. 2,906. The church of St. Cuthbert was built in 1839, in Gothic style. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Shadingfield, pa. and vil., E. Suff., 4½ S. of Beccles; ac. 1,386; soil generally heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. John is E. Eng. *The Hall,* a large white-brick mansion with well-wooded grounds, is a seat.

Shadoxhurst, pa. and vil., S. Kent, 4½ S.W. of Ashford; ac. 2,127; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is E. Eng. and Dec. The chancel contains a quantity of ancient armour, and there is a large marble monument to Admiral Molloy. The charities amount to about £5 yearly. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Shadwell (1), pa. of E. London, on the north bank of the Thames, E. Middx., 2 E. by S. of St. Paul's; ac. 68. The pa. comprises Upper S. and Lower S., the latter consisting mainly of the London Dock, with the adjoining warehouses and wharves, and a new fish market. The inhabitants include many sailors, sailmakers, coopers, provision merchants, ship-chandlers, and others engaged in industries connected with the sea. The church of St. Paul (rebuilt 1821) is a brick structure with an imposing tower and spire.

Shadwell (2), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Thorner (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 N.E. of Leeds; ac. 1,048. The church of St. Paul is Norm., and retains a piscina and sedilia. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Shadwell (3), ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Rushford (q.v.), S.W. Norf. *S. Court,* a beautiful modern mansion of Domestic Gothic architecture, in the centre of a well-wooded park, takes its name from St. Chad's Well, a celebrated spring near the house, formerly much frequented by pilgrims.

Shadycombe, ha., pa. of Marlborough (q.v.), S. Devon, 3 S.W. of Kingsbridge.

Shaftenhoe, or **Shaftenhoe End.** [SHAFTON (2).]

Shaftesbury, pa., mun. bor., and mkt. to. (s.), N. Dorset, on the Wilts. border, 15 E.N.E. of Sherborne; ac. of bor. 156. S. formerly contained parts of three pas. which have now lost their separate existence, and the parts within the bor. constitute the pa. of S. This is a very ancient town, said to be the Mount Palladur Caer Septon of the ancient Britons, and was a Roman settlement; Roman coins have been found here. It had Pagan temples, on the site whereof a Benedictine abbey was built by Alfred, A.D. 888. The site of the abbey is well ascertained, though scarcely any remains of its buildings are to be seen; it was a place of great resort for pilgrims, and is said to have had one of the richest endowments in England. King Edward the Martyr, murdered at Corfe Castle by his mother-in-law Elfrida, A.D. 978, was buried here. S. is situated on an eminence, the approach to which is by a steep ascent. Some of the houses are very ancient, but the upper portion of the town is modern. A little to the south and west from the Holy Trinity church is The Park, a promenade sheltered from the north winds by a row of trees, partially extending over the walk. St. Peter's, the most ancient, was built in the latter part of the 15th cent; it has not been in constant use since 1878. Holy Trinity church, in Bimport Street, was rebuilt (1842) on the old site, chiefly in E. Eng. style. The churchyard of the Holy Trinity contains three handsome avenues of lime-trees, shading most of the walks through the burying-ground and approaches to the church. The church of St. James, originally Dec., was rebuilt in 1866–67. The Congregationalists and Wesleyans have chapels, and there are meeting-houses for the Friends and Brethren. Other public buildings are the Town Hall, the Temperance Hall, and the Literary Institution. The charities of the town are numerous and valuable. In Salisbury Street are some handsome almshouses, of very ancient foundation, for men and women, who receive an allowance of six shillings a week. There are a few other minor charities. The Westminster Memorial Cottage Hospital, a handsome structure in the Park Road, was built as a memorial to the second Marquess of Westminster; it was opened on March 16, 1874. The trade of the town is derived principally from the supply of the neighbouring agricultural villages, and from the sale of cheese and butter, the produce of the superior grazing-land in the vicinity. A handsome market-house was erected at the expense of the Marquess of Westminster. The fairs are held on the Saturday before Palm Sunday, on the last Saturday in August, and Nov. 23—for sheep, cattle, cheese and agricultural produce, and pleasure.

Shaftoe, East, tp., pa. of and 4 S.E. from Cambo (q.v.), Mid Northumb.; ac. 619.

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shabbington	Thame (3)	48	298
Shackerstone, pa.	Shackerstone	108	422
Shackerstone, tp.	Shackerstone	108	252
Shackleford (1)	Godalming (3)	34	514
Shadforth, eccl. pa.	Sherburn (1½)	252	3015
Shadforth, tp	Sherburn (1½)	252	1424
Shadingfield	Brampton (2)	86	159

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shadoxhurst	Ashford (4½)	55	186
Shadwell (1)	.....	...	8123
Shadwell (2), eccl. pa.	Cross Gates (4)	191	873
Shadwell (2), tp.	Cross Gates (4)	191	1048
Shaftesbury	Semley (3)	101	2122
Shaftoe, East	Angerton (3)	295	23

Shaftoe, West, tp., pa. of and 3½ S.E. from Cambo (q.v.), Mid Northumb. ; ac. 502.

Shafton (1), tp. and vil., pa. of Felkirk (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 N.E. of Barnsley ; ac. 822. Here are several market gardens, which supply Barnsley market with fruit and vegetables.

Shafton (2), **Shaftenhoe** (or **Sharpenhoe**) **End,** ha., pa. of and ½ S.E. from Barley (q.v.), N. Herts.

Shaggie Burn, stream, pas. of Monzie and Crieff (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., rises a few miles south of Glen Almond, and flows past Monzie to the Turret Burn, which it joins, after a course of 6 miles, about 1 N.W. of Crieff.

Shakenhurst, ha., pa. of Bayton (q.v.), W. Worcs., 3 S. of Cleobury Mortimer. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Shakerley, ha., pa. of Leigh (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., a little N. of Tyldesley. [TYLDESLEY-WITH-SHAKERLEY.]

Shakespeare's Cliff, to the south-west of Dover, is a mass of chalk, about 350 ft. above sea-level, which has been tunnelled through for nearly ¾ mile for the railway from Folkestone, which, before reaching Dover from here, passes over a lofty

SHAKESPEARE'S CLIFF, DOVER.
(Photo. Poulton and Son, London, S.E.)

viaduct crossing a creek. Here is the shaft of the Channel Tunnel works (sunk with the view of demonstrating the practicability of constructing a tunnel between the English and French coasts), and a few yards distant some experimental borings have been carried on to test the theory of the existence of a substantial coal seam in this neighbourhood. Extensive landslips took place here early in 1897.

Shalbourn, pa. (extending into Berks.) and vil., E. Wilts., about 10 S.E. of Marlborough ; ac. 5,266 ; soil loam on greensand, overlying sand. The church of St. Michael (rebuilt and enlarged 1873) is E. Eng., and contains a monument (dated 1588) supposed to have belonged to Sir Francis Cholke. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Shalcombdown, eminence, I. of W., about 1½ S.W. of Calbourne.

Shalden, pa. and small vil., N.E. Hants, 2¾ N.W. of Alton ; ac. 1,535 ; soil clay and chalk, overlying chalk. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (rebuilt 1865) is in E. Eng. style.

Shaldon. [ST. NICHOLAS (1).]

Shalfleet, pa. and vil., I. of W., about 4 E. of Yarmouth ; ac. 6,310 and 361 water and foreshore ; soil clay and sand. The church (dedication unknown), restored 1890, is chiefly E. Eng., with some Norm. remains. The north porch contains some curious stone-carving. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

Shalford (1), pa. and small vil. on the Pant, N. Essex, 5 N.N.W. of Braintree ; ac. 2,455 ; soil mixed, overlying sand, gravel, and clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1872) is Dec. The chancel is separated from the nave by an ancient oak screen ; there are piscinæ and sedilia, a squint, and canopied recess, under which is a tomb supporting a tomb-slab once enclosing a brass. In both of the aisles are similar canopied tombs with shields of arms, but without any inscription. At the east end of the chancel is a 16th-cent. brass, also a 17th-cent. brass with Latin inscription. The upper part of the east window retains some ancient heraldic glass. The Congregationalists have a chapel. *Abbots Hall* is a seat.

Shalford (2), pa. and vil., S.W. Surrey, about 1 S. of Guildford ; ac. 2,590 ; soil sandy, overlying sand. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (rebuilt 1846) is in E. Eng. style. The Wesleyans have a chapel. S. Village Hall has large concert and reading rooms. A training school for domestic servants was established here in 1872. The charities are small. There are breweries, flour mills, and a tannery. *S. House,* now modernised and enlarged, was built in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I., on the site of the ancient rectorial manor house ; of the original mansion, there still remains a panelled room with a carved oak chimney-piece, including a quartered shield of arms.

Shalloch on Minnoch, mountain (2,520 ft.), pa. of Barr (q.v.), S. Ayrs., Sc., on the borders of Kirkcudb.

Shalmsford Street, ha., pa. of and adjoining Chartham (q.v.), E. Kent.

Shalstone, pa. and small vil., N. Bucks., 3½ S.W. of Buckingham ; ac. 1,320 ; soil clay, overlying clay and limestone. The church of St. Edward the Confessor (rebuilt 1828) is in Gothic style. *S. Manor House* is a seat.

Shambles. [PORTLAND.]

Shamley Green, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Wonersh (q.v.), S.W. Surrey, 5 S.E. of Guildford. Christ Church (1864) is in E. Eng. style. There is a Congregational chapel.

Shamrock Bank, raised portion of the sea-bottom in mouth of English Channel, 132 S.W. of Land's End. The depth of the sea over the Bank varies from 70 to 79 fathoms, that in the immediate vicinity ranging from 80 to 84 fathoms.

Shanagarry, vil., pa. of Kilmahon (q.v.), E. co. Cork, Ir., 5 S.E. of Cloyne and about 2 W. of Ballycottin Bay.

Shanagolden, pa. and vil., Shanid bar., W. co.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shaftoe, West	Angerton (3)	295	13
Shafton (1)	Cudworth (2)	173	575
Shalbourn	Hungerford (4)	61	734
Shalden	Alton (3)	47	175
Shalfleet	Shalfleet	93	887
Shalford (1)	Braintree (5)	45	633

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shalford (2)	Shalford	40	1896
Shalstone	Buckingham (3½)	60	172
Shamley Green	Bramley (2)	54	965
Shanagarry	Mogeely (7)	183	105
Shanagolden, pa.	Foynes (2)	148	1038
Shanagolden, vil.	Foynes (2)	148	299

Lim., Ir., 2 s. of Foynes terminal station; ac. 4,183. In this pa. is Shanid Hill, from which the bar. is named. It stands in an isolated position, and is crowned by two peaks, on one of which is a castle conjectured to be of the 12th cent., and on the other a rath (or hill-fort of earth) of still greater antiquity.

Shanballymore, vil., pa. of Templeroan (q.v.), N. co. Cork, Ir., 5 E. of Doneraile. There was formerly a castle. *Shanbally House* is a seat.

Shanbogh, pa. on the Barrow, Ida bar., S. co. Kilk., Ir., 2 s.w. of New Ross; ac. 1,802.

Shancough, pa., Tirerrill bar., S.E. co. Sligo, Ir., adjoining co. Leit., 9 N. by E. of Boyle; ac. 5,441; soil various, partly overlying limestone. The surface reaches a maximum height of 1,346 ft. On another summit (about 1,000 ft. high) there is a monument to Daniel O'Connor.

Shandon (1), vil. on Gare Loch, pa. of Row (q.v.), W. Dumbarts., Sc., about 5 N.W. of Helensburgh. There is a Free church, a large hydropathic establishment, and a steamboat pier.

Shandon (2). [ST. MARY'S, SHANDON.]

Shandrum, pa., Orrery and Kilmore bar., N. co. Cork, Ir., 3 W.S.W. of Charleville; ac. 13,451. *Curryglass* is a seat.

Shandwick, vil. on Moray Firth, pa. of Nigg (q.v.), E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 5 E. of Nigg railway station. There is a fine sculptured cross. *S. House* is a seat.

Shandy Hall. [COXWOLD.]

Shane's Castle, seat on Lough Neagh, S. co. Antr., Ir., 2 N.W. of Antrim. Only a few ruined towers are left of the ancient mansion of the O'Neills, which was destroyed by fire in 1816. The Maine flows through the grounds. There are traces of basalt columns at the back of the gardens.

Shanganagh Castle, seat, S.E. co. Dub., Ir., 2 N. of Bray. Near the house is an interesting cromlech.

Shangton, or **Shankton,** pa., S. Leics., 6 N. of Market Harborough; ac. 1,200; soil good loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1845–46, partly rebuilt 1863) is E. Eng., and contains a marble mural tablet to the wife of Sir Matthew Saunders (d. 1612); the font is ancient, and the upper part of the pews exhibits good carved work.

Shanid, bar., W. co. Lim., Ir.; ac 84,075. It is bounded on the north by the Shannon, on the east by Connello Lower bar., on the south by the bar. of Glenquin, and on the west by co. Kerry. It contains Foynes and Glin, and the Limerick and Foynes Railway enters the north-east portion.

Shanid Hill (about 500 ft.), pa. of and 1 s. from Shanagolden (q.v.), N.W. co. Lim., Ir. It contains the ruins of S. Castle on the summit, as well as a large rath.

Shank Bridge, vil., pa. of Connor (q.v.), S. co. Antr., Ir., 4 S.E. of Ballymena.

Shankhouse, ha., pa. of Cramlington (q.v.), S.E. Northumb., about 10 N.E. of Newcastle. There is a Church of England mission-house, and Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels.

Shankill (1), pa., Roscommon bar., N. co. Roscom., Ir., 1 s.w. of Elphin; ac. 6,610; soil mostly productive, partly overlying limestone. There is a Roman Catholic church. *Cherryfield* and *Mantua* are seats.

Shankill (2), pa., O'Neilland East and Lower Iveagh bars., N. co. Armagh, and W. co. Down, Ir.; ac. 6,292. It contains the town of Lurgan (q.v.). The pa. church (Christ Church) is in Lurgan.

Shankill (3), pa., Gowran bar., Mid co. Kilk., Ir., 3 s.w. of Bagnalstown; ac. 6,489. There is a Catholic church, and also a national school and constabulary barrack. *S. Castle* is a seat.

Shankill (4), pa., Belfast bar., S.E. co. Antr., Ir., in the bor. of Belfast (q.v.); ac. 19,657.

Shankill (5), vil. with railway station, pa. of Rathmichael (q.v.), S.E. co. Dub., Ir., 1½ N.E. of Bray.

Shanklin, pa., to., and watering-place, I. of W., 9 s. of Ryde; ac. 675; soil various, overlying greensand. A small portion of the town is situated under high cliffs, but the more fashionable part is on elevated ground, having delightful views of the sea and very romantic inland scenery. There is a pier with landing-stage for steamboats at low water, and a lift in the face of the cliff connects the Esplanade with the town. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1859) is a cruciform Perp. building; the original part was built in the reign of King Stephen, when his brother, Henry de Blois, was Bishop of Winchester; it contains a piscina, also a very curious chest carved with the name of Thomas Silksted, once Prior of Winchester. There are eccl. pas. with modern churches. A small Catholic iron church is dedicated to the "Sacred Heart;" and various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. The Literary and Scientific Institute (1879) is a brick building; it has a well-provided reading-room, and the large hall is licensed for dramatic and musical performances. The Conservative Club, in Palmerston Road, contains billiard and reading rooms and library. The Home of Rest, in Sandown Road, belongs to the Girls' Friendly Society. The town has good hotels, two excellent libraries, many private villas, and lodging-houses.

Shanklin Chine, a deep chasm in one of the lofty cliffs which bound the bay on which the pa. of Shanklin (q.v.) is situated. It commences about half a mile from the shore, and gradually increases in breadth and depth until it reaches the sea, where its width is about 180 ft. and its depth 270 ft. A pathway has been cut along the side of the chine, through which a rivulet flows.

Shankton. [SHANGTON.]

Shanlis, pa., Ardee bar., W. co. Louth, Ir., 1 s.w. of Ardee; ac. 2,035.

Shannon, the longest river in Ireland, rises at Shannon Head under Cuilcagh Mountain, N.W. co. Cavan, 258 ft. above sea-level. It flows for about

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shanballymore	Castletownroche (7½	152	159
Shanbogh	New Ross (2)	103	282
Shancough	Boyle (9)	108	609
Shandon (1)	Shandon	431	559
Shandrum	Charleville (3)	130	1820
Shangton	Kibworth (3)	89	77
Shanid	.....	.....	14353

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shankill (1)	Drumsna (10)	95	967
Shankill (2)	Lurgan	93	14058
Shankill (3)	Bagnalstown (3)	67	1045
Shankill (4)	Belfast	113	224677
Shanklin, pa.	Shanklin	87	2361
Shanklin, to.	Shanklin	87	3277
Shanlis	Dunleer (7)	42	211

230 miles in a south-west direction, through co. Leit., along the borders of cos. Roscom., Galway, Longf., Wstm., K. Co., Clare, Tip., Lim., and Kerry, separating Connaught from Leinster and Munster, to the Atlantic Ocean, which it joins at Loop Head. Its basin is 6,060 square miles. The main tributaries of the S. are, on its right bank, the Boyle Water, Suck, and Fergus; on the left bank the Rinn, Camlin, Inny, Brosna, Little Brosna, Mulkear, Maigue, and Deel. The principal loughs into which it expands are Loughs Allen, Forbes, Boffin, Ree, and Derg. It is known as the Upper S. from the source to Lough Forbes; as the Middle S., from there to Limerick; and from Limerick to its mouth as the Lower S. It falls 144 ft. in its course from Lough Allen to Limerick, the most noticeable falls being at Lough Ree, Meelick, and Castle Connell. The tide flows up to Limerick, and vessels of 1,000 tons can ascend to that point. The S. is connected with Dublin by the Royal Canal, which joins it at Richmond Harbour, near Cloondara, co. Longf., and by the Grand Canal, which joins it at S. Harbour, near Banagher, K. Co. The estuary of the S. (from Loop Head to Limerick) is 70 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 10 miles; it has lighthouses at Beeves, Tarbert, Kilcredane, and Loop Head. The S. is, owing to the canals, navigable for small vessels as far as Lough Allen, and steamers go to Athlone. The country through which it flows is on the whole flat; the stream itself is sluggish, and the soil on its banks generally extensive bog or deep clay. The estuary has a considerable number of sandbanks and islands, and the river frequently expands, throughout its course, into lakes of some size, and overflows the low-lying lands on its banks. Among the important places situated on its banks are Drumshambo, Carrick-on-Shannon, Jamestown, Roosky, Cloondara, Lanesborough, Athlone, Clonmacnoise, Shannon Bridge, Banagher, Portumna, Killaloe, Limerick, Foynes, Glin, and Kilrush.

Shannon Bridge, vil. and fortified military station on the Shannon, pa. of Clonmacnoise (q.v.), W. K. Co., Ir., 8 W. of Ferbane. The bridge here crossing the river is 400 ft. long, with sixteen arches.

Shannon Harbour, vil. and port for the Grand Canal, pa. of Gallen (q.v.), W. K. Co., Ir., 2½ N. of Banagher. Formerly this was the western terminus of the canal, and formed a ready and direct communication from east to west of Ireland by means of the canal; but since the extension of the canal through Galway to Ballinasloe and the construction of railways it is only used as a port for goods.

Shanrahan, pa., Iffa and Offa West bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 7 S.W. of Caher; ac. 24,922. It comprises parts of the Galtee and Knockmealdown ranges of mountains, with the intervening valley. *Shanbally*, a seat, is beautifully situated in extensive grounds.

Shantavny, mountain (1,035 ft.), S. co. Tyr., Ir., 3 N.W. of Ballygawley.

Shap, large mountain pa. and mkt. to. (M.), N. Westmd., about 10 S.S.E. of Penrith; ac. 26,867 and 310 water. Around the town and in the valleys the land is fertile, the soil being a rich loam and the subsoil gravel. The Lowther flows through the pa. The to., from its elevated and exposed position, is bleak and cold. The church of St. Michael is chiefly Norm., with a low western tower of later date. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There is a parish room, and in 1872 a reading-room and library was opened. Fairs for cattle, sheep, and merchandise are held on May 4 and September 23. Granite is quarried and worked, and patent pavement is made here. The pa. school has an endowment. The charities distributed in money and bread amount to about £40 a year. The gift, in 1692, of Philip, fourth Baron Wharton, provides fifty Bibles, thirty prayer-books, and three reward books for distribution among the children of this pa. The Premonstratensian abbey of S. was originally founded at Preston in the reign of Henry II., and was afterwards transferred by the founder to a spot about 1 W. of the to., in the deep and secluded valley of the Lowther, on the left bank of which river the ruins now stand. The abbey consisted of a presbytery, with chapels on the south side, transepts with eastern chapels, and clerestoried nave of six bays, with north aisle and western tower. Nearly the whole of this was E. Eng. work; additions were made late in the 15th or early in the 16th cent., when the western tower was erected. The remains consist of this tower and fragments of the walls. The outer court of the abbey is now covered with farm-buildings; and of the gatehouse, which probably stood on the north-west, no traces are now left. In the pa. are many prehistoric remains, chiefly barrows and cairns; at Gunnerkeld, 1½ N. of the to., is a megalithic circle with an avenue; and at Karl Lofts, 2 S., are similar remains, which are often attributed to the Druids. Stone implements have been found.

Shap Fells, elevated tract, N. Westmd., to the south of the to. of Shap. This dis. is subject to the "helm wind," which, rushing down the western side of the hills, expends itself with great violence on the plain below, and is often very destructive, especially to standing corn.

Shapinshay, pa. and island, Ork., Sc., 6 S. of Kirkwall, with which there is daily communication by steamer; ac. 6,733. Fairs for horses and cattle are held here on the second Monday in March and the first Monday before Kirkwall Lammas market. *Balfour Castle*, in Scotch Baronial style, is a seat.

Shap Wells, mineral spa situated in a pleasant dale, pa. of Orton (q.v.), Mid Westmd., 4 S.E. of Shap. The water is said to be of service in many skin affections, and the wells are becoming a place of fashionable resort.

Shapwick (1), pa. and vil. on the Stour, E. Dors., 5 S.E. of Blandford; ac. 2,683; soil light loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Bartholomew (restored 1879-80) is E. Eng. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. In the time of Henry III. there was a market, and in the vil. are still the remains of a cross. A small priory was founded here in the 15th cent.

Shapwick (2), pa. and vil., Mid Somerset, 6½ E. of Bridgwater; ac. 3,322; soil clayey, overlying stone. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. and Perp., and contains mural tablets to the Bull and

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Shannon Bridge	Ballinasloe (7½)	94	174
Shanrahan	Caher (7)	124	2996
Shap	Shap	270	1260

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Shapinshay	Thurso (38)	744	980
Shapwick (1)	Bailey Gate (3)	115	352
Shapwick (2)	Shapwick (2)	136	382

Strangways families dating from 1657. The charities amount to about £31 annually. There are extensive turf-peat moors. *S. House* is a seat.

Sharcott, East, ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Pewsey (q.v.), Mid Wilts.

Sharcott, West, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Pewsey (q.v.), Mid Wilts.

Shardlow, or **Shardlow-with-Wilne,** pa. and vil. on the Trent, S.E. Derbys., 7 E.S.E. of Derby; ac. 1,100; soil loamy, overlying gravel. The church of St. James was built in 1838, in Perp. style. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities are small. Brewing and malting are carried on. *S. Hall* (built 1684) and *S. House* (built 1726) are seats.

Shareshill, pa., tp., and vil., S.W. Staffs., 5½ N. of Wolverhampton; ac. of pa. 2,815, of tp. 887; soil gravelly. The church of St. Mary (originally St. Luke) was rebuilt (with the exception of the Perp. tower) in 1748, when the altar-tomb of Sir Humphrey Swinnerton and Cassandra his wife was broken up. The charities are small. There are vestiges of two camps, supposed to be Roman.

Shark, Lough, close to the Newry Canal, on the borders of cos. Armagh and Down, Ir., 2 N. of Poynts Pass.

Sharlstone, tp. and vil., pa. of Warmfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4½ S.E. of Wakefield; ac. 1,199. The church of St. Luke (1887) is a chapel-of-ease to Warmfield. There is a chapel attached to the colliery school. Brick-making is carried on, and there is an extensive colliery. A Roman road passes through this tp. S. Hall, an Elizabethan house, is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Sharnbrook, pa., large vil., and head of petty sess. div., on the Ouse (here crossed by a fine railway bridge of ten arches), N. Beds., 8 N.W. of Bedford; ac. 2,387 (including Colworth Farm); soil clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Peter (restored 1882) is chiefly Dec., with Perp. insertions; the chancel has a groined piscina, and a seat below the adjoining south window. In the south aisle is another piscina, and in the north chapel are three E. Dec. sedilia and a trefoiled piscina. There is a brass to William Cobbe, Knight (1525), Alys his wife, and Thomas their son. The monument to Sir Oliver Boteler, Knight, with shields of arms and a genealogical account of his family (formerly in the north chapel), has been removed to the west end of the church; there are memorials of modern date to the families of Gibbard, Antonie, Magniac, and Bullock. There are two Baptist chapels. The police station, with sessions house attached, is a building of brick with stone dressings. *Colworth* is a handsome stone mansion in Italian style, erected between 1720–60; *Ouse Manor*, *S. House*, and *The Toft* are also seats.

Sharnford, pa. and vil. on the Soar, S. Leics., 4½ S.E. of Hinckley; ac. 1,431; soil various, over-

SEVERN BRIDGE, SHARPNESS. (*See page* 410.)
(*Photo. Hudson.*)

lying gravel, sand, and clay. The church of St. Helen (repaired 1866) is Dec.; the chancel retains an aumbry. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to about £8 yearly.

Sharow, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of and 1 E. from Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 723. The church of St. John (1825) is in Perp. style. *Lucan House* is a seat.

Sharpenhoe, ha., pa. of Streatley (q.v.), S. Beds., 7 N.W. of Luton.

Sharperton, tp. on the Coquet (here crossed by an iron bridge), pa. of and 3 S.E. from Alwinton (q.v.), Mid Northumb.; ac. 951.

Sharpitor, or **Sharp Point Tor,** hill (about 1,200 ft.), E. Cornw., about 5 N. of Liskeard. On its summit are the remains of a hut-circle.

Sharples, tp., pa. of Bolton-le-Moors (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., partly within the parl. bor. of Bolton;

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shardlow	Draycott (2)	122	842
Shareshill, pa.	Cannock (2)	128	619
Shareshill, tp.	Cannock (2)	128	350
Sharlstone	Sharlston	177	2256
Sharnbrook	Sharnbrook	57	761
Sharnford	Hinckley (4½)	101	361
Sharow, eccl. pa.	Ripon (1)	214	931
Sharow, tp.	Ripon (1)	214	466
Sharperton	Rothbury (6)	312	62
Sharples	Bolton (2½)	196	6981

ac. 5,051. It contains the eccl. pa. of Astley Bridge (q.v.).

Sharplow Point, hill in Dovedale, S.W. Derbys., commanding a fine view of the dale in both directions.

Sharpness (1), seaport and vil. on the eastern bank of the Severn, on a ness or promontory (S. Point) formed by a bend of the stream towards the south, pa. of Berkeley (q.v.). S.W. Gloucs., 16 S. of Gloucester. S. was until 1879 the terminus of the branch line of the Gloucester and Birmingham branch of the Midland Railway, but in that year a new bridge was completed, by which the line is carried across the Severn and continued to Lydney. The bridge, opened in 1879, occupied four years in construction. It is 4,162 feet in length, including a viaduct of masonry (70 feet in height) on the north side of the river, and a swing bridge (200 feet in length) spanning the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal and the shore on the south side. The bridge proper consists of 21 openings, which comprise bows and girders carried on cast-iron cylinders sunk deeply into the rocky bed of the river and filled with concrete. This line shortens the distance from South Wales to Bristol by 30 miles, and besides affording increased facilities for shipping coal and carrying on the general trade of the district, it furnishes an improved means of communication for the extensive traffic maintained between the Forest of Dean and the south-west of England. The docks here are extensive, situated about half a mile below the old entrance to the canal; and there are timber jetties extending into the river Severn for a distance of 400 feet. The larger ships for the port of Gloucester berth here. The chief imports are grain, timber, and petroleum; the exports being mostly coal, salt, and pitch. There is a large pleasure ground laid out by the dock company. An iron church was erected here in 1877; there are also Catholic, Wesleyan, and Congregational chapels. S. Point is much frequented during the summer months. (*See* page 409.)

Sharpness (2), or **Sharps Nest,** headland on Havengore Island (q.v.), S.E. Essex.

Sharp Point Tor. [SHARPITOR.]

Sharptor, hill (about 1,500 ft.) on Dartmoor, S. Dev., situated about 2 N. of Ivy Bridge. It commands a fairly extensive view.

Sharrington, pa. and vil., N. Norf., 8 E. of Walsingham; ac. 863; soil marl, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints (restored 1880) is E. Eng.; the entrance is through the lower part of the tower. Portions of the ancient carved benches still remain, and there are brasses (in excellent preservation) to Christopher Daubeney, his wife Phillippa, five sons and three daughters (1587); and others to John Botolff (1486), John Sharington (1498), and Thomas Dawbeney (1527). The Wesleyans have a chapel. Near the church stand the base and part of the shaft of a stone cross. The charities are £5 15s. yearly for clothing.

Sharrow, eccl. pa., pa. of Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., forming part of the to. of Sheffield. The church of St. Andrew (1867) is in Dec. style.

Sharston Green, vil., pa. of Northenden (q.v.), N. Chesh., about 4 W. of Stockport.

Sharvogues, pl., pa. of Drummaul (q.v.), W. co. Antr., Ir., 6 N.N.W. of Antrim.

Shaston St. Rumbold, another name for Cann (q.v.), N.E. Dors.

Shatton. [BROUGH AND SHATTON.]

Shaugh Prior, pa. and vil., S.W. Dev., 10 N.E. of Plymouth; ac. 7,082; soil loamy, overlying rock and clay. The church of St. Edward (restored 1868) is a Perp. building; there is a memorial to Noel Thomas Carrington, the poet (d. 1830), and a massive font with a fine 15th-cent. oak cover. In the churchyard is a fine old tomb to two sisters (concerning whom there is a local legend), and an old cross. China-clay is extensively worked. There are Celtic and British remains.

Shavington, vil., pa. of Wybunbury (q.v.), S. Chesh., 2 S. of Crewe. In the vil. is a small mission church (1886); and there are also Wesleyan Methodist, Primitive Methodist, Free Methodist, and Free Gospel chapels. S. Hall, once a seat, is now occupied as a farmhouse. [SHAVINGTON-CUM-GRESTY.]

Shavington-cum-Gresty, tp., pa. of Wybunbury (q.v.), S. Chesh., 2 S. of Crewe; ac. 1,115.

Shaw (1), eccl. pa. and large vil., pa. of Prestwich (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 2½ N.N.E. of Oldham, and extending for a considerable distance along the road from Oldham to Rochdale. The church of the Holy Trinity (1870), replacing a former church, is in Dec. style. There is a Catholic school chapel, and Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, Free Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The town hall is a red-brick building in High Street. There are many cotton mills, and various other branches of trade are extensively carried on.

Shaw (2), vil., pa. of Shaw-cum-Donnington (q.v.), S. Berks., 1 N.E. of Newbury.

Shaw (3), vil., pa. of and about 2 N.W. from Melksham (q.v.), W. Wilts. [SHAW AND WHITLEY.]

Shaw (4), ha., pa. of Marrick (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., about 7 W. of Richmond.

Shaw and Whitley, eccl. pa., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Melksham (q.v.), W. Wilts. Christ Church is a stone structure, in E. Eng. style. There is a Wesleyan chapel at Whitley. *Shaw Hill House* is a seat.

Shawbost, vil. in detached portion of pa. of Lochs (q.v.), island of Lewis, Ross and Crom., Sc., about 12 N. of Callernish. It is divided into **North S.** and **South S.**

Shawbury, pa. and vil., Mid Salop, 7 N.E. of Shrewsbury; ac. 7,269; soil various, overlying sand and marl. The church of St. Mary is Norm., E. Eng., and Perp.; the pulpit is Jacobean and the font Norm.

Shawclough, a considerable vil. within the bor. of Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs. It has a railway station, and cotton-spinning, woollen, velvet, and plush mills. There are United Free Methodist and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Shaw-cum-Donnington, pa. on the Lambourn,

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sharrington	Melton Constable (4)	128	204
Sharrow	Sheffield	158	8280
Shaugh Prior	Bickleigh (2)	242	714
Shavingt'n-c.-Gresty	Crewe (2)	158	1509
Shaw (1)	Shaw	192	4466
Shaw and Whitley	Melksham (2)	96	645
Shawbost	Strome Ferry (95)	661	605
Shawbury	Hadnall (2)	168	847
Shaw-c.-Donnington	Newbury (1)	53	694

S. Berks., about 1 N.E. of Newbury; ac. 1,984; soil clay, loam, and gravel, overlying chalk, clay, and gravel. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1840) is in Norm. and Dec. styles; in 1878 an ancient British cinerary urn was discovered. There are several charities, amounting together to about £61 yearly. *Shaw House*, a seat, was built in 1581, and was unsuccessfully attacked by the Parliamentary forces in 1644, when it was garrisoned for Charles I.

Shawdon, tp., pa. of Whittingham (q.v.), N. Northumb., 7½ N.W. of Alnwick; ac. 1,233. In 1761, during excavations, some stone urns were discovered, and in 1829 gold coins of the reign of Edward I. were turned up. *S. Hall* is a seat, and is said to occupy the site of old S. Tower, which has long since disappeared.

Shawell, pa. and vil., S. Leics., 5½ N. of Rugby; ac. 1,424: soil loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1865) is E. Eng. There are several charities; almshouses for six poor people; and the school has an endowment—left, in 1604, by John Elkington and by Edward Sherrier, rector, in 1730.

Shawford, vil. with railway station, pa. of and ½ S.E. from Compton (q.v.), Mid Hants.

Shawforth, vil. with railway station, pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 2 S. of Bacup. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are several cotton mills and a colliery.

Shaw Hall, vil., pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 14 S.W. of Huddersfield.

Shawhead, vil., pa. of Kirkpatrick Irongray (q.v.), W. Kirkcuds., Sc., 6 W. of Maxwelltown.

Shawlands, dis. on the White Cart, pa. of Eastwood (q.v.), E. Renfs., Sc. Since 1891 it has been incorporated in the burgh of Glasgow (q.v.), of which it forms a south-west suburb.

Shaw Mill, ha., pa. of Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., adjoining Bishop Thornton.

Shaws, Lough, pa. of Loughgilly (q.v.), Mid co. Armagh, Ir., 2 S.W. of Mount Norris. There are spinning and weaving mills on its shores.

Sheaf, river, N. Derbys. and W.R. Yorks. It rises in N. Derbys., and flows about 8 N.E. to the Don, which it joins at Sheffield. For about 4 miles it separates Derbys. from W.R. Yorks.

Shean, North, mountain (1,135 ft.), N.W. co. Fermanagh, Ir., 4 N.W. of Derrygonnelly. It is near Lower Lough Erne, and commands a fine view.

Shearsby, chap., tp., and vil., pa. of Knaptoft (q.v.), S. Leics., 8 N.W. of Market Harborough; ac. 1,128. The church of St. Mary Magdalen is E. Eng., and contains an ancient rood-screen of carved oak, sedilia, and a piscina. At an inn in the vil. is a mineral spring called "the Spa," in some repute for its medicinal virtues.

Shearston, pl., pa. of North Petherton (q.v.), Mid Somerset, about 2½ S.W. of Bridgwater.

Shebbear, pa. and vil. near the Torridge (over which is a bridge to Milton Damerel), N. Dev., 9 N.E. of Holsworthy; ac. 5,827; soil clay, overlying stone and clay. The church of St. Michael (restored 1872) is Perp.; the porch has a fine Norm. arch. Under an obtuse arch in the south aisle is a tomb with recumbent sandstone effigy of a female in a flowing robe, mantle, and veil, and holding a rosary, her head being supported by angels; the figure (*c.* 1400) is traditionally said to represent Lady Prendergast, of Ladford. Here are Wesleyan, Baptist, and Bible Christian chapels, and near the vil. is the Bible Christian Connexional College. The charities are considerable, and are applied for the relief of the poor, and the repair and maintenance of the church, church house, and almshouses.

Shebdon, ha., pa. of High Offley (q.v.), N. Staffs., 3 S.W. of Eccleshall.

Sheddens. [CLARKSTON TOLL AND SHEDDENS.]

Shedfield. [SHIDFIELD.]

Sheefry, dis., S.W. co. Mayo, Ir., near the Erriff, about 9 S. of Westport Lead mines were at one time worked here.

Sheelin, Lough, in cos. Cav., Meath, and Wstm., Ir., is 4½ miles long and about 2 miles wide. The ruined castle of Ross is situated on its south shore. Lough S. is connected by a small stream with Lough Kinile.

Sheen, pa. and vil., N.E. Staffs., 11½ N.N.W. of Ashbourne; ac. 2,883; soil loam, overlying clay, shale, and gritstone. The church of St. Luke (rebuilt 1852) is Dec. In the churchyard is a slab with an effigy of a priest (*c.* 1450). There is a Wesleyan chapel; the charities are small; and the school has an endowment. The village cross dates from the 15th cent.

Sheen, East, ha. near the Thames, pa. of Mortlake (q.v.), N.E. Surrey, about 1½ W. of Richmond. Christ Church (1863), chapel-of-ease, is in Gothic style. *Sheen House* is a seat.

Sheen, West, a former name for Richmond, N.E. Surrey. [RICHMOND (1).]

Sheepbridge, ha. with railway station, pas. of Newbold and Whittington (q.v.), N.E. Derbys., about 2 N. of Chesterfield. The works of a coal and iron company are near the station.

Sheep Haven, bay, N. co. Don., Ir., bounded by Horn Head on the west and Rosguill promontory on the east. S. Haven runs inland for about 6 miles, and is connected at its head with Lough Glen by a small stream.

Sheep Head, or **Muntervary**, promontory, S.W. co. Cork, Ir., between Bantry Bay and Dunmanus Bay.

Sheep Island (1), island in Freshwater Bay, S.W. Pembs., a little south of Milford Haven. There are some remains of buildings, which are supposed to be Roman.

Sheep Island (2), small island off the north coast of co. Antr., Ir., opposite Ballintoy, about 6 E. of Giant's Causeway.

Sheep Isle (1), islet, pa. of Kilbrandon and Kilchattan (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., 1 N.W. of Seil.

Sheep Isle (2), small islet, pa. of Lismore and Appin (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 2 S. of Kintyre.

Sheepland Harbour, small creek, S.E. co. Down, Ir., about 2 N. of Ardglass.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Shawdon	Alnwick (7½)	309	108
Shawell	Lilbourne (2)	86	172
Shearsby	Glen (4)	92	225
Shebbear	Holsworthy (9)	218	845
Sheen	Leek (9)	157	364

Sheepridge, vil., pa. of and 2¼ N.E. from Huddersfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. There are Free Methodist and Wesleyan chapels. The manufacture of plain and fancy woollens is carried on.

Sheepscar, St. Clement, eccl. pa., pa. and forming part of Leeds (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Clement (1868) is in E. Eng. style.

Sheepscar, St. Luke, eccl. pa., pa. and forming part of Leeds (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Luke (1841) is in Gothic style.

Sheepscombe, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Painswick (q.v.), Mid Glouc., 5 N.E. of Stroud. The church of St. John the Baptist (1820) is in Gothic style. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. *Ebworth Park* is an ancient mansion.

Sheepshed, or **Shepshed,** pa. and vil., Mid Leics., 5 W. of Loughborough; ac. 5,280. The church of St. Botolph (erected in the 12th cent.) is Perp. In the chancel is a brass (discovered in 1844) with an inscription to Thomas Duport (d. 1592); there are also several handsome monuments to the Phillipps family, which include one to Sir Ambrose Phillipps, Knight (d. 1691). In the pa. is the Catholic chapel of St. Winefride; and there are places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. Granite is quarried.

Sheepstor, pa., S.W. Dev., 7 S.E. of Tavistock; ac. 2,192; soil variable, overlying clay and slate. The church, dedication unknown (restored 1862), is a Perp. building, and contains two piscinæ; a squint and the rood-loft stairs remain; there are monuments to Anne Elford (d. 1641), John Elford (d. 1584), Walter Elford (d. 1648), and his wife Barbara (d. 1656). The church house (dating from the 16th cent.) is now used as a parish room. The charities are small. On the Tor is a cavern known as the "Pixies' Cave." Longstone, now a farmhouse, was the seat of the Elford family. *Burrator House* is a seat.

Sheepwash (1), pa. and small vil. on the Torridge (here crossed by a bridge of five arches), N.W. Dev., about 5 N.W. of Hatherleigh; ac. 1,971; soil disintegrated granite, overlying clay and stone. S. was formerly a considerable market town. The church of St. Lawrence, which was rebuilt in 1880, is in E. Eng. style. The chancel retains sedilia, and has a hammer-beam roof; the font is Norm. There are Baptist and Bible Christian chapels. The Foresters' Hall was built in 1878. A portion of the female population is employed in the silk-glove trade. *Upcott Avenel* is a seat.

Sheepwash (2), ha., pa. of Bothal (q.v.), S.E. Northumb., 4½ E. of Morpeth. [ASHINGTON AND SHEEPWASH.]

Sheepy Magna, pa., tp., and vil. on the Sence, W. Leics., 5½ W.S.W. of Market Bosworth; ac. of pa. 4,338, of tp. 3,100; soil mixed, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints is Norm. and E. Eng. The Congregationalists have a chapel. There are some small charities.

Sheepy Parva, pa. on the Sence, W. Leics., 3½ N.E. of Atherstone; ac. 600; soil mostly strong, overlying clay. Here are extensive steam and water flour-mills.

Sheering, pa. and vil., W. Essex, 6 S. of Bishop Stortford; ac. 1,632, and 13 water; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is of various periods; its chief feature is a five-light Perp. window in the chancel, the upper tracery of which is filled with ancient stained glass. *Quickbury* and *S. Hall* are seats.

Sheerness, seaport to. and second-class naval establishment at the mouth of the Thames and Medway, Isle of Sheppey, N.W. Kent, 2 S. of Queensborough. S. in the time of Charles I. was a mere swamp, but in the reign of Charles II. a fort was built here, which on July 10, 1667, was captured by the Dutch Admiral De Ruyter, and the defensive works were in consequence strengthened and docks formed. On May 27, 1797, the mutiny of the Nore broke out here, and was not quelled till June 13, several of the ringleaders being executed. The wharf fronts the Medway; the dockyard, which is surrounded by a brick wall, has first-rate docks, a basin with 26 ft. of water, two smaller basins, storehouses, victualling storehouse, mast-house, rigging-house, sail-loft, smitheries, and navy pay-office. There are also residences for the port admiral and captain superintendent. The barracks will contain between 1,500 and 2,000 men; the dockyards give employment to between 1,500 and 2,000 artisans and mechanics. The river has been dredged to allow of large ships of war steaming to Chatham, with which town S. is associated in respect to the Royal Navy. The dockyard church, erected by the Admiralty about 1830, was totally destroyed by fire in November, 1881, but was rebuilt and opened in 1885, and is now a plain structure of brick. The town is strongly defended by fortifications, which extend for 1½ mile; they mount more than 100 guns, many of which are of large calibre and command the entrance of the Thames and Medway. Besides the dockyard business, there is some trade in supplying shipping, as well as in corn and seed. The modern part of the to. is separated from the older part by a moat, crossed by bridges leading to the pier and railway station, and is generally known as Sheerness-on-Sea. It is now a place of popular resort, and has a fine esplanade. The Thames here is about 5 miles broad, and the floating Nore light at the mouth of the river is a prominent beacon. There are several eccl. pas. with modern churches, a Catholic church, and places of worship for various bodies of Nonconformists.

Sheerness-on-Sea. [SHEERNESS.]

Sheet, tp. and vil., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Petersfield (q.v.), E. Hants; ac. 1,583. St. Mary's Church is in E. Eng. style. Here is Churcher's College, founded in 1722 by Richard Churcher, an East India merchant living in Petersfield. The revenues is expended in scholarships and in providing free tuition under certain conditions.

Shee Water, stream, pa. of Kirkmichael (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., formed by the confluence of the

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sheepscar, St. Clem.	Leeds (1)	185	11497
Sheepscar, St. Luke	Leeds (1)	185	6168
Sheepscombe	Stroud (5)	102	450
Sheepshed	Shepshead	120	4416
Sheepstor	Dousland (2½)	247	100
Sheepwash (1)	Okehampton (11)	197	370

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sheepy Magna, pa.	Atherstone (2½)	102	600
Sheepy Magna, tp.	Atherstone (2½)	102	470
Sheepy Parva	Atherstone (3)	102	68
Sheering	Sawbridgeworth (2)	27	533
Sheerness	Sheerness-on-Sea	51	14492
Sheet	Petersfield (1)	54	784

streams from Glen Beg and Glen Lochy; it soon becomes known as the Black Water.

Sheffield, parl., co., and mun. bor., pa., tp., and manufacturing to. on the Don, at its confluence with the Sheaf (whence the name), W.R. Yorks., about 53 s.w. of York; ac. of pa. and bor. 19,651, of tp. 3,028. It is the second largest place in Yorks., being inferior to Leeds alone. S. has from Saxon times been the capital of Hallamshire (q.v.). In the reign of Henry II. the S. manors passed by marriage to Gerard de Furnival, one of the adherents of John, who died at Jerusalem (1218-19) during the fifth Crusade, and his son Thomas was slain by the Saracens while on a pilgrimage; Gerard, the younger son, subsequently removed the relics of his father and brother, and buried them under a splendid tomb in Worksop Priory. At this early period the castle of S. was in existence and regularly garrisoned. A hospital for the sick was founded on the site still called "Spital Hill," but this foundation was abolished by Henry VIII. A bridge over the Don then existed, and a church; and a market was held in the town. A new castle was built in the 13th cent., the castle and town having been destroyed in the baronial wars. George, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, in the reign of Henry VIII. built a magnificent manor-house in the park; and in 1529 Cardinal Wolsey lodged twelve days here. Of this structure, there are yet some interesting remains, now forming a group of rustic cottages. This nobleman had for twelve years the custody of Mary Queen of Scots, and about 1571 conveyed her to the castle of S., where she remained in captivity till 1584. During the Civil War the Howards strove, but ineffectually, to hold S. Castle for the king. After the battle of Marston Moor (July 2, 1644) Major-General Crawford was sent by the victorious army to besiege S. Castle, which surrendered on a second summons, August 11, 1644, the garrison marching out with the honours of war. In 1648 the castle was dismantled, but Castle Hill, Castle Green, and Castle Folds of the present day mark its site. On the passing of the Reform Act (1832) S. became a parl. bor. and returned two members till 1885, when five divisions were made (Attercliffe, Brightside, Central, Ecclesall, and Hallam), each with one member. The pa. church of St. Peter (restored 1876–80) was originally built by William de Lovetot, lord of the manor of Hallam, in 1110, and appropriated to the manor of Worksop; in the 14th and 15th cents. it appears to have been rebuilt as a cruciform church, and in 1530 the Shrewsbury chapel was erected on the north side of the chancel. A corresponding addition was afterwards made on the south side, and by the further rebuilding of the nave in 1805 the structure assumed its present rectangular form. The Shrewsbury chapel contains a number of fine monuments to the Talbots; the memorial to George, fourth Earl (1488), who was sent to put down the Pilgrimage of Grace (1537), bears recumbent alabaster effigies of himself (d. 1538) and his two wives, Anne (Hastings) and Elizabeth (Walden), the latter of whom survived her husband, and was buried at Erith, in Kent. Both countesses are heraldically attired. On the south side is a monument to George, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury (d. 1590), who in 1568 became the custodian of Mary Queen of Scots, first at Tutbury and afterwards at S., and was present at her execution at Fotheringay, February 8, 1586–87; his effigy, in parcel gilt armour, lies on a mattress surmounting an altar-tomb, at the sides of which are talbots supporting banners. In the centre of the chapel is a plain altar-tomb, and there are other monuments to Francis "Lord Talbot," eldest son of George, sixth Earl, who died in his father's lifetime, and was buried September 3, 1582, and to George Talbot (1577); here is likewise interred Elizabeth, wife of Charles (Stuart), fifth Earl of Lennox, and sister-in-law to Mary Queen of Scots. There are a large number of eccl. pas. with modern churches, several Catholic churches, and many places of worship for the various Nonconformist bodies. The Royal Grammar School was founded in 1603; in 1824 new buildings were erected, but in 1885 these were disposed of to the committee of the Technical School, and a large new block erected in Tudor style. The original scheme was modified by the Charity Commissioners in 1889. Firth College (1879) bears the name of its founder, and is open to persons of either sex who have attained the age of seventeen. The Technical School is said to be one of the most perfect of its kind in Great Britain. The School of Art (1875) is in Romanesque style. Besides these, there are the Church of England Educational Institute, Wesley College, Methodist New Connexion College, endowed and free schools, and many high-class private schools. The principal municipal buildings are the town hall, in Castle Street and Waingate; the Council Hall, in Surrey Street; the General Post Office, in Classic style; the Corn Exchange, in Tudor style. The Norfolk and Fitzalan Market Halls are the property of the Duke of Norfolk; there are separate markets for fruit and vegetables, fish and cattle, etc. Fairs are held on Whit Tuesday and Wednesday, and on the Tuesday and Wednesday after Christmas Day. The Cutlers' Hall contains the offices of the Company for the registration of trade marks and general business; a banqueting-hall, in Italian style, in which the Cutlers' Feast is held; and several good suites of rooms with a fine collection of paintings. The Mappin Art Gallery (1887) is in Greek Ionic style. S. was one of the first boroughs to take advantage of the Public Libraries Act. The Central Library, in Surrey Street, was established in 1855, and since then branch libraries have been opened in other parts of the bor. There are two theatres and a music-hall, and halls for public meetings and entertainments. The Corporation have opened public baths. Here are barracks for infantry and cavalry. The trade of S. had its origin in the manufacture of iron in the neighbouring districts; but its cutlery had already become known in the 14th cent., as appears from Chaucer's allusion to Sheffield "whittles," and in Queen Elizabeth's time the Earl of Shrewsbury presented a case of these to Lord Burghley. The cutlery trade was then regulated by a fellowship, and a company of cutlers and makers of knives, most likely of ancient organisation. A jury of cutlers used likewise to be named by the court leet, the cutlers' marks being then assigned by the lord's court. In 1624 the Cutlers' Company was incorporated by Act of Parliament and jurisdiction given to it within Hallamshire and six miles around it, and in 1638 the company was enabled to build a hall. Knives,

Place.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Sheffield, pa. & bor.	Sheffield	158 | 324243

Place.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Sheffield, tp.	Sheffield	158 | 91416

however, continued to be imported till the reign of Elizabeth, in the fifth year of whose reign (1562–63) some restrictions were laid on this import trade, in order to encourage the London manufacturers. In 1742 Thomas Bolsover discovered the art of silver-plating, and at a later date that of making cast steel was discovered by Benjamin Huntsman, also of this town. The manufacture of silver plate followed these discoveries, and in 1773 an assay office was opened. The refining of the precious metals was introduced by John Read, who settled at S. in 1765. About the middle of the century the Britannia metal manufacture was established, the lead works on the Porter (one of the small streams which supply the mills and forges) were set up, and the first public brewery begun. In 1747 a person named Broadbent is said to have established a foreign trade. The first steam engine is believed to have been erected here by Messrs. Procter and Company in 1785, for the use of a grinding wheel near what has since been known as the "Old Ponds Engine." S. is justly distinguished throughout the world for its cutlery and hardware. Here are produced rails, railway-carriage tyres, axles, wheels, buffers, springs, turntables, railway waggons, bridges, girders, steam engines, steam boilers, ship and boiler plates, armour plates for ships of war, and all kinds of castings and forgings for fixed and rolling stock. In addition to the staple trade of cutlery, files, saws, machine knives, edge tools, joiners' tools, skates, engravers' tools, engineers' tools, hammers, planes, horticultural tools, sheep and garden shears, scythes, sickles and reaping-hooks, hackle and gill pins, needles, wire, cast steel, wire ropes, anvils, vices and portable forges, stove grates, fenders and fireirons, silver, plated and Britannia metal goods are manufactured, and castings are made in iron, brass, and german silver; horn, ivory, and bone are also cut and converted into their various uses. There is a very considerable trade in the heavier kinds of engineers' tools, such as lathes, planing, shaping, and other machines, and lifting-jacks. The casting of steel in large masses is also carried on, and though Herr Krupp has excelled the S. founders in the size of his castings, they have quite equalled him in the soundness and finish of the work, and have erected foundries at which they will produce castings of much greater size. The bor. has several hospitals and nursing institutions, asylums for deaf and dumb and the blind, almshouses, extensive charities, and benevolent societies of various kinds. Few towns are more liberally provided with parks and recreation grounds. Norfolk Park, south-east of the town, consists of about 40 ac. of pleasure ground, planted by Henry Charles, thirteenth Duke of Norfolk, K.G., as a place of recreation for the public. Weston Park, about 1 w. of the market-place, was opened to the public in 1875. The buildings, with additions, have been converted into a museum for the collections presented to the town by the S. Literary and Philosophical Society, and by private persons. There are also here several portraits of local celebrities; the bronze statue of Ebenezer Elliott, formerly in the market-place, has been removed to this park. An observatory containing a telescope is open to the public under certain restrictions. On the west side of the park, and connected with the museum by a corridor, is the Mappin Art Gallery. Firth Park, presented to the town in 1875 by the late Alderman Mark Firth, then Mayor, is situated north of the town; the park contains 36 ac. Meersbrook Park, in the southern suburb of the town, comprises 37 ac. of the original estate; the ground is adorned with fine forest trees, and there is a picturesque ravine at the east end of the wood, and a rose garden and avenues near the hall at the south-east end of the park. The mansion has been fitted up for the reception of the art treasures of the Ruskin Museum, consisting of a small but rich collection of precious stones; a natural history section, composed of the best illustrated works published, many containing original drawings; a botany section, composed of carefully-executed drawings, some being Mr. Ruskin's own work; a small collection of paintings and drawings; a small collection of classical literature, Greek, Latin, and English, all valuable, and some of them rare. The museum is not intended for sightseers, but as an educational institution for art students. The Endcliffe Woods are south-west of the town, and contain about 33 ac. Three reservoirs have been reserved for bathing and skating and for water-fowl. Wharncliffe Chase, about 5 w., is a wild tract of rocky woodland, extending along the steep ridge above the left bank of the river Don and covering an area of 2,000 ac.; it abounds in deer, and its beautiful woods are traversed by many pleasant walks; the natural terrace, which extends along the summit of the ridge, affords delightful views across the densely-foliaged valley of the Don, and below the terrace is a shallow recess in the rocks, encircled by ferny rocks and trees, and known as the "Dragon's Den." The Chase is open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and is much frequented in the summer season. The Botanical Gardens, containing about 18 ac., include a range of conservatories and a large glazed pavilion for exhibitions, promenades, and other like purposes. They are the property of a company.

THE RUSKIN MUSEUM, SHEFFIELD.
(Photo. Frith and Co., Reigate.)

Sheffield Lane Top, ha., pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N. of Sheffield.

Sheffin, pa., Crannagh and Galmoy bars., N. co. Kilk., Ir., 5 S.W. of Ballyragget; ac. 2,488. The land rises in one part to 1,000 ft. above sea-level.

Shefford, tp. and mkt. to. (F.), pa. of Campton (q.v.), E. Beds., 9 S.E. of Bedford; ac. 142. The Ivel, an affluent of the Ouse, runs through the to., and affords water communication with Lynn. S. is situated on the road from Hitchin to Bedford, and is remarkably clean and healthy, having its streets very wide and well paved and lighted. The church of St. Michael (restored 1850), a chapel-of-ease to Campton, is a plain edifice of stone, with an ancient Perp. western tower. St. Francis's Home (1869) is a Catholic orphanage for boys; the seminary of St. Thomas Aquinas now forms part of the work at S. The church, dedicated to St. Francis (opened 1884), occupies the site of the former church of St. George the Martyr; it is designed in Perp. style. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. A fair is held on October 11. Gresham's charity (1855), of the value of £30 yearly, is for distribution in money to six poor widows. In a field adjoining the town a great number of beautiful Roman relics have been found, from which a fine collection was formed and purchased for the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. A Roman encampment, about 1 N., at Stanford Bury, has also furnished some of the finest specimens of Roman glass extant.

Shefford, East, pa. on the Lambourn, S. Berks., 7½ N.W. of Newbury; ac. 1,053; soil gravel and chalk, overlying chalk. The church of the Holy Innocents (1868–70) is in E. Eng. style. The old church (repaired 1887) is a perfect specimen of the Late Perp. period, and was originally the private chapel of the manor-house of the Fettyplace family. In the reparations an interesting stone coffin-lid was found; at the same time there was found in the north-east wall of the nave a stone staircase leading to the rood-loft, lighted by an E. Eng. window. The church is now used only as a mortuary chapel; within the building is an alabaster monument, with the figures of a man in armour and a lady, believed to represent Sir Thomas Fetyplace, of Childrey, and Beatrice his wife. On the north side of the chancel is a very fine Purbeck marble tomb with brass effigies to John Fetyplace (d. 1524) and Dorathye his wife; hanging over the chancel was a helmet, supposed to have belonged to one of the Fettyplaces, but, an attempt having been made to steal it, it is now for security kept at the rectory-house. There is a Norm. font of stone, originally standing on a round pillar or stem; a consecration cross was found incised into the stonework of the north pier of the chancel-arch. Until a few years since the great hall of the old moated manor-house existed as a barn.

Shefford Hardwick, pa., E. Beds., 8½ S.E. of Bedford; ac. 342. It is mostly comprised in one farm.

Shefford, West, pa. and vil. on the Lambourn, S. Berks., 7 N.W. of Newbury; ac. 2,243; soil clay and chalk, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary (restored 1870), approached through a fine avenue of lime-trees, is of various periods. The lower part of the tower is Late Norm., the upper part is Perp.; the tower arch is Trans. Norm., as are also the south doorway and the font, which has a cylindrical basin richly carved with scrolls of foliage. There is a piscina in the south wall of the nave. During the restoration the plaster on the exterior of the east wall was removed, and the outlines of a series of Trans. Norm. windows disclosed. In the church are two ancient metal flagons and a pewter paten, with foot ornamented with shields of arms and various devices, and inscribed with a legend dated 1621. A curious ancient cross stands near the church on the south side. There are Wesleyan Methodist and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities are small.

Shefford Woodlands, ha., pa. of Great Shefford (q.v.), S. Berks., about 4 N.E. of Hungerford. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel.

Shehy Mountains (1,797 ft.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir., about 8 N.W. of Dunmanway.

Sheil-, for places not found under this spelling, *see also* SHIEL-.

Sheinton, or **Shineton**, pa. and vil. on the Severn, Mid Salop, 10 S.E. of Shrewsbury; ac. 940; soil loam and clay, overlying gravel. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1854) is Dec., with a wooden west tower; a stone figure, supposed to represent the foundress and belonging to the 13th cent., was discovered during the restoration. The charities are small.

Shelburne, bar., S.W. co. Wex., Ir., bounded on the north by Bantry bar., on the east by Shelmalière West and Bargy bars., on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by Waterford Harbour and co. Kilk.; ac. 51,103. It contains Arthurstown, Ramsgrange, and Duncannon, and is bordered by the rivers Barrow and Owenduff on the west and east respectively.

Sheldon (1), pa. and vil., N. Warws., 6 S.E. of Birmingham; ac. 2,514; soil loamy, overlying marl. The vil. is small and but little frequented. The church of St. Giles (restored 1867) is Dec., with a fine Perp. tower; in the north aisle is a beautiful piece of tabernacle work, consisting of three canopied niches. An excellent library is available to parishioners gratuitously; there is also a collection of old divinity folios, first collected by Thomas Bray, D.D., of Hart Hall, Oxford, rector here in 1690, and founder of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; he died February 15, 1730, being then rector of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, London.

Sheldon (2), pa. and vil., E. Dev., 6 N. of Honiton; ac. 1,681; soil various, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Mary was (with the exception of the tower) rebuilt in 1871, in E. Eng. style. There are some small charities.

Sheldon (3), chap. and tp., pa. of and 3 W. from Bakewell (q.v.), N. Derbys.; ac. 1,070. The church

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Sheffin	Ballyragget (5)	69	240
Shefford	Shefford	59	990
Shefford, East	Hungerford (6)	61	91
Shefford Hardwick	Shefford (1)	59	65
Shefford, West	Hungerford (5½)	61	499

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Sheinton	Cressage (1)	164	114
Shelburne	.....	.....	10009
Sheldon (1)	Marston Green (1)	106	448
Sheldon (2)	Honiton (6)	155	128
Sheldon (3)	Bakewell (3)	153	120

of St. Michael and All Angels (1865) is in Gothic style. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Sheldwich, pa. and vil., N.E. Kent, 3 s. of Faversham; ac. 1,948; soil light loam and chalk, overlying chalk. The church of St. James is Dec. and Perp., with Norm. remains. In the north chapel is an E. Dec. piscina, a canopied brass (with effigies of a knight and a lady) to Richard atte Leese (d. 1394) and his wife Dionisia; and another with half-effigy in shroud to Johanna, wife of William Mareys (d. 1431); and in the south chapel is a third, also with effigies, to John Cely, Esq. (d. 1426), and Isabella his wife. The charities are £2 yearly, derived from the rent of Bell Horns Farm, and £3 each yearly from bequests of H. H. Read, Esq., and the late Hon. George Watson. *Lees Court* is a seat.

Shelf, tp. and vil., pa. of Bradford (q.v.), and eccl. pa. extending into the pa. of Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3½ N.E. of Halifax, on the road to Bradford; ac. 1,302. The church of St. Michael is a modern building. There are also Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Free Methodist chapels. Coal, ironstone, and freestone of excellent quality abound in the tp., and there are also manufactories of worsted and damask, and extensive chemical works.

Shelfanger, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 3½ N.W. of Diss; ac. 1,678; soil heavy, overlying clay. All Saints' Church (restored 1865) is Perp., and has a curious wooden north porch and an embattled western tower. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel. The charities amount to about £20 yearly. Two valuable mineral springs have been discovered here.

Shelford, pa., tp., and vil. on the Trent, S. Notts., 6 N.E. of Nottingham; ac. of pa. 3,877, of tp. 684; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1876) is partly Perp., and contains a number of monuments to members of the Stanhope family, including an altar-tomb to Sir Michael Stanhope (1587). There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The almshouses (founded in 1694 by Sir William Stanhope) have been closed. Here was formerly a priory of the Augustinians.

Shelford, Great, pa. and vil. on the Cam, W. Cambs., 4 s. by E. of Cambridge; ac. 2,172; soil clay and chalky, overlying clay and chalk. The church of the Virgin Mary (erected in 1387, at the sole cost of Thomas Patesley, then vicar, who is buried in the nave) is a handsome Perp. edifice (restored 1890); it retains a very fine Perp. rood-screen and a curiously-carved Jacobean pulpit. The chancel has a piscina, sedilia, and an aumbry, and on the north wall are six stone panels, enclosing carved shields of arms; in the south aisle is an E. Eng. trefoil-headed piscina. There are several altar-tombs of the 17th cent. and some brasses; these include a fine effigy, under a canopy with shields, of a priest in a cope, commemorating Thomas Patesley, rector (d. 1418); there is also part of a brass to Henry Rysley (d. 1511), an inscription to John Redman, and a solitary shield of arms. The Baptists have a chapel. The charities amount to about £80 a year. In this pa. are nine contiguous wells, which supply Hobson's Conduit, Cambridge, with water. At Granham's Farm are traces of a Roman encampment.

Shelford, Little, pa. and vil. on the Cam, W. Cambs., 5 s. by E. of Cambridge; ac. 1,200; soil gravelly and chalky, overlying gravel and clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1878-79) is Dec. and Perp., with some Norm. portions in the nave; the south chapel, which is on a higher level than the rest of the building, is entered by several steps, and has an elaborate niche, piscina, bracket, and a singular squint. In the chapel are memorials to the Ingle family, and on the floor are two small but beautiful brasses, with effigies to Robert de Fréville (d. 1393) and Claricia his wife; and his son Thomas de Fréville (d. 1405) and Margaret his wife (d. 1410). In the chancel, under a richly-moulded ogee canopy, with crockets and flanked by pinnacled buttresses, is a large and very beautiful Late Dec. altar-tomb, with recumbent effigy in armour and inscription in Norman-French, to Sir John Fréville, and near it a recessed monumental Dec. arch, enclosing a Perp. doorway leading into the sacristy; the chancel stalls have traceried panels and a cresting, the panels being enriched with the ermine spots and crescents of the Fréville arms. In the nave is a small brass effigy of a priest, assumed to represent John Cate, rector (d. 1445). There are two tombs of late date, one of which is to Francis Wasley, and bears his arms; the other displays the coat of Manning. Near the porch are a number of coffin-slabs. In the churchyard is a cross, which has been restored. There is a Congregational chapel. The charities are £4 6s. 8d. yearly. *Shelford Hall* is a seat.

Shell, ha., formerly pa., now amalgamated for civil purposes with the pa. of Himbleton (q.v.), E. Worcs., from which it is distant 1 N.

Shellac (or **Shellag**) **Point,** headland, pa. of Bride (q.v.), I. of M., about 3 s. of the Point of Ayre, and marking the north boundary of Ramsey Bay.

Shelland, pa., Mid Suff., 3½ W.N.W. of Stowmarket; ac. 540; soil mixed clay and sand. The church (dedication unknown) is a small building in E. Eng. style, supposed to have been rebuilt in 1767.

Shelley (1), pa. and vil., S. Suff., 3 s. of Hadleigh; ac. 883; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints (restored 1882-83) is E. Eng.; most of the windows in the chancel have been stopped up; the east window is Perp. In the north wall of the chancel are the remains of an old tomb bearing no date, and in the chancel a kind of high pew with a canopy of wood, composed of good panelling. In the north chapel are some Elizabethan monuments. Some very fine bench-ends still remain. In the nave is a monument of the Tilney family, bearing the date 1598. The benches in the chancel retain the old griffins supporting shields bearing the arms of the Tilney family and backed by the old oak poppy-heads. The ancient hall, built in the reign of Edward II., is now a farmhouse.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Sheldwich	Selling (2)	56	648
Shelf, tp.	Hipperholme (1½)	194	2612
Shelf, eccl. pa.	Hipperholme (1½)	194	3409
Shelfanger	Burston (3)	98	308
Shelford, pa.	Lowdham (2)	131	474
Shelford, tp.	Lowdham (2)	131	389
Shelford, Great	Shelford	52	1020
Shelford, Little	Shelford (1)	52	494
Shelland	Stowmarket (3½)	81	99
Shelley (1)	Hadleigh (3)	71	91

Shelley (2), pa. and ancient vil., W. Essex, 1 N. of Ongar; ac. 604; soil marl, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (rebuilt 1888) is in E. Eng. style. There is a brass, with effigies to John Green, his wife and sixteen children; according to tradition, seven of these were sons, to each of whom he left a manor, and he and his wife lived to see 111 descendants. The interest of about £400 is distributed yearly to the poor. *S. Hall* is an ancient and picturesque pile; over the doorway is the date 1587.

Shelley (3), eccl. pa., tp., and scattered vil. on an acclivity near the Dearne, pa. of Kirkburton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 S.E. of Huddersfield; ac. 1,568. The church of Emmanuel is in E. Eng. style. There are also Congregational, Methodist New Connexion, and Baptist chapels.

Shellingford, pa. and vil., N.W. Berks., 7 E. of Highworth; ac. 1,718; soil sandy loam, stonebrash, and clay, overlying clay, sand, and gravel. The Norm. church of St. Faith contains a reredos of oak, handsomely carved; in the south wall of the chancel is a piscina. The church contains a number of 17th- and 18th-cent. memorials and brasses. There is a small Congregational chapel. *Kitemore* is a seat.

Shell, Loch, sea-loch on the east coast of the island of Lewis, pa. of Lochs (q.v.), Ross and Crom., Sc., about 15 S.W. of Stornoway. It is about 3 miles wide at the entrance, and runs inland in a westerly direction for nearly 7 miles.

Shellness, ha., pa. of Leysdown (q.v.), I. of Sheppey, N. Kent, at the extreme east point of the island. There is an artificial mound here. S. Point is a headland with coastguard station.

Shellow Bowells (formerly "Shellow Boville"), pa., W. Essex, 6 N.E. of Ongar; ac. 468; soil various, subsoil loamy. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (rebuilt 1754) is a small brick building.

Shell Top, hill (1,552 ft.) on Dartmoor, S. Dev., about 8 N.E. of Plymouth.

Shelmaliere, East, bar., S. co. Wex., Ir., bounded on the north by Ballaghkeen bar., on the east by St. George's Channel, on the south by Wexford Harbour, and on the south and west by Shelmaliere West bar.; ac. 16,363. The river Slaney runs along its west border. On its south side the bar. is indented by a large bay.

Shelmaliere, West, bar., S. co. Wex., Ir., bounded on the north by Bantry bar., on the east by Shelmaliere East bar., on the south by Bargy and Forth bars., and on the west by Shelburne bar.; ac. 50,299. It contains the to. of Taghmon, and is traversed along its east boundary by the Waterford, New Ross, and Wexford Railway.

Shelsley Beauchamp, or **Great Shelsley,** pa., tp., and vil. on the east bank of the Teme, W. Worcs., 10 N.W. of Worcester; ac. of pa. 2,196, of tp. 1,284; soil clay and red marl, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints, rebuilt 1846 (with the exception of the tower) and restored 1859, is in E. Eng. and Dec. styles. The communion table is wholly of stone, and above it is an arcaded reredos; the hourglass-stand, formerly on the old pulpit, is now in the possession of the Diocesan Architectural Society. In the churchyard are the remains of a cross. The national school has an endowment. Woodbury Hill Reformatory for boys is in this pa.

Shelsley Kings, tp., pa. of Shelsley Beauchamp (q.v.), W. Worcs., about 9 S.W. of Stourport; ac. 1,034.

Shelsley Walsh, or **Little Shelsley,** pa. on the west bank of the Teme, W. Worcs., about 10 N.W. of Worcester; ac. 468; soil light loam and clay, overlying loam and gravel. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1859) is E. Eng. The north doorway and a small window opposite are Norm.; the chancel is separated from the nave by a very fine Perp. screen of oak. The rood-beam and cornice are richly wrought with grapes and vine-leaves, and the latter has a cresting of the Tudor flower; the screen is returned so as to enclose a small screen at the south-east angle. On the south side of the chancel is a slab (incised), and opposite a panelled wooden altar-tomb (with arms) to Francis Wallsh (1596) and Anne his wife. There is also a marble tablet with a singular inscription to Elizabeth Plampin (1732). *Court House,* a timber structure, is a 17th-cent. seat still retaining many features of interest; the garden at the back slopes up the side of a green wooded hill, from which descends a rippling stream, and contains a magnificent specimen of *Abies Morinda,* a native of the Himalayas.

Shelswell, pa., N. Oxon, 5½ N.E. of Bicester; ac. 809. The church of St. Ebba has long been destroyed. *S. Park,* standing in fine grounds, is a seat.

Shelton (1), pa. and vil., S. Norf., 5 N.W. of Harleston; ac. 1,292; the land is fertile and the soil heavy, overlying chiefly clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1882) is Perp.; at the east end are three stained windows, and a handsome altar-tomb of black and white marble (with kneeling effigies) to Sir Robert Houghton, Knight, his son and two wives (no date). There are also three stone altar-tombs with inscriptions to the Shelton family, who formerly resided at the Hall; the font is ancient, and is carved with curious figures. In the roof of the church are great numbers of bees, which have swarmed here for over one hundred years. S. Hall (formerly the seat of the family of that name) is an ancient mansion surrounded by a moat, and is now used as a farmhouse.

Shelton (2), pa. and small but pleasant vil., S. Notts., 7 S. of Newark; ac. 740; soil clayey and loamy, overlying principally clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1878) is E. Eng.; a screen of oak separates the nave from the chancel, which retains a piscina in its north wall. There is a charity of £8 yearly.

Shelton (3), pa. and vil., N. Beds., on the borders of Northants and Hunts., 4½ W. of Kimbolton;

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Shelley (2)	Ongar (1)	23	186
Shelley (3)	Shepley (½)	180	1599
Shellingford	Farringdon (3)	70	241
Shellow Bowells	Ongar (6)	23	107
Shelmaliere, East	.....	.....	3053
Shelmaliere, West	.....	.....	7565
Shelsley B'champ, pa.	Knightwick (5)	129	498
Shelsley B'champ, tp.	Knightwick (5)	129	253
Shelsley Kings	Knightwick (5)	129	245
Shelsley Walsh	Knightwick (4½)	129	56
Shelswell	Brackley (4)	68	17
Shelton (1)	Fornsett (3)	104	202
Shelton (2)	Elton (3½)	100	89
Shelton (3)	Raunds (4)	82	112

ac. 896; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary is of mixed periods; in the south aisle is a piscina.

Shelton (4), eccl. pa., pa. of Stoke-upon-Trent (q.v.), N. Staffs., 1 s. of Hanley. The church of St. Mark (1834) is in Gothic style. Elijah Fenton was born here in 1683.

Shelton (5). [OXON AND SHELTON.]

Shelvard, East, or **Great Shelford,** ha., pa. of Foulness (q.v.), S.E. Essex, in the south-west corner of the island.

Shelvard, West, or **Little Shelford,** ha., pa. of Foulness (q.v.), S.E. Essex, in the south-west corner of the island.

Shelve, pa., W. Salop, 16 s.w. of Shrewsbury; ac. 1,846; soil various, overlying stone and gravel. All Saints' Church (rebuilt 1839) is E. Eng. Lead mines were once worked here.

Shelwick, ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Holmer (q.v.), Mid Herefords. [HOLMER AND SHELWICK.]

Shenfield, pa. and vil., Mid Essex, adjoining Brentwood to the north-east; ac. 2,453; soil loamy, with clayey subsoil. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1868) is Dec. At the west end, under the tower, is an altar-tomb of marble with recumbent figure to Elizabeth, wife of Timothy Robinson, of Gwersilt (d. 1652). Brentwood Cottage Hospital is in this pa. The manor-house of Fitzwalters, some years ago destroyed by fire, was held by the service of presenting a pair of gilt spurs at the sovereign's coronation.

Shenick's Island, small island off the north coast of co. Dub., Ir., about 1 S.E. of Skerries. S. Island is connected at low water with one of the Skerries islands. It has a martello tower.

Shenington, pa. and vil., N. Oxon, on the Warws. border, 29 N.W. of Oxford; ac. 1,539; soil red loam, overlying rock. The church of the Holy Trinity (restored 1879) is Dec. and Perp. A very fine Norm. arch (formerly connecting the nave and chancel) now leads to the vestry on the north side of the chancel, which retains a canopied sedile and piscina; the rood-loft stairs are entire. In the exterior wall of the south aisle is the figure of an ecclesiastic, within a Dec. niche. There are some small charities.

Shenley (1), pa. and vil., N. Bucks., 6 s.w. of Newport Pagnell; ac. 3,321; soil alluvial and clay, overlying stone and clay. The E. Eng. and Perp. church of St. Mary (restored 1888–90) contains a fine marble monument to Thomas Stafford of Tattenhoe (d. 1607), who founded the almshouses here. *S. House* is a seat.

Shenley (2), pa. and vil., S. Herts., 5 N.W. of Barnet; ac. 4,090; soil clay, gravel, and sand. The church of St. Botolph (rebuilt 1753) is in E. Eng. style. In the centre of the vil. is a chapel (1841) in connection with the pa. church. There is also a Wesleyan chapel. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Shenley Brook End, tp., pa. of and ¾ s. from Shenley (q.v.), N. Bucks.; ac. 1,659.

Shenley Church End, tp., pa. of Shenley (q.v.), N. Bucks., 6 s.w. of Newport Pagnell; ac. 1,662.

Shenstone, pa. and vil., S.E. Staffs., 3½ s. of Lichfield; ac. 8,110; soil various. The church of St. John the Baptist was taken down in 1852, and a new church erected the next year in Dec. style; among the old monuments replaced in the new building is one to Mary Jolliffe (1663). There is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to £2[illegible] yearly. The wake is held on the Sunday after St. John's Day. *Footherley Hall, S. Court,* and *S. Lodge* are seats.

Shenton, chap., tp., and vil., pa. of **Market** Bosworth (q.v.), W. Leics., 5 N. by W. of Nuneaton; ac. 1,515. The church (not dedicated) is in Gothic style. There is a small charity for the poor. *S. Hall,* an Elizabethan mansion in a pleasant park, is a seat.

Shephall, pa. and vil., Mid Herts., 8 N.W. of Hertford; ac. 1,142; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is E. Eng., and contains numerous memorials, including brasses to George Nodes (d. 1564) and Margaret Nodes (d. 1582). The churchyard is approached from the vil. on the west side by a picturesque lich-gate. The charities for distribution amount to about £30 yearly. *S. Bury* is a seat.

Shepherdine, ha., pa. of Thornbury (q.v.), S. Gloucs., 3 N. of Oldbury-upon-Severn.

Shepherds Bush, eccl. pa. and residential dis., pa. of Hammersmith (q.v.), S. Middx., about 5 W. of St. Paul's. The church of St. Thomas is modern.

Shepherd's Chine, chasm, S.W. I. of W., near Atherfield. It is a picturesque ravine in the midst of fine coast scenery.

Shepherd's Crag, cliff in Borrowdale, S.W. Cumb., rising to a considerable height. Between this crag and Gowder Crag are the celebrated Lodore Falls.

Shepherd's Well, a local form of Sibertswold (q.v.).

Shepley, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., in a valley near the source of the Dearne, pa. of Kirkburton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 7 S.E. of Huddersfield; ac. 1,247. The church of St. Paul is in E. Eng. style. The Wesleyans and Methodist New Connexion have chapels. There are several woollen manufactories and stone quarries.

Shepperton (in Domesday "Scepertone"), pa. and vil. on the Thames, S.W. Middx., 2 E. of Chertsey; ac. 1,433 and 59 water; soil light loam, overlying gravel. Here is a lock on the Thames. Some of the cottages are of ancient and substantial timber work, dating probably from the Tudor period. The church of St. Nicholas, situated close to the water's edge, is Dec., with the exception of the tower, which dates only from 1710. The rectory house is an old-fashioned and picturesque wood mansion, with projecting wings, and adjoins the churchyard on the north. Good fishing may be had here—roach, barbel, perch, and pike being

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shelton (4)	Hanley (1)	148	12767
Shelve	Lydham Heath (5)	178	163
Shenfield	Shenfield	20	1520
Shenington	Banbury (6)	77	328
Shenley (1)	Fenny Stratford (4)	48	395
Shenley (2)	Radlett (½)	15	1425
Shenley Brook End	Fenny Stratford (4)	48	215

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shenley Church End	Fenny Stratford (4)	48	180
Shenstone	Shenstone	121	2681
Shenton	Shenton	103	201
Shephall	Stevenage (2½)	29	206
Shepherd's Bush	.....	.....	3633
Shepley	Shepley	180	1736
Shepperton	Shepperton	19	1299

especially plentiful; and the "Anchor" hotel is a favourite house for anglers. In September, 1812, an ancient canoe 12 ft. long, hewn out of a solid

SHEPPERTON.

block of oak, was discovered in the brook near the vil. Great quantities of miscellaneous articles of the British, Roman, Saxon, and later periods have been found from time to time in the bed of the Thames here.

Shepperton Green, ha., pa. of and about 1 N.W. from Shepperton (q.v.), S. Middx. Here is a chapel-of-ease. The inhabitants depend chiefly on agriculture.

Sheppey (= "the Isle of Sheep"), island (formerly divided into the three islands of Sheppey, Elmley, and Harty, which are now joined), 11 miles long from east to west and 4 miles in breadth from north to south, lies on the north coast of Kent, bounded by the Thames and the Medway on the west, the Swale (capable of receiving vessels of 200 tons burthen) on the south, and the ocean on the north and east; ac. 22,322 and 87 water. A navigable creek, called Windmill Creek, runs up to the island between Elmley and Sheppey proper. All the southern coasts are defended by strong sea-walls and dikes, and the town of Sheerness is also strongly fortified both by sea and land; the cliffs are about 6 miles in length, and rise to a great height at the centre. The London Clay is here 500 ft. thick; the fossil remains are very numerous, upwards of 700 different species having from time to time been discovered and enumerated, thus throwing considerable light on the nature of the London Clay formation. Fossil fruits have been found in great abundance and many varieties of shells. Large quantities of pyrites, which were once used at Queenborough in the manufacture of copperas, may still be found, as well as septaria, from which Roman cement is made. Iron pyrites were first turned to account in 1579, when Matthias Falconer, a Brabanter, set up a factory at Queenborough for making brimstone and copperas. Oysters are also an article of commercial value to the island. The corn crops are abundant, but of wood and trees there is a dearth. The island still retains its fame for the excellence of its breed of sheep, and "Sheppey mutton" is distinguished for its quality. The means of communication with the island was formerly by water conveyances between Sheerness and the mainland and by three primitive ferries—two for foot-passengers, and one (King's ferry) free for travellers and horses, but not for carriages. The London, Chatham and Dover Railway now affords communication with the mainland, and is carried over the Swale by means of a movable iron viaduct (with a toll bridge for foot-passengers and vehicles), so that the island has now railway communication with London, Gravesend, Rochester, and other places. The climate is salubrious and the land fertile.

Shepreth, pa. and vil., W. Cambs., 8 S.W. of Cambridge; ac. 1,260; soil chalky, clayey, and gravelly, overlying clay and chalk. The church of All Saints (restored 1870) is E. Eng.; it contains some 18th-cent. monuments to the Layer family. There is a Congregational chapel.

Shepton Beauchamp, pa. and vil., S. Somerset, 5½ N.W. of Crewkerne; ac. 824; soil sandy loam, overlying limestone. The church of St. Michael is Perp. and Dec. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and a home and penitentiary for girls. The charities amount to £60 a year, and there are almshouses for seven aged people.

Shepton Mallet, pa., U. and mkt. to. (F.), E. Somerset, 5 S.E. of Wells; ac. 3,600. The place is very ancient. A Roman road from Ilchester to Bath passes through, and during the construction of the railway many interesting remains were discovered. Before the Conquest it was known as Sepeton, and had been in the possession of the abbots of Glastonbury for 400 years. The manor afterwards passed to a baron of the name of Malet or Mallet, and his family retained possession till the time of King John (in whose reign William Mallet joined the barons against the king and forfeited his estates to the Crown); it is now held by the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall. In 1685 the Duke of Monmouth and his troops paid two visits to the town; twelve persons who had joined his cause were executed in the market-place by order of Judge Jeffreys. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1888) is Trans. and Perp., and has a fine panelled 13th-cent. oak roof. In the chancel is a double piscina, and the pulpit is of 15th-cent. work. There are brasses (with effigies) to William Strode (d. 1649), the figure being in armour, and to Joan (Barnard) his wife and nine children; two recumbent stone figures of Knight Templars; and monuments to the Strode and Barnard families and others. Over the western doorway are three niches containing figures of Our Lord, St. Peter and St. Paul. There is a Catholic church dedicated to St. Michael, and the Congregationalists, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Unitarians have places of worship. The grammar school, near the church, was founded 1627. The Public Offices, with other premises for technical instruction, are in the Market Place. The court-house, in Commercial Road, is in Elizabethan style, and dates from 1837; and the prison for the eastern part of the county is in Cornhill. There is a Constitutional and a Liberal club-house. The District Hospital (1879), in Gothic style, has an endowment. Strode's almshouses were founded in 1699, and four others were built in 1861. The total income of the charities is about £500, of which about £200 is distributed in

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shepreth	Shepreth	[illegible]	375
Shepton Beauchamp	Martock (4)	140	670

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shepton Mallet	Shepton Mallet	121	5500

money and kind. The Market Place extends over a considerable area, and constitutes an important feature of the town. The Market Cross, a fine structure, originally erected in 1500, was restored and modified in 1841. So early as the 14th cent. S. M. was a place of considerable commercial importance. In 1790 more than 4,000 hands were employed in the cloth trade, and the place was noted for the manufacture of West of England cloth. The introduction also of another source of employment in the manufacture of knitted stockings, in which there are now above 400 hands employed, added considerably to the industry of the place. There is a small manufacture carried on in silk, velvet, and crape; but the chief trade of the town is brewing. Rope-making and brick and tile making are also carried on.

Shepton Montague, pa., S.E. Somerset, 2 s. of Bruton, on the road to Sherborne; ac. 2,424; soil part light and stony and part heavy clay, overlying chiefly oolite. The church of St. Peter (restored 1893) is Perp. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Sher-, for places not found under this spelling, *see also* SHERR-.

Sheraton, vil., pa. of Monk Hesledon (q.v.), S.E. Dur., 2 s. of Castle Eden. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Sheraton-with-Hulam, tp., pa. of Monk Hesledon (q.v.), E. Dur., about 6 N.W. of Hartlepool; ac. 2,245. *S. Hall* is a seat.

SHERBORNE MINSTER.
(*Photo. Frith and Co., Reigate.*)

Sherborne (1), pa., U. and mkt. to. (TH. & S.) on the Yeo, N. Dors., 6 E. of Yeovil; ac. 6,446, of which half is meadow and orchard land. S. was for nearly four hundred years a cathedral city, but the see was transferred to Old Sarum about 1075. In the 12th cent. Bishop Roger of Salisbury amalgamated the Benedictine priory of Horton with S., which then became an abbey, and was rebuilt. The abbey, which was mitred, was surrendered in 1539, in the time of the twenty-third abbot, there being then eighteen monks, with a revenue of £682 yearly. After the Dissolution the church was sold to the inhabitants by Sir John Horsey, Knight, of Clifton Maybank, the grantee of the Crown, for £200, in place of the dilapidated pa. church of All Hallows, subsequently taken down. The existing church consists of choir and presbytery of three bays, with aisles and clerestory and five chapels, nave of five bays with clerestory, aisles, transepts, south porch, and a central tower of two stages; the choir and presbytery (Perp.) have peculiar fan-traceried vaulting, richly gilt and decorated with shields of arms and foliage work. Portions of stone traceried screens divide the choir from its aisles, and under the south tower arch are remains of a canopied chantry. On the floor of the presbytery is a brass with inscription, placed over the grave of Ethelbald and Ethelbert, brothers of King Alfred the Great. The north choir aisle contains a fragment of the tomb of Abbot Clement (1163), dug up in the churchyard about 1860. In the north transept, which is boldly groined, and displays the finest bosses in the church, is placed the organ; the south transept has a roof of Irish oak, with gilt bosses. The nave, five bays in length (Perp.), has a very fine vaulted roof; the north aisle retains four Dec. windows. The piers and arches of the tower (restored 1885–86) are Norm.; the tower itself is Perp. The nave and transepts were restored in 1851, and the choir in 1858. The remains of the abbey buildings now form part of the S.School (founded by Edward VI.). In 1884 a monument was erected to the memory of George Digby Wingfield-Digby, of S. Castle; it is in the form of an Eleanor cross, and is placed in the abbey yard, on the site of the old town hall, and stands on octagonal steps. There are Congregational, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels, and the Brethren have a meeting-room. The charities distributed in money and kind amount to £190 yearly. The Macready Literary Institution was established in 1850; there is also a reading-room, a Wesleyan Institute, a club for young women, and a laundry and training home for girls. The Yeatman Memorial Hospital (1865) was built by a general subscription, and is supported principally by voluntary contributions. The Hospital of SS. John the Baptist and Evangelist was founded by the Benedictines on the site of an earlier Augustinian house in 1405–6, and re-founded by Robert Nevill, Bishop of Salisbury, in 1436–37. The oldest portions are the chapel, with its antechapel, the hall, and dormitories; the chapel has a south window of ancient glass. There are twenty-seven inmates, eighteen men and nine women. S. was formerly a place of note for the woollen manufacture, on the decay of which button and lace making were carried on, which have been succeeded by silk mills; these are now in a flourishing state, are furnished with improved machinery, and employ a large number of hands. Fairs are held on May 8, July 18 and 26, for cattle and sheep, and a large fair, well known as Pack Monday Fair.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shepton Montague	Cale ($1\frac{1}{2}$)	120	293
Sheraton-w.-Hulam	Castle Eden ($2\frac{1}{2}$)	249	173

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sherborne (1), pa.	Sherborne	118	3620
Sherborne (1), mkt. to	Sherborne	118	3001

on the first Monday after October 10. *S. Castle* was originally built by Sir Walter Raleigh, who erected the body of the house, on which, over one of the windows, appear his arms and the date 1594. The two wings were added by George Digby, second Earl of Bristol, K.G., after the Restoration; it is in Elizabethan style, and in plan resembles the letter H. The apartments are decorated with some fine paintings, among which may be particularly mentioned the famous picture, on canvas, representing the procession of Queen Elizabeth to St. Paul's after the destruction of the Spanish Armada; there are also several fine portraits of the great Sir Kenelm Digby, and many other family portraits. The dairy has a tessellated Roman pavement, discovered at Lenthay Common. A fine lake, bordered with trees and shrubs, separates the house from the castle ruins; there are numerous swans and other birds. In the upper park there are fine herds of deer, numbering over 2,000. The park extends over an area of 470 ac. and has five lodges—at S., Castleton, Crackmore, Haydon, and Gainsborough Hill. The surrounding country is very fertile, and is varied with woods and hills. A splendid view is obtained from the hill known as "Jerusalem," the summit of which is covered with pines and other trees planted by Pope.

Sherborne (2), pa. on the Avon, S.W. Warws., 2½ S.W. of Warwick; ac. 1,088; soil marl and gravel, overlying marl. Here was formerly a church belonging to the Templars. The present church of All Saints (rebuilt 1864) is in Dec. style. The chancel of the old church, for some time preserved, appears to have been of the Dec. period. South of the chancel is a mortuary chapel belonging to the Ryland family, containing a raised tomb of Caen stone and coloured marbles to the memory of Samuel Ryland, Esq., from a design by Pugin; in the south aisle is a brass (1624) to John Smith, schoolmaster. The churchyard contains a fine old yew-tree, near which, on an octagonal base, remains the shaft of an ancient cross. *S. House*, a handsome building in a well-wooded park and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, is a seat.

Sherborne (3), pa. and vil. on the Windrush, E. Gloucs., 3½ E. of Northleach; ac. 4,567; soil and subsoil oolite. The place gives the title of Baron to the Dutton family. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (rebuilt 1850) contains some handsome monuments to the Duttons. S. Park is a magnificent enclosure of upwards of 300 ac.; there is also a well-wooded deer-park, with a fine herd of deer. The mansion is a modern building in Classic style.

Sherborne, St. John, pa. and vil., N. Hants, 2 N. of Basingstoke; ac. 3,960 and 12 water; soil part clay and part chalk. The church of St. Andrew (restored) is Norm. and E. Eng.; there are brasses of the 14th cent. to Rawlin Brocas, Bernard Brocas, and to Thomas Brocas. The font is of the 12th cent. The mansion known as *The Vyne* is said to have derived its name from vines planted here or from the Roman *Vindomis;* it was for many years the principal residence of the Sandys family. The building is of considerable dimensions; there is a gallery panelled with the arms of distinguished families of the time of Henry VIII. Attached to the house is an ancient domestic chapel, containing curiously-carved stalls; adjoining the chapel is the mausoleum erected by J. Chute, Esq., the friend of Gray and Horace Walpole, in which there is a recumbent marble monument (by Banks) of his ancestor, Chaloner Chute, Esq., in his robes as Speaker of the House of Commons. *Beaurepaire Park*, an ancient moated mansion in a well-timbered park, is also a seat.

Sherborne, West. [MONK SHERBORNE.]

Sherbrook Dell, ravine near Buxton, W. Derbys. There is a fine view from a cliff at the entrance, known as the "Lover's Leap."

Sherburn (1), or **Sherburn-in-Elmet**, pa., tp., and small to., W.R. Yorks., 8 W. of Selby; ac. of pa. 13,270, of tp. 4,639; soil alluvial and limestone, overlying clay and limestone rock. The church of All Saints, on high ground, is an ancient building (restored 1857), and is now a very fine specimen of ecclesiastical architecture, said to have been built out of the ruins of a palace which the Archbishops of York formerly had here. The chancel and clerestoried nave are Norm. In the mortuary chapel is a curious old monument, bearing no date, representing the Crucifixion. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The grammar school was founded and endowed about 1608 by Robert Hungate, Esq.; the schoolhouse is an ancient building in the main street of the town. The interest of £100 is distributed to the poor on St. Thomas's Day. The town and its vicinity are famed for the growth of a plum, called wine-sours, of a peculiarly fine flavour and in much request for preserving. In a field called The Hall Garth are the foundations of an old palace of King Athelstan. Near the railway station are large brick and tile works.

Sherburn (2), pa. and vil. near the Derwent, E.R. Yorks., 12 E. of Malton; ac. 4,739; soil peat, sand, and clay. The church of St. Hilda is of mixed periods; the chancel arch is a fine example of Norm. work; of the two chantries, only a doorway and a piscina remain. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities are small. A fair for hiring is held the second week in November, and a cattle market every alternate Monday. Brewing and malting are carried on.

Sherburn (3), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Pittington (q.v.), Mid Dur., about 3 E. of Durham; ac. 1,310. The church of St. Mary is in Dec. style. There are also Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a public reading-room. *S. Hall*, an ancient castellated mansion, pleasantly situated in the centre of the vil., is a seat.

Sherburn Hill, colliery vil., pa. of Pittington (q.v.), Mid Dur., about 3 E. of Durham.

Sherburn House, pa., Mid Dur., about 2½ E.S.E. of the city of Durham; ac. 740. The Hospital,

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sherborne (2)	Warwick (2½)	108	191
Sherborne (3)	Bourton-o'-Water (5	91	516
Sherborne, St. John	Basingstoke (2)	48	751
Sherburn (1), pa.	Sherburn	182	4928
Sherburn (1), tp.	Sherburn	182	1859
Sherburn (2)	Weaverthorpe (1)	221	688
Sherburn (3), eccl. pa.	Sherburn Colliery	252	1397
Sherburn (3), tp.	Sherburn Colliery	252	2988
Sherburn House	Sherburn House	254	217

originally founded in 1184 for lepers, was converted into almshouses in 1429. In the reign of Elizabeth, Dr. Chandler, Bishop of Durham, drew up new ordinances, providing for a master and for the maintenance of fifteen indoor and fifteen outdoor brethren. The Hospital was enlarged in 1819 by the erection of fifteen additional houses or lodgings. The original building was almost entirely destroyed during an irruption of the Scots in 1300, the only portions spared being the chapel and a Norm. tower, but the latter was taken down about 1830. The existing buildings surround an oblong quadrangle, with an entrance lodge on the side next the road and on the opposite side the chapel, the remaining portion being occupied by the master's residence and the houses of the brethren; of the chapel the tower is Norm., and all the rest E. Eng. The chancel is fitted with sixteen stalls, dating from the latter part of the 16th cent., and the bench-ends are ornamented with tracery of the same period; in the chancel is a monument to Thomas Leaver, a former master and preacher to King Edward VI. In connection with the hospital is a dispensary, open every day to the sick poor of the diocese of Durham.

Sherburn-in-Elmet. [SHERBURN (1).]

Shercock, pa. and mkt. vil. (W.), Clonkee bar., E. co. Cavan, Ir., 8 W. of Carrickmacross; ac. 8,220. There is a Protestant church, and there are also Catholic and Presbyterian places of worship. Fairs are held every second Wednesday in the month.

Shere, or **Shiere,** pa. and vil., agreeably situated at the southern foot of the range of chalk hills, S.W. Surrey, 6 W. of Dorking; ac. 6,241; soil on the north side of the hills chalk and on the south sand, subsoil sand and light loam. The church of St. James is Norm. and E. Eng.; on the north side of the nave is a small chapel, in the window of which is some old heraldic glass. St. Mark's chapel-of-ease was consecrated April 25, 1889. The Working Men's Institute dates from 1891. *Burrows Lea*, *Netley Park*, and *S. Lodge* are seats.

Shereford, pa. on the Wensum, N.W. Norf., about 2 W. of Fakenham; ac. 842; soil various, overlying principally sand. The church of St. Nicholas is Norm. and E. Eng., with a round tower of early date.

Sherfield English, pa. and vil., W. Hants, 4¼ W. of Romsey; ac. 1,848; soil loam, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. Leonard was rebuilt 1858, in Gothic style.

Sherfield-upon-Loddon, pa. and vil., N.W. Hants, 4 N.E. of Basingstoke; ac. 2,337; soil various, overlying chalk. The church of St. Leonard (restored 1872) is Dec., and contains several mural tablets and brasses. The Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Plymouth Brethren have chapels. There are several charities and six cottages for poor people; the endowed school was founded in 1737 by James Christmas.

Sherford (1), pa. and vil., S. Dev., about 8 S.W. of Dartmouth; ac. 2,326; soil loam, overlying slate. The church of St. Martin is a Perp. building; there are two holy-water stoups and a fine piscina in the chancel. The charities are small. Keynedon, a Tudor building and once the seat of the Hals family, is now a farmhouse.

Sherford (2), ha., pa. of and adjoining West Morden (q.v.), S.E. Dors.

Sheriff Hales, pa., tp., and vil., W. Salop, extending into Staffs., 5 S.E. of Newport; ac. of pa. 7,420, of tp. 5,437; soil sand, gravel, loam, and clay. The church of St. Mary (restored about 1884) is E. Eng. and Dec.; the nave has a fine carved oak ceiling. The charities are small. According to tradition, a well here was consecrated by St. Chad; and there are remains of a market cross. *Lilleshall House* is a seat.

Sheriff Hutton, pa. and large and ancient vil. pleasantly situated on an acclivity, on the north of the Foss, N.R. Yorks., 9 S.W. of Malton; ac. 8,910; soil mixed, overlying clay. The Dec. church of St. Helen was repaired 1837; under a window of the north aisle or Wytham chapel is the recumbent effigy of a knight in chain armour, and also a tomb of alabaster and marble of the 15th cent., with a small robed effigy, coroneted; the front of this tomb is adorned with figures of angels holding shields, and in the centre is a figure representing the Trinity. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There is a charity of £26 annually, and some smaller ones. A hiring fair for servants is held here on the second Wednesday before Martinmas. The remains of a castle built in 1138 still exist. *S. H. Park* is a seat.

Sheriff Hutton Moor, tp., pa. of Sheriff Hutton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 380.

Sheriff Hutton with Cornborough, tp., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Sheriff Hutton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,082. It was anciently a Roman settlement.

Sheriffmuir, battlefield, pa. of and 3 E. from Dunblane (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc. In 1715 an undecided battle was fought here between the Earl of Mar (for the Pretender) and the Duke of Argyll, on behalf of the Royalists. Both sides claimed the victory, but Mar retreated.

Sheriff's Lench, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Church Lench (q.v.), S.E. Worcs.

Sheringham, pa., N. Norf., extending to the seashore, and comprising the vils. of Upper and Lower S., 4 E.N.E. of Holt; ac. 2,181; soil light, overlying gravel. The surface is undulating and the scenery, richly embellished with wood, is in some parts beautifully picturesque. The church of All Saints, in Upper S., is E. Eng.; there is a brass to John Hook (d. 1513) and Magdalene his wife, and one in the pavement near the south porch to Thomas Burgess (d. 1540); there is also a curious rood-loft and screen. The vicarage house, which occupies an elevated site in Upper S., is a modern

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shercock, pa.	Kingscourt (7)	51	2107
Shercock, vil.	Kingscourt (7)	51	272
Shere	Gomshall and S. (1)	34	2090
Shereford	Fakenham (2)	119	96
Sherfield English	Romsey (4)	79	318
Sherfield-u.-Loddon	Basingstoke (4)	48	619
Sherford (1)	Kingswear (11)	224	364

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sheriff Hales, pa.	Newport (5)	145	923
Sheriff Hales, tp.	Newport (5)	145	719
Sheriff Hutton	Flaxton (3)	197	1083
Sheriff Hutton Moor	Flaxton (3)	197	Nil
Sheriff Hutton w. C.	Flaxton (3)	197	792
Sheringham	Sherringham	138	149

edifice built in 1868. Attached to the temperance hotel is a reading-room and library, supported

SHERINGHAM HALL.
(Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.)

by voluntary contributions. The fuel allotment of 34 ac. is cut by the poor, who have also £19 yearly from charities. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Sheringham, Lower, vil., pa. of Sheringham (q.v.), N. Norf., 4 N.W. of Cromer. It is situated between cliffs, about 100 ft. above the beach, and is much frequented as a seaside resort. There are excellent golf links. The place is also a considerable fishing station, having about 250 boats employed in the herring, cod, skate, plaice, crab, lobster, and whelk fisheries: great quantities of the produce are sent to the Norwich and London markets. A few of the boats are large and fitted for deep-sea fishing. The cliffs in this neighbourhood are constantly being undermined, and large portions of land have been carried away by the action of the sea. The coastguard stationed here consists of an officer and four men. Here are lifeboats, with rocket apparatus. The church mission chapel is a plain square building; there are also Free Methodist and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Sheringham, Upper. [SHERINGHAM.]

Sherington, pa. and vil. by the Ouse, N. Bucks., 10½ W. by S. of Bedford; ac. 1,780; soil various, overlying limestone and clay. The Dec. church of St. Laud the Martyr (restored 1870) stands on an eminence; the tower is Perp. In the church is a shield of white metal with the arms of Catesby—the remnant of a brass dating from *c.* 1510; there are other brasses dated 1491 and 1517. The Congregationalists and Wesleyans have chapels. The charities are small.

Sherkin Island, off the south-west coast of co. Cork, Ir., opposite the entrance to Skibbereen Harbour. S. Island is about 2½ miles long by ½ mile broad.

Sherlockstown, pa., North Naas bar., N. co. Kildare, Ir.; ac. 917.

Shermanbury, pa., N.W. Sussex, 10 S.E. of Horsham; ac. 1,934; soil sand and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Giles (restored 1885) is E. Eng.; a piscina was discovered during the restoration. Some fragments of the early moated residence of the Peverils and Wests remain. *S. Park* is a seat.

Sherman's Grounds, another name for Leicester Frith (q.v.).

Shernborne, pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., about 11 N.N.E. of Lynn; ac. 1,300; soil rather light, subsoil chalky. The church of St. Peter (stated to have been the second church founded in East Anglia by St. Felix its Apostle) is E. Eng. There is a fuel allotment of 14 ac. to the poor of the pa.

Sherr-, for places not found under this spelling, *see also* SHER-.

Sherrington, pa. and vil. on the Wiley, S. Wilts., 7½ S.E. of Warminster; ac. 1,240; soil light chalk, overlying chalk and flint. The church of St. Michael has over the porch the date of its restoration in 1624; it is partly E. Eng.; the east and west windows are Dec. The Wesleyans have a mission room. The pumping station of the Boyton waterworks is here.

Sherston Magna, pa. and vil. on the Avon, N.W. Wilts., about 5½ S.W. of Tetbury; ac. 3,773; soil brashy, overlying gravel. The church of the Holy Trinity is a fine old stone structure of the E. Eng. period, and contains a few memorials. There are Congregational, Baptist, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The pa. has charities of about £13 annual value for the benefit of the poor. Here is a silk-ribbon manufactory.

Sherston Pinkney, pa. and vil., N.W. Wilts., 9 N.W. of Chippenham; ac. 949; soil brashy, overlying gravel. There is no church. *Pinkney House* is a seat, and stands in a deer-park of about 100 ac., through which the Avon flows.

Sherwell, or **Sherwill,** pa. and vil., N. Dev., 4 N.E. of Barnstaple; ac. 4,762; soil loam, overlying rock. The church of St. Peter is Perp.; the chancel contains a piscina and a monument with a recumbent effigy, believed to represent Blanche, daughter of William Bourchier, Lord Fitzwarren, and wife of Bartholomew St. Leger (d. 1483); there is an ancient oak screen. *Youlston Park* is a seat.

Sherwood Forest, an ancient royal forest, W. Notts., formerly extending from Nottingham to the vicinity of Worksop (q.v.), in length about 25 miles, and varying in breadth from 7 to upwards of 9 miles. Several smaller tracts of land, particularly in the northern part of the co., as far as Rossington Bridge, have been usually called forest; but, from the survey made in the year 1609, they appear either not to have belonged to the forest, or to have been disafforested before that period. In S. Forest are now included several large parks, which have been taken in at different times, as those of Welbeck, Clumber, Thoresby, Bestwood, Newstead, Clipstone, and several villages or lands belonging to them. The whole soil of the forest is understood to have been granted by the Crown to different lords of manors, reserving only what is called in forest language the "vert and venison," or trees and deer; the latter, which were all of the red

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Sherington	Newport Pagnell (2) 56	566
Sherkin Island	Skibbereen (8) 220	403
Sherlockstown	Sallins (1) 18	25
Shermanbury	Partridge Green (2) 48	356
Shernborne	Snettisham (3) 106	146
Sherrington	Heytesbury (4) 109	154
Sherston Magna	Malmesbury (5) 94	1349
Sherston Pinkney	Malmesbury (5) 94	126
Sherwell	Barnstaple (4) 203	370

kind, though formerly very numerous, are now, in consequence of the advance of cultivation, entirely extirpated. The principal remains of the ancient woods are the hays of Birkland and Bilhagh, in the pa. of Worksop (q.v.). That part of the forest lying within the pa. of Mansfield was enclosed in 1852–53, the part east of the to. having been previously enclosed. The forest is said to have been the retreat of Robin Hood; and here in the Wars of the Roses many encounters took place.

Sherwood Villa, pa., Mid Dev., near Newton St. Cyres; ac. 60.

Sheskinshule, ha., pa. of Lower Bodoney (q.v.), E. co. Tyr., Ir., 14 E. of Newtown Stewart.

Shetland, insular co. of Scotland, called also the "Shetland (or Zetland) Isles," above 100 in number, of which twenty-eight only are inhabited. They lie in the Northern Ocean, about 50 N.E. of Orkney. There are three principal islands in the group—namely, Mainland, Yell (on the north), and (still further north-east) Unst. On the east of Yell lies Fetlar, which is the largest of the inferior islands. The next island in point of size is Bressay; the smaller ones are Whalsay, Out Skerries, Samphray, Big Island, Mickle Roe, Papa Stour, House, Barray, Trondray, besides a great number of islets, holms, and skerries. The highest land in these islands is Ronas Hill (q.v.). The Hill of Foula is next in altitude, being about 1,300 ft. above sea-level. The aggregate area is 551 square miles, or 352,889 ac., of which 283,883 ac. are mountain or heath land. It seems probable that the Romans visited the coasts of S., from the coins of that people which have been discovered; and the remains of a small Roman camp are to be traced on the island of Fetlar. There seems to be little doubt these islands were first inhabited by the Scandinavians. In 875 Harold Harfager, or "The Fair-haired," subdued these islands, and gave them to Count Sigurd, the first Earl of Orkney. On the cession of the Shetland Isles to the Scottish Crown, the laws of the former were gradually encroached upon by the endeavours of the Scotch earls to introduce feudal subjection and seniorage in place of the ancient udal tenures. Lord Robert Stuart, natural brother to Queen Mary, had a grant of the islands in 1565, and in 1581 was made Justiciar; and in 1612 the islands were erected into a stewartry as Crown property. The general aspect is bleak and barren; and although there is but little to attract in the form of landscape in what may be called the interior of the islands—the whole of them being destitute of wood—their coast scenery presents views of a highly interesting character, and the tourist may see wild scenery of diversified appearance and picturesque grandeur in the coast of S. The peculiar race of S. ponies are bred for exportation, and these small ponies (or "shelties," as they are called) traverse their way across the wastes without much difficulty. The cattle of S. are of a very diminutive breed, a cow weighing from 2 to 3 cwt. upon an average—an ox from 3 to 4 cwt., but seldom exceeding 5 cwt. A great abundance of poultry is kept on almost every farm, and small swine are numerous. The sheep are very small, but produce wool of an excellent quality, which is knitted into shawls, veils, stockings, gloves, and mitts. Little attention is paid to agriculture, and the system of cultivation adopted is poor, the principal crops grown being oats, potatoes, and turnips, the latter introduced early in the 19th cent. The fuel in general use is peat, the cutting and drying of which occupies diligent attention. Lerwick (q.v.) is the only town; but there are a few villages, of which Scalloway (q.v.) is the largest. The chief support of the Shetlander is the white fishery—herring, cod, and ling abounding on the coasts; besides which many men and boys are employed every season in the Davis Straits whale-fishing. A profitable fishery of the coal-fish takes place in deep tideways, the takes supplying the inhabitants with a portion of food and oil (from the livers) for light and other purposes. S. is represented in Parliament in connection with Orkney.

Shettleston, *q.s.* pa. and to., pa. of Barony (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., forming an eastern suburb of Glasgow. In addition to the Established church, there are United Presbyterian and Free churches. Here are coal mines, and a considerable proportion of the population are miners.

Sheuchan, *q.s.* pa., pas. of Leswalt and Portpatrick (q.v.), W. Wigs., Sc. It comprises part of Stranraer (q.v.).

Shevington, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Standish (q.v.), S. Lancs., 3 N.W. of Wigan; ac. 1,728. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal runs through the tp., and the Douglas divides it from Orrell. The church of St. Ann is in E. Eng. style. The charities are distributed in bread and clothing.

Shepiston. [SIPSON.]

Sheviock, pa. and vil. on Whitesand Bay, S.E. Cornw., 3½ S.S.E. of St. Germans railway station; ac. 2,282; soil clay and slate, overlying clay-slate. The church of St. Mary (restored 1871) is Dec. The north transept was removed to make way for a Perp. aisle. In the south transept is a 14th-cent. monument, with effigies representing Sir Edward Courtenay, of Godlington, and Emmeline his wife; the canopy is groined, and the lower portion is enriched with shields of arms. In the north wall is the effigy of a knight, said to represent a brother of Lady Emmeline. The chancel contains three plain sedilia, a credence, and good piscina; and there is another piscina in the transept. In the church are 15th- and 16th-cent. monuments. There is a Wesleyan chapel, with school attached. In the pa. are two ancient crosses.

Shevock, The, stream, Mid Abers., Sc., rises near Insch, and flows east to the Ury, which it joins at Old Rayne.

Shian, ha., pa. of Kenmore (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., about 15 S.W. of Dunkeld.

Shiant Isles, a group of islands in the North Minch, pa. of Lochs (q.v.), Ross and Crom., Sc., 21 S. of Stornoway. They are of basaltic formation, with columnar masses like those of Staffa; and there are remains of a supposed monastery.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sherwood Villa	Crediton	179	5
Sheskinshule	NewtownStewart(14	153	152
Shetland	.....	.....	28711
Shettleston, *q.s.* pa.	Shettleston	399	10503
Shettleston, to.	Shettleston	399	5430
Sheuchan	Stranraer	405	1420
Shevington, eccl. pa.	Gathurst (1)	197	2134
Shevington, tp.	Gathurst (1)	197	1629
Sheviock	St. Germans (2)	250	495

Shide, pl. with railway station, on the Medina (here crossed by a bridge), pa. of and about 1 s. from Newport (q.v.), I. of W.

Shidfield, or **Shedfield,** eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Droxford (q.v.), E. Hants, 5 N. of Fareham. The church of St. John the Baptist is in modern Gothic style. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. In the vil. are a reading-room and library, and a cottage hospital.

Shiel, river, S.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., rises close to the south border of the co., and flows in a N.W. direction through Glen Shiel (q.v.) for about 10 miles to Loch Duich.

Shieldaig, vil. on Loch Shieldaig, pa. of Applecross (q.v.), S.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 18 N.W. of Strome Ferry.

Shieldaig, Loch, the inner portion of Loch Torridon (q.v.), in the north of the pa. of Applecross, S.W. Ross and Crom., Sc.

Shieldfield, eccl. pa., pa. of All Saints, Newcastle-on-Tyne (q.v.), S.E. Northumb. Christ Church (1861) is in Gothic style.

Shieldhill, estate with seat of same name, pa. of Libberton (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc., 4 N.W. of Biggar.

Shieldhill and Blackbraes, *q.s.* pa., formed from the pas. of Polmont and Muiravonside (q.v.), E. Stirls., Sc., equidistant 2½ miles from Falkirk and Polmont railway stations. The Established church at California, in the centre of the pa., is a plain edifice of stone. In the pa. are the collieries of the Carron Company, which give employment to the majority of the inhabitants.

Shieldhill, East, vil., pa. of Polmont (q.v.), E. Stirls., Sc., near Polmont Junction. [SHIELDHILL AND BLACKBRAES.]

Shields, North, tp. and seaport on the northern bank and near the mouth of the Tyne (which separates it from South Shields), forming part of the municipal and parliamentary bor. of Tynemouth (q.v.), S.E. Northumb., 8 E.N.E. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; ac. 36. The town has risen to its present importance and extent since 1800. The earliest notice of it as an inhabited place is in an account of certain proceedings which occurred during the reign of Edward I. in consequence of the trade which the Prior of Tynemouth was encouraging in this part of his territory and of the claim of the burgesses of Newcastle to the exclusive trade of the Tyne. The harbour is very commodious, and is capable of containing a large number of vessels, many of those arriving at Shields being destined for the Newcastle trade. The Tyne mouth now forms a safe haven of sufficient depth to admit vessels of any tonnage, having of late years undergone many important and extensive improvements. The North and South Piers, at Tynemouth and South Shields respectively, start at a distance of 1 mile apart, gradually approaching each other, so that the interval between the pier-heads is a quarter of a mile only. On the north side of the harbour there are many dangerous rocks, rendering three lighthouses necessary; and three lifeboats are always ready for immediate service. A very extensive dock with two lock entrances, constructed at Coble Dene, south of the town, was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales on Aug. 21, 1884, and named the "Albert Edward Dock." At the west side of the dock a warehouse capable of storing 40,000 quarters of grain has been erected, and is fitted with hydraulic appliances, the gates being opened and closed by the same power. If required, the dock can be enlarged. Further west, in the tp. of Chirton, is another dock, the Northumberland, with a deep-water timber quay. Steam vessels ply between North Shields and Newcastle every half-hour, and across the river to South Shields every few minutes. The steam ferry to South Shields was opened in July, 1830, and the direct ferry for passengers in

THE FISH PIER, NORTH SHIELDS.

1847. The coal trade has contributed greatly to the wealth, importance, and population of the town. There are marine-engine works and iron foundries. Shipbuilding and repairing are carried on to some extent, there being floating, dry, and graving docks. There are also salt-works, a tannery, a brewery, and an earthenware manufactory. The exports consist entirely of coal and coke; the imports are corn, timber, and esparto grass. Christ Church, the pa. church of Tynemouth, is a plain stone building. There are also eccl. pas. with modern churches; Scandinavian, Lutheran, and Catholic churches; a Jewish synagogue; and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The town hall (1844), in Saville Street, is a building of stone in Elizabethan style. The town has a good Free Library. The North Shields Club (1877–78), in Northumberland Square, is an edifice of brick with stone facings. The Custom House is situated on the New Quay. The Tyne Sailors' Home, also situated on the New Quay, is a building of stone, erected at the sole expense of the Duke of Northumberland, and opened by him in 1856; the home includes a library and a reading-room, furnished with newspapers and periodicals. Part of the building is occupied as a shipping office, money-order office, and savings bank for sailors. The Master Mariners' Asylum (1837–38), on the Tynemouth Road, is an edifice of stone, in the Tudor style; a statue of the Duke of Northumberland has been erected in front of the building. The House of Correction, in Tynemouth Road, is now

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shidfield	Botley (1½)	77	1093
Shieldfield	Newcastle-on-Tyne	271	12290
Shieldhill & B'braes	Polmont	411	3269
Shieldhill. East	Polmont	411	566
Shields, North	North Shields	279	6046

used only as a place of temporary confinement for remanded prisoners previous to their removal to Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Baths and Washhouses, in Saville Street, were erected in 1854. The Dispensary (1802) and the Infirmary (1888) are supported by voluntary contributions. Fairs are held on the last Friday in April and the first Friday in November.

Shields, South, co., mun. and parl. bor., tp., mkt. and U. to., on the south bank of the Tyne, pa. of Jarrow (q.v.), N.E. Dur., 9 E. of Newcastle; ac. 90. On the opposite side of the river are North Shields and Tynemouth. The to., which extends about 3 miles from east to west, is populous and thriving; the streets in the modern part are wide and well lighted, but those in the older part, on the river-side, are narrow. South S. (anciently written "Le Sheels") originated with the fishermen of the Tyne, who built here, along the southern shore, sheds (provincially termed "sheelds" or "shields") to defend themselves from the weather. For some few centuries the place was famous for its salt works, but the salt manufacture having become nearly extinct, its place has been supplied by other industries of greater importance. So recently, however, as 1740, only four vessels belonged to South S. In 1782 three small docks only were in existence here, but the Tyne Dock, constructed in 1854, has a water area of 50 ac.; there are 22 miles of sidings, and in the grain warehouses the storage capacity is 80,000 quarters. The numerous railways and branches intersecting the town and surrounding country, all giving access to the river-side, and communicating with the coal mines for many miles south and west, afford great facilities for the export of coals and coke, which are shipped in large quantities from this port. There are several eccl. pas. with modern churches, two Catholic churches, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The town hall (1768), in the centre of the market-place, is a building of stone supported on pillars; it is also used for public meetings. The New Police Buildings date from 1893. The Custom House and Mercantile Marine Office (1864), on the Corporation Quay, is in Italian style; the principal façade displays eight Corinthian columns, standing upon a rusticated basement. The South Pier, at the end of Ocean Road, is solidly constructed of stone, forming the southern breakwater for the protection of the entrance to the river Tyne; it is intended, in conjunction with the North Pier at Tynemouth, to protect vessels from the prevalent and destructive gales varying from north-east to south-east, as well as to facilitate the removal of the bar. The South Pier (finished in 1892) forms a magnificent promenade upwards of a mile in length, and is much used by the inhabitants and by visitors to the town. On the Pier Parade is a monument to the originators of the lifeboat system, and at the base is a drinking-fountain. At the mouth of the Tyne are lighthouses and landmarks for the guidance of ships entering the river, which the largest vessels can do now at almost any state of the tide, the bar of sand which formerly obstructed the entrance of the river having, by the operation of powerful dredging machines, been almost entirely removed. The Theatre Royal, in a central position, is a fine building in Italian style. The Public Library, Reading Room, and Museum, erected in 1859 as the new premises of the Mechanics' Institution, was in 1872 transferred to the Corporation. A branch of this library, with a free reading-room, has been established at the suburb Tyne Dock. The museum is rich in specimens of local sea-birds and Roman remains; it contains also the original model of the lifeboat invented by William Wouldhave, of South S. There is a large hall, in which public meetings are held. Spacious class-rooms adjoin this hall. The Infirmary and Dispensary (1873) is a building in Elizabethan style; the Freemasons' Hall (1884) is a fine building. The Public Baths and Washhouses, situated in Derby Street, were erected by the Corporation in 1854, and there are salt-water baths (the property of a company) near the South Pier. The Fever Hospital, also erected by the Corporation, was opened in 1882. The Master Mariners' Asylum and Annuity Society was established in 1839; the twenty-two cottages first erected are pleasantly situated near the coast, and the remaining portions have since been completed from the accumulated funds of the society. £5,000 in Consols are vested in trustees for paying to fifteen widows, natives of and residing within this borough, an annuity of £10 each. The Marine School (1868) is in Elizabethan style; this institution is intended for the instruction of seamen and sea-going engineers, and the training of masters and officers of the merchant service. The "Missions to Seamen" Church and Institute, Commercial Road, Mill Dam, was completed in 1885, in place of the Tyne Mission ship, which had become inadequate for the purpose. Both the town and neighbourhood are celebrated for the manufacture of chemicals and glass. The first works for the production of window glass were established at the Ouseburn, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1630. There are also ship and boat yards, sail, block, and rope yards, oil, paint, and varnish manufactories, ironworks, breweries, and spirit and provision stores. Markets for the sale of general provisions are held every Saturday in the market-place. Fairs are held here on the Wednesday before and after May 1, and on the Wednesday before and after November 11. The North and South Marine Parks are situated on the east side of the town, and occupy an excellent position contiguous to the sea, near the estuary of the river Tyne, and have an area of 45 ac. The parks are divided only by Pier Parade, a thoroughfare leading to the South Pier. In the South Park there is an artificial lake 2½ ac. in extent, used in the summer-time for model-yacht sailing and in winter for skating. The sands fronting the parks are broad and clean, and being also easily accessible are, like the parks and the South Pier, a favourite resort of the inhabitants, and bring a large influx of visitors to the town during the summer months. The "Lawe," an elevated position near the old town of South S., now included in the more modern town, is traditionally the site of an entrenched Roman camp, first mentioned by Leland, who says that in his time foundations of a place called "Burgh" remained on the "Lawe," and since the year 1770 many objects of interest to the antiquary have been unearthed on this spot. A portion of the site, containing the remains of the principal buildings of a Roman settlement, has been securely railed in, leaving the foundations and the remains

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Shields, South, bor.	South Shields	268	78391
Shields, South, tp.	South Shields	263	5945

in situ, the surrounding space being laid out as a public recreation ground.

Shiel, Loch, fresh-water loch between S.W. Invs. and N.W. Args., Sc., about 18 miles long, but nowhere exceeding 1 mile in breadth. It is surrounded by mountains of considerable height, and there are great peat masses on either side. The Shiel, a small stream, is discharged at its mouth.

Shiere. [SHERE.]

Shifnal. [SHIFNAL.]

Shifford, tp. on the Isis, pa. of Bampton (q.v.), W. Oxon, 2½ S.E. of Bampton Aston; ac. 775. The chapel (erected 1863) is in Gothic style. Near the chapel is a piece of ground called "Court Close," where, it is believed, Alfred the Great held a council.

Shifnal, or **Shiffnal** (anciently "Idesall"), pa., U. and mkt. to. (T.), N. Salop, 10 N. of Bridgnorth; ac. 11,443; soil light gravel, subsoil mineral formation. Sandstone abounds in parts of the pa. S. is supposed to have been a place of considerable importance previous to the very destructive fire in 1591, on which occasion Queen Elizabeth granted a brief authorising a collection throughout the cos. of Salop, Staffs., Flints., and Montgoms., on behalf of the town of Idesall. The church of St. Andrew (restored) is Trans. Norm., Dec., and Perp.; the interior of the south porch is E. Eng., and has a parvise. The pulpit is of oak richly carved and illuminated; there are 16th-, 17th-, and 18th-cent. memorials, including one to Mary, wife of Joseph Yates (d. 1776), aged 127, and who is stated to have married a third husband at the age of ninety-two. In the north wall of the chancel is a recumbent effigy of Thomas Forster (d. 1526), sometime prior of the Augustinian monastery of SS. Mary and Leonard at Wambridge, and vicar of Idsall; on the south side is a marble tablet, with figure, to Magdalen (d. 1698), wife of Sir Humphrey Briggs. In the Moreton chantry is an altar-tomb with recumbent effigy to Oliver Briggs (1596); another altar-tomb bears recumbent effigies of Humphrey Briggs and Ann his wife (1626); there are other monuments to various members of this family from 1691 to 1734. The Catholic church, dedicated to St. Mary (1860), is in E. Eng. style. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The public buildings include the Mechanics' Institute, Library, and Newsrooms (1849), in the market-place; and the Market Hall (1868), a red-brick building in Dec. style. Fairs are held on the last Saturday in June, and Nov. 22, principally for cattle. There are several charities, amounting to about £20 yearly; and the national school has an endowment. *Aston Hall* is a seat.

Shilbottle, pa., tp., and vil., E. Northumb., 3 S. of Alnwick; ac. of pa. 7,904, of tp. 2,999; soil clayey, overlying lime and freestone. The church of St. James, built in 1885 on the site of the old church, is in E. Eng. style. There are endowments for the vicar and clerk of £4 10s. yearly, and the interest of £1,000 is yearly distributed at Christmas among the poor of the tp. of S. There is an excellent coal mine; also a freestone quarry and a tile manufactory.

Shildon, eccl. pa., tp., and mkt. to. (F.), pa. of Auckland St. Andrew (q.v.), S. Dur., 9 N.W. of Darlington; ac. 578. The church of St. John is in Gothic style; and there are places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Liberals and Conservatives have clubs. In the neighbourhood are collieries and ironworks.

Shildon, New, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Auckland St. Andrew and Heighington (q.v.), S. Dur., about 10 N.W. of Darlington. The church of All Saints is in Gothic style; there are also places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies, and a Mechanics' Institute and Library. The North Eastern Railway Company has extensive engine and railway-waggon works here.

Shillay. [MONACH ISLANDS.]

Shillelagh (1), bar., S.W. co. Wick., Ir., bounded on the north by co. Carl. and Ballinacor South bar., on the east and south by co. Wex., and on the west by co. Carl.; ac. 44,348. It contains the towns of Shillelagh and Carnew; and the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway runs to the vil. of S.

Shillelagh (2), vil. with railway station, pa. of Carnew (q.v.), S. co. Wick., Ir., 5½ S.W. of Tinahely. S. is beautifully situated amidst lovely scenery. The Protestant church is a granite edifice, in Gothic style. The New Hall (1893), which is used as a court-house and also for meetings and entertainments, is a handsome building with a clock-tower, which was added to contain the clock presented by Lord Fitzwilliam's tenants upon the coming of age in 1893 of Viscount Milton. *Coolattin Park* is a seat.

Shillelogher, bar., Mid co. Kilk., Ir., bounded on the north by Kilkenny and North Crannagh bars., on the east by Gowran bar., on the south by Callan, Kells, and Knocktopher bars., and on the west by co. Tip.; ac. 36,684. The river Nore runs along its east boundary.

Shillingford (1), ha., pa. of and about 1 S. from Warborough (q.v.), S. Oxon. It is separated from Berks. by the Thames, which is here crossed by a bridge of three arches.

Shillingford (2), ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Bampton (q.v.), E. Devon. Here are the ruins of an ancient chapel.

Shillingford St. George, pa., Mid Dev., 3 S. of Exeter; ac. 397; soil loamy, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. George is a Perp. building; there is a brass in the chancel to Sir William Huddesfield (d. 1499), Attorney-General to Edward IV., his wife and children, and another to John Seaman (d. 1664).

Shillinglee Park. [KIRDFORD.]

Shilling Okeford, or **Shillingstone**, pa. and vil. on the Stour and on the road from Sturminster Newton to Blandford, N. Dors., about 11 S. of Shaftesbury; ac. 1,685; soil clay, chalk, and gravel, overlying Portland oolite, sand, and clay. The church of the Holy Rood is chiefly E. Eng. Here

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shifford	Witney (5½)	75	31
Shifnal	Shiffnal	154	6516
Shilbottle, pa.	Alnwick (3)	309	929
Shilbottle, tp.	Alnwick (3)	309	454
Shildon, eccl. pa.	Shildon	241	6819
Shildon, tp.	Shildon	241	7870

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shildon, New	Shildon	241	4014
Shillelagh (1)	.....	.....	6076
Shillelagh (2)	Shillelagh	62	158
Shillelogher	.....	.....	3929
Shillingford St.G'rge	Exeter (3)	172	66
Shilling Okeford	Shillingstone	123	546

is a Wesleyan chapel. In the centre of the vil. are the remains of an old cross, another in the churchyard, and the base of a third on the Blandford road.

Shillingthorpe, ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Braceborough (q.v.), S. Lincs. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Shillington, pa. and vil., S. Beds., on the border of Herts., 5½ N.W. of Hitchin; ac. 5,102; soil strong clay, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is Trans. Dec. and Perp. Beneath the chancel is an E. Eng. crypt, with groined vaulting resting on a central pillar. There is some good wood screenwork, and a large slab with fine brass effigy of Matthew de Asscheton; there is also another with effigy of Thomas Partington. Here is a Wesleyan chapel, a chapel for Congregationalists and Baptists, and a Primitive Methodist chapel. "Pilsworth's Charity" amounts to £12 14s. yearly, and there is another charity for four poor widows.

Shilstone, ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Brendon (q.v.), N. Dev.

Shilton (1), pa. and vil., S. Oxon, 6 S.W. of Witney; ac. 1,579; soil principally stone-brash, overlying soft stone and clay. The church (dedication unknown) is of various periods. The chancel is E. Eng., with a good three-light east window and on the south side a low side window, beneath which is an aumbry; on the same side are an E. Eng. piscina and priest's door, whilst on the north side there is a locker. The nave is separated from the aisles by three plain Norm. arches on round pillars. In the aisle is a squint, and near it a good E. Eng. piscina. The porch is plain Norm., with a Perp. doorway inserted in a Norm. opening. The font is a fine example of Dec. work, consisting of a massive square pedestal of the same form, with shafts at the angles, and is enriched with sculptures of the Passion on each side, together with niches containing figures of the four Evangelists. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Shilton (2), pa. and vil., N.W. Warws., 6 N.E. of Coventry; ac. 1,075; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Andrew, dating from the 14th cent., contains the tomb of Sir Henry St. Germain and Anne his wife, daughter of Thomas Tindale, whose son Christopher (d. 1540), author of "Doctor and Student," was born here.

Shilton, Earl. [EARL SHILTON.]

Shilvington (1), tp., pa. of and 5 S.W. from Morpeth (q.v.), S.E. Northumb.; ac. 1,539.

Shilvington (2), ha., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Portesham (q.v.), S. Dors.

Shilvodan, Grange of, pa., Upper Toome bar., W. co. Antr., Ir., 4 N.E. of Randalstown; ac. 3,547.

Shimna, river, S. co. Down, Ir., rises in the Mourne Mountains, and flows in a N.E. and E. direction for about 9 miles to the coast at Newcastle. Not far from this latter place it flows in a series of cascades through Tollymore Park, amid beautiful scenery.

Shimpling (1), or **Shimplingthorne,** pa. and vil., S.W. Suff., 7½ N. of Sudbury; ac. 2,699; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. George (restored 1868) is Dec. The school has an endowment. *Cadacre Hall* (a modern mansion in a park of 95 ac.) and *Thorne Court* are seats.

Shimpling (2), pa. and scattered vil., S. Norf., 3½ N.E. of Diss; ac. 769; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. George is Perp.; the windows retain many fragments of ancient stained glass.

Shincliffe, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of St. Oswald, Durham (q.v.), S. Dur., about 2 S. of the city of Durham; ac. 1,379. The church of St. Mary is in E. Eng. style, and there are chapels for Methodists. Here is an extensive colliery vil. Bricks and tiles are made.

Shindilla, Lough, W. co. Galway, Ir., about 10 W. of Oughterard, on the road to Clifden. It is about a mile and a half long.

Shineton. [SHEINTON.]

Shiney Row, vil., pa. of and about 2 N.W. from Houghton-le-Spring (q.v.), N.E. Dur. There are Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, and Wesleyan Reform chapels, and a good news- and reading-room.

Shinfield, pa. and vil. by the Loddon, S. Berks., 3½ S. of Reading; ac. 4,538; soil gravel and clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1857) is E. Eng. The Wesleyan Methodists and Congregationalists have chapels. There are some small charities.

Shingay, pa. on the Cam, S.W. Cambs., 7 N.W. of Royston; ac. 754; soil of a rich loamy character, overlying clay. This was formerly a place of importance, having been the seat of a preceptory of the Knights Hospitaller of St. John of Jerusalem, to whom the land belonged at the Dissolution; the revenues of the preceptory amounted to £175 4s. 6d. There was formerly a small chapel here, occupying a site still called "Chapel Yard" and dedicated to St. Mary; it became ruinous many years since, and the materials have been used for secular purposes.

Shingham, pa., S.W. Norf., 4½ S.W. of Swaffham; ac. 935; soil light and sandy, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Botolph is an ancient building of flint and stone. The south doorway is a good and well-preserved specimen of Early Norm. work. There is a curious piscina. The church, now disused, is rapidly falling into decay.

Shingles, The, sandbank off south-west coast of Hants, on the north-west side of I. of W., between the Needles and Hurst Castle. The shoal is about 2¼ miles long and ¾ mile wide, and has a channel at either end.

Shin, Loch, a lake, pa. of Lairg (q.v.), S. Suths., Sc. It is about 16½ miles long by 1 mile broad, and lies 270 ft. above the sea. It abounds in fish, but the surrounding scenery is somewhat tame.

Shinnel Water, river, pa. of Tynron (q.v.), W. Dumfs., Sc., rises at a height of 1,500 ft., and flows nearly 13 S.E. to Scar Water, which it joins about ½ S.W. of Penpont. It is fished for trout.

Shinny Lough, Balrothery bar., N.E. co. Dub., Ir., 2 N. of Rush.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shillington	Henlow (3)	62	1873
Shilton (1)	Witney (6)	75	237
Shilton (2)	Shilton	91	350
Shilvington (1)	Morpeth (5)	288	48
Shilvodan, Grange of	Randalstown (4)	131	874
Shimpling (1)	Lavenham (4)	67	464
Shimpling (2)	Burston (1)	98	16
Shincliffe, eccl. pa.	Shincliffe	249	70
Shincliffe, tp.	Shincliffe	249	64
Shinfield	Reading (3½)	36	149
Shingay	Meldreth (4½)	48	7
Shingham	Swaffham (4½)	111	46

Shinrone, pa. and vil., Clonlisk bar., S.W. K. Co., Ir., 5½ N.W. of Roscrea; ac. 4,868. Lough Nahinch lies in the north-west of the pa. *Cangort Park*, a seat, has some fine old timber.

Shin, The, river, S. Suths., Sc., flows from the south-east end of Loch Shin (q.v.), and runs for nearly 8 s. to the Oykell, which it joins at Invershin. Two miles above this point is the Linn of Shin, a picturesque waterfall; and the stream abounds in salmon.

Shipbourne, pa. and vil., S.W. Kent, 6½ S.E. of Sevenoaks; ac. 1,922; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Giles is in E. Eng. style. In the chancel is a white alabaster reredos representing the Lord's Supper. The charities amount to £4 10s. yearly, and are distributed in bread. *Fairhill* is a seat.

Shipbrook, or **Shipbrooke,** tp., pa. of Davenham (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 2½ S.E. of Northwich. According to Ormerod, the historian of Cheshire, this place was formerly the seat of the Barons Vernon. S. Hall is now a farmhouse.

Shipden. [CROMER (1).]

Shipdham, pa. and large and well-built vil., Mid Norf., 5 S. by W. of East Dereham; ac. 4,560; soil loam and clay, overlying gravel and clay. All Saints' Church (restored 1884–90) is a spacious E. Eng. edifice. Over the porch is a parvise containing a collection of rare books, chiefly on theology, bequeathed by a former rector. This church possesses one of the finest original wooden lecterns in the county, of unusual design and great beauty. A copy of it may be seen in Thorndon church, near Ely; in Mattishall church; and in St. Mark's, New Lakenham. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The Temperance Hall, built in 1875, has been converted into a Town Hall. The town estate produces about £30 yearly, which is distributed among the poor. The fuel allotments produce £100 a year, which is distributed among the poor in coals. There is also £4 5s. for the poor from other charities. The school is endowed. There was anciently a market established by one of the Bishops of Ely, who built a hall here in the reign of Henry III.; but the market has long been obsolete. A stock fair is held on the last Monday in June.

Shipham, pa. and vil. on the Mendip Hills, N.E. Somerset, 3 N.E. of Axbridge; ac. 759; soil light, overlying clay resting on sandstone and conglomerate. The church of St. Leonard (1843) is in Gothic style. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a club for women, endowed by Mrs. Hannah More. Mines of calamine exist in this pa. Two fairs for cattle are held yearly—one in April and one in November.

Shiplake, extensive pa. and vil. pleasantly situated on the Thames, S. Oxon, 4½ N.E. of Reading; ac. 2,692; soil gravel, overlying chalk. The Loddon, celebrated by Pope under the name of Lodona, enters the Thames near S. Lock. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (rebuilt 1869) is chiefly Dec., but the arches of the nave arcades are Trans. Norm. and the south aisle is E. Eng. There is an E. Eng. piscina in the south aisle, and many ancient floor-tiles remain; the font is Dec. Two brasses date from 1540; seven stained windows are filled with ancient glass brought from the church of the abbey of St. Bertin at St. Omer. Lord Tennyson was married in the church (1850). *Crowsley Park* is a handsome red-brick mansion dating from the reign of James II., and stands in a fine deer-park of 250 ac. *Holmwood*, *S. House*, and *The Coppice* are seats.

Shipledge, reef off the south-west coast of I. of W., S. Hants, near Brixton.

Shiplett, or **Shipslade,** ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Bleadon (q.v.), N. Somerset.

Shipley (1), large pa. and vil. on the Adur, N.W. Sussex, 6 S. of Horsham; ac. 7,640; soil clay and sand, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1893) was founded by the Templars; it is chiefly Norm., with later insertions. There is a marble monument of Elizabethan date to the Caryll family; and a reliquary of Byzantine workmanship is preserved in the church chest. There are two friendly societies, a subscription library, and a charity of £1 10s. yearly for bread. *Knepp Castle* is a seat, with a fine collection of pictures by Holbein. Of the old castle, only a fragment of the keep is now standing, but traces of the extent of the building may be seen in the area enclosed by the moat.

Shipley (2), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Bradford (q.v.), of which it is practically a northern suburb, W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,300. The land is in general rich, and the landscape in some parts very picturesque, opening into the well-wooded and beautiful district of Lower Airedale. The church of St. Paul (1825) is a large building in Gothic style; the Catholic church is dedicated to St. Walburga; and there are places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. In the tp. are works for the manufacture of worsted, and several quarries.

Shipley (3), tp. and vil. on the Erewash, pa. of Heanor (q.v.), E. Derbys., 2½ N. of Ilkeston; ac. 2,010. There are several collieries in the neighbourhood. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Shipley (4). tp., pa. of and 3 S.E. from Eglingham (q.v.), N.E. Northumb.; ac. 2,037.

Shipley Division, one of the nineteen parl. divs. of the W.R. Yorks. It is in the northern part of the Riding, contains the mun. bor. of Bradford, and returns one member.

Shipley Hill, large barrow, pa. of Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreake (q.v.), N. Leics. It is 40 ft. high, and measures 350 ft. across.

Shipman Head, promontory on Bryher (q.v.), Scilly Islands. The rock scenery round this point, which lies in the north of the island, is very fine.

Shipmeadow, pa. and vil. in the vale of the Waveney, N. Suff., on the borders of Norf., 3 E. of

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shinrone, pa.	Roscrea (5½)	78	780
Shinrone, vil.	Roscrea (5½)	78	423
Shipbourne	Tunbridge (5)	28	531
Shipdham	Dereham (4)	122	1471
Shipham	Axbridge (3)	136	390
Shiplake	Shiplake	34	756
Shipley (1)	Southwater (3)	42	1061
Shipley (2), eccl. pa.	Shipley	206	13897
Shipley (2), tp.	Shipley	206	16043
Shipley (3)	Shipley Gate (1)	136	689
Shipley (4)	Alnwick (4½)	309	59
Shipley Division	.....	.....	62166
Shipmeadow	Beccles (3)	109	223

Bungay; ac. 794; soil mixed, subsoil sandy. The church of St. Bartholomew is Dec., and till 1856 retained a thatched roof. The workhouse for the union of Wangford is situated in this pa.

Shippon, eccl. pa., bor. of and 1 N.W. from Abingdon (q.v.), N. Berks. The church of St. Mary Magdalene is modern.

Shipslade. [SHIPLETT.]

Shipston-on-Stour, pa. and mkt. to. (s.), and head of U. and Co. Co. dis., on the Stour, S. Worcs., 7 N.E. of Moreton-in-the-Marsh; ac. 1,555; soil clayey, overlying blue lias. The church of St. Edmund was rebuilt (with the exception of the tower) in 1855, in E. Eng. style. Here are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and a meeting-house for the Friends. Charities of about £115 a year are applied mainly in providing scholarships at the Board schools; part of the fund provides religious teaching for the children attending the Board schools. There are several small bequests distributed among the poor of the town. The police station comprises a magistrates' room and superintendent's house. There is a monthly cattle fair, but the principal fairs in the year are held on the third Tuesday in April, June 22, the Tuesday after October 10, and the first Tuesday in December. The October fair is called "bull roast," from an ox being roasted in the market-place at that time; and at this fair servants are hired.

Shipton (1), pa., E. Glouc., 7 S.E. of Cheltenham, formed by the union of Shipton Oliffe and Shipton Sollars for civil purposes; ac. 2,816; soil clayey, with a stony subsoil. The church of St. Oswald is E. Eng. and Perp.; in the chancel are portions of sedilia and a piscina. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1884) is Perp. Limestone is abundant.

Shipton (2), or **Shipton Bellinger,** pa. and vil., W. Hants, 13 N.E. of Salisbury; ac. 2,560; soil very light (except on the top of the hills, where it is clay), subsoil chalk. The church of St. Peter (restored 1879) is E. Eng.; it retains a stone chancel screen, and two pre-Reformation bells with Latin invocations to St. John and St. Nicholas respectively. *Shipton Manor* is a seat.

Shipton (3), pa. and small vil. on the Corve, S. Salop, 14 S.E. of Shrewsbury; ac. 1,685; soil loam, subsoil various. The church of St. James is a Gothic building. There is an old encampment, probably British, in the pa. *Larden Hall* and *S. Hall* are seats.

Shipton (4), tp. and vil. near the Ouse and on the Great North Road, pa. of Overton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 6 N.W. of York; ac. 2,009. The church of the Holy Evangelists (1849), held with Overton, is in Gothic style.

Shipton (5), tp. and vil., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Market Weighton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,474.

Shipton (6). [WINSLOW-CUM-SHIPTON.]

Shipton Bellinger. [SHIPTON (2).]

Shipton George, pa. and vil., W. Dors., about 3 S.E. of Bridport; ac. 1,528; soil and subsoil chiefly limestone and clay. The church of St. Martin was rebuilt in 1862, in Perp. style; the tower (Perp.) is the only remaining part of the old structure. On Shipton Hill are the remains of an ancient camp.

Shipton Lee, formerly a tp. (now amalgamated for civil purposes with Quainton), pa. of and 1 N.W. from Quainton (q.v.), Mid Bucks.

Shipton Moyne, pa. and vil., S. Glouc., 2½ S. of Tetbury; ac. 2,252; soil loam and clay, overlying clay and oolite. The church of St. John the Baptist (rebuilt 1864) is E. Eng. and Dec., and contains several monuments to the Estcourt family. The charities are small, and the school has a small endowment. *Estcourt House* is a seat.

Shipton Oliffe and Shipton Sollars. [SHIPTON (1).]

Shipton-on-Cherwell, pa., Mid Oxon, 2½ E. of Woodstock; ac. 1,028; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of the Holy Cross (rebuilt 1831) anciently contained a chantry dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. In the north wall of the Dec. chancel is a sepulchral recess enclosing a stone coffin with coped lid bearing a Calvary cross; it was opened about the beginning of the 18th cent., when the skeleton of a little man holding a pewter chalice and paten was found. The basin of the font (restored 1879) is E. Norm. In the chancel is a very small stone coffin, which was found built into the wall of the bell-turret of the old church. In the churchyard is the shaft of an ancient cross.

Shipton-under-Wychwood, pa., tp., and vil., Mid Oxon, 7 S.S.E. of Chipping Norton; ac. of pa. 8,667, of tp. 2,520; soil various, with stonebrash, overlying rock. The church of St. Mary (restored 1859) is of various periods. On the south side of the chancel are restored sedilia and piscina of Perp. period, and above the latter is an ancient niche containing small male and female kneeling effigies in Tudor costume. The vestry also contains a piscina. An E. Eng. arch separates the nave and chancel. The north aisle is E. Perp. The opposite aisle and piers are of later date, as are also the clerestory and porch, which has groined vaulting, above which is a parvise, and in front two good Perp. niches with mutilated figures, one of which represents the Annunciation. The tower is E. Eng., and the west doorway Late Norm. In the north aisle and north bay of the chancel are two Dec. recesses or Easter sepulchres. The pulpit and font, both Perp., are octagonal and panelled. The church contains a number of interesting mural and other monuments. There is a Baptist chapel. The charities amount to £58 annually. There are remains of an ancient ecclesiastical building, probably a prebendal house. A memorial cross was erected in 1878 to the natives of this pa. who perished by the burning of the emigrant ship *Cospatrick* (1874). *S. Court* and *S. Lodge* are seats.

Shipwash, sandbank off the coast of Essex and Suff., 15 E. of Harwich. The shoal extends about 8½ N. and S. in the midst of the fairway from

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shippon	Abingdon (1)	61	173
Shipston-on-Stour	Shipston-on-Stour	101	1646
Shipton (1)	Andoversford (1)	101	354
Shipton (2)	Grateley (3)	73	236
Shipton (3)	Presthope (3)	106	142
Shipton (4)	Shipton	193	442
Shipton (5)	Londesborough	193	423
Shipton George	Bridport (3)	154	318
Shipton Moyne	Malmesbury (3)	94	380
Shipton-on-Cherwell	WoodstockRoad(1½)	69	71
Shipton-u.-W., pa.	Shipton	81	3057
Shipton-u.-W., tp.	Shipton	81	749

the Thames, greatly impeding navigation. At its northern extremity, about 5 S.E. of Orford Ness, is a light-vessel, with light visible about 10 miles.

Shira, rivulet, Mid Args., Sc., rises under Ben Bhuidhe, and flows 11 S.W. to Loch Fyne, which it joins about a mile above Inveraray.

Shirburn, pa. and vil., S.W. Oxon, about 8 S. of Thame; ac. 2,386; soil below hills fine loam, overlying chalk, on the hills flint and clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1876) is situated in the grounds of and close to the castle. The church is of various periods, and contains several fine monuments, and brasses to Richard Chamberleyn (d. 1493) and his wife with seven children, and to William Bouldre (d. 1498) and his wife; one of these brasses bears a curious representation of the Holy Trinity. *S. Castle,* the seat of the Earl of Macclesfield, is an ancient embattled structure, rectangular in plan, with circular battlemented towers at each angle, and is surrounded by a wide moat and approached by a drawbridge, which conducts to the principal entrance, opening into a spacious vaulted hall. The park, comprising 225 ac., has fine avenues of trees. The Earl of Macclesfield has a model farm of about 600 ac., including the park pasture. *S. Lodge* is another seat.

Shirebrook, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Pleasley (q.v.), N.E. Derbys., 6 N.W. of Mansfield. Holy Trinity Church was built in 1843. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel, and a small charity.

Shire Green, vil., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Shirehall Yard, pa., bor. of Ipswich (q.v.), S. Suff.; ac. 7½.

Shirehampton, eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Avon, pa. of Westbury-on-Trym (q.v.), S.W. Gloucs., 5 N.W. of Bristol; ac. 1,442. The church of St. Mary is a Perp. building; Captain Shaw, the "bold privateer, is buried in the churchyard. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and several small charities. A convalescent home was opened in 1860.

Shirenewton, pa. and vil., S.E. Mon., 4½ S.W. of Chepstow; ac. 3,598; soil clayey loam, overlying mountain limestone, with some red sandstone. The church of St. Thomas à Becket was founded by Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, about the middle of the 13th cent., the tower being a good example of the fortified church towers of this part of the country. The Calvinistic Methodists, Wesleyans, and Bible Christians have chapels. There is a cromlech close to the vil., and in Llanmelin Wood a large British encampment. Close to *S. Hall,* a seat, there was formerly an ancient house belonging to the Blethyn family; and Bishop Bleythyn died here in 1590. *The Coombe* is also a seat.

Shirecoaks, eccl. pa. and vil. on the Chesterfield Canal, pas. of Worksop (q.v.), N.W. Notts., and Anston-cum-Membris, W.R. Yorks., 2½ W.N.W. of Worksop. The church of St. Luke is in E. Eng. style, the expense of building and endowment being borne by the fifth Duke of Newcastle (d. 1864); the chancel is adorned with a reredos of alabaster, inlaid with marble and glass mosaic, finely gilded, which includes a sculptured group of the Crucifixion. The old chapel has been converted into a school. Here are large collieries worked by a company.

Shireshead, eccl. pa., pas. of Cockerham and Garstang (q.v.), N.W. Lancs., 8 S. of Lancaster. The church is dedicated to St. Paul.

Shirestones, or Threeshirestone, at the point where Lancs., Westmd., and Cumb. meet, in Wrynose Pass, near the source of the Duddon, about 5 N.W. of Hawkshead. The Shire Stone is an upright pillar inscribed "Lancashire, W. F., 1816."

Shirland, pa. and vil. on the Amber, E. Derbys., 2 N.W. of Alfreton; ac. 2,712; soil and subsoil clayey. The church of St. Leonard (restored 1848) is Perp.; in the north chancel is a monumental recess, formerly containing an effigy believed to have been that of Sir Henry de Grey, fifth Baron Grey de Wilton (d. 1396), also a slab to Reginald, first Baron Grey de Wilton (d. 1308); under the east window is a table tomb to John Revell of S. (d. 1537), and there was formerly a chantry founded by this family. The Free Methodists, Primitive Methodists, Baptists, and Methodist New Connexion have chapels. The charities amount to about £40 yearly.

Shirley (1), pa., tp., and vil., W. Derbys., 10 N.W. of Derby; ac. of pa. 3,008, of tp. 1,630; soil light, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Michael is Dec., with remains of Norm. work in the chancel-arch; there are three piscinæ and an aumbry; the font dates from the 15th cent., and the communion plate is old. In the churchyard are some fine yew-trees. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities are small.

Shirley (2), suburb of Southampton (q.v.), S. Hants, extending about 2 W. on the Romsey road. The church of the eccl. pa. of St. James is in Trans. style; and there are places of worship for the various Nonconformist bodies. Here are homes for aged women, a children's hospital, and a home of industry for destitute children.

Shirley (3), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Solihull (q.v.), W. Warws., 5 S. of Birmingham. The church of St. James (1832) is in E. Eng. style. Here is a Baptist chapel.

Shirley (4), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 2 E. from Croydon (q.v.), N.E. Surrey. The church of St. John the Evangelist (1856) is in Dec. style.

Shirley (5), ha., pa. of Sopley (q.v.), S.W. Hants, about 4 N.E. of Christchurch.

Shirleywich, ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Weston-on-Trent (q.v.), Mid Staffs.

Shirrell Heath, pl., pa. of Droxford (q.v.), E. Hants, 2 S. of Bishops Waltham.

Shirwell. [SHERWELL.]

Shiskine, ha. on west coast of Arran island, pa.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shirburn	Watlington (1)	51	300
Shirebrook	Shirebrook	145	576
Shirehall Yard	Ipswich	69	266
Shirehampton	Shirehampton	125	2682
Shirenewton	Chepstow (3½)	141	648
Shirecoaks	Shirecoaks	149	848
Shireshead	Scorton (2)	222	410
Shirland	Doe Hill (1)	139	3694
Shirley (1), pa.	Ashbourne (4)	152	412
Shirley (1), tp.	Ashbourne (4)	152	240
Shirley (2)	Southampton (2)	78	9607
Shirley (3)	Solihull (2)	122	1465
Shirley (4)	Coombe Lane (1¼)	12	639

of Kilmory (q.v.), Butes., Sc., about 10 S.W. of Brodick. There is a Free church and a public school.

Shitlington, tp., pa. of Thornhill (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 6 W. of Wakefield ; ac. 3,410.

Shitlington, High, formerly a separate tp., now amalgamated for civil purposes with Wark (q.v.), S. Northumb., 3 N.W. of Wark.

Snitlington, Low, formerly a separate tp., now amalgamated for civil purposes with Wark (q.v.), S. Northumb., 2½ N.W. of Wark. S. Hall, once a seat, is now a farmhouse.

Shiven, river, N.E. co. Galway, Ir., rises about 2 N. of Newtown Bellew, and flows about 13 E. to the Suck, which it joins 2 S.E. of Ballygar.

Shivering Sand, shoal in estuary of the Thames, 5 N. of Herne Bay. This sandbank, with those immediately adjacent to it, has a length of about 7½ miles.

Shobdon, pa. and vil., N. Herefords., 8 N.W. of Leominster; ac. 3,639; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. John the Evangelist (1753) was built on the site of an ancient and much more important church dating from the reign of Stephen ; the remains are erected in S. Park, and the tower and Norm. font are attached to the modern structure. In the churchyard are several fine old cedars. The charities amount to about £45 yearly. The Lugg affords good trout and grayling fishing. *S. Court* is a seat standing in a fine park.

Shobrooke, pa. and vil., Mid Dev., 2 E. of Crediton ; ac. 4,253 ; soil red loam, overlying red rock. The church of St. Swithin (restored and enlarged 1879) is E. Eng., with some Norm. portions. The charities are small. *S. Park* is a seat ; it stands in an undulating deer-park, in which many species of rare birds are acclimatised. *The Sanctuary* also is a seat.

Shoby, pa., N. Leics., 5 W. by N. of Melton Mowbray ; ac. 969 ; soil clay, subsoil sandy.

Shochie Burn, streamlet, E. Perths., Sc., rises near Glenshee, and flows 6 S.E. to the Tay, which it joins just above Luncarty railway station.

Shockerwick, ha., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Bathford (q.v.), N.E. Somerset.

Shocklach, pa. and vil. on the Dee, S.W. Chesh., 3½ W. of Malpas ; ac. 2,691 ; soil clay, overlying marl. The church of St. Edith retains a Norm. doorway. The charities are small.

Shocklach Church, tp., pa. of Shocklach (q.v.), S.W. Chesh. ; ac. 1,278.

Shocklach Oviatt, tp., pa. of Shocklach (q.v.), S.W. Chesh. ; ac. 1,022. Here is a Methodist New Connexion chapel.

Shoddesden, Lower, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Kimpton (q.v.), N.W. Hants.

Shoddesden, Upper, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Kimpton (q.v.), N.W. Hants.

Shoeburyness, a point of land, pa. of South Shoebury (q.v.), S.E. Essex, to which the railway is now extended. Here is H.M.'s School of Gunnery, at which officers and non-commissioned officers are trained in theoretical and practical gunnery ; experiments are also made here with new patterns of ordnance and warlike projectiles ; and the sands, being of great extent, afford the required space for artillery practice. The National Artillery Association holds its meetings here annually in August, when detachments from various corps of volunteer artillery compete for prizes.

Shoebury, North, pa. on the Thames, S.E. Essex, 4 E. of Southend ; ac. 1,086 and 1,002 water ; soil variable, overlying clay and gravel. The E. Eng. church of St. Mary the Virgin retains a piscina and an ancient font.

Shoebury, South, pa. at the mouth of the Thames, S.E. Essex, 5 E. of Southend ; ac. 1,037 and 3,426 water. A road runs across the Maplin Sand at low water to Foulness Island, and nearly opposite is the Nore light, about the centre of the estuary of the Thames, which is here 6 miles broad to the Kentish shore. The church of St. Andrew (formerly a chapel attached to the Cluniac priory of Prittlewell) was originally Norm. ; subsequent restorations have left it almost wholly Perp. ; it has a low side window and a squint now built up. The Wesleyans have a chapel. In the pa. are extensive brickworks, where malm bricks are manufactured. There are some remains of an ancient camp.

Sholden. [SHOULDEN.]

Sholing. [SCHOLING.]

Shona, island, pa. of Ardnamurchan (q.v.), S.W. Invs., Sc. It lies at the entrance to Moidart Loch (q.v.), breaking up the waterway into two channels —north and south.

Shooters' Hill, residential dis. and hill (446 ft.), pas. of Eltham, Woolwich, and Plumstead (q.v.), N.W. Kent, 2 S. of Woolwich. There are two eccl. pas. with modern churches. The hill is supposed to have derived its name from the outlaws by whom it was formerly infested. A Roman road and a good modern road run over it. It is crowned by the Severndroog Tower, a triangular structure erected as a memorial of the capture of Severndroog, on the Malabar coast, by Sir William James in 1755. On the west slope of the hill stands the Herbert Hospital, opened in 1865. The hill commands good views on all sides, that towards London (described by Byron in "Don Juan") being very impressive.

Shooting Common (formerly part of Bromley Common), pa. of Bromley (q.v.), W. Kent. It lies in the south of the pa., and is on the road to Sevenoaks.

Shopland, pa., S.E. Essex, 3 N.E. of Southend ; ac. 1,039 ; soil mixed and London Clay, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary is Norm., with E. Eng. and Dec. additions, and retains sedilia and a piscina niche in the chancel. The font is E. Eng. There is a brass (dated 1371) to Thomas Stapel, with effigy in armour and an inscription in French.

Shoreditch (1), parl. bor. and pa. in the East of

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Shitlington	Horbury (2)	179	2839
Shobdon	Pembridge (3)	164	348
Shobrooke	Crediton (2)	179	632
Shoby	Asfordby (2)	108	26
Shocklach	Malpas (4½)	177	365
Shocklach Church	Malpas (4½)	177	158

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Shocklach Oviatt	Malpas (4)	177	158
Shoebury, North	Shoeburyness (1½)	40	184
Shoebury, South	Shoeburyness (1)	40	299
Shona	Oban (35)	504	101
Shopland	Southend (3)	36	36
Shoreditch (1)	.....	.....	124000

London, E. Middx., 1¼ N.E. of St. Paul's; ac. 648. S. lies between the Regent's Canal on the north, Hackney Road on the east, the City Road on the west, and Finsbury Circus on the south. The parl. bor. comprises the two divs. of Haggerston and Hoxton, each returning one member. There is a current tradition that S. is so called because Jane Shore, mistress of Edward IV., ended her life in a ditch here; whilst others have supposed that it is named after the great common sewer or ditch by which it was traversed. In reality the name appears to be due to the family of De Sordig, who were lords of the manor. Vestiges of a Roman camp have been found here. The church of St. Leonard (rebuilt 1740) displays several orders of Classical architecture, the most interesting feature being the tower with its turret encircled by Corinthian columns, above which rises a dome surmounted by an elegant spire. The town hall (1867) is a spacious edifice in Classical style. The new workhouse (a red-brick structure erected in 1868) and the lunatic asylum are situated at Hoxton. The other public buildings include public libraries, theatres, music-halls, and several sets of almshouses. The industries include furniture-making, dry-salting, and the manufacture of boots and shoes.

Shoreditch (2), ha., pa. of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 2 miles from Taunton

Shoreham (1), or **Shoreham, New,** pa. and seaport to. at the mouth of the Adur, Mid Sussex, 6 W. of Brighton; ac. 115 and 101 tidal water and foreshore. S. formerly returned two members to Parliament, but in 1885 the representation was merged in the co. An elegant suspension bridge, carrying the road to Worthing over the Adur, was erected in 1832 by the Duke of Norfolk. Old and New S. are both on the eastern bank. Ella, the first king of the South Saxons, landed here to complete the conquest of England; and Charles II. made his escape from S. to Fécamp after the battle of Worcester. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1876) is part only of an ancient and beautiful cruciform structure, of which nearly the whole of the nave has been destroyed, and is an extremely interesting specimen of Trans. architecture of flint and stone. The roofs are groined, and the inside walls are beautifully ornamented with the dog-tooth and zigzag patterns. There are piscinæ in both transepts. The only remaining bay of the nave has a three-light Perp. window. The main entrance, underneath the tower, is through a beautiful Trans. arch profusely decorated with the carving peculiar to that period. On the chancel floor are brass effigies of a man and woman, each with the hands crossed upon the breast. The Catholic church is dedicated to St. Peter, and various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. The trade of the port is chiefly in coals, corn, and timber; shipbuilding is also carried on. A fair is held on July 25. The Swiss Gardens were opened in 1838, and contain a large theatre, a ball-room, a refreshment-room, a museum, and a conservatory; in the grounds is a lake for boating and fishing.

Shoreham (2), pa. and vil. on the Darent, W. Kent, about 5 N. of Sevenoaks; ac. 5,599; soil chalk and hazel mould, overlying chalk. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored) is Dec. and Perp.; a carved oak screen divides the chancel from the nave. In the vil. are Wesleyan and Baptist chapels. The paper-mills here employ about seventy hands. Terry's charity of £13 yearly, left in 1628 by Thomas Terry, is for distribution. Three almshouses are for aged widows. *S. Place* is a seat.

Shoreham Gap, a name locally applied to a break in South Downs, S. Sussex, a little N. of Shoreham, near Bramber.

Shoreham, New. [SHOREHAM (1).]

Shoreham, Old, pa., Mid Sussex, 1 N. of Shoreham; ac. 1,919 and 51 tidal water and foreshore. The church of St. Nicholas is a cruciform building of flint with stone dressings, the fine arches in the tower and other features being of Norm. date.

CHURCH AND BRIDGE, OLD SHOREHAM.

Under a canopy in the south wall of the chancel is a brass inscribed to Captain Richard Poole (d. 1652) and to Thomas his only son (d. 1652); around is a decorated border, and at the top are the Poole arms; near this is a piscina. *Buckingham House* is a seat.

Shore, South. [SOUTHSHORE.]

Shoreston, tp. on the sea-coast, pa. of Bamburgh (q.v.), N.E. Northumb., 6½ S.E. of Belford; ac. 681. *S. Hall,* standing in well-wooded grounds, is a seat.

Shoreswood, tp., pa. of Norham (q.v.), N. Northumb., 5½ S.W. of Berwick; ac. 1,188.

Shorncliffe Camp, on the north side of Sandgate (q.v.), S.E. Kent, is one of the most important military stations in the kingdom. The camp, permanently re-established in 1854 on an elevated plateau above the town, overlooking the sea, forms three sides of a square and will hold above 5,000 troops.

Shorncote, pa., N. Wilts. and on the borders of Glouc., 3 S. of Cirencester; ac. about 464; soil gravel, overlying gravel and clay. All Saints' Church (restored 1883) is Norm.; it has a nave and small north chapel, south porch, and a beautiful belfry at the intersection of the nave and chancel. The interest of £500 is divided among the poor at Christmas. For civil purposes this pa. is amalgamated with Somerford Keynes.

Shorne, or **Shorne and Merston,** pa. and vil., Mid

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shoreham (1)	Shoreham	55	3393
Shoreham (2)	Shoreham	23	1544
Shoreham, Old	Shoreham (1)	55	260
Shoreston	Lucker (3)	320	95
Shoreswood	Norham (2)	344	212
Shorncote	Cirencester (3)	93	18
Shorne	Higham (2)	27	858

Kent, 3½ S.W. of Gravesend; ac. 3,218; soil gravel and clay, overlying chalk. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is E. Eng. and later, with some original Norm. work; it contains a fine monument with effigy to Henry de Cobham, of the time of Edward II., and a brass incised with the figure of a chalice and the letters "I. H. S.," and inscribed to Sir Thomas Elys (1569), a former vicar. There are other brasses to John Smith (1437); John and Marian Smith (1457); William Pepys, vicar (1468); Edmund Page (1550); and Elynor Allen (1583). Here is a Catholic church, and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities are about £100 yearly.

Shortflatt, tp., pa. of and 1½ S. from Bolam (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 762. *S. Tower*, dating from the reign of Stephen, is a seat; the old keep now forms the drawing-room.

Shorthampton, chap. and tp., pa. of Charlbury (q.v.), N. Oxon, 5 S. of Chipping Norton; ac. 1,617. The church of All Saints is of mixed periods; the chancel-arch, on the south side of which is a large blocked squint, is E. Eng., and the nave has a Norm. north wall, while the south doorway and windows are Perp. *Pudlicot House* is a seat.

Short Heath, eccl. pa., pa. of Wolverhampton (q.v.), S. Staffs., about 2 N.E. of Willenhall and within the parl. bor. of Wolverhampton. Holy Trinity Church is a modern building in Gothic style. Lock-making is an important industry.

Shortlands, eccl. pa. and dis., pa. of Beckenham (q.v.), W. Kent, forming a suburb of Bromley. The church of St. Mary is in E. Eng. style. The Kent Waterworks Company has a pumping station here.

Shortwood (1), ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Horsley (q.v.), W. Glouc. There is a small chapel-of-ease (1866).

Shortwood (2), ha., pa. of and 2 W. from Pucklechurch (q.v.), S. Glouc.

Shorwell, pa. and vil., I. of W., 5 S.W. of Newport; ac. 3,611; soil various, chiefly sand, loam, and clay. The church of St. Peter is Perp., except an E. Eng. south door from an earlier chapelry and a Late Dec. window; there is a stone mediæval pulpit, a fine wall-painting of St. Christopher (*c.* 1440), an hourglass-stand to the pulpit, two remarkable brasses (1515 and 1619), numerous fine monuments of the 17th cent. with effigies, and the original opening for the cannon which used to be kept in the present vestry; chained in a glass case is a valuable Cranmer Bible of 1541. The font cover dates from *c.* 1600, the pulpit canopy from 1620, the altar-table from 1661, and the chalice from 1569. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to about £80 yearly. *Northcourt* (1615), situated in beautiful grounds, *Westcourt* (1579), and *Wolverton* (1600) are seats.

Shoscombe, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Wellow (q.v.), N.E. Somerset. There is a chapel-of-ease or school church, and a mixed school.

Shotesham All Saints, pa. and vil. (**High Shotesham**), S. Norf., 6 S. of Norwich; ac. 1,642; soil sand and clay, overlying sand, gravel, and clay. The church of All Saints is Perp. **The Free Methodists** have a chapel. The charities amount to about £115 a year. This pa., together with that of S. St. Mary, had formerly the privilege of sending eight poor people to the East Greenwich Hospital, under the charity of Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, in the reign of James I., but a new scheme for the administration of this charity has been framed by the Charity Commissioners, and a hospital erected here in 1885 for eight poor men, each of whom receives 12s. a week, with some allowances, and six others residing in the pa. receive 10s. weekly.

Shotesham St. Mary, pa. and vil. (**Low Shotesham**), S. Norf., 6 S. of Norwich; ac. 1,905; soil of a good mixed description, overlying clay and loam. The church of St. Mary (restored 1881) is a small Perp. building. St. Martin's and St. Botolph's churches have been in ruins for several centuries; their benefices, with the vicarage of St. Mary, are now consolidated with S. All Saints. The poor share some of the charities left for S. All Saints. *Shotesham Park*, in a well-wooded park of about 400 ac., is a seat; the old hall, still standing, is used as a farmhouse.

Shothaugh, ha., pa. of and 1½ W. from Felton (q.v.), E. Northumb. [THIRSTON, EAST AND WEST, WITH SHOTHAUGH.]

Shotley (1), pa. and scattered vil., S.E. Suff., at the termination of the peninsula formed by the estuaries of the Orwell and Stour, opposite Harwich, 10 S.E. of Ipswich; ac. 2,041 and 1,081 of tidal water and foreshore; soil and subsoil various. A fortification, mounting 14 heavy Armstrong guns, commands the entrance of Harwich harbour. The church of St. Mary is principally Dec., but the clerestory is a fine specimen of Perp. work. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. The poor have the proceeds of 5 ac. of land, now let in allotments for £8 12s. 6d. yearly. Here is a Village Club and Reading Room, connected with the County Society at Ipswich. In the pa. are extensive brick and tile works.

Shotley (2), pa. and vil. on the Derwent, S. Northumb., 13 S.E. of Hexham; ac. of pa. 15,115, of tp. 7,132; soil and subsoil clay and sand. The church of St. John was erected 1835, in E. Perp. style. The ancient church of St. Andrew (formerly a chapel to Bywell St. Andrew), having sunk in through the working of a coal-mine beneath, was restored and reopened January, 1893, and is now used as a chapel-of-ease to St. John's. There is a Baptist chapel.

Shotley Bridge, vil. on the Derwent, pa. of Lanchester (q.v.), N. Dur., 14 N.W. of Durham. S. Bridge was formerly only a ha., where swords, knife-blades, and other trifling articles were made, but since the establishment of some paper-mills it has become a populous district. S. Spa is a celebrated spring noted for its efficacy in curing scrofulous complaints. *S. Park* is a seat.

Shotley Low Quarter, tp., pa. of Shotley (q.v.), S. Northumb., about 13 S.E. of Hexham; ac. 5,573.

Shotover. [FOREST HILL WITH SHOTOVER.]

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shortflatt	Angerton (4)	295	39
Shorthampton	Charlbury (2)	76	198
Short Heath	Short Heath	140	2619
Shortlands	Shortlands	11	1492
Shorwell	Blackwater (4)	91	586

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shotesham All Saints	Swainsthorpe (2)	110	352
Shotesham St. Mary	Swainsthorpe (2)	110	258
Shotley (1)	Harwich (2)	69	1081
Shotley (2)	Shotley Bridge (5)	267	857
Shotley Low Quarter	Shotley Bridge (5)	267	560

Shottenham Hill. [SELLING.]

Shottermill, eccl. pa., pa. of Frensham (q.v.), S.W. Surrey, 9 S.E. of Farnham. The church of St. Stephen is in E. Eng. style. Here is a workmen's club.

Shottery, vil., pa. of Old Stratford (q.v.), S.W. Warws., 1 W. of Stratford-on-Avon. In this place Anne Hathaway resided before her marriage with

ANNE HATHAWAY'S COTTAGE, SHOTTERY.
(*Photo. Harvey Barton, Bristol.*)

Shakespeare; the cottage in which she lived is still standing, and contains some relics. Here is a chapel-of-ease and a Congregational chapel.

Shottesbrook, pa., N.E. Berks., 10 E. of Reading; ac. 1,395; soil light and gravel. The Dec. church of St. John the Baptist (interior restored 1852) is noted for its symmetry and beauty, being especially remarkable for the uniformity of its design. During the progress of the restoration some fragments of Norm. mouldings and arches were discovered. The founder's tomb, a beautiful specimen of E. Gothic, has been restored to its ancient form. Near the church is a venerable yew-tree measuring 20 ft. in girth. In 1337 Sir William Trussell founded here a small religious house, consisting of a college and chantry, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, for a warden and five priests; this college he afterwards endowed with the church of S., but, on its sustaining much injury by fire, it was deserted by the entire establishment except the warden, who obtained a licence in 1380 to impropriate it to the church of Battlesden. The remains have been converted into a dairy. *S. Park* is a seat.

Shotteswell, pa. and vil., S. Warws., 8 S.E. of Kineton; ac. 1,860; soil clay, overlying rock. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1875) is Norm. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are some small charities.

Shottisham, pa. and vil. on the Deben, S.E. Suff., 6 S.E. of Woodbridge; ac. 1,134; soil light, overlying crag. The church of St. Margaret (restored 1868) is E. Eng.; the staircase to the rood-loft still remains. There is a brass (1620) and a trefoil piscina in the chancel. The charities, of the yearly value of £2, are payable on New Year's Day. Certain lands devised for the repair of the church yield £6 annually.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shottermill	Haslemere (1)	43	947
Shottesbrook	Twyford (3)	31	184
Shotteswell	Cropredy (3)	90	228
Shottisham	Melton (4)	80	257
Shottle and Postern	Shottle	136	432
Shotton (1)	Haswell (1)	252	1975
Shotts	Shotts	391	11957

Shottle and Postern, tp., pa. of Duffield (q.v.), Mid Derbys., about 9 N.W. of Derby; ac. 3,808. *Shottle Hall* is a seat.

Shotton (1), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Easington (q.v.), E. Dur., 12 S. of Sunderland; ac. 3,701. The church of St. Saviour was erected in 1852. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have chapels. Here is a colliery.

Shotton (2), ha., pa. of and 2½ N.W. from Staindrop (q.v.), S. Dur. [LANGLEYDALE-WITH-SHOTTON.]

Shotton (3), ha., pa. of Sedgefield (q.v.), S.E. Dur., 2 N.W. of Stillington. [FOXTON AND SHOTTON.]

Shotton (4), ha., pa. of Stannington (q.v.), S.E. Northumb., 5½ S. of Morpeth.

Shotton (5), ha., pa. of and 7 S.W. from Kirk Newton (q.v.), N. Northumb.

Shotton Colliery, vil., pa. of Easington (q.v.), E. Dur., 10 E. of Durham. [SHOTTON (1).]

Shotts, large pa. and vil., N.E. Lanarks., Sc.; ac. 24,944. The vil. is 2½ N.W. of its railway station. The pa. also includes the vils. of Harthill, Benhar, Salsburgh, Dykehead, and part of Shotts Ironworks. The coal and iron works in the pa. furnish employment for the inhabitants. Fairs are held here annually on the third Tuesday in June and the last Tuesday in November. Janet Hamilton (1795–1873), the poetess, was born in the pa.

Shotts Ironworks, vil., pas. of Shotts and Cambusnethan (q.v.), N.E. Lanarks., Sc., ½ E. of Shotts railway station.

Shotwick, pa., tp., and vil. on the Dee, W. Chesh., 7 N.W. of Chester; ac. of pa. 3,650, of tp. 566; soil clay, subsoil rocky. The church of St. Michael (partly restored about 1857) was originally Norm., and contains memorials to members of the Doe family.

Shotwick Park, pa., W. Chesh., 5 N.W. of Chester, ac. 914; soil clay. There was formerly a castle here, of which a large mound and entrenchments are the only remains.

Shoulden, or **Sholden,** pa. and vil., E. Kent, 1½ W. of Deal; ac. 1,814; soil loam, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Nicholas is E. Eng., containing in the chancel several memorials of the Wyborn and Hooper families.

Shouldham, pa. and pleasant vil., S.W. Norf., 9 S. of Lynn; ac. 3,888; soil loam and clay, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints (restored 1870) is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Methodist Reformers, and Primitive Methodists. The charities are of £35 yearly value, derived from poor's land and fuel allotment; this sum has been absorbed in a drainage scheme, and the tax on the land is so high that no rent will be available till 1940. Two fairs for cattle are held yearly, on September 19 and October 11.

Shouldham Thorpe, pa. and straggling vil., S.W. Norf., 9 S. of Lynn; ac. 1,430; soil rich loam, overlying clay and sand. The church of the Virgin

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shotts Ironworks	Shotts (½)	391	1141
Shotwick, pa.	Ledsham (3)	186	1119
Shotwick, tp.	Ledsham (3)	186	77
Shotwick Park	Ledsham (3)	186	8
Shoulden	Deal (1½)	84	370
Shouldham	Magdalen Road (5)	91	524
Shouldham Thorpe	Downham (4½)	86	241

Mary is Norm., Dec., and Perp. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Methodist New Connexion have chapels. Here are some brick and tile works. The charities are of £30 yearly value.

Shoulton, or **Showton,** ha., pa. of and 1 w. from North Hallow (q.v.), W. Worcs.

Shraley Brook, ha., pa. of Audley (q.v.), N.W. Staffs., about 3½ N.W. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Shrawardine, pa. and vil. on the Severn, W. Salop, 6½ W.N.W. of Shrewsbury; ac. 1,951; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1649 and restored 1893) is Gothic; there is a brass to Martha Botevyle (d. 1781). The charities are small. The castle, of which there are remains, was destroyed during the Civil War.

Shrawley, pa. and vil. on the Severn, W. Worcs., 8 N.W. of Worcester; ac. 1,877; soil loam, overlying clay and marl. The church of St. Mary is chiefly E. Eng., but has some traces of Norm. work; there are monuments of the families of Vernon, Cliffes, Piercys, Tolleys, and Bournes, and a curious coffin-lid. Several mounds are supposed to have formed a defence to the ford across the river. *Wood House* is a seat.

Shrewley, tp. and vil., pa. of and 2½ N. from Hatton (q.v.), Mid Warws.; ac. 1,268. There is a Congregational chapel.

Shrewsbury, mun. and parl. bor., assize and mkt. to. (W. & S.), and head of Co. Co. dis., N. Salop, 10 W. of Wellington. S. stands on a peninsula formed by the Severn and its tributaries; the river is spanned by several bridges, and there are also ferry boats. Here was a British settlement, which was afterwards occupied by the Saxons and named "Scrobbesbyrig." In the Domesday Book it is styled a "city." S., like most of the western border towns, is very rich in remnants of antiquity, and especially in old black timber houses; among the finest is Ireland's Mansion, a black-timbered house with gables, in High Street, near Pride Hill. It returned two members to Parliament till 1885, when the representation was reduced to one. S. is the seat of a suffragan bishop, and the head of a Catholic diocese comprising the whole of Salop, Cheshire, and North Wales. There are five pas. in the to.—Holy Cross and St. Giles, St. Alkmond, St. Chad, St. Julian, and St. Mary. The church of the Holy Cross (restored 1894) was the conventual church of the Benedictine mitred abbey founded here in 1087 by Roger, Earl of Montgomery. The fabric was originally Norm., but there are later additions, and the present chancel was built in 1887. In the south aisle is an arcaded tomb, with the recumbent effigy of a knight in armour, conjectured to represent the founder of the abbey (d. 1094); there are other altar-tombs and effigies, including one of a knight in plate armour brought from the church of St. Alkmond, and one of a judge of the reign of Edward I. brought from the church of St. Chad. South of the church still stands the stone pulpit of the E. Eng. refectory. There were once cloisters, 84 ft. square, and a chapter-house, in which the first English Parliament was held in 1283. The church of St. Alkmond, rebuilt (with the exception of the Perp. tower) in 1795, in semi-classic style, contains some ancient heraldic and some 17th-cent. monuments. The only portion of the old church of St. Chad (which fell in 1788) is a chantry chapel, exhibiting Norm., E. Eng., and Dec. features; it is not now used. The present church is in Classic style. The only part of the old church of St. Julian remaining is the tower, the base of which is E. Eng. and the upper part Perp.; the chancel, in Classic style, dates from 1750. The church of St. Mary (restored 1889) is a large cruciform structure of Norm., E. Eng., and later periods. The Jesse window, originally in the church of the Grey Friars, is 14th-cent. work. There is a Dec. altar-tomb with recumbent effigy of a knight in ringed mail, supposed to represent the Leyburns, Lords of Berwick

TIMBERED HOUSES, SHREWSBURY.
(*Photo. Hudson.*)

and Cheswardyne. On February 11, 1894, about 50 ft. of the spire was blown down during a gale of wind, doing great damage to the roof of the nave; it has since been rebuilt, and the necessary repairs have been effected. There are several eccl. pas., mostly with modern churches, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Catholic cathedral is in Dec. style, from the designs of Welby Pugin. The grammar school (founded by Edward VI. in 1551, and enlarged by Elizabeth in 1572) is one of the great schools of the kingdom. From its foundation till 1572 it occupied the fine Elizabethan building now used as the Free Library and Museum. The present school building was erected in 1765, and has been successively used as a foundling hospital, a place of confinement for prisoners of war, and a workhouse; it was purchased by the governors in 1878, and adapted for the purposes of the school. The Shire Hall and Guildhall is a fine building in Italian style, containing assize courts (in which also the town and county councillors meet) and the usual offices. The Free Library and Museum occupies the old grammar school buildings, and was opened in 1885. The museum contains a large number of objects discovered at Wroxeter (q.v.). The theatre, with shops on the ground floor, is in Classic style. The Market Hall, built by the Corporation, is a fine stone building, and also contains the Corn Exchange. The old market hall is now used as a police court and borough offices. Markets for cattle are held in the Smithfield, near the railway

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Shrawardine	Yockleton (4)	170	166
Shrawley	Stourport (4)	134	467

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Shrewley	Hatton (2½)	112	288
Shrewsbury	Shrewsbury	163	26367

station, every Tuesday, and for horses on the first Tuesday in the month; the great annual horse fair takes place the first week in March. H.M.'s Prison is a late 18th-cent. building; the Barracks (1877–79) are the headquarters of a regimental district. S. has an Infirmary (1830), in Classic style; an Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital (1881), in Domestic Gothic style; and a Dispensary. Malting is carried on to a large extent; there are also breweries, an iron foundry, agricultural implement works, tannery, timber yards and saw-mills, and glass-staining works. The charities produce about £2,000 a year, applied in starting young men in business (by loans free of interest), in apprenticing boys, and distributed in money and kind. There are several almshouses and homes. The Drapers' Hall is a half-timbered gabled building, dating from about 1560; on the east side of the wall is a curious portrait of Edward IV. with some quaint lines commemorative of his patronage. In the square is a statue to Lord Clive, conqueror of India and member for the bor. 1761–74, and at the entrance to the town from London is a column commemorating the achievement of Lord Hill in the Peninsular War. On a spot still called Battlefield, about 3 miles distant, the battle of Shrewsbury was fought in 1403, between the forces of Henry IV. and those of Hotspur, resulting in victory for the Royalist army. The Castle, on an eminence near the railway station, was built in the 11th cent. on the site of a Saxon stronghold. During the Civil War the castle was strengthened, but was treacherously handed over to the Parliament. It was partially dismantled in the reign of James II., and the principal portions remaining are two drum towers connected by a curtain, and the wall enclosing the inner court. The castle has been modernised, and is now occupied as a private residence.

Shrewsbury Canal, Mid Salop, starts from the Severn near Shrewsbury, and runs in an E. direction for about 17 miles, north of Wellington to Coalport.

Shrewsbury Holy Cross and St. Giles, pa. within the bor. of Shrewsbury (q.v.), N. Salop; ac. 1,528.

Shrewsbury St. Alkmond, pa. adjoining the bor. of Shrewsbury (q.v.), N. Salop; ac. 320 and 103 water.

Shrewsbury St. Chad, pa. within the bor. of Shrewsbury (q.v.), N. Salop; ac. 340 and 48 water.

Shrewsbury St. Julian, pa. within the bor. of Shrewsbury (q.v.), N. Salop; ac. 307 and 15 water.

Shrewsbury St. Mary, pa. within the bor. of Shrewsbury (q.v.), N. Salop; ac. 750 and 21 water.

Shrewton, pa. and vil., S. Wilts., 6 w. of Amesbury, on the road to Devizes; ac. 2,130; soil loam on chalk. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1854–55) was originally Norm. and E. Eng.; the chancel and north aisle each has a canopied piscina. Here are chapels for Wesleyans and Baptists. There is a rent-charge of £55 for apprenticing boys of the pas. of Newnton, Rollstone, and S. At the enclosure of the pa. 10 ac., producing £15 a year, were appropriated for the repairs of the church.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Shrewsbury H.C., &c.	Shrewsbury	163	3473
Shrewsbury St. A.	Shrewsbury	163	737
Shrewsbury St. Chad	Shrewsbury	163	6918
Shrewsbury St Julian	Shrewsbury	163	6220
Shrewsbury St. Mary	Shrewsbury	163	11072
Shrewton	Wylye (6)	115	548

In January, 1841, this vil. suffered severely by the flood which occurred here at that time.

Shrigley, vil. near Lough Strangford, pa. of and 1 N. from Killyleagh (q.v.), E. co. Down, Ir.

Shrivenham, pa., tp., and vil. on the Cole, W. Berks., 5½ S.W. of Faringdon; ac. of pa. 8,382, of tp. 2,695; soil sand and stonebrash, overlying gravel. The church of St. Andrew, a Jacobean building, contains monuments to Sir John Wildman (d. 1693), John Shute, first Viscount Barrington (d. 1734), Admiral Samuel Barrington (d. 1800), and brasses to William Keppel, sixth Viscount (d. 1867), and Lord Beaconsfield. In the churchyard is a mutilated stone effigy. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are some small charities and ten almshouses founded by Sir H. Martin; the school has a small endowment. *Beckett House*, an Elizabethan mansion, and *Elm Tree House* are seats.

Shronell, pa., Clanwilliam bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 3 N.W. of Tipperary; ac. 2,805.

Shropham, pa. and vil., Mid Norf., 10 N. of Thetford; ac. 2,678; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Peter (restored 1867) is Perp. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The rent of 35 ac. of land is now applied in relief of the poor rates, and the proceeds of the fuel allotment of 58 ac. are distributed annually among the poor in coals. *S. Hall*, a modern mansion in a park of 50 ac., is a seat.

Shropshire, or **Salop**, a western inland co. of England, in the basin of the Severn and on the Welsh border; on the north it is bounded by Chesh. and part of Flints., on the east by Staffs., on the south-east by Worcs., on the south and south-west by Herefords. and Radnors., and on the north-west by Montgoms. and Denbighs. The area of the co. is 859,516 ac. The soil in the valleys is good; on the right bank of the Severn it is a red clay and gravel—*débris* of the New Red Sandstone. Wenlock Edge and the neighbouring hills admit of tillage, and so does Clun Forest; but some of the hills on the Welsh borders are too high and bare even for sheep-feeding. The lofty Clee Hills are almost wholly cultivated or depastured, but the alluvial nature of the soil will account for their fertility. On the Severn are many water meadows. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, peas, hay, and orchard fruit. Cattle-breeding and dairy-farming are carried on, and the shire gives its name to a modern breed of sheep, now in much favour. The principal minerals are coal, ironstone of various kinds, lead, freestone, and limestone. There are large ironworks in different parts of the co.; earthenware and china, bricks, tiles, and tobacco-pipes are manufactured; malting is carried on on a large scale. There are also small manufactures of carpets and rugs, linen yarn and thread, paper, and agricultural implements. Much of S. is hill land, being a continuation of the Welsh hills; on the east are other chains. Among the S. hills are Wenlock Edge, the Wrekin, Breidden Hill, and the Clee Hills (which will be found under their respective names). Most of the hills and

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Shrigley	Crossgar (5)	135	853
Shrivenham, pa.	Shrivenham	72	1727
Shrivenham, tp.	Shrivenham	72	635
Shronell	Tipperary (3)	111	589
Shropham	Eccles Road (2)	101	340
Shropshire	.....	.....	236339

dales exhibit beautiful scenery. With regard to the physical structure of the co., the Severn forms a fair boundary line between the older and the newer rocks. This difference in structure is accompanied by corresponding differences in scenery, cultivation, population, and industrial occupations. The south-west region is hilly, and in parts even of a wild character, with, on the whole, a poor soil; the mines of lead, iron, and coal, and the abundance of limestone, however, compensate for this to some extent. The north and east are comparatively flat and undulating, with a richer soil, much more arable land, and an agricultural population. The Pre-Cambrian beds occupy the centre of the co., forming the Wrekin range and some hills to the southward. Above these rest a series of thin-bedded micaceous green sandstones of Cambrian age, as are the Longmynd rocks, west of Church Stretton. The Silurian system in the south and south-west of this co. is associated with Sir R. Murchison's work, the old name "grauwacke" having given place to its present name since the publication of his book in 1839. In the Ludlow beds fish remains occur. The junction of the Old Red Sandstone with the Silurian is well shown near Ludlow. The Carboniferous beds form an irregular disconnected band, curving across the co. from the north-west to the Forest of Wyre. On the Coal Measures rest Permian beds, and form a similar band about 2 miles wide. The north and east of the co., comparatively flat, are formed of rocks of the Triassic series; and in the extreme north is an outlying patch of Rhætic and Liassic beds. The north and east of S. are thickly covered with drift. Few traces of prehistoric man have been found. The principal rivers are the Severn with its tributaries, and the Teme. The systems of the Great Western and London and North Western Companies afford the chief railway communication. Among the antiquities are many camps and barrows, Roman roads and stations; and Offa's Dyke forms part of the boundary of the co. [WROXETER.] There are also many historic buildings, which are treated under their respective pas. Besides the mun. and parl. bor. of Shrewsbury, the co. contains the mun. bors. of Bishops Castle, Bridgnorth, Ludlow, Oswestry, and Wenlock. For parl. purposes the co. has four divisions—Ludlow, Newport, Oswestry, and Wellington.

SHUGBOROUGH TUNNEL (NORTH END). (*See page* 439.)

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shrule (1)	.....	.....	3205
Shrule (2), pa.	Tuam (10)	131	1830
Shrule (2), vil.	Tuam (10)	131	246
Shrule (3)	Moate (10)	70	1749

Shroton. [IWERNE COURTNAY.]

Shrub End, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Lexden (q.v.), E. Essex.

Shrule (1), bar., S. co. Longf., Ir.; ac. 21,006. It is bounded on the north by Ardagh and Moydow bars., on the east and the south by co. Wstm., and on the west by Rathcline bar. It contains Taghshinny and Abbeyshrule, and is traversed by the Royal Canal and the river Inny.

Shrule (2), pa. and vil. on the Blackwater, Kilmaine bar., S.E. co. Mayo, Ir., about 4 N. of Headford; ac. 10,861. Limestone of excellent quality is found here in abundance. This place in 1641 was the scene of the massacre of sixty-five Protestants who had surrendered to the Irish at Castlebar. *Ballycurran Castle* and *Dangan Park* are seats.

Shrule (3), pa., Rathcline bar., Mid co. Longf., Ir., 11 S.E. of Longford; ac. 6,745. It contains an island in Lough Ree and part of the mkt. to. of Ballymahon (q.v.). The river Inny bounds the pa. on the south, flowing to the bay of the large Lough Ree, of which 176 ac. are within the pa.; and the Royal Canal passes through.

Shrule (4), pa., Slievemargy bar., S.E. Q. Co., Ir., 3½ N.W. of Carlow; ac. 982.

Shuckburgh, Lower (in Domesday "Socheberge"), pa. and vil. on the Oxford Canal, E. Warws., 6 W. of Daventry; ac. 955; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. John the Baptist (formerly a chapel to Hardwick) was rebuilt 1864, in Gothic style. The ancient stocks are still standing near the church.

Shuckburgh, Upper (in Domesday "Socheberge"), E. Warws., 6 E. of Southam; ac. 1,156; soil and subsoil clay. The Gothic church of St. John the Baptist, standing in Shuckburgh Park, was given to the nuns of Wroxall by Robert de Schuckburgh in the reign of Henry II. Some parts of it date from the reign of Stephen. In it are many 16th- and 17th-cent. monuments to the Shuckburgh family.

Shudy Camps, pa. and vil., S.E. Cambs., on the borders of Suff., 15 S.E. of Cambridge; ac. 2,332; soil clay, overlying clay and chalk. The Perp church of St. Mary is said to replace an older church built about 1060. The charities amount

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shrule (4)	Carlow (3½)	56	75
Shuckburgh, Lower	Daventry (6)	74	88
Shuckburgh, Upper	Weedon (9)	70	57
Shudy Camps	Bartlow (2)	49	389

to £18 10s. yearly. *S. C. Park* consists of about 95 ac. well timbered; the mansion is a substantial structure of red brick, pleasantly situated in the park.

Shuff Fen, pa., S.E. Lincs., 3 W. of Boston; ac. 93.

Shugborough, ha., pa. of Colwich (q.v.), W. Staffs., about 6 S.E. of Stafford. *S. Hall,* in Italian style, stands in an extensive and beautifully-wooded park, at the angle formed by the confluence of the Trent and the Sowe. The principal front of the mansion presents a noble centre, with two semi-circular wings; in the park is a triumphal arch, erected to Vice-Admiral George Lord Anson, who made himself famous by his voyage round the world during 1740–44. The London and North Western Railway passes under the park by a tunnel (*see page* 438) which has a stately entrance with towers and parapet, is about ½ mile long, and was constructed in 1847.

Shuna (1), island at the mouth of Loch Melfort, pa. of Kilbrandon and Kilchattan (q.v.), Inner Hebrides, Args., Sc., separated from the mainland by a sound nearly 2 miles broad. It is 2½ miles long by about 1 mile broad, and rises to a height of 200 ft. above the sea. S. was bequeathed to the city of Glasgow.

Shuna (2), island in Loch Linnhe, pa. of Lismore and Appin (q.v.), Args., Sc., about 3 N. of Port Appin. It is about 1 mile long by ½ mile wide, and rises to 233 ft. in height. There are remains of a castle.

Shunnor Fell, Great, mountain (2,346 ft.), N.R. Yorks., at the head of the Swale, about 4 W. of Muker.

Shurdington, Great, pa. and vil., Mid Gloucs., 3 S.W. of Cheltenham; ac. 500; soil clay, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Paul (repaired 1852) is E. Eng. *Greenway* is a seat.

Shurdington, Little, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Badgeworth (q.v.), Mid Gloucs.

Shurford, ha., pa. of Wilton (q.v.), Mid Somerset, in the bor. of Taunton.

Shurlach, tp. on the Trent and Mersey Canal, pa. of Davenham (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 1½ S.E. of Northwich. There is a Wesleyan Association Methodist chapel.

Shurland House. [EASTCHURCH.]

Shurlock (or **Southlake**) **Street,** ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Waltham St. Lawrence (q.v.), E. Berks. There is a district chapel and a Primitive Methodist chapel. *Billingbear Park* is a seat.

Shurton, ha., pa. of Stogursey (q.v.), W. Somerset, 6 N.W. of Bridgwater.

Shustoke (in Domesday "Scotescote"), pa., tp., and vil., N. Warws., 13 N.E. of Birmingham; ac. of pa. 4,061, of tp. 2,094; soil and subsoil gravel. The E. Eng. church of St. Cuthbert (restored 1887), which stands on a knoll adjoining the vil., was erected in the reign of Edward II. In June, 1886, a disastrous fire caused by lightning destroyed the roof and the whole of the interior fittings, the only ancient monument which escaped being an altar-tomb to Sir William Dugdale, Garter King-at-Arms (d. 1686). Abutting on the churchyard are six almshouses, with a free school. There is a good trout stream hard by the vil. *S. House* is a seat.

Shute, pa. and vil. on the Axe, E. Dev., 3 W. of Axminster; ac. 2,738; soil red marl, overlying marl and lighter soil. The Perp. church of St. Michael contains several handsome monuments to the De la Pole family, one of which has a fine marble statue of Sir William Pole (d. 1741). S. was anciently the seat of the Bonvilles (Barons Bonville), but was transferred to the Poles in the 16th cent. *S. House* is a seat; the park, extending over 100 ac., is well stocked with deer.

Shutford, East, tp., pa. of Swalcliffe (q.v.), N.W. Oxon, 5 W. of Banbury; ac. 409.

Shutford, West, tp., pa. of Swalcliffe (q.v.), N.W. Oxon, 5 W. of Banbury; ac. 952.

Shutlanger, or **Shuttlehanger,** tp., pa. of and 1 W. from Stoke Bruern (q.v.), S. Northants; ac. 1,363. There is a school chapel (1884), and a Wesleyan chapel. In the tp. is a building supposed to have been formerly a residence connected with the Cistercian convent of St. Mary Magdalene of Sewardesley.

Shutling's Low, hill, E. Chesh., about 2½ S.E. of Macclesfield. It lies on the outskirts of the Derbyshire Peak district.

Shuttington (in Domesday "Cetitone"), pa. and small vil. on the Anker, N. Warws., about 3 E. of Tamworth; ac. 1,361; soil clay, overlying marl. The church of St. Matthew (formerly the chapel of the monks of the priory of Alvecote) is Norm.; the west front has a perfect doorway of that period. [ALVECOTE.]

Shuttlewood, ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Bolsover (q.v.), N.E. Derbys. There is an ancient mineral bath.

Shuttleworth, eccl. pa. and populous vil., pa. of and about 4 N. from Bury (q.v.), S.E. Lancs. The church of St. John is in Gothic style, and the Baptists have a chapel. There is a Mechanics' Institute, with library and reading-rooms. The local collieries, stone quarries, and cotton, woollen, paper, and bleach mills give employment to the principal portion of the inhabitants. [WALMERSLEY AND SHUTTLEWORTH.]

Shutton, ha., pa. of and adjoining Linton (q.v.), S.E. Herefords.

Shyane, pa., Eliogarty bar., Mid co. Tip., Ir., 3 N.E. of Thurles; ac. 909.

Siamber Wen, or **White Chamber,** ruin, N. Flints., close to Diserth. It was probably used as a chapel built over a holy well.

Sibbaldbie. [APPLEGARTH AND SIBBALDBIE.]

Sibbertoft, pa. and vil., Mid Northants, on the border of Leics., 3 N.W. of Welford; ac. 2,014; soil clay and gravel, overlying gravel. The Welland rises from a well in the vil. The church of

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Shuff Fen	Boston (3)	107	8
Shuna (1)	Oban (1)	504	11
Shurdington, Great	Cheltenham (3)	109	193
Shustoke, pa.	Shustoke	120	712
Shustoke, tp.	Shustoke	120	477
Shute	Seaton (2)	152	444
Shutford, East	Banbury (5)	77	21
Shutford, West	Banbury (5)	77	339
Shutlanger	Roade (2)	60	360
Shuttington	Polesworth (1¾)	106	446
Shuttleworth	Ramsbottom (1½)	200	3838
Shyane	Thurles (3)	87	62
Sibbertoft	Theddingworth (2½)	89	250

St. Helen (enlarged 1863) is E. Eng., and contains two piscinæ, one being Dec.; the pulpit and the reading-desk are of carved oak, and the entrance to the pulpit is by the old rood-loft stair. There is a brass to Anthony Atkyns (d. 1564), and several memorials to the Allicocke family (1666–95). The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Sibdon Carwood, pa., S. Salop, 10 N.W. of Ludlow; ac. 715; soil clay marl, overlying stone and sand. The church of St. Michael (rebuilt 1741 and repaired 1872) is of mixed periods. *Sibdon Castle*, an ancient castellated mansion, is a seat.

Sibertswold, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 6 N.W. of Dover; ac. 1,850; soil light and stiff clay. The church of St. Andrew is in E. Eng. style. Several entrenchments are visible in this neighbourhood, including fairly complete remains of a Danish camp and burying-ground. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Sibford Ferris, tp., pa. of Swalcliffe (q.v.), N.W. Oxon, 5 W. of Banbury; ac. 1,008.

Sibford Gower, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Swalcliffe (q.v.), N.W. Oxon, 5 W. of Banbury; ac. 1,758. The church of the Holy Trinity was built 1840, in E. Eng. style. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and the Society of Friends have a meeting-place.

Sible Hedingham. [HEDINGHAM SIBLE.]

Sibsey, pa. and vil., E. Lincs., 5 N.E. of Boston; ac. 6,280; soil rich loam, overlying heavy clay. The church of St. Margaret (restored 1854–56) is of Norm., E. Eng., and later periods, and is said to have been originally built A.D. 1087. There is a Wesleyan chapel in the vil., with a Sunday school, and a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Sibson (1), pa., tp., and vil., W. Leics., 4 S.W. of Market Bosworth; ac. of pa. 3,929, of tp. 2,602; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Botolph (restored 1872) has a Dec. chancel, containing sedilia, a piscina, an ancient effigy (said to be that of the founder), and a brass to John Moore (d. 1520); there are some curious traditions connected with the bells.

Sibson (2), ha., pa. of Stibbington (q.v.), N. Hunts., 8½ W. of Peterborough.

Sibthorpe, pa. and vil., S.E. Notts., 7 S.S.W. of Newark; ac. 951; soil clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng., and contains, beside some old glass, an altar-tomb with effigy to Edward Burrell (1589) and the remains of an ancient monument. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The college was founded *temp.* Edward III. by Thomas, rector of Beckingham. Archbishop Secker was born here in 1693.

Sibthorpe Place, ha., pa. of and 1 W. from East Markham (q.v.), Mid Notts.

Sibton, pa., E. Suff., 5 N.W. of Saxmundham; ac. 2,717; soil chiefly heavy, subsoil clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1872) is a handsome Gothic building; it contains a richly-carved oak roof and pulpit. The font is ancient; the south doorway is Norm. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. Here are the remains of a Cistercian abbey, founded about 1149 and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; at the Dissolution its revenues were valued at £250. *Abbey House* and *S. Park* are seats.

Sicklesmere, ha. on the Lark, pas. of Great and Little Whelnetham (q.v.), W. Suff., about 3 S.E. of Bury St. Edmunds.

Sicklinghall, tp., pa. of Kirkby Overblow (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1½ S. of Spofforth; ac. 1,494. The church of St. Peter is in Gothic style. Here is a Catholic church with monastery attached. There is a small Wesleyan chapel. *Wood Hall* is a seat.

Sid, stream, S.E. Dev., rises about 4 S. of Honiton, and runs by Sidbury and Sidford to the English Channel at Sidmouth. Its length is 6 miles.

Sidbury (1), pa. and vil. on the Sid, E. Dev., 6 S. of Honiton; ac. 6,827; soil marl, clay, and sand, overlying marl and clay. The church of St. Giles (restored 1886) is partly Norm. There is a Congregational chapel, and a reading-room. Near the vil., to the west, is a Roman camp, known as S. Castle, in which are two ancient wells. The manufacture of Honiton lace is carried on here. A fair is held on the Wednesday before September 20 yearly for cattle and cheese. There are several seats in the neighbourhood.

Sidbury (2), pa., S.E. Salop, 6 S.W. by S. of Bridgnorth; ac. 1,272; soil loam, overlying stiff clay. Holy Trinity Church (restored 1881) is E. Eng., and contains several ancient frescoes.

Sidbury Hill, eminence (735 ft.), pa. of Ludgershall (q.v.), E. Wilts., about 16 N.E. of Salisbury. On the summit is a large space of ground in the form of a heart, surrounded by tumuli.

Sidcot, ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Winscombe (q.v.), N. Somerset.

Sidcup, residential dis. with two eccl. pas., pas. of Chislehurst and Foots Cray, W. Kent, about 5 S. of Bromley. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in Byzantine style; the pulpit is a Flemish work of ancient carved oak and bears the inscription "Antwerp, 1651." Christ Church is a modern building. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Baptist chapels, and a place of worship for Plymouth Brethren. The St. Ursula Lodges (1840) are for six unmarried ladies above the age of forty-five, each of whom has a house and garden free for life and £30 yearly; they must themselves be possessed of at least £50 per annum, and be of good birth and education and members of the Church of England. A cottage hospital was established here in 1882.

Siddan, pa., Lower Slane bar., N. co. Meath, Ir., 4½ S.E. of Nobber; ac. 5,162.

Siddick, vil., pa. of Camerton (q.v.), W. Cumb., about 1½ N. of Workington. There are collieries and firebrick works, and the vil. is chiefly inhabited by miners.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sibdon Carwood	Craven Arms (2)	170	63
Sibertswold	Shepherd's Well	72	520
Sibford Ferris	Hook Norton (3)	91	276
SibfordGower, ec. pa.	Hook Norton (3)	91	696
Sibford Gower, tp.	Hook Norton (3)	91	420
Sibsey	Sibsey	112	1101
Sibson (1), pa.	Atherstone (4½)	102	377
Sibson (1), tp.	Atherstone (4½)	102	272
Sibthorpe	Elton (4½)	115	106
Sibton	Darsham (2½)	95	475
Sicklinghall	Spofforth (1½)	198	211
Sidbury (1)	Sidmouth (3)	168	1148
Sidbury (2)	Hampton Loade(3½)	145	73
Siddan	Nobber (5)	44	545

Siddington (1), pa. and vil. on the Churn, S.E. Gloucs., 1½ S.E. of Cirencester; ac. 2,173; soil oolite and clay, subsoil rocky, partly marl. The church of St. Peter (restored 1875) is of mixed periods; in the chancel there are sedilia, a piscina, and an aumbry. The south doorway and the chancel-arch are fine specimens of Norm. work; there is a monument to the Hon. Benjamin Bathurst (d. 1767). The charities are small. *S. House* is a seat.

Siddington (2), tp. and vil., pa. of Prestbury (q.v.), E. Chesh., 5 S.W. of Macclesfield; ac. 2,159. The chapel of All Saints (restored 1853–55) was built about 1474. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities are small, and the school has a slight endowment. On Reeds Mere there is a floating island of nearly 2 ac. *Thornycroft Hall* is a seat.

Side, pa. on the Cotswolds, Mid Gloucs., 7½ N.W. of Cirencester: ac. 609; soil in some places very shallow, consisting of stonebrash and gravel, with a rocky subsoil. The church of St. Mary is Norm. and E. Eng., and has a saddle-backed tower. There is a small charity.

Sidestrand, coast pa. and vil., N. Norf., 3 S.E. of Cromer; ac. 445; soil light heath, overlying brick-earth and gravel. The church of St. Michael is in E. Eng. style, constructed in part with the materials of the old church, and contains monuments to the Hoare family. The tower of the old church still stands near the edge of the cliff, over which part of the churchyard wall has fallen, owing to the slipping-down of the face of the cliff.

Sidford, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Sidbury (q.v.), S.E. Dev. Here is a chapel-of-ease (1865) and a Wesleyan chapel.

Sidlaw Hills, range of hills (1,399 ft.) running from Kinnoul Hill, in E. Perths., to the coast at Redhead, E. Forfs., and Stonehaven, E. Kincs., Sc. They are mainly formed of Old Red Sandstone.

Sidlesham, large pa. and vil., S.W. Sussex, 5 S. of Chichester, on the road to Selsea; ac. 4,187; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1890) is E. Eng. There is a charity of £145 yearly, applied to the support of five poor widows and to apprenticing fatherless children.

Sidley Green, ha., pa. of Bexhill (q.v.), S.E. Sussex, 4 N.W. of St. Leonards.

Sidlow Bridge, eccl. pa. on the Mole, pas. of Buckland, Charlwood, Horley, Leigh, and Reigate (q.v.), S.E. Surrey, 2½ S. of Reigate. Emmanuel Church is in E. Eng. style. *Hartswood* is a seat.

Sidmonton. [SYDMONTON.]

Sidmouth, pa., mkt. to., and fashionable watering-place at the mouth of the Sid, S. Dev., 15 E.S.E. of Exeter; ac. 1,540 and 60 water. The to. is pleasantly situated at the lower end of a beautiful vale, and is sheltered on the east, west, and north by ranges of hills, which are cultivated to their summits. On the south it commands an extensive view of the sea, and lies at the bottom of a deep and almost semicircular hollow on the coast, sometimes called the "Western Bay." The picturesque scenery of the neighbourhood and the facilities afforded for sea-bathing have rendered this a fashionable and much-frequented watering-place. There are excellent hotels, inns, and boarding-houses, an assembly and ball-room, subscription reading-rooms, and circulating libraries. S. was formerly a place of great importance, and in the 13th cent. was a borough governed by a portreeve. Long subsequent to that period it had an important fishery and a good harbour, but the latter does not now exist. The sea-wall affords an agreeable promenade of nearly ½ mile in length. S. gives the title of Viscount to the Addington family. The church of St. Nicholas, originally Perp., was rebuilt (with the exception of the tower) in 1860; the stained west window was presented by Queen Victoria in 1866, as a memorial to her

THE ESPLANADE, SIDMOUTH.
(*Photo. J. A. Bellinger, Sidmouth.*)

father, the Duke of Kent, who died here Jan. 23, 1820. The church of the eccl. pa. of All Saints is in E. Eng. style; there are also places of worship for various bodies of Nonconformists and a Catholic convent. The market-house dates from 1843; the lower part is used as a market and the upper room for public meetings. Markets are held on Thursday and Saturday, and fairs for cattle on Easter Monday and the third Monday in September. The Manor Hall is a concert hall and theatre. The Mechanics' Hall has a good reading-room and a lending library. There are fine cricket and tennis grounds, and golf links have been recently laid out. The charities, amounting to £200 yearly, are distributed to the schools for educating poor children, and to poor householders not receiving parish relief. There is a cottage hospital and a dispensary. *Woolbrook Glen*, near the western extremity of the town, was in 1820 the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria. The neighbourhood is studded with numerous villa residences.

Sidon Hill, eminence (940 ft.), N. Hants, in Highclere Park, is the highest ground in the co. of Hants. It is covered with timber, and commands fine views.

Sigford, ha., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Ilsington (q.v.), S. Devon.

Sigglesthorne, pa., tp., and vil., E.R. Yorks.,

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Siddington (1)	Cirencester (1½)	93	571
Siddington (2)	Chelford (3)	172	406
Side	Cirencester (6½)	98	29
Sidestrand	Cromer (3)	138	155
Sidlesham	Chichester (5)	69	920
Sidlow Bridge	Horley (1½)	26	570
Sidmouth	Sidmouth	168	3758
Sigglesthorne, pa.	Sigglesthorne	208	724
Sigglesthorne, tp.	Sigglesthorne	208	217

13 N.E. of Hull; ac. of pa. 6,327, of tp. 1,031; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Lawrence (repaired 1848) is E. Eng.; there are inscriptions to the Constable family, and a monument to John Garnett, Bishop of Clogher (d. 1782); fragments of the chantry chapel remain in the churchyard. There is a small charity, and the school has an endowment. *S. Lodge* is a seat.

Sighill. [SEDGHILL.]

Signet, pl., pa. of and 1 W. from Burford (q.v.), W. Oxon. [UPTON AND SIGNET.]

Sigston, pa. and tp., N.R. Yorks., 4 E. of Northallerton; ac. of pa. 5,473, of tp. 1,242; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1890) is Norm. and later; the chancel retains a piscina, and some portions of ancient glass remain in the north aisle, representing the arms of the families of Wassand, Colville, and Sigston.

Silbury Hill, a large mound in the Kennet valley, pa. of Avebury (q.v.), N. Wilts., about 7 W. of Marlborough. Its purpose is unknown; some authorities maintain that it was sepulchral, like so many of the tumuli scattered over the neighbouring downs, while others regard it as memorial. About 1847 an excavation was made through its side, on the original level, to the centre, but nothing whatever was found. Many years later excavations were made from the top, and in the surface mould pieces of pottery, Roman nails, and metal parts of harness, etc., were found, but nothing to uphold the theory that it was a burial mound. In the Welsh triads it is mentioned as Moel Efwr (= "the Mount of Assemblies"), and was one of the three great works of Britain.

Silchester, pa. and vil., N. Hants, 8 N.W. of Basingstoke; ac. 1,945; soil clay and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1878) is Norm. and E. Eng.; the chancel is divided from the nave by a finely-carved oak screen; there are two piscinæ—one in the south aisle and one in the chancel. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. Hyde's charity consists of £14, distributed in money twice yearly. Within the pa. are the ruins of the Roman city of *Calleva;* these remains are 1¼ mile in circumference. The walls on the south-east are the most perfect, being in some places nearly 12 ft. high. At the present time the only buildings within its boundaries are a farmhouse with its appurtenances, and a small but ancient pa. church, the remainder being divided into five fields, the surface of which, in dry weather, points out plainly the direction of the ancient streets. Extensive excavations, disclosing the remains of the ancient city, have been carried out, and the relics discovered are deposited in the museum at Reading. Numerous wells have been found, and a number of stone hand-mills supposed to have been used for grinding dyes, twelve buildings apparently devoted to this industry, together with twenty-one stone furnaces, also used in the trade. An old earthenware pot has been found containing upwards of 250 silver denarii, ranging in date from Mark Antony (B.C. 40) to Severus (A.D. 211), besides many objects in gold, bronze metal, bone, and glass, much pottery, and a fine slab of Purbeck marble. *S. Hall* stands in its own grounds of about 90 ac., which are undulating and tastefully laid out, commanding park-like views.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, SILCHESTER.
(Photo. S. V. White, Reading.)

Sileby, pa. and vil., Mid Leics., 7¾ N. of Leicester; ac. 2,190; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1880) is a Dec. building. There are Roman Catholic, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities are about £50 yearly.

Silecroft, vil. with railway station, pa. of and ¾ S. from Wickham (q.v.), S. Cumb.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sigston, pa.	Northallerton (3)	218	232
Sigston, tp.	Northallerton (3)	218	84
Silchester	Mortimer (4)	43	436
Sileby	Sileby	107	2389

Silian, pa., E. Cardigs., 2 N. of Aberayron; ac. 2,179; soil various. The church of St. Sulien is a plain modern edifice, restored 1873. The Baptists have a chapel.

Silkstone, pa., tp., and vil., W.R. Yorks.; ac. of pa. 13,598, of tp. 1,497; soil clay and loam, overlying sandstone. In this pa. is the bor. of Barnsley (q.v.), from which the vil. of S., comprising one long street, is 4 W. The church of All Saints was originally cruciform; the whole structure is embattled and surrounded by buttresses of very Late Dec. work, with exceedingly quaint gargoyles. On the north side of the chancel is a Norm. arch; on the south side a Perp. arcade opens into a chapel formerly belonging to the Wentworth family, of Bretton Hall, in which are two altar-tombs of marble, with recumbent effigies, to Sir Thomas Wentworth (d. 1675) and to Grace (Popeley) his widow. The roofs of nave and aisles afford excellent examples of Perp. timber work, and there is a richly-carved

SILKSTONE COLLIERIES.
(*Photo. Warner Gothard, Barnsley.*)

rood-screen of oak of the same period. In the church is a memorial to Joseph Bramah (born here 1749, d. 1814), the mechanician and inventor of the lock named after him. In the churchyard is a monument recording the names of twenty-six persons drowned in 1838 by a sudden irruption of water into a coalpit. The Reformed Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. Some small charities (about £12) are distributed among the poor. Coal of excellent quality abounds in the pa., and there are extensive collieries, some of which have a special interest in connection with the Coal Strike Riots of 1893. It was in the yard here represented that the mob, collected from three other districts, first assembled and commenced their work of destruction; from that time in August till the end of the strike the colliery had to be guarded day and night by police, while a company of soldiers was quartered in the neighbourhood. *Nobletthorpe Hall,* a rectangular building in Classic style, in a park of 52 ac., is a seat.

Silksworth, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Bishop Wearmouth (q.v.), N.E. Dur., 3 S. of Sunderland; ac. 1,988. The church of St. Matthew was erected 1871, in E. Eng. style. There are Wesleyan Methodist and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a lay mission room. *S. Hall* and *S. House* are seats.

Silk Willoughby, or **Silkby-cum-Willoughby,** pa., S. Lincs., 2 S. of Sleaford; ac. 2,505; soil light loam and clay, overlying blue clay. The church of St. Denis (chancel rebuilt 1878) is Norm., Late Dec., and Perp.; with the exception of the chancel, which is Perp., the building belongs mainly to the Late Dec. period. There are groined sedilia, a piscina, and a very good E. Perp. traceried rood-screen; the east end of the south aisle has an aumbry, and on the floor a slab with three incised roundels. In the nave are some excellent oak benches with panelled ends and poppy heads. In rebuilding the chancel, fragments of the tomb of William Armyn (1361) were found; the font is a beautiful piece of Norm. work. There is a small charity. At the junction of Silkby and Willoughby stands an ancient cross. The Manor House, once a seat, is now a farmhouse.

Sillan, Lough, E. co. Cav., Ir., about ½ N.W. of Shercock. It is nearly 2 miles long by about ½ mile broad.

Sillees, river, Mid co. Fermanagh, Ir., issues from Lough Bunnahone, and flows in a S. and S.E. direction for about 15 miles to the Erne, which it joins 1 mile below Enniskillen. Derrygonnelly is on its banks.

Sillery Bank, or **Celery Bank,** shoal in Lynmouth Bay, off north-east coast of Dev., 1 E. by N. of Lynton.

Silloth, seaport and watering-place, pa. of Holme Cultram (q.v.), N.W. Cumb., 21 W. of Carlisle. Till 1837 S. consisted of a few scattered houses, but since the opening of the railway and the formation of docks and a harbour it has become the port of Carlisle. There is steam communication daily with Liverpool, and twice a week with Dublin. A fair amount of trade is done with home and foreign ports. S. has two eccl. pas. with modern churches, and places of worship for various bodies of Non-conformists. The climate is salubrious, and on this account S. is a favourite seaside resort. There are good golf links, and the hotels have tennis grounds.

Silpho, tp., pa. of and 1 N. from Hackness (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,447.

Silsden, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Kildwick (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 N. of Keighley; ac. 6,950. The church of St. James (restored and enlarged 1876) is in Dec. style. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Free Methodist chapels. Nail-making is carried on extensively. Fairs are held here on the first Tuesday after April 23 and the first Tuesday after September 16.

Silsoe, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Flitton (q.v.), S. Beds., 4 S.E. of Ampthill; ac. 2,158. The church of St. James (rebuilt 1831) is of local red sandstone. A cattle fair is held here on May 13. *Wrest Park* is a seat; the mansion, situated in a fine domain, is in Italian style.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Silian	Lampeter (2½)	260	268
Silkstone, pa.	Silkstone	176	44216
Silkstone, tp.	Silkstone	176	1640
Silksworth, eccl. pa.	Ryhope (2)	258	4905
Silksworth, tp.	Ryhope (2)	258	426

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Silk Willoughby	Rauceby (1½)	114	275
Silloth	Silloth	321	2522
Silpho	Scarborough (7)	230	80
Silsden	Steeton and Silsden	215	3866
Silsoe	Flitwick (2)	40	589

Silton, pa. and vil. on the Stour, N. Dors., on the Somerset border of the co., 7 N.W. of Shaftesbury; ac. 1,257; soil loam, overlying marl. The church of St. Nicholas is Gothic, and contains a fine monument of Judge Wyndham, a Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Charles II.

Silton, Nether, tp., pa. of Leake (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 8 E. of Northallerton; ac. 1,480. The church of All Saints (annexed to Leake) was restored 1878. The altar-rails formerly belonged to the old *Dreadnought* training-ship. *The Hall* is a seat.

Silton, Over, pa. and tp. on the Hambleton Hills, N.R. Yorks., 8 N. of Thirsk; ac. of pa. 3,977, of tp. 1,235; soil clay and gravel, overlying stone. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., with some remains of Norm. work. The south entrance has a good Norm. arch with zigzag mouldings; there is a finely-carved screen of black oak, and ancient benches of the same material; on the oak roof of the nave are the arms of Neville and Scrope, Archbishops of York in the 14th cent.

Silverbanks, vil., pa. of Cambuslang (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., adjoining the to. of Cambuslang.

Silver Burn, stream, S. I. of M., rises on the east side of South Barrule Mountain, and runs S.S.E. to Rushen Abbey, and then S.S.W. to Castletown, where it enters Castletown Bay. Its length is 7 miles.

Silver Chain Force. [THORALBY.]

Silverdale (1), eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on Morecambe Bay, pa. of Warton (q.v.), N. Lancs., 11 N.N.W. of Lancaster; ac. 1,168. The church of St. John was built 1886, in Dec. style, in place of a previous building, the old church being used as a mortuary chapel. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. The charities are small. There are lime works and stone quarries, and valuable ores are found in the neighbourhood.

Silverdale (2), eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Keele, Trentham, and Wolstanton (q.v.), N.W. Staffs., about 1½ W. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. The church of St. Luke is in Gothic style, and there are places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Conservative Club (1876) comprises reading and billiard rooms. Here are extensive iron and coal works.

Silverhill (1), vil., pa. of Walwyns Castle (q.v.), S.W. Pembs., 4 N.W. of Milford.

Silverhill (2), mountain (1,967 ft.), W. co. Don., Ir., about 9 N.W. of Donegal.

Silver How, hill (about 1,300 ft.), S. Westmd., overlooking Grasmere Lake. It is easy of ascent, and commands a delightful view.

Silverley. [ASHLEY-CUM-SILVERLEY.]

Silvermines, vil., pa. of Kilmore (q.v.), N. co. Tip., Ir., 5 N. of Nenagh. It lies to the north of the S. Mountains, from which it takes its name.

Silvermines Mountains, range of hills (2,278 ft.), N. co. Tip., Ir., near Nenagh. They were in the 17th cent. worked for silver and lead, but the works were destroyed in the rebellion of 1641; of recent years they have again been worked.

Silver River, N. K. Co., Ir., rises in a small lough nearly 5 N.E. of Tullamore, and flows in a W. direction for about 10 miles to the Clodiagh, which it joins near the Rahan Roman Catholic college.

Silverstone, pa. and vil., S. Northants, 4 S.W. of Towcester; ac. 1,818; soil clay, overlying stone. The church of St. Michael (restored 1884) is in E. Eng. style. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The vil., on account of its proximity to the extensive forest of Whittlebury, has become the centre of a flourishing trade in timber. A charity of £1 yearly, derived from land, is for distribution to the poor; there is a further benefaction producing £22 yearly.

Silverton, pa. and vil. near the Exe and Culme, Mid Dev., 8 N.E. of Exeter; ac. 4,714; soil loamy, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary is Perp. In the churchyard are the mutilated remains of a cross. There is a Wesleyan Reform chapel. The charities amount to £125 yearly. The paper mills afford employment for about 170 persons. Two fairs are held yearly—on the second Thursday in February and the first Thursday in July. *S. Park* is a seat.

Silvertown, eccl. pa., pa. of West Ham, E. London, S.W. Essex, about 4 E. of St. Paul's. The church of St. Mark (1863) is in Dec. style. There are Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Baptist chapels. The dis. takes its name from some extensive india-rubber, gutta-percha, and telegraph works originally founded by the firm of Silver. Sugar-refining is also carried on, and chemicals, soap, and jam are manufactured. The pa. embraces a considerable portion of the Victoria Docks, which were constructed 1851–56, and extend over 600 ac. (including a water area of 100 ac.), and the Royal Albert Dock (1880), 615 ac. in extent, with a water area of about 185 ac.

Silvinch, ha., pa. of White Lackington (q.v.), S. Somerset, 2 E. of Ilminster.

Silvington, pa. and vil., S.E. Salop, 5 N.W. of Cleobury Mortimer; ac. 493. The church of St. Michael is Norm., and contains a monument to Edward Mytton (d. 1683).

Simonburn, pa., tp., and vil., W. Northumb., 9 N. of Hexham; ac. of pa. 13,620, of tp. 9,394 and 65 water. The church of St. Simon (till 1815 the pa. church of all Tynedale) was rebuilt in 1862; the chancel, which is of unusual length, has a priest's door of the Dec. period and a low side window; in the nave are monumental effigies of Cuthbert Ridley (rector in 1620) and three of his family. About ½ N. of the church are the remains of S. Castle, an ancient seat of the Heron family, but now only a picturesque ruin; in Border times it was a place of great importance as the residence

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Silton	Gillingham (4)	105	212
Silton, Nether	Thirsk (7)	210	156
Silton, Over, pa.	Thirsk (8)	210	230
Silton, Over, tp.	Thirsk (8)	210	42
Silverbanks	Cambuslang	397	585
Silverdale(1), eccl. pa.	Silverdale	240	731
Silverdale (1), tp.	Silverdale	240	589
Silverdale (2)	Silverdale	150	6098
Silvermines	Nenagh (5)	97	166
Silverstone	Towcester (4)	67	1125
Silverton	Silverton	182	1225
Silvertown	Silvertown	8	7676
Silvington	Cleob'ry Mortimer (6	143	51
Simonburn, pa.	Wark (3)	300	1037
Simonburn, tp.	Wark (3)	300	413

of the warden of Tynedale. In the wooded gorge of Tecket, about 1 W. of the vil., is a fine waterfall and a curious grotto. The ancient holy well of St. Mungo, to whom it is supposed the church was once dedicated, lies in the rector's dene. At Carraburgh, in this pa., is the site of the Roman station *Procolitia*. In 1876, about 100 yds. south of the Roman wall, several underground structures, originally built as wells, were discovered; and in these were found a great variety of articles dating, in part, from A.D. 140. The farm of Tecket belongs to the trustees of Giles Heron's charity (yearly value £170) for educational purposes and distribution in money; the proceeds of another charity are appropriated to an almshouse for aged women and doles to the sick poor of the pa. *Nunwick Hall* and *Park End* are seats.

Simonsbath, vil., pa. of Exmoor (q.v.), W. Somerset, about 15 N.W. of Dulverton.

Simon's Fell, mountain (2,088 ft.), W.R. Yorks., close to Ingleborough, about 8 N.W. of Settle.

Simonside, hill (about 1,000 ft.), pa. of Rothbury (q.v.), Mid Northumb., about 3 S.W. of Rothbury.

Simon's Seat, mountain (1,593 ft.), pa. of and about 7 N.E. from Skipton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Simonstone (1), tp., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 4½ N.W. of Burnley; ac. 1,026. *Huntroyde Hall* and *S. Hall* are seats.

Simonstone (2), ha., pa. of Aysgarth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., about 1 N. of Hawes.

Simonswood, tp., pa. of Walton-on-the-Hill (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 6 S. of Ormskirk; ac. 2,626.

Simon Weir, pa., S.E. Lincs., about 3 S.W. of Kirton-in-Holland; ac. 4.

Simpson, pa., tp., and vil., N. Bucks. The pa. contains part of the to. of Fenny Stratford (q.v.), from which it extends northwards; ac. 1,307; soil light, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Thomas (restored 1873) is Perp. and Dec., and contains monuments to the Hanmer family. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. A charity of about £15 a year is distributed in coals to the poor.

Sinclair's Bay, on the east coast of Caithness., Sc., is about 5 miles across, and has on its south shores *Castle Sinclair* and *Girnigo Castle*, while on the north extremity is *Castle Keiss*.

Sinclairstown, ha., pa. of and nearly 5 S.W. from Ochiltree (q.v.), Mid Ayrs., Sc.

Sinclairtown, vil. with railway station, pa. of Dysart (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., within the limits of Kirkcaldy royal burgh. Here are three earthenware manufactories.

Sinderby, tp. and vil., pa. of Pickhill (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 6 W. of Thirsk; ac. 542. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Sinderhope, ha., pa. of Allendale (q.v.), S. Northumb., about 10 S.W. of Hexham. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Sinderland, ha., pa. of Dunham Massey (q.v.), N. Ches., 2 W.N.W. of Altrincham. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. Market-gardening is carried on here to a great extent.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Simonstone (1)	Simonstone	215	477
Simonswood	Kirkby (3)	202	426
Simon Weir	Kirton (3)	103	18
Simpson, pa.	Fenny Stratford	48	1307
Simpson, tp.	Fenny Stratford	48	727
Sinderby	Sinderby (1)	219	120

Sindlesham, vil., pa. of Hurst (q.v.), S.E. Berks., about 5 S.E. of Reading. There is a Baptist chapel. *S. House* is a seat.

Sinfin, pl., pa. of Barrow-upon-Trent (q.v.), S. Derbys., about 3 S. of Derby. [Arleston and Sinfin.]

Sinfin Moor, pa., S. Derbys., 2 S. of Derby; ac. 838.

Singleborough, ha., pa. of Great Horwood (q.v.), N. Bucks., 5 E. of Buckingham.

Single Street, ha., pa. of Innismacsaint (q.v.), S.W. Don., Ir., 2 N. of Bundoran.

Singleton (1), large pa. in a valley of the Downs, S.W. Sussex, 6 N.E. of Chichester, on the road to Midhurst; ac. 4,063; soil chalky, overlying chalk. The church (supposed to have been originally dedicated to St. John the Evangelist) is chiefly Perp. There was anciently a rood-loft over the chancel, of which only the stone staircase, now leading to the pulpit, remains. In the church is a tablet with a quaint inscription to Thomas Johnson, huntsman to the Duke of Richmond (d. 1744). In 1628 Henry Smith, merchant, of Wandsworth, and alderman of London, left (by will) £70 yearly, out of which about ten old people received 2s. 6d. a week, the balance being distributed in food and clothing. *Molecombe House* is a seat. Goodwood race-stand is in this pa. On the boundary of the pa., towards East Lavant, rises the Trundle Hill (about 900 ft.), upon which are traces of an extensive circular encampment of British origin, occupied during the Civil War in 1645 by 1,000 club men, who obstructed the levying of soldiers and money for the Parliament, and were guilty of "divers outrageous proceedings."

Singleton (2). [Singleton, Great.]

Singleton, Great, eccl. pa., tp. (**Singleton**), and vil. on the Wyre, pa. of Kirkham (q.v.), N.W. Lancs., 6 E. of Blackpool; ac. 2,923. The church of St. Anne was built 1861, in Gothic style. In the chancel is an ancient chair bearing the name of John Milton and the date 1671. *S. Park* is a seat.

Singlewell, ha., pas. of Ifield and Northfleet (q.v.), N.W. Kent, about 1¼ S. of Gravesend.

Sinnington, pa., tp., and vil., N.R. Yorks.; ac. of pa. 3,063, of tp. 2,174; soil chiefly strong clay, overlying limestone rock. The church of All Saints, originally Norm., has been extensively modernised in a very debased manner. The Norm. south and west doorways, however, remain in a nearly perfect condition, but all the original windows have been replaced by square ones. The interior is partially seated with pews, apparently of Jacobean date, and having some carving; the chancel-arch has been cut away. Built into the exterior walls are a number of fragments of very early carved work; the south wall contains two heads of crosses, one covered with bold scroll moulding and interlaced work, the other bearing a rude figure of Our Lord with extended arms and traces of a corona over the head, and of a dragon or serpent below the arms. At the east end are two other bits of carving, and on the north side (now forming part of a window jamb) is part of the

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Sinfin Moor	Derby (2)	128	38
Singleton	Singleton (1)	66	579
Singleton, Gt., ec. pa.	Singleton	221	495
Singleton, Great, tp.	Singleton	221	380
Sinnington, pa.	Sinnington	223	478
Sinnington, tp.	Sinnington	223	323

head of a coffin-slab of later date, and in the wall two other remnants, one exhibiting bold interlaced ornament. Close to the church, on the north-east, is a large rectangular E. Eng. building, with inserted Perp. windows. The interior, used as a barn, contains the framework of an oak screen, still *in situ*, and portions of Norm. zigzag work are built into the walls of the adjoining farm buildings. On the Green, in the centre of the vil., is the school, in Gothic style. Near it stands the maypole, about 70 ft. in height. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are some almshouses in the pa. of Thornton Dale for old people of this pa. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Sinodun Hill, eminence, Mid Berks., about 1 N.W. of Wallingford, almost covered with earthworks.

Sion Mills, vil. on the Mourne, pa. of Urney (q.v.), N. co. Tyr., Ir., 3 S. of Strabane. There is a Protestant church (chapel-of-ease); also a Presbyterian church and national schools, and an Institute. The vil. is chiefly inhabited by workpeople employed in a large flax-spinning mill, which was established here in 1835 and enlarged in 1888.

Sipson, or **Shepiston,** ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Harmondsworth (q.v.), W. Middx.

Sipthorpe Place, ha., pa. of East Markham (q.v.), N. Notts., 3 W. of Tuxford.

Sirhowy (1), vil. on the Sirhowy, pa. of Bedwelty (q.v.), N.W. Mon., near the Brecons. border, ½ N. of Tredegar. There are extensive ironworks.

Sirhowy (2), river, rises in the pa. of Llangynidr, S.E. Brecons., and, soon entering Mon., flows S. by E. through that co. to a distance of 15 miles from its source, and then 3 miles to the Ebwy at Risca. The valley, which runs parallel to that of the Ebwy, between two lofty mountain ridges, presents the same wild and picturesque character. The stream is now fringed by innumerable ironworks, owing to the abundance of iron and coal in the neighbourhood.

Sisland, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 1¼ W. of Loddon; ac. 466; soil light mixed, overlying sand, gravel, and clay. The church of St. Mary is a small Norm. edifice, with thatched roof and a square wooden tower; adjoining are some ruins of a chapel formerly attached to the church.

Sissinghurst, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Cranbrook (q.v.), Mid Kent, 4½ S. of Staplehurst. The church of the Holy Trinity dates from 1838. There is a Wesleyan chapel. *S. Castle* and *S. Place* are seats. About 1 E. from the first-named are the ruins of an older castle, once the residence of Sir John Baker, Privy Councillor to Henry VIII. and Queen Mary.

Siston, pa. and vil., S.W. Gloucs., 6 N.E. of Bristol; ac. 1,827; soil loamy, overlying lias rock and coal. The church of St. Anne is chiefly E. Eng., but possesses a Norm. doorway; the leaden font is Norm. *S. Court*, an Elizabethan mansion, is a seat.

Sithney, pa. and vil., S.W. Cornw., situated near the highroad from Penzance to Helston, from which it is 2 N.W.; ac. 5,898; soil partly loamy and sandy, subsoil marl, resting on granite. The church of St. Sithney, a building of granite, is E. Eng.; there are mural monuments to Richard Hoblyn and Anne (Carew) his wife (1692); John Arundel (1671); and also a monumental inscription to John Oliver, of Trevarno. Some fragments remain of a brass to Roger Trewythynnyk, one of the King's Justices (*c.* 1410); these include the inscription and portions of a stepped floriated cross, with the legend "Ihu mercy" on each limb; the Penrose arms are inserted in the window. The Wesleyans and Free Methodists have chapels. Here is a reservoir of the Helston Waterworks Company. A small charity of £2 15s. yearly is for poor widows. Lomax silver-lead mine is in this pa., and there are traces of ancient earthworks, a logan-stone, and a fallen cromlech. *Trevarno*, a mansion of considerable antiquity with modern additions, is a seat; the grounds include gardens, pasture, and wood, and contain a tropical garden. Some historic interest attaches to the house from the fact that Alexander Pope visited here.

Sittaford Tor, eminence (1,764 ft.) on Dartmoor, S. Dev., about 4½ S.W. of Chagford. It has a square rocking-stone.

Sittingbourne, pa., seaport, and mkt. to., N. Kent, 9 S.E. of Rochester; ac. 1,004 and 19 water. S. principally consists of one long street, and is approached on the north side by a navigable creek of the Swale, leading up to the quay, from which corn, wool, bricks, and large quantities of material for the repair of the metropolitan roads are exported. There is a level wide road through the marshes to Sheerness. The to. received from Elizabeth two charters, by which it was incorporated and acquired the right of sending representatives to Parliament, as well as that of holding a weekly market and two fairs. The market, after being discontinued for many years, has been revived; a corn market is held on Friday in the town hall, and cattle sales take place every Monday. The church of St. Michael (restored 1873) is of the E. Eng. and later periods, and consists of chancel with north (or Bayford) and south (or Chilton) chapel, nave of five bays, with aisles, south transept (attached to the Fulston estate), and south porch with groined roof and busts of Edward I. and Queen Eleanor. The church formerly contained many fine windows, as well as monuments to members of the Cromer, Lushington, and Bannister families; but a serious fire in July, 1762, besides doing much other structural damage, destroyed the whole of these except a very fine "cross bones" window in the Chilton chapel and an effigy of a lady reclining under a canopy in the north wall of the Bayford chapel. The octagonal font bears the arms of Archbishop Arundel (1396–1414), in whose time it was placed in the church. The register contains some curious entries made by Mr. Hurst, who was vicar from 1562; and, amongst others, of three marriages celebrated during the Commonwealth period before Sir Michael Lovesey, Knight, a magistrate and one of the members of Parliament who signed King Charles's death warrant. The church of the eccl. pa. of Holy Trinity is in E. Eng. style. The to. has a Catholic chapel, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The town hall (1859) was built for a corn exchange. The free library was established

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Sisland	Ditchingham (5)	115	69
Sissinghurst	Staplehurst (4½)	41	1075
Siston	Bristol (6)	118	1200

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Sithney	Nancegollan (2)	315	3290
Sittingbourne	Sittingbourne	45	8302

in 1888; the Masonic Hall dates from 1889, and the Foresters' Hall from 1892. The trade here is derived chiefly from the manufacture and transit of bricks and cement (nearly 6,000 hands being employed in these two industries), the market, the supply of the neighbouring district, the shipping of corn, and import of coals. There are also corn mills. The poor have £4 10s. yearly, arising from land; and five seames (10 bushels) of boiling peas, in value about £12, are given yearly by the churchwardens to the poor on Christmas Day. A public recreation ground of 10 ac. was laid out in 1880.

Six Ashes, ha., pa. of Bobbington (q.v.), S. Staffs., on the borders of Salop, 6 S.E. of Bridgnorth. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Sixhills, pa., N. Lincs., 4½ E. of Market Rasen, on the road to Wragby; ac. 1,941; soil strong clay and sand, overlying sand. The church of All Saints was rebuilt in 1869, in E. Eng. style. A Gilbertine priory was founded here in the reign of Stephen; at the dissolution it was granted to the Heneage family.

Six Hills, pl., pa. of Dalby-on-the-Wolds (q.v.), N. Leics., 5 E. of Loughborough. It is near the Fossway, and here are many barrows and high hills.

Six Mile Bottom, ha. with railway station, pa. of and 2 S.E. from Little Wilbraham (q.v.), S.E. Cambs. There is a reading-room and library, and a large recreation ground. *The Cottage* is a seat.

Six Mile Bridge (1), ha., pa. of Killingworth (q.v.), S.E. Northumb., about 3 N.W. of Long Benton.

Six Mile Bridge (2), small to., pas. of Kilfinaghta and Kilfintinan (q.v.), S. co. Clare, Ir., 9 N.W. of Limerick. There are places of worship for Protestants and Catholics, a national school, and constabulary barracks. Fairs are held in January, March, and December.

Six Mile Cross, small mkt. to. (M.), pa. of Termonmaguirk (q.v.), Mid co. Tyr., Ir., 8 E. of Omagh. There is a Protestant church and five national schools. The surrounding country is beautiful and varied. Fairs are held on the 19th of every month.

Six Mile Water, river, S. co. Antr., Ir., rises near Ballynure, and flows in a W. direction for about 14 miles to Lough Neagh, which it joins close to Antrim.

Sizergh Hall. [HELSINGTON.]

Sizewell, coast ha., pa. of Leiston (q.v.), E. Suff., about 5 E. of Saxmundham.

Sizewell Gap, pl., pa. of and 2 E. from Leiston (q.v.), E. Suff. It has coastguard and lifeboat stations, provided with rocket life-saving apparatus; here also is a fishery and some pleasantly-situated marine residences.

Ska-, for places not found under this spelling, *see also* SCA-.

Skarweather Sand, dangerous shoal off coast of Glamorgs., on south-east side of Swansea Bay, 3 W. of Porthcawl. It extends 5 E. and W., and is 2 miles broad. The shoal is partly bare when the tide is out.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sixhills	Market Rasen (4½)	145	153
Six Mile Bridge (2)	Six Mile Bridge	142	454
Six Mile Cross	Six Mile Cross	121	373
Skaterow	Newtonhill (1)	518	340
Skeam, East	Skibbereen (6)	220	20
Skeam, West	Skibbereen (6)	220	16

Skateraw, vil., pa. of Innerwick (q.v.), N.E. Haddings., Sc., 4 S.E. of Dunbar.

Skaterow, coast vil., pa. of Fetteresso (q.v.), N.E. Kincs., Sc., 6 N.E. of Stonehaven.

Skeabost, ha. at the head of Loch Snizort, pa. of Snizort (q.v.), west coast of island of Skye, Invs., Sc., about 8 N.W. of Portree.

Skeam, East, island, Roaringwater Bay, S.W. co. Cork, Ir. It forms part of the pa. of Aghadown (q.v.), and has an area of 49 ac.

Skeam, West, island, Roaringwater Bay, S.W. co. Cork, Ir. It forms part of the pa. of Aghadown (q.v.), and has an area of 30 ac.

Skean, Lough, N. co. Roscom., Ir., but partly also in S. co. Sligo, about 3 N. of Lough Key. It is 1 mile broad by ½ mile wide.

Skeckling. [BURSTWICK-CUM-SKECKLING.]

Skeeby, tp. and vil., pa. of and 2 N. from Easby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 835. Here is a chapel-of-ease.

Skeffington, pa. and pleasant vil., E. Leics., 10 E. by S. of Leicester, on the road to Uppingham; ac. 2,132; soil clay and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Thomas à Becket (restored 1860) is Norm. and E. Eng.; the chancel retains a piscina, and the rood-loft remains in a good state of preservation. The monuments include several to the Skeffingtons, created baronets in 1627, and afterwards Barons Loughneagh and Viscounts Massareene and Ferrard. *S. Hall*, a large mansion, is a seat.

Skeffling, pa. and vil. on the Humber, E.R. Yorks., 14 S.E. of Hedon; ac. 1,834; soil mixed, overlying clay and marl. The church of St. Helen is E. Eng.; it contains a stone to the Baylith family (dated 1554), and a tablet to Edward and Elizabeth Bee (both d. 1762). There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and a small charity.

Skegby (1), pa. and vil., Notts., 2½ N.W. of Sutton-in-Ashfield; ac. 1,456; soil sandy, overlying limestone (which is quarried). The church (dedication unknown) is Norm., and was formerly a chapel-of-ease to Mansfield; it retains a piscina and two ancient stone effigies. A charity of about £6 a year is divided between the poor and the church Sunday school (girls).

Skegby (2), ha., pa. of and 2¼ N.W. from Marnham (q.v.), E. Notts.

Skeggles Water, small tarn, W. Westmd., about 8 N. of Kendal. It lies at a height of 1,017 ft. above sea-level.

Skegness, pa. and flourishing watering-place, E. Lincs., 12 E. of Spilsby; ac. of pa. 1,644 and 830 water; soil rich loam and silt, overlying clay. The old to. is said to have been overflowed by the sea, and Leland says that in his day there were manifest tokens of old buildings at low water. The old church of St. Clement (restored 1884), now used only for burials, is Perp. The church of St. Matthew (1880) is in E. Eng. style. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Skeeby	Richmond (2½)	237	148
Skeffington	East Norton (2½)	93	172
Skeffling	Patrington (4)	188	139
Skegby (1)	Sutton (2)	139	3120
Skegness	Skegness	132	1488

Protestant and Evangelical church. The national school has an endowment. The Pleasure Gardens, near the North Parade, are about 6 ac. in extent; and there are cricket and lawn tennis grounds near the station, and adjoining, on the south side, are the Camp and Recreation Grounds, in which several volunteer regiments usually encamp every summer. The Marine Gardens extend from the pier to the top of Lumley Road. There are hotels (fitted with warm, cold, and shower baths), numerous lodging-houses, and public baths. The pier, which has a large saloon at the end, was opened in 1881. Here are convalescent homes for men, women, and children, and coastguard and lifeboat stations. S. has of late years become a popular place of resort for the inhabitants of the Midland Counties, and is largely visited by invalids; the sands are firm and broad (extending for miles north and south of the town) and the bathing safe. The "mirage"—or "sod bank," as the fishermen call it—may be seen on the sea here in calm weather; the phosphorescence of the sea is very beautiful, and may be frequently observed in the summer.

Skeir Maoile. [IRON ROCK.]

Skelbrooke, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Kirkby South (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 7 N.W. of Doncaster; ac. 1,147. The church of St. Michael (restored 1872) is Norm. A chapel on the north side of the nave was discovered during restoration, and now contains the marble mausoleum of the Neville family; on the south side of the chancel are the ancient steps leading to what was once the rood-loft. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Skeldale, valley traversed by the Skell Beck (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Skelden, or **Skelding,** tp., pa. of Winksley-with-Grantley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6½ W. of Ripon; ac. 990.

Skelfleet Drain, artificial cut in connection with the Humber Navigation, E.R. Yorks., 2½ W. of South Cave.

Skell Beck, stream, W.R. Yorks., rises about 2 N. of Pateley Bridge, and flows E., S.E., and N.E., joining the Ure at Ripon after a course of 10 miles. The beck passes Skelden, *Grantley Hall*, and the sulphur spring of Aldfield (which is romantically situated), and traverses the picturesque grounds of *Studley Royal*.

Skelligs, The, two rocks off the south coast of co. Kerry, Ir., about 10 S.W. of Valentia. The larger, known as the Great Skellig, rises to 714 ft. above the sea, and contains on its summit the ruins of the monastery of St. Finian and the station of St. Michael, to which devotees annually make a pilgrimage to perform a difficult penance, part of which consists in ascending a lofty rock known as St. Michael's Pillar. On this rock are two lighthouses, with lights visible for 25 and 18 miles respectively. Here is a breeding-place of the gannet.

Skellingthorpe, pa. and vil., W. Lincs., 6 W. of Lincoln; ac. 6,220; soil light sandy, overlying gravel and fenland. The church of St. Lawrence (rebuilt 1855) is E. Eng. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. *Hartsholme Hall* and *S. Hall* are seats.

Skellow, tp., pa. of Owston (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5½ N.W. of Doncaster; ac. 932. A part of Skellow Grange and Robin Hood's Well are in this tp.

Skelly Nab, promontory on the west side of Ullswater Lake, W. Westmd., almost at the midmost point of the lake, opposite Howtown.

Skelmanthorpe, tp. and large vil., pas. of Elmley and High Hoyland (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 8 S.E. of Huddersfield; ac. 1,185. Various Nonconformist bodies have chapels here. The charities amount to about £12 yearly, of which one-half is devoted to buying prizes for the school. The fancy woollen trade is carried on to a considerable extent.

Skelmersdale, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and 4 E.S.E. from Ormskirk (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.; ac. 1,941. The church of St. Paul dates from the end of the 18th cent. S. has also a mission church and a Catholic church (both in E. Eng. style) and Nonconformist places of worship. The poor have £11 10s. distributed yearly in bread. There are some extensive collieries, and brick-making is carried on. S. gives the title of Baron to the Bootle-Wilbraham family.

Skelmorlie, *q.s.* pa., vil., and watering-place, on the Firth of Clyde, pa. of and 4½ N. by W. from Largs (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc. The *q.s.* pa. is partly in Inverkip pa., Renfs. S. consists of two portions; Lower S. forming a retired but fashionable watering-place with many handsome villas, whilst Upper S. is inhabited mainly by labourers. The Established church was rebuilt 1895, and has a tower of 100 ft. There is also a United Presbyterian church. The hydropathic establishment, in Scottish Baronial style (built 1868 and enlarged 1875), commands a very fine view. Knock Castle, the ancient seat of the Frasers, is an interesting ruin. *S. Castle*, a short distance inland, has portions dating from 1502.

Skelsmergh, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and 4 S.E. from Kendal (q.v.), S. Westmd.; ac. 2,093. The church of St. John the Baptist (1871) is in E. Eng. style. The Catholic chapel at Dodding Green originated in 1723, when Dodding Green House was left with its chapel and sufficient land for the maintenance of a resident priest; the house probably dates from before 1682. S. Hall, now occupied as a farmhouse, was at an early period a seat, the oldest portion (the remains of a rectangular tower) being erected towards the close of the 14th cent.; the rest of the house mainly comprises a wing of two floors built on to the south-east face of the tower in the 16th cent., and added to probably about 1630. Gilthwaiterigg Manor House, now a farmhouse, was originally an Elizabethan seat.

Skelton (1), or **Skelton-in-Cleveland,** pa., tp., and vil., N.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of Redcar; ac. of pa. 5,333, of tp. 4,263; soil strong clay, overlying clay and ironstone. The church of All Saints, a small and plain building of stone, was rebuilt in 1785, and

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Skelbrooke	Hampole (1¼)	162	157
Skelden	Ripon (6½)	214	38
Skellingthorpe	Saxilby (1)	136	650
Skellow	Hampole (1½)	162	135
Skelmanthorpe	Skelmanthorpe	181	3392
Skelmersdale	Skelmersdale	200	6627

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Skelmorlie, *q.s.* pa.	Wemyss Bay (1)	431	1389
Skelmorlie, vil.	Wemyss Bay (1)	431	951
Skelsmergh, eccl. pa.	Kendal (4)	251	842
Skelsmergh, tp.	Kendal (4)	251	336
Skelton (1), pa.	York (4)	188	13508
Skelton (1), tp.	Saltburn (2)	251	6382

contains a memorial to Robert Trotter, of S. Castle (1611). The original edifice, founded by Adam de Skelton, dates from 1323, and was subsequently attached to the priory of Guisborough by Robert de Brus. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities amount to about £25 yearly, which are distributed twice during the year. Here was formerly a castle, built about the year 1140 by Robert de Brus, a Norman baron who accompanied William the Conqueror to England; it was rebuilt in 1794. *Rigwood* and *Rushpool Hall* are also seats.

Skelton (2), pa., tp. (extending into the pa. of Overton), and vil. in a vale near the Ouse, N.R.Yorks., 4 N.W. of York; ac. of pa. 704, of tp. 2,470; soil strong clay, overlying gravel and sand. The church of All Saints, situated on rising ground at the north of the vil., is E. Eng.; it is, however, usually called St. Peter's, from a tradition prevalent in the pa. that it was built with the stones that remained after the south transept of York Minster was finished. Near the communion table is an ancient piscina of great beauty and in excellent preservation; both the chapels retain a piscina. *S. Manor*, dating from the time of the Stuarts, contains some fine oak carving. *Fairfield House*, *S. Grange*, and *S. Hall* are also seats.

Skelton (3), pa. and vil., Mid Cumb., 6½ N.W. of Penrith; ac. 7,415; soil firm but cold, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael (restored 1879) is an ancient edifice of stone, containing several 18th-cent. marble monuments. There are some small charities. Ellonby Hall and Scales Hall, once seats, are now occupied as farmhouses. *Hardrigg Hall* is a seat.

Skelton (4), tp. and vil. on the Ouse, pa. of and 2 S.E. from Howden (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,544. There is a Wesleyan chapel. *Sand Hall* is a seat.

Skelton (5), or **Skelton-on-Ure**, tp. and vil., pa. of and 4½ miles from Ripon, W.R. Yorks.; ac. 296.

Skelton (6), ha., pa. of and ½ W. from Marske-near-Richmond (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Skelton-in-Cleveland. [SKELTON (1).]

Skelton-on-Ure. [SKELTON (5).]

Skelton-with-Newby, eccl. pa., pa. of and 4 S.E. from Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The chapel of St. Helen (1811) was erected on the site of a more ancient building. The church of Christ the Consoler (1871–72) was built as a memorial to Mr. Vyner, who was murdered by brigands in Greece (1870). Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Skelwith, ha., pa. of and 4 N. from Hawkshead (q.v.), N. Lancs., on the border of Westmd. *S. Fold* is a seat. [HAWKSHEAD AND MONK CONISTON WITH SKELWITH.]

Skelwith Brow, eminence (925 ft.), N. Lancs., about 4 N.W. of Hawkshead.

Skelwith Force, waterfall close to Skelwith (q.v.), N. Lancs. It is a small fall, the water descending about 15 ft. only; after wet weather the volume of water is considerable.

Skendleby, pa. and vil., E. Lincs., 4 N.E. of Spilsby; ac. 1,524; soil clay, overlying limestone. The church of St. Peter (restored 1875), appropriated to the abbey of Bardney by Gilbert de Gaunt before 1094, is E. Eng.; the chancel retains a piscina. The font is octangular, and consists of a moulded basin supported on a panelled pedestal, surrounded with buttresses, and resting on a graduated base; in the chancel are the arms of the Raffords, and near the porch is an altar-tomb to the family of Fowler. There are monuments to the Brackenbury, Pilkington, and Thory families. The Wesleyans have a chapel. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Skene, pa. and ha., N.E. Abers., Sc., 8 W. of Aberdeen; ac. 10,246. There is an extensive spinning and carding mill, which employs a large number of persons. A fair is held on the Tuesday before Easter. *S. House* is a seat.

Skene, Loch, a wild and solitary loch under Loch Craig Head, pa. of and 11 N.E. from Moffat (q.v.). N. Dumfs., Sc. It is about 1,700 ft. above the sea-level, and is about ¾ mile long by ¼ mile broad. Trout are plentiful.

Skenfrith, pa. and vil. on the Monnow, N.E. Mon., 7 N.N.W. of Monmouth; ac. 4,885; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Bridget is E. Eng. and Perp., and contains an ancient tomb dated 1557. There are Wesleyan, Baptist, and Roman Catholic chapels. A reading-room was opened in 1888. Of S. Castle, a pre-Norman building, nothing remains but a portion of the keep and outer wall. Paving-stones are quarried here. The principal seats are *Blackbrooke* and *Glen Monow*.

Sker, pa. on the Bristol Channel, W. Glamorgs., 7 W. of Bridgend; ac. 361; soil sandy. S. has become widely known through the "Maid of Sker," a novel by R. D. Blackmore. Here is a convalescent home, called The Rest, for the labouring classes.

Skerdmore, small island off the coast of Galway, Ir., 8 W. of the mouth of Kilkieran Bay.

Skerky Island, small island in Kenmare River, S. co. Kerry, Ir., opposite the inlet running up to Sneem.

Skerne (1), pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 13 N. of Beverley; ac. 2,750; soil loam, clay, and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Leonard, which has undergone reparation, contains a fine Norm. chancel-arch and the remains of several old monuments.

Skerne (2), river, S.E. Dur., rises in the west vicinity of Hutton Henry, about 8 S.E. by E. of the city of Durham and 6 miles from the east coast of the co. After running a few miles in a S.E. direction, it flows S.W. to Butterwick, and thence W.N.W. to Bishop Middleham, where it turns S.S.W., passing about a mile to the west of *Hardwick Hall*. From Bradbury its course is S.W. past Woodham to Aycliffe, whence it flows S. to the Tees at Croft. Its course from Aycliffe to Croft is almost due S., but there is a considerable curve to the E. a little above Darlington, which is on the banks of the river. Its length is 19 miles.

Skerries (1), reef off south coast of Dev., 2 N.N.E. of Start Point. The reef, which is much feared by mariners, is 3 miles long and about ½ mile broad.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Skelton (2), pa.	Saltburn (2)	251	219
Skelton (2), tp.	Saltburn (2)	251	279
Skelton (3)	Plumpton (3)	286	735
Skelton (4)	Howden (2)	183	285
Skelton (5)	Boroughbridge (3)	210	281
Skelton-with-Newby	Ripon (4)	214	384
Skendleby	Willoughby (2)	128	258
Skene	Aberdeen (8)	528	1673
Skenfrith	Monmouth (7)	144	501
Sker	Pyle (2)	189	9
Skerne (1)	Driffield (2)	213	182

Skerries (2), or **Ynysoedd Moelroniaid**, rocky island off north-west coast of Anglesey, 7½ N. by E. of Holyhead. S. is about 2 N.W. of Carmel Head. It extends about ¾ N.N.E. and S.S.W., and is the resort of innumerable sea-birds. On the island is a lighthouse, erected 1714, with a fixed light visible 15 miles.

Skerries (3) (= "Detached Rocks"), the name of several groups of small rocky islands bordering the north and west coasts of Scotland. The most considerable are the Housie Skerries (q.v.), in Shetland, and the Pentland Skerries (q.v.), in Orkney.

Skerries (4), seaport and small mkt. to. (s.) with railway station, on a neck of land on the coast of the Irish Sea, pa. of Holmpatrick (q.v.), N.E. co. Dub., Ir., 3 S.E. of Balbriggan. It is of considerable importance as a fishing port, and previous to the withdrawing of the fishing bounties the trade of the place in this branch was much more considerable. There is a factory for the embroidery of muslin. The harbour is the best on this part of the coast; the roadstead is good, and safe in southerly winds; and the pier, which had become damaged, has been repaired at considerable expense. The strand, about 1½ mile in length, is well adapted for sea-bathing. The National Lifeboat Institution has a station here. Fairs are held on April 28 and August 10. The old Protestant church of the pa. of Holmpatrick is a plain structure; the new church, built on the adjoining ground, is a fine building. A stone column has been erected to the memory of James Hans Hamilton, Esq., M.P. (d. 1863). The Catholic church (1823) is a spacious and handsome edifice. A parochial schoolhouse was built by J. A. Hamilton, Esq., and there are national schools. About a mile from S. is *Hacketstown House* with its beautiful demesne, which skirts the bold and rocky shore. To the left is *Milverton*, beautifully situated and commanding extensive views. On the Holmpatrick estate are quarries furnishing the finest stone, large quantities of which are shipped to Wicklow, Wales, and other parts, while much has been used in constructing the bridges on the Great Northern Railway, which runs through the estate. There are many delightful situations in the neighbourhood. The views are magnificent, and combine a pleasing variety of hill and dale, home scenery of vivid beauty, and sea views expansive and interesting.

Skerries Out. [HOUSIE SKERRIES.]

Skerries, The (1), a group of islands off the north-east coast of Dublin, Ir. Between them and the shore is a broad beach of sand, dry at low water. The islands are four in number—the largest, to the south, is called Shenick's Island, on which stands a martello tower; the others are the Red Island, the Colt Island, and St. Patrick's Island.

Skerries, The (2), a small group of islands off the north coast of co. Antr., Ir., about 1 N. of Portrush. They form an excellent natural breakwater for Portrush Harbour.

Skerrow, Loch, a lake in pa. of Girthon (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc., 13 N.W. of Castle Douglas. It contains pike and large trout.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Skerries (4)	Skerries	18	1809
Skerry	Ballymena (3)	145	4218
Skerton	Lancaster	230	311
Sketty	Swansea (3)	204	2463

Skerry, pa., Antrim Lower bar., Mid co. Antr., Ir., 3 N.E. of Ballymena; ac. 26,175. The Ballymena and Parkmore Railway runs through this pa. *Know Head* and *Tullymore Lodge* are seats.

Skerryvore. [TYREE.]

Skerton, tp., pa. of and adjoining Lancaster (q.v.), N.W. Lancs.; ac. 1,211. There is a charity of £30 yearly. *Ryelands* is a seat.

Skervuile, or **Sgeir Maoile**, islet in Jura Sound, pa. of Jura (q.v.), S.W. Args., Sc., 16 E. of Port Askaig. There is a lighthouse on the islet, which lies 2½ E. of the east coast of Jura.

Sketchley, ha. on Watling Street, pa. of Aston Flamville (q.v.), S.W. Leics., 1½ S.W. of Burbage.

Skethiog, vil. on the Usk, pa. of Llansaintfraed (q.v.), Mid Brecons., 5 S.E. of Brecknock.

Sketrick, island in Lough Strangford, pa. of Ardkeen (q.v.), N.E. co. Down, Ir., 1¼ E. of Ardmillan. The island is about ¼ mile from north to south and from east to west, and lies close to the west shore of the lake.

Sketty, eccl. pa., pa. of and 3 W.S.W. from Swansea (q.v.), S.W. Glamorgs. The vil., which forms a sub. of Swansea, is pleasantly situated near Swansea Bay; it contains several handsome houses. The church of St. Paul is in Dec. style. There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels. *Singleton* and *S. Park* are seats.

Skewen, eccl. pa., pa. of Cadoxton (q.v.), N.W. Glamorgs., 1½ E. by N. of Neath. The church of St. John is in E. Eng. style. Here are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Congregational chapels. The industries include copper-smelting, coal-mining, and the manufacture of chemicals.

Skewsby, ha., pa. of Dalby-with-Skewsby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 S. of Hovingham.

Skeyton, pa. and scattered vil., N. Norf., 4 S.W. of North Walsham; ac. 1,264; soil mixed, overlying sand and gravel. The church of All Saints, situated on an eminence, is a building of flint, in the Gothic style. There are Wesleyan and Wesleyan Reform chapels.

Skiack, stream, W. Ross and Crom., Sc., rises on Ben Wyvis and flows for 10 miles in a N.E. direction to Cromarty Firth, which it joins close to Kiltearn church.

Skibbereen, U. and mkt. to. (s.) and head of petty sess. div., pa. of Abbeystrowry and Creagh (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 15 S.S.E. of Bantry. Taking into consideration its being situated in a wild and unenclosed part of the country, Skibbereen is a fairly flourishing town. Like other places in the south and west of Ireland, the famine of 1847 was severely felt here. The town consists of several streets, some of which are wide and the houses well built. The retail business is extensive, and the neighbourhood is supplied from the stores here, this being the largest town in this remote part of the county; and a fair business is done in the corn trade. S. is also a considerable fishing port, more than 700 boats being registered under the Sea Fisheries Act. Fairs are held May 14, July 10, Aug. 2, and Oct. 12. The Protestant church of

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Skewen	Dynevor (½)	199	4950
Skeyton	Felmingham (1)	143	277
Skibbereen	Skibbereen	220	3250

Abbeystrowry is a spacious edifice in the E. Eng. style, with a tower at the east end. This town is the head of the Catholic diocese of Ross. The Catholic church, near the court-house, is a handsome edifice in Grecian style. The court-house is a substantial stone building at the northern end of the town. About 2 miles below the town, on a picturesque site, is *New Court*, a seat.

Skidbrook, coast pa. and vil., N.E. Lincs., 10 N.E. of Louth; ac. 2,067 land and 1,290 water; soil clay, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. Botolph (restored 1871) is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. The pulpit dates from Charles I.; there is an incised slab in the chancel floor to the memory of a former vicar (d. 1413). The Free Methodists have a chapel.

Skidby, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 4 S. of Beverley; ac. 1,179; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael is an ancient brick building, to which a tower was added in 1836. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The school has a small endowment.

Skiddaw (1), pa., S.W. Cumb., near Keswick; ac. 2,969.

Skiddaw (2), mountain (3,054 ft.), Mid Cumb., 3½ N. of Keswick. S. is situated a short distance east of Bassenthwaite Water, and consists of an oblong mass some 8 miles long and 7 miles wide. Within this area are included the Caldbeck Fells to the north and Saddleback to the east. The central portion comprises the desolate moorland

SKIDDAW, FROM FALCON CRAG.
(Photo. Green Brothers, Grasmere.)

district known as S. Forest. The mountain (formed mainly of clay-slate of a deep blue colour, intersected by numerous veins of quartz) is ascended from Keswick on the south, the upward slope being very gradual. The views increase in grandeur as the summit is approached, and the seven peaks in which the mountain terminates command a magnificent prospect of very extensive range, and including nearly the whole of Cumb. and Westmd.

Skiddaw Dodd, or **Dodd Fell,** mountain peak (1,612 ft.) on south-west side of Skiddaw, Mid Cumb., 3 N.N.W. of Keswick. The peak is within ¾ mile of the west shore of Bassenthwaite Water, and commands a good view.

Skilgate, pa. and vil., W. Somerset, bordered on the south by the co. of Dev., 5 E. of Dulverton; ac. 2,108; soil loamy, overlying clay-slate. The church of St. John (rebuilt 1872) is in E. Eng. style.

Skillington, pa. and vil., S.W. Lincs., 8 S. of Grantham; ac. 2,158; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. James is chiefly E. Eng., with some Sax. or E. Norm. work at the north-east angle of the nave, and Dec. insertions; fixed in the north wall of the chancel are two sepulchral slabs of the 14th cent., with fine floriated crosses. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Skillion, Port, small cove in pa. of Braddan (q.v.), on east coast of I. of M., ½ S.W. of Douglas. It is a favourite bathing resort, well furnished with concrete piers and diving-boards for the purpose. Part of the area is walled off for the benefit of those who cannot swim.

Skinburness, coast vil., pa. of Holme Cultram (q.v.), N.W. Cumb., 2½ N.E. of Silloth. It is a pleasant seaside resort.

Skinflatts, vil., pa. of Bothkennar (q.v.), S.E. Stirls., Sc., 2 N.E. of Larbert.

Skinnand, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 9 S.W. of Lincoln; ac. 658; soil sandy loam, overlying clay. The church has been in ruins many years, and nothing now remains except a few scattered stones; but a portion of the burial-ground is still used.

Skinningrove, tp., pa. of Skelton near Redcar (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 1½ E. of Brotton; ac. 188. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There is a small cottage hospital, and a Miners' Institute.

Skinsdale, stream, W. Suths., Sc., rises on Ben Armine and flows for 13 miles in a S.E. direction to the Black Water, which it joins 2 N.W. of the head of Loch Brora.

Skiplam, tp., pa. of Kirkdale (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., from 2 to 3½ N.W. of Kirby Moorside; ac. 2,572.

Skipness, *q.s.* pa. and vil., pa. of Saddell and Skipness (q.v.), on north-east coast of Kintyre peninsula, at north extremity of Kilbrannan Sound, S. Args., Sc., 7 S.S.E. of Tarbert. The Established church dates from 1756; alterations were made in the interior in 1892. S. Castle is an ancient square structure with outer wall 450 ft. in circuit and 7 ft. thick. It has a projecting keep, and another tower (known as the "Priest's Tower") also built in advance of the main edifice. It was the residence of a branch of the Campbells, one of whom fought against Charles I. There are some ruins of a large old church dedicated to St. Columba. *S. Castle* is a modern edifice.

Skiport, Loch, an inlet of the sea, in the north of S. Uist island, Outer Hebrides, Invs., Sc. It separates S. Uist into two parts as it joins Loch Bee on the west side of the island.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Skidbrook	Saltfleetby (2)	147	384
Skidby	Cottingham (2)	198	327
Skiddaw (1)	Keswick	299	7
Skilgate	Morebath (2½)	176	177
Skillington	Great Ponton (4)	102	369

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Skinflatts	Larbert (2)	409	483
Skinnand	Navenby (1)	121	30
Skinningrove	Loftus (2)	259	1666
Skiplam	Nawton (2)	222	81
Skipness	Glasgow (80)	400	395

Skippool, ha., p^s^ of Poulton-le-Fylde (q.v.), W. Lancs., about 4 N.W. of Blackpool.

Skipsea, pa., tp., and vil. near the coast, E.R. Yorks., 10 S. of Bridlington; ac. of pa. 5,633, of tp. 1,566; soil clay and sand, overlying clay and gravel. All Saints' Church (restored 1866) is a 13th- and 15th-cent. building, the exterior being chiefly Perp. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. A manor court is held in October.

Skipton (in Domesday "Sciptone," "Sceptone," or "Scepetone," probably from Saxon "scep" = "a sheep"), pa., tp., mkt. to., head of U. and Co. Co. dis., W.R. Yorks., 9 N.W. of Keighley; ac. of pa. 30,122, of tp. 4224, and 21 water. The town is situated in a mountainous district, on a branch of the Aire. The church of the Holy Trinity (restored 1854) is chiefly Perp.; the chancel screen was transferred from Bolton Abbey in 1533. On the raised daïs of the chancel, on the north side, is a tomb, richly panelled with shields of arms, to Henry Clifford, first Earl of Cumberland, K.G., military commander against the Scots (d. 1542), and his son Henry, second Earl (d. 1570); and on the south side is the black marble tomb of George, third Earl, and last male heir of the

SKIPTON CASTLE.
(Photo. Frith and Co., Reigate.)

Cliffords (d. 1605). In the vestry is a valuable library of old works, presented in 1719 by Sylvestre Petyt, Esq., of Barnard's Inn, London. Christ Church is an eccl. pa. with a modern church in Gothic style; there is a Catholic church, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Mechanics' Institute has a good library, and science and art classes are carried on. There are Liberal and Conservative clubs, and one non-political. The grammar school (founded 1548) has been reconstituted by the Commissioners, and new buildings have been erected in Elizabethan style. The chief industries are cotton and thread spinning, and cotton and worsted weaving; the extensive sewing cotton manufactory and cotton spinning mills on the Broughton road give employment to about 1,200 hands. About 2 miles from S., on the Bolton road, is a large limestone quarry, known as the S. Rock, with a very large output. A weekly market for provisions, etc., is held on Saturdays, and a weekly cattle market on Mondays, both of which are well attended; a fair for horses is held on August 23, but is nearly obsolete. There is a pa. estate of £270 yearly, which is carried to poor rates; other charities produce about £60 yearly for the poor. S. is distinguished as the capital of Craven, and at the Norm. accession was granted to William de Romillé, who built S. Castle as the seat of his barony. Early in the 14th cent. it passed to the Cliffords, who have held it for five hundred years. The castle stands a short distance eastward from the church; but of Romillé's fortress little now remains except the western doorway to the inner castle, consisting of a treble semicircular arch supported upon square piers. The most ancient part now existing consists of seven round towers, partly in the sides and partly in the angles of the building. From its importance and the military character of the families to which it successively belonged, it has undergone several sieges; except perhaps in the reign of Stephen, it suffered no material injury by belligerent operations till the time of the Civil War, when it sustained a siege or blockade of three years by the Parliamentarians. It was partly dismantled and demolished in 1649, but it was restored and again rendered habitable by the Countess of Pembroke. In the grounds are the ruins of the ancient pa. church of St. John, part of which is now used as a stable, the old font occupying the centre of the quadrangle and being used as a flower-vase. The castle is believed to have been the birthplace of Rosamond, daughter of Walter de Clifford, better known as "Fair Rosamond," celebrated in English history as the mistress of Henry II. *Aireville* and *Rockwood* are also seats.

Skipton Bridge, eccl. pa. and vil. on the Swale, pa. of Topcliffe (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 S.W. of Thirsk. The church of St. John the Evangelist is a modern building. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Skipton Division, one of the 19 parl. divs. of the W.R. Yorks. It lies in the north of the Riding, and returns one member.

Skipton-in-Craven, another name for Skipton (q.v.).

Skipton-upon-Swale, tp., pa. of Topcliffe (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 W.S.W. of Thirsk; ac. 796.

Skipwith, pa., tp., and vil., E.R. Yorks., 10 S.E. of York; ac. of pa. 7,141, of tp. 2,646; soil partly moorland, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Helen (restored 1877) is of Norm. and later periods, with a Norm. south porch, a good screen, an alms-box (dated 1615), and some monuments to the Toulson and Parker families. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The pa. school has an endowment. On the common are several mounds known as the "Dane Hills." *S. Hall,* a seat, is a brick building of the time of Queen Anne.

Skirbeck, pa. and tp. on the Witham, S.E. Lincs., about ½ S.E. of Boston; ac. of pa. 3,669, of tp. 2,650. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1874) is E. Eng. and Dec., containing a rood-loft doorway

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Skipsea, pa.	Hornsea (5)	211	702
Skipsea, tp.	Hornsea (5)	211	341
Skipton, pa.	Skipton	221	12478
Skipton, tp.	Skipton	221	10376
Skipton Bridge	Topcliffe (1)	212	242
Skipton Division	.....	.....	58209

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Skipton-upon-Swale	Topcliffe (1)	212	124
Skipwith, pa.	Riccall (2)	178	665
Skipwith, tp.	Riccall (2)	178	289
Skirbeck, pa.	Boston (½)	107	3677
Skirbeck, tp.	Boston (½)	107	2653

and a font dated 1662. In the churchyard is a tombstone of the 14th cent., on which appears the bust of a civilian within a deeply-cut quatrefoil. The church of the Holy Trinity (consecrated 1848) is in Dec. style. St. Leonard's Hospital (endowed) is for ten poor men and their wives. There is another charity of about £70 yearly for fuel. *West S. House* is a seat. *Rochford Tower*, also a seat, is supposed to be the remains of the ancient chapel of Hiptoft; some curious wall-paintings, representing Scriptural subjects, were discovered here, and an effaced shield of arms supposed to be that of the Rochford family, who built the tower in the 16th cent. Near S. road stands a large quadrangular building of the 15th cent., called the Hussey Tower.

Skirbeck Quarter, tp., pa. of Skirbeck (q.v.), S.E. Lincs., about ½ S. of Boston; ac. 1,019. The iron church of St. Thomas is a chapel-of-ease.

Skircoat, tp., pa. of Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,340. There are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels. *Pye Nest* is a seat.

Skirethorns, ha., pa. of and about 1 N.W. from Linton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Skirk, pa., Clandonagh bar., S.W. Q. Co., Ir., 4 W. of Ballybrophy station; ac. 3,340.

Skirlaugh, eccl. pa., pa. of Swine (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 9 N.E. of Hull. The church of St. Augustine (tower restored 1880) is entirely E. Perp.; in the chancel is a priest's door. The screen was removed about 1820. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a pa. reading-room, and a charity which is partly devoted to the support of the schools. In 1809 several celts (spear-heads) were discovered in the earthworks which exist here.

Skirlaugh, North, tp. and vil., pa. of Swine (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 8 N.W. of Hedon; ac. 2,247. [SKIRLAUGH.]

Skirlaugh, South, tp. and vil., pa. of Swine (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 9 N.E. of Hull; ac. 1,064. [SKIRLAUGH.]

Skirling, pa. and small vil., W. Peebs., Sc.; ac. of pa. 3,433. The general features of the district are of the same hilly and undulating character noticeable throughout the surrounding country, but in a more advanced state of cultivation. The vil. is on the road from Biggar to Peebles, about 2 E. of Biggar station.

Skirlington, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Atwick (q.v.), E.R. Yorks. According to Domesday Book, it was one of the five sokes belonging to the manor of Hornsea.

Skirpenbeck, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 10½ N.E. of Hull; ac. 1,600; soil loam, sand, and clay, overlying gravel and shale. The church of St. Mary is an ancient stone building.

Skirrid Fawr. [SCYRRID FAWR.]

Skirwith, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Kirkland (q.v.), E. Cumb., 8 N.E. of Penrith; ac. 5,247. The church of St. John the Evangelist (1858) is in Dec. style. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are some small charities. *S. Abbey*, a seat, is said to stand on the site of an ancient religious house.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Skirbeck Quarter	Boston (½)	107	854
Skircoat	Copley (½)	195	13136
Skirk	Ballybrophy	67	390
Skirlaugh	Skirlaugh	204	627
Skirlaugh, North	Skirlaugh	204	289
Skirlaugh, South	Skirlaugh	204	261
Skirling	Biggar (2½)	369	216
Skirpenbeck	Stamford Bridge (2)	197	149

Skitter Ness, headland, N. Lincs., on the south side of the Humber, about 2 S.E. of Hull.

Skokholm, island, pa. of Dale (q.v.), off south-west coast of Pembs., 11 W. of Milford. It extends about 1 N.E. and S.W., with an extreme breadth of less than ½ mile. It is equidistant from Skomer island, 2¼ miles to the north, and the mainland on the north-east. The surface is barren, overlying limestone in the north and red rabstone in the south. Sheep find pasture on the island, and it abounds in rabbits. The landing-place on the north side forms a break in the bold rocky coast.

Skomer, island, pa. of St. Martin, Haverfordwest, off south-west coast of Pembs., 11½ W. by N. of Milford. The island is 2 miles long from east to west, with an extreme breadth of 1 mile. A channel about 2 miles broad separates it from Skokholm (q.v.) on the south. The surface is barren, overlying limestone. Rabbits are abundant.

Skough. [OWNING.]

Skreen (1), bar., E. co. Meath, Ir.; ac. 40,891. It is bounded on the north by Navan and Upper Slane bars., on the east by Upper and Lower Duleek bars. and co. Dub., on the south by Ratoath bar., and on the west by Navan and Lower Deece bars.

Skreen (2), pa. and vil., Skreen bar., E. co. Meath, Ir., 5 N.E. of Kilmessan station; ac. 4,520. The vil. stands on the summit of S. Hill, which rises from the low surrounding country to a height of about 500 ft.

Skreen (3), coast pa., Tireragh bar., N. co. Sligo, Ir., 10 N.W. of Ballysodare station. The pa. has an area of 13,239 ac., and extends from the Atlantic to the Ox Mountains.

Skreen (4), pa., South Ballaghkeen and Shelmaliere East bars., S.E. co. Wex., Ir., 6 N.E. of Wexford; ac. 1,366.

Skull, or **Schull,** coast pa. and vil., West Carbery bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir.; ac. 37,922. The pa. lies on the peninsula formed by Dunmanus Bay on the north and Long Island Bay to the south, and includes several islands off the coast. It is very mountainous, exhibiting some grand scenery, in which Mount Gabriel (1,339 ft.) is prominent. A considerable quantity of copper ore has been discovered from time to time. This once gave employment to a number of persons, and many thousand tons of ore were sent to Swansea; but the works were ultimately abandoned. In 1847 the pa. was particularly afflicted by the famine, which carried off several hundreds of its poorer inhabitants. S. was anciently called Sancta Maria de Scholis (= "St. Mary of the Schools"), and is traditionally alleged to have been for some time the chief seat of learning in south-western Munster. The harbour affords good shelter and anchorage to vessels of moderate tonnage, having two to eight fathoms of water at low tide; and although the entrance is impeded by some sunken rocks, it is well defended from the fury of the Atlantic by

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Skirwith, eccl. pa.	Temple Sowerby(4½)	289	272
Skirwith, tp.	Temple Sowerby(4½)	289	286
Skreen (1)	.....	.....	4186
Skreen (2)	Kilmessan (5)	25	528
Skreen (3)	Ballysodare	132	2009
Skreen (4)	Wexford (6)	93	229
Skull, pa.	Skull	235	7200
Skull, vil.	Skull	235	490

Castle Island and Long Island, which lie immediately outside. A Protestant church of the modern English style, with a belfry, is situated near the town. The workhouse is about 1 E. of the vil. There is a market on Thursday for butter, eggs, and fowls; and monthly fairs are held.

Skutterskelf, tp. on the north bank of the Leven, pas. of Rudby-in-Cleveland and Stokesley (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., adjoining Rudby on the east; ac. 1,008. *S. Hall*, a handsome mansion of the Grecian order, on rising ground, is a seat.

Skye, island, the largest of the Inner Hebrides, off the north-west coast of Invs., Sc., from which it is separated by Sleat Sound and Kyle Rhea; Loch Alsh, Kyle Akin, and the Inner Sound dividing its northern portion from Ross. S. comprises seven pas.—Bracadale, Duirinish, Kilmuir, Portree, Sleat, Snizort, and Strath. Its length from north to south is 45 miles, and its breadth varies from 5 to 20 miles; its shape is very irregular, and its coast is deeply indented by sea-lochs. The principal mountainous district lies between Loch Eishart and a line drawn from Portree to a little east of Loch Bracadale, and including in its south-eastern corner the Cuchullin Hills (q.v.). The seven pas. (which include some smaller neighbouring islands) comprise 428,966 ac. S. is principally occupied as grazing farms, producing great numbers of sheep and black cattle, and some small horses; but a large portion of the land is rented by what are termed crofters, who combine farming and fishing for a livelihood. In 1884 an agitation arose amongst them for a thorough revision of the terms on which they held the land. The agitation caused such a popular feeling on their behalf that a Land Bill, considerably in their favour, was passed by Parliament. Formerly great quantities of kelp were produced here. The fisheries off this coast, especially in the sound between S. and the mainland, are sometimes very productive. The island was celebrated for its race of pipers, and a sort of college for pipers existed at Borcraig. There are several forts and castles along the coast, some ruined and a few still occupied and kept up, the principal being Armadale, Duntulm, and Dunvegan (inhabited), Knock, Castle Moll, and Eilean Donan; while near the head of Loch Snizort stands the house of Kingsburgh, on the site of the old house to which Flora Macdonald, by the advice of Lady Margaret Macdonald, guided Prince Charlie when they landed from South Uist.

Sky Hill, eminence (850 ft.), pa. of Lezayre (q.v.), N.E. I. of M., 1½ W.S.W. of Ramsey. The hill is well wooded, and commands a fine view to the north, embracing all the low-lying part of the island in that direction and part of the Scottish coast. Here the Norseman, Godred, son of Harold the Black, of Ireland, defeated the Manxmen, thereby gaining possession of the island.

Skyreholme, vil., pa. of Burnsall (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 3 N.E. of Skipton. Percival Hall is a farmhouse with the inscription "C. L. C. E. P. 1671" above the doorway.

Slad, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Painswick (q.v.), Mid Glouc., 2 N.E. of Stroud. The church of the Holy Trinity was built 1833, in Perp. style. There is a Congregational chapel. *Steanbridge House*, an ancient mansion, is a seat.

Slade (1), ha., pa. of Nettlecombe (q.v.), W. Somerset, 4 S. of Watchet.

Slade (2), fishing ha., pa. of Hook (q.v.), S. co. Wex., Ir., 1 N.E. of Hook Head.

Slade (3), stream, S. co. Dub., Ir., rises under the slopes of Seefingan Mountain, and flows in a N. direction for about 3 miles to the Dodder, which it joins in Glennasmole.

Slade Down, eminence (666 ft.), N. Dev., 1 S.W. of Ilfracombe.

Slade Hooton, ha., pa. of and ½ N. from Laughton-en-le-Morthen (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Slades Bridge, ha., pa. of and ½ S.E. from Egloshayle (q.v.), N.E. Cornw.

Slades Green, ha., pa. of and adjoining Erith (q.v.), N.W. Kent.

Slaggyford, ha. with railway station, pa. of Knaresdale (q.v.), S.W. Northumb., 8½ S.W. of Haltwhistle. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Fairs for the sale of horses, cattle, and sheep are held in May and Sept.

Slaghtmanus, ha., pa. of Lower Cumber (q.v.), W. co. Londy., Ir., 7 miles from Claudy.

Slaidburn, pa., tp., and vil., on the Hodder, W.R. Yorks., 9 N. of Clitheroe; ac. of pa. 39,986, of tp. 5,182; soil disintegrated limestone. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng.; there is a beautiful screen of black oak; the font is ancient, but plain. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The charities are of £20 yearly value, besides the rent of 50 ac. of poor's land, amounting to £79 10s. yearly. Fairs for cattle are held on the Wednesday before Easter Sunday and on Nov. 4th.

Slains, coast pa., N.E. Abers., Sc., about 5 E. of Ellon, on the old road between Aberdeen and Peterhead; ac. 9,124. The coast here is rocky with many caves, one of which is 200 ft. in length. The Established church was erected in 1806. The ruins of S. Castle, dismantled about 1594, are on a rock 120 ft. above the sea and about 2 N. of the point where, it is supposed, the *St. Catharine*, one of the ships of the Spanish Armada, was wrecked in 1588.

Slains Castle, seat, pa. of Cruden (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc., about 7 S.W. of Peterhead. It stands on the edge of a high cliff about 5 N.E. of the old castle of Slains (q.v.).

Slaithwaite, tp., pa. of Huddersfield, and vil. extending into the pa. of Almondbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 W. by S. of Huddersfield; ac. 2,436. [SLAITHWAITE-WITH-LINGARDS.]

Slaithwaite-with-Lingards, eccl. pa. and vil. (**Slaithwaite**), pas. of Almondbury and Huddersfield, W.R. Yorks., about 5 W. by S. of Huddersfield. The church of St. James is in Gothic style. There are Baptist and Free Methodist chapels. An endowed school was founded in 1721; the endowment is now given to the national school. The mineral baths, surrounded by beautiful gardens and romantic scenery, are in great repute, and much frequented in the summer season. Here are

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Skutterskelf	Stokesley (3)	236	55
Skye	Strome Ferry (40)	661	15705
Slad	Stroud (2)	102	1884
Slaidburn, pa.	Chatburn (5)	223	1247
Slaidburn, tp.	Chatburn (5)	223	441
Slains	Ellon (5)	547	1279
Slaithwaite	Slaithwaite	199	3471
Slaithwaite-with-L.	Slaithwaite	199	4570

Liberal, Conservative, and Working Men's Clubs, a Homing Club, and an Industrial Society. The woollen and worsted manufacture (fancy and unions) and cotton-spinning are carried on here; there are also several stone quarries in the neighbourhood. The Manor House (or Old Hall), an Elizabethan building, is used only for the receipt of rents from the estate of the Earl of Dartmouth, a court baron being held annually in October.

Slaley (1), pa. and vil., S. Northumb., 6 S.E. of Hexham; ac. 7,518; soil loam, overlying generally clay. The church (name unknown) was rebuilt in 1832, in E. Eng. style. The charities amount to £7 yearly. The vil. is bounded by the Devil's Water, and, being on high ground, commands an extensive prospect and is remarkable for its salubrity.

Slaley (2), ha., pa. of and ¾ S.W. from Bonsall (q.v.), Mid Derbys.

Slamannan, pa., *q.s.* pa. (extending into the pa. of Falkirk), and to. with railway station, S.E. Stirls., Sc.; ac. of pa. 7,062; soil principally bog and moss, but there are a few dairy-farms. Near the north-west end of the pa. is a point where the cos. of Stirls., Dumbarts., and Lanarks. meet, and at the south-west end the cos. of Stirls. and Lanarks. meet Linliths. On the south boundary is a small lake called Black Loch, a tributary to the great reservoir for the Forth and Clyde Canal. The to. is 10 S.W. of Linlithgow, on the road to Glasgow. The Established church, erected about the beginning of the 19th cent., is a plain stone edifice. The whole neighbourhood abounds in collieries. *Balquhatstone* is a seat.

Slane, pa. and vil. on the Boyne, Upper Slane bar., N.E. co. Meath, Ir., 6 N.E. of Navan; ac. 5,869. Though now a small vil., S. was formerly one of the boroughs in the palatine of Meath. On a hill here St. Patrick (A.D. 433) lighted the Easter fire. An abbey for canons regular was founded here at a very early date, and another in 1512 for Franciscans; some ruins still remain. At the lower end of the vil. is the Protestant church, a plain structure almost hidden by trees; there is also a Catholic church. Monthly fairs are held. A large castle was erected here by the family of Lord Slane, who being afterwards engaged in the rebellion of 1641, the estate became vested in the Crown, and the castle has now come into the possession of the Marquess of Conyngham. The present mansion has been considerably modernised, and it stands in beautiful grounds on the banks of the Boyne.

Slane, Lower, bar., N.E. co. Meath, Ir.; ac. 26,224. It is bounded on the north and east by co. Monaghan and co. Louth respectively, on the south by Upper Slane bar., and on the west by Morgallion bar.

Slanes, coast pa., Ards Upper bar., N.E. co. Down, Ir., 3 N.E. of Portaferry; ac. 946. The coast is bluff and rocky.

Slane, Upper, bar., N.E. co. Meath, Ir.; ac. 29,211. It is bounded on the north by Lower Slane bar., and on the east by co. Louth; on the south the Boyne separates it from Lower Duleek bar., and Morgallion and Navan bars. adjoin it on the west.

Slaney, river, cos. Wick., Carl., and Wex., Ir., rises in Mid co. Wick., near Lugnaquilla, and flows in a W. direction towards Baltinglass, where it turns S., and, leaving co. Wick., runs through the east portion of co. Carl., passing Rathvilly, Tullow, and Clonegall. At Newtownbarry it enters co. Wex., and, still continuing its S. course, passes Enniscorthy and empties itself into Wexford Harbour. Its total length is 60 miles. Its principal tributaries are the Boro, the Bann, the Derry, and the Derreen.

Slapin, Loch, sea-loch on the south of Skye island, pa. of Strath (q.v.), Skye, Invs., Sc. It is 2½ miles wide at the entrance, and runs inland for a distance of about 4 miles.

Slapton (1) (anciently "Slepetone"), pa. and vil. on the Ouse, Mid Bucks., on the border of Beds., 3½ S. of Leighton Buzzard; ac. 1,413; soil clay, overlying clay. The church of the Holy Cross (restored 1889) is E. Eng.; the font dates from the 13th cent., and there are brasses dated 1462, 1519, and 1522. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a charity of £66 yearly. S. formerly belonged to the Benedictine convent of SS. Mary and Ethelburga at Barking, and was a royal manor in the time of Edward VI. and Elizabeth.

Slapton (2), pa. and vil. on the shore of Start Bay, S. Dev., 8½ S.W. of Dartmouth; ac. 3,074; soil loamy, overlying limestone and clay-slate. The church of James the Greater is Late Dec. and E. Perp.; it was attached originally to a college founded here 1350 by Sir Guy de Brian, Knight, standard-bearer to Edward III. The Brethren erected a chapel here 1868. Poole, anciently the residence of the De Bryans, is now a farmhouse. There are some small charities.

Slapton (3), pa. and vil., S. Northants, 3¾ S.W. of Towcester; ac. 652; soil clay, overlying stone. The church of St. Botolph (restored 1878–79) is Late Dec., and retains a piscina in the south aisle. There is a small Wesleyan chapel. Mrs. Jane Leeson's charity of 20s. (1646) is distributed yearly to the poor; Knight's gift of 30s. yearly is for the schooling of three children; and a forest allotment, producing 30s. yearly, is also applied to the relief of the poor.

Slate, river, co. Kildare, Ir., rises about 2 N.W. of Prosperous, and flows in a W. direction for about 17 miles to the Cushina, which it joins about 6 N. of Monastereven.

Slateford, ha., pa. of and about 1 N. from Maybole (q v.), W. Ayrs., Sc.

Slateford and Inglisgreen, vil. with railway station, on the Water of Leith and Union Canal, pas. of Colinton and St. Cuthberts (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., about 2½ S.W. of Edinburgh. There are extensive bleaching works.

Slate Islands, group of islands off the Lorn district, Args., Sc. It includes the islands of Luing, Shuna, Seil, and Torsay (q.v.).

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Slaley (1)	Hexham (6)	289	417
Slamannan, pa.	Slamannan	403	6731
Slamannan, *q.s.* pa.	Slamannan	403	7221
Slamannan, to.	Slamannan	403	1812
Slane, pa.	Beaupark (2)	44	1099
Slane, vil.	Beaupark (2)	44	322
Slane, Lower	.....	.....	3446
Slanes	Downpatrick (12)	140	271
Slane, Upper	.....	.....	3896
Slapton (1)	Cheddington (1½)	36	223
Slapton (2)	Kingswear (7)	224	603
Slapton (3)	Towcester (4)	67	127
Slateford & Inglisgr'n	Slateford	398	622

Slateley, ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Kingsbury (q.v.), N. Warws.

Slatwoods. [COWES.]

Slaugham, pa. (extending for eight miles) and vil., N. Sussex; ac. 5,364; soil sand and clay, overlying clay, gravel, and sand. The vil. is N.W. of Cuckfield. The church of St. Mary (restored) is chiefly Dec., and contains some ancient monuments and brasses to the Covert family from 1503 to 1586, and a font of the 11th cent. In the pa. are church mission rooms and Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. A spring of excellent water rises in S. Park, from which the whole of the vil. is supplied. Some remains still exist of the mansion of the Covert family, including several perfect arches and portions of the extensive kitchen. The ruins extend over 3 ac. of ground, and are encircled by a high wall with octagonal towers; the place was formerly surrounded by a moat. The neighbourhood is pleasant, and contains many seats.

Slaughden Quay, ha. on the Alde, pa. of and 1 s. from Aldeburgh (q.v.), E. Suff. Vessels up to 200 tons burthen can here receive and discharge cargoes.

Slaughterford, pa., N.W. Wilts., 4½ N.W. of Corsham; ac. 473; soil rocky, overlying rock. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1883) is in E. Eng. style. S. was a Roman settlement. There are paper-mills and a brewery.

Slaughter, Lower, pa. and vil. on a feeder of the Windrush, E. Gloucs., 6 N.N.E. of Northleach; ac. 1,140; soil stonebrash, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1867) is an E. Eng. and Dec. building. There is a Baptist chapel. A public hall was built in 1887. The *Manor House* is a seat.

Slaughter, Upper, pa. and vil. on a feeder of the Windrush, E. Gloucs., 2½ S.W. of Stow-on-the-Wold; ac. 1,390; soil and subsoil chiefly stonebrash. The church of St. Peter (restored 1877) is a Norm. and E. Eng. building; it has an altar-tomb to the Rev. F. E. Witts (d. 1854), and in the chancel a tablet to Andrew Wanley, dated 1688; there are brasses to John Slaughter (d. 1583), his wife Eleanor (d. 1597), and his son Paris (d. 1597); in the south wall of the chancel are sedilia and a piscina. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. The charities amount to £35 yearly. The *Manor House* (built in the reign of James I.) and *Copse Hill* are seats.

Slawston, pa. and vil. overlooking the vale of the Welland, S. Leics., 6 N.E. of Market Harborough; ac. 1,510; soil stiff clay. The church of All Saints is E. Eng. There is a Congregational chapel. The interest of £100 is distributed yearly in coals.

Slea, river, S. Lincs., rises near Ancaster, and flows past Sleaford in a N.E. direction for about 18 miles to the Witham, which it joins by means of canals. Through this junction Sleaford is connected both with Lincoln and Boston.

Sleaford, or **New Sleaford,** pa., tp., and mkt. to. (M.) on the Slea, S. Lincs., 18 s. of Lincoln; ac. of pa. 2,409, of tp. 1,213. The to. of S. is situated in a highly fertile district. The principal streets (called gates), named from the cardinal points, intersect each other at right angles—the Market Place occupying the angle contained by North and East Gates. The church of St. Denis (restored 1853), which stands to the east of the Market Place, is Trans., E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; the nave, aisles, transept, and south porch are Dec., and the chancel, clerestory of nave, sedilia, and some minor details Perp.; the south porch, a work of beautiful design, has a crypt below it, entered by a doorway in the west wall; the chancel screen is a beautiful specimen of mediæval oak carving; on the external east wall of the chancel is an inscription (in Latin) to Richard Dokke, Johan his wife, and John their son (1407); and on the wall of the south aisle is an inscription (in English) to William Harebeter and Elizabeth his wife. To the Carr family there are four monuments, the earliest of which is a thick slab of grey marble on the chancel floor, with brass effigies of George Carr (d. 1520), his wife Ann (Flower) (d. 1521), and three shields of arms; the next, on the north side of the chancel arch, is a plain low altar-tomb with pilasters supporting a canopy, numerous shields of arms, and an inscription to Robert Carr, Esq. (d. 1590), his three wives, and children, with their respective alliances; on the south side of the chancel arch is a plain altar-tomb with recumbent effigies of alabaster, a good deal mutilated, to Sir Edward Carr, Bart. (d. 1618), and probably Ann (Dyer) his second wife; in the transept is a fine altar-tomb of black and white marble, with shields of arms to Sir Robert Carr, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (d. 1682), his wife Elizabeth (Bennet), and his only son and heir, Sir Edward Carr (d. 1683); beneath the tomb is the vault of the Carr family. In the south aisle is a slab of grey marble, with an inscription of the 13th cent. in Lombardic characters, but now illegible; here also is a small brass of the 14th cent., with three admonitory Latin lines, and a slab with the matrix of the brass effigy of a priest. In the north aisle is a brass inscription to Rycherd Pikeworth, mercer (d. 1557), with merchant's mark between the initials R. P.; in the chancel are inscribed slabs to Richard Warsope (d. 1609) and Miles Long, gent. (d. 1664), and near the lower stairs a brass to Theophilus Brittaine (d. 1696). There are later memorials to the Peart, Cawdron, Seller, and Taylor families. The west window has some fragments of ancient glass. In 1647, during the Commonwealth period, the interior of the church was despoiled and everything of value carried away. There are two ancient oak chests, one of which is banded with iron and has three locks; the other is larger and of later date, and on the panelled front is the bust of a man wearing a helmet, and the initials "R. T."; in this chest is preserved an elaborately-worked pulpit cushion of the Early Stuart period, and a superb ancient altar cloth of velvet and silk, richly embroidered. Near the vestry is kept a curious reading-desk of oak, with a collection of 15 chained theological books. Here is a Catholic church and several Nonconformist chapels. The Carr Hospital (Northgate) was founded in 1636, for the maintenance of twelve poor men, and in 1845 enlarged for the reception of

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Slaugham	Balcombe (4)	34	1616
Slaughterford	Chippenham (5½)	94	106
Slaughter, Lower	Bourton-o'-t'-W. (1)	91	231
Slaughter, Upper	Bourton-o'-t'-W. (1½)	91	320

PLACE	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Slawston	Ashley & Weston (2)	89	153
Sleaford, pa.	Sleaford	112	3686
Sleaford, tp.	Sleaford	112	3597
Sleaford, mkt. to.	Sleaford	112	4655

six additional poor men. The other charities for distribution amount to about £50 yearly, derived from various sources. The town hall, or sessions house (1829–30), on the north side of the Market Place, is in the Tudor style. The Corn Exchange, in the Market Place (1857), is Perp.; underneath is a butter market, and attached to it are other rooms and offices. There are six fairs yearly—on Plough Monday, Easter Monday, Whit-Monday, Aug. 12, Oct. 1 (for cheese), and Oct. 20 (for cattle). *S. Castle*, south-west of the to., was erected by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln (1123-47), but only a fragment of the north-west tower and traces of the moats remain; an ancient key was found here about 1870; John took refuge here in 1216, after the loss of his army and baggage in The Wash; and here (Jan. 25, 1430–31) died Richard Flemyng, Bishop of Lincoln. At the south end of Southgate is a monument to the memory of Henry Handley, Esq., M.P. for S. Lincs. 1832–41, who died in 1846; at the base of the memorial is a drinking fountain. In 1858, near the south entrance to the town, four or five skeletons, each with a shield, knife, and spear-head, were discovered, all of which were in good preservation; a brass coin of Valentinianus was also found. The "Black Bull" inn, in Southgate, retains its ancient sign built into the wall, with the date "1689" and the initials "R B M," and below, the date "1791" and the initials "I. W." There are other old houses in the town, dating from the time of Queen Elizabeth to that of Charles II., including a picturesque gabled house in Eastgate.

Sleaford Division, one of the seven parl. divs. of Lincs.; it lies in the south of the co., and returns one member.

Sleaford, Old, pa., S. Lincs., part of the to. of Sleaford; ac. 1,150. The ancient church of All Saints (14th cent.) no longer exists. There is a Baptist chapel.

Sleagill, tp., pa. of and 2½ s. from Morland (q.v.), N. Westmd.; ac. 1,384. The tp. contains a thin seam of coal.

Sleat, pa. and vil., forming the south-east end of Skye, Inner Hebrides, Invs., Sc., and divided from the district of Moidart on the mainland by the Sound of Sleat and Kyle Rhea; ac. 39,959; soil mossy towards the middle of the pa., and clayey in the portion under tillage. The vil. is about 10 s. of Broadford. About 4 s. of the vil. and ½ mile from the shore is the Castle of Armadale, a large modern house in fine grounds, with a pier for steamers close by; and in a bay a little north of the vil. are the ruins of Knock Castle.

Sleat, Sound of, a belt of sea dividing Skye from the mainland of Invs., Sc. It is 19½ miles long, from 1 to 7 miles wide, and is on the route of the steamers from Oban to Portree.

Sleaty, pa. on the Barrow, Slievemargy bar., S.E. Q. Co., Ir., 1½ N.W. of Carlow; ac. 671. Here are remains of the old church, supposed to be of the 13th cent.; the walls are now the only part left standing. In the churchyard stands a granite cross without inscription, and said to have been erected by Saint Fiacc, patron of the place. Not far from this old church stands the Catholic college of Knockbeg.

Slebech, pa. on the East Cleddau, S. Pembs., 4½ E. of Haverfordwest; ac. 4,474; soil mostly fertile, overlying limestone. The church of St. John the Baptist is in Dec. style. The Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists have chapels. *Picton Castle*, a fine old Norm. fortress built by William de Picton, has descended through the Wogans and the Dounes to the family of Phillips, in whose possession it has remained since the reign of Richard III. *S. Park*, which occupies the site of a commandery of the Knights Hospitaller, is surrounded by pleasant grounds.

Sleddale, Long, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and 8 N. from Kendal (q.v.), Mid Westmd.; ac. 6,735. The church of St. Mary is in Gothic style. The surrounding scenery is very fine. There are quarries producing a fine blue slate.

Sleddale, Wet, ha., pa. of and 2½ S.W. from Shap (q.v.), N. Westmd. The Lowther rises among the mountains at the west end of the valley in which the ha. is situated, and which is noted, as the name implies, for its driving rains.

Sledmere, vil., pa. of Sledmere-with-Croom (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 8 N.W. of Driffield. *S. House*, in a fine park, is a seat.

Sledmere-with-Croom, pa., E.R. Yorks., 8 N.W. of Driffield; ac. 7,000; soil and subsoil chalk. The church of St. Mary is an 18th-cent. building in Classic style, the 14th-cent. tower being the only remnant of the old building. There is a memorial to Thomas Wilson (d. 1641); several mural tablets to the Sykes, Rouse, Egerton, and Kirkby families; and a coped granite tomb to Sir Tatton Sykes (d. 1863). The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have chapels. On Garton Hill is an observatory tower, built in 1865. *S. House*, a seat in Italian style, contains a fine library and several good paintings, and is surrounded by a large park.

Sleegill, ha., pa. of and 3 W. from Catterick (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Sleekburn, East, vil., pa. of Bedlington (q.v.), S. Northumb., 2½ N.E. of Blyth.

Sleekburn, West, ha. with railway station, pa. of Bedlington (q.v.), S. Northumb., 2 N.E. of Blyth. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There is an extensive colliery.

Sleightholme, ha., pa. of Bowes (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., about 5 S.W. of Barnard Castle.

Sleights, vil. with railway station, pa. of Eskdaleside-cum-Ugglebarnby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3 S.W. of Whitby. The church of St. John is in Gothic style. *Esk Hall* and *S. Hall* are seats.

Slemish, mountain (1,457 ft.), pa. of Racavan (q.v.), Mid co. Antr., Ir., about 4 S.E. of Broughshane.

Sleningford, ha., pa. of and 6 N.W. from Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. *Old S. Hall* and *S. Park* are seats.

Slieu Dhoo, eminence (1,139 ft.), pa. of Michael (q.v.), Mid I. of M., 6½ N.W. of Ramsey. It has a

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Sleaford Division	.....	.....	45474
Sleaford, Old	Sleaford (1)	112	515
Sleagill	Shap (3)	270	122
Sleat	Strome Ferry (40)	661	1843

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Sleaty	Carlow (1½)	56	89
Slebech	Narberth (5)	252	339
Sleddale, Long	Staveley (3)	256	135
Sledmere-w.-Croom	Sledmere & Fimber	221	507

swelling verdant surface, and forms a conspicuous feature.

Slieu Lewaigue, eminence, pa. of Maughold (q.v.), N.E. I. of M., 1½ S.E. of Ramsey. It commands a fine view, embracing Snae Fell and North Barrule, the coast which sweeps round to Maughold Head, and, in fine weather, the mountains of Cumb. and South Scotland.

Slieu-na-Fraughane, or Slieu Fraoghane (= "Hill of Heather"), eminence (1,602 ft.), pa. of Michael (q.v.), N. I. of M., 5½ N.E. by E. of Peel.

Slieu Whallin (= "Hill of the Whelp"), eminence (1,086 ft.), pa. of Patrick (q.v.), W. I. of M., 2¼ S.E. of Peel. In old days witches were rolled down the hillside, which is very steep, to test their guilt or innocence; if they reached the bottom alive, they were considered guilty and put to death. The hill is said to be haunted by the ghost of a woman who underwent this ordeal enclosed in a barrel studded with nails pointing inwards; and, according to the story, it is her strange cries which give the mountain its name.

Slieve Alp, mountain (1,084 ft.), N.W. co. Mayo, Ir., 16 N.W. of Newport.

Slieve Altovey, mountain (1,684 ft.), S.W. co. Don., Ir., about 8 W. of Ardara.

Slieve Anierin (1), mountain (1,922 ft.) near Lough Allen, Mid co. Leit., Ir., 4 N.E. of Drumshambo.

Slieve Anierin (2), or **Slieve-na-Aura**, mountain (1,676 ft.) N. co. Antr., Ir., about 6 W. of Cushendall.

Slieve Annee, mountain (1,782 ft.), N. co. Antr., Ir., about 6 S.W. of Cushendall.

Slieveardagh, bar., S.E. co. Tip., Ir.; ac. 90,773. It is bounded on the north by Q. Co., on the east by co. Kilk., on the south by Iffa and Offa East bar., and on the west by Middlethird and Eliogarty bars. The river Munster flows along its east boundary for some distance, and a branch of the Great Southern and Western Railway traverses the west corner of the barony.

Slieve Aughty Mountains, a range of hills (1,312 ft.), S. co. Galway, Ir., near the border of co. Clare, and extending for about 14 miles north to south.

Slieve Bane (1), mountain (1,595 ft.), S. co. Down, Ir., near Rosstrevor. The ascent is steep, but not difficult; and Cloughmore, a boulder passed on the way up, is exceedingly interesting from the geological and legendary point of view.

Slieve Bane (2), mountain (2,128 ft.), S. co. Dub., Ir., on the borders of co. Wick., 7 N.E. of Blessington.

Slieve Bawn, or **Sleebon**, mountain (857 ft.), Mid co. Roscom., Ir., 4 S. of Strokestown.

Slieve Beagh, or **Slabay**, mountain (1,254 ft.) on the borders of cos. Tyrone, Monaghan, and Fermanagh, Ir., 5 S. of Clogher. The main portion of the mountain is in co. Tyrone, but the actual summit is in co. Fermanagh.

Slieve Bearnagh Mountains, range of hills (1,746 ft.) near Lough Derg, E. co. Clare, Ir., about 1½ W. of Killaloe.

Slieve Beg, mountain (2,384 ft.), S. co. Down, Ir., one of the Mourne Mountains, 2 W. of Newcastle.

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Slieveardagh	.....	12895

Slieve Bingian, mountain (2,449 ft.), S. co. Down, Ir., in the Mourne Mountains, about 6 N. of Kilkeel.

Slievebloom Mountains, a range of hills (1,733 ft.) on the border of K. Co. and Q. Co., Ir., about 6 N.E. of Roscrea.

Slieveboy (1), mountain (1,385 ft.), N. co. Wex., Ir., about 4 S. of Carnew.

Slieveboy (2), hill (854 ft.), W. co. Londy., Ir., near Claudy.

Slieve Bregh, hill (753 ft.), N.E. co. Meath, Ir., near the border of the co., about 5 N. of Slane.

Slieve Buck, hill (823 ft.), S.E. co. Londy., Ir., 4 S.E. of Londonderry.

Slieve Bunn, hill (879 ft.), N. co. Wex., Ir., 4 N.W. of Gorey.

Slieve Callan, mountain (1,282 ft.), W. co. Clare, Ir., about 5 E. of Miltown Malbay. On its south-east side there is a cromlech, consisting of three immense stones, celebrated for being marked with an Ogham inscription. S. Callan consists, geologically, of the Upper Limestone Measures.

Slieve Caltia, hill (888 ft.) near the river Barrow, S. co. Wex., Ir., 4 S. of New Ross. Here the rebels encamped in 1798.

Slieve Car, mountain (2,369 ft.), N.W. co. Mayo, Ir., 14 W. of Crossmolina. It is known also as Laght Dauhybaun.

Slieve Carna, hill (855 ft.), Mid co. Mayo, Ir., 3 S.W. of Kiltamagh.

Slieve Croob, mountain (1,755 ft.), Mid co. Down, Ir., about 6 S.W. of Ballynahinch. On the side of the mountain there is a large rath, 80 yds. round at the base.

Slieve Curkagh, mountain (1,098 ft.) near Lough Allen, N. co. Roscom., Ir., 4 N. of Keadew.

Slieve Daeane, hill (900 ft.) near Lough Gill, E. co. Sligo, Ir., about 3½ S. of Sligo town. The hill is of a gneissic character, passing into granite.

Slieve Donard, mountain (2,796 ft.), the highest point of the Mourne range, S. co. Down, Ir., about 3 S.W. of Newcastle. The ascent, which is not difficult, may be made from Newcastle, and the summit affords a magnificent view. The mountain is composed of granite, which is ice-worn up to 1,400 or 1,500 ft.

Slieve Elva, mountain (1,109 ft.), N. co. Clare, Ir., about 5 S.W. of Ballyvaghan.

Slieve Fyagh, mountain (1,090 ft.), N. co. Mayo, Ir., about 14 N.W. of Crossmolina.

Slieve Gadoe, or **Church Mountain**, mountain (1,791 ft.), N.W. co. Wick., Ir., 3 S.E. of Hollywood.

Slieve Gallion, mountain (1,623 ft.), S. co. Londy., Ir., 4 S.E. of Draperstown.

Slieve Gamph Mountains, range of hills (1,383 ft.), S.W. co. Sligo, Ir., and partly in co. Mayo, about 3 W. of Adare. They are a continuation of the Ox Mountains.

Slieve Gauldry Hills, range of hills (650 ft.), Mid co. Longf., Ir., near Ardagh.

Slieve Glagh, mountain (1,057 ft.), Mid co. Cavan, Ir., about 3 S. of Stradone.

Slieve Glore, mountain (937 ft.) near Nephin Beg, W. co. Mayo, Ir., about 16 W. of Crossmolina.

Slieve Grian Hills, range of hills, rising to 993 ft., S.W. co. Waterf., Ir., 4 N.E. of Clashmore.

Slieve Gullion, mountain (1,893 ft.), S. co. Arm., Ir., the most westerly point of the Mourne range, about 5 S.W. of Newry. S. Gullion is principally

composed of granite. On the summit is a cairn with a chamber underneath, supposed to be the burial-place of an early chieftain. At the base of the mountain is Killevy Castle.

Slievekimalta. [KEEPER HILL.]

Slieve Kirk, mountain (1,219 ft.), N. co. Tyr. and S.W. co. Londy., Ir., about 9 N.E. of Strabane.

Slieve League, mountain (1,972 ft.), Banagh bar., S.W. co. Don., Ir., about 5 S.E. of Malinmore. Murray says that on the land side it gives no promise of the magnificence that it presents from the sea, being, in fact, a mural precipice of nearly 2,000 ft. in height, descending to the water in one superb escarpment. [ONE MAN'S PATH.]

Slieve Logher, mountain, N. co. Cork and S. co. Kerry, Ir., between King Williamstown and Millstreet.

Slievelogh Hills, range of hills, rising to 783 ft., E. Q. Co., Ir., near Stradbally.

Slievemahanagh, hill (785 ft.), S. co. Mayo, Ir., 6 S.W. of Westport.

Slievemain, mountain (1,557 ft.), N. co. Don., Ir., 4 N.E. of Buncrana.

Slievemargy, bar., S. Q. Co., Ir.; ac. 35,490. It is bounded on the north by Ballyadams bar., on the east by co. Carl., on the south by cos. Carl. and Kilk., and on the west by co. Kilk. S. contains Ballickmoyler, Sleatygraigue, and Arless; and the Barrow runs along its eastern boundary.

Slieve Mish, mountain (2,796 ft.), Mid co. Kerry, Ir., about 7 S.W. of Tralee.

Slieve Miskish, range of mountains (2,249 ft.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir., on the promontory south of Kenmare River and north of Bantry Bay.

Slieve More (1), mountain (2,217 ft.), W. co. Mayo, Ir., on the north of Achill island. It is a cone of quartzose rocks, rising abruptly from the sea and presenting a fine spectacle from all points of view. It may be ascended from Doogort.

Slieve More (2), mountain (2,443 ft.), S. co. Down, Ir., one of the Mourne Mountains, 2½ S.W. of Newcastle.

Slieve More (3), mountain (1,148 ft.), Upper Strabane bar., N. co. Tyr., Ir., 7 E.N.E. of Newtown Stewart.

Slieve Moul, another name for Saggart Hill. [SAGGART.]

Slieve Muck North (2,198 ft.) and **Slieve Muck South** (1,931 ft.), two summits of the Mourne Mountains, Mourne bar., S.W. co. Down, Ir., 7 S.W. of Newcastle.

Slieve-na-Aura. [SLIEVE ANIERIN (2).]

Slieve-na-Calliagh, hill (904 ft.), N.W. co. Meath, Ir., about 3 S.E. of Oldcastle. On the ridge of the range are 25 to 30 cairns, some of considerable size, in which human remains, fragments of pottery, and various implements have been found.

Slieve-na-Glogh, mountain (1,024 ft.) overlooking Dundalk Bay, N.E. co. Louth, Ir., about 3½ S.W. of Carlingford.

Slieve-na-Glough (1,450 ft.), summit of the Mourne Mountains, Mourne bar., S.E. co. Down, Ir., 5½ N. of Kilkeel.

Slieve-na-Griddle, hill (414 ft.), E. co. Down, Ir., 3 E. of Downpatrick. There is a remarkable so-called Druidical ring, with an avenue of stones running for 35 ft. in a N.E. direction.

Slieve-na-Killa, mountain (1,793 ft.) near Lough Allen, N. co. Cav., Ir., on the border of co. Leit.

Slieve-na-Man (1), mountain (2,364 ft.), S.E. co. Tip., Ir., about 9 N.E. of Clonmel. It is composed mainly of Old Red Sandstone. Its proper name is Sliabh-na-mban-Feimheann (= "the Hill of the Fair Women of Feimheann"), referring to the legend that these ladies here ran a race, from the bottom to the top, for the honour of securing the hand of Fin MacCoul.

Slieve-na-Man (2), mountain (1,035 ft.), S. co. Down, Ir., near the Mourne Mountains, 4 W. of Newcastle.

Slieve-na-Mow, mountain (1,478 ft.), Mid co. Wick., Ir., about 9 S.W. of Rathdrum.

Slieve-na-Muck, mountain (1,215 ft.), S. co. Tip., Ir., about 6 S.W. of Tipperary, a few miles N. of the Galtee range.

Slieve O'Flyn, eminence (497 ft.), Castlereagh bar., N.W. co. Roscom., Ir., 4 W.S.W. of Castlereagh.

Slieve Partry, hill-range (1,234 ft.), Murrisk and Carra bars., S.W. co. Mayo, Ir., 7 S.S.E. of Westport. The range divides co. Mayo from co. Galway, and extends N.E. towards the west vicinity of Lough Mask.

Slieve Phelim Mountains, range of hills (1,523 ft.), N.E. co. Lim., Ir., almost on the border of co. Tip. They are mainly Lower Silurian.

Slieve Reagh (1), mountain (1,560 ft.), W. co. Wick., Ir., 6 E. of Baltinglass.

Slieve Reagh (2), mountain (1,439 ft.), Coshlea bar., S.E. co. Lim., Ir., 2½ N.E. by E. of Kilfinnane.

Slieve Roe, mountain (1,093 ft.), cos. Kildare and Wick., Ir., 2 W. of Blessington.

Slieve Snaght, East, mountain (2,019 ft.), N.E. co. Don., Ir., about 6 N.E. of Buncrana.

Slieve Snaght, West, mountain (2,240 ft.) forming the highest point in the Derryveagh Mountains, W. co. Don., Ir., 10 E. by N. of Dungloe. It is at the south-west extremity of the chain.

Slievetrue, mountain (1,025 ft.), E. co. Antr., Ir., 3 N.W. of Carrickfergus.

Slieve Turk, mountain (1,322 ft.), W. co. Mayo, Ir., 6 N.W. of Newport.

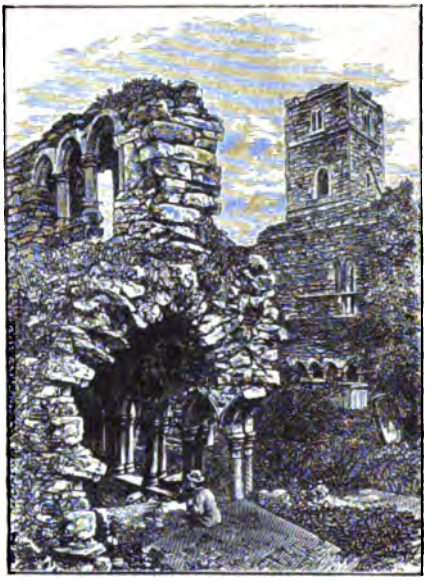
Sligachan, pl. with inn, at the head of Loch Sligachan, a sea-loch on the east of the island of Skye, Invs., Sc., 9 S. of Portree. The loch extends for 3 miles.

Sligo (1), north-western maritime co. of Ireland, province of Connaught, on the shore of the Atlantic, having the bays of Donegal and Sligo on the north, Killala Bay on the west, co. Mayo on the south-west, co. Roscom. on the south-east, and co. Leit. on the north-east. Its extent from north to south is about 40 miles and about 38 from east to west; its surface comprises 450,120 ac. of land and 12,025 water. This co. has a great diversity of surface—mountains, lakes, rich lands and enclosures, contrasted with dreary bogs and commons; some small woods, however, scattered in different parts, relieve the eye from the monotony

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Slievemargy	....	5983

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Sligo (1)	....	98013

attached to many of the counties of Ireland. The Ox Mountains, on the west, are a range extending in a south-westerly direction to co. Mayo, with heights ranging from 1,000 ft. up to 1,778 ft. Lough Easky lies among the summits, at an altitude of 697 ft. Its principal lakes are Lough Gill, Temple House Lake, Lough Talt, and Lough Arrow, the last remarkable for large and fine-flavoured trout. The most considerable rivers are the Moy (for many miles separating co. Mayo from co. Sligo), the Owenmore, the Easky, and the Unshin; and there are many other streams which afford good fishing. On the coast, in the bar. of Tireragh, is a stone which bears a high polish, called serpent stone, from figures which it exhibits resembling the skeletons of those animals. A ridge of mica-slate runs N.E. and S.W. (by Collooney and the Ox Mountains), through the millstone grit and carboniferous limestone, which forms the prevailing substratum, except north of S. Bay, where the coast towards Milk Haven is of Old Red Sandstone. Copper and tin are found in the western parts of Tireragh bar., and fine clays and talc near Drumleer, 13 S.E. of Sligo. Grain and potatoes are the chief crops, and linen and coarse woollens are manufactured. The fisheries employ a numerous body of men and boys. Sligo may be considered for the most part a tillage co., though there are numerous tracts peculiarly suited to the fattening of cattle. The climate is temperate, but variable. The lines of three railway companies pass through the co.—the Midland Great Western, the Sligo, Leitrim and North Counties, and the Waterford and Limerick. The co. has two parl. divs.—North Sligo and South Sligo.



SLIGO ABBEY.
(*Photo. W. Lawrence, Dublin.*)

Sligo (2), mun. bor., seaport, mkt. and co. to., pas. of St. John's and Calry (q.v.), N.W. co. Sligo, Ir., 25 S.W. of Ballyshannon. S. was a parl. bor. till 1870, when it was disfranchised. The to. is situated at the head of the bay to which it gives name, on the banks of the Garogue, which here discharges itself into Sligo Bay, and is spanned by two bridges of plain structure. S., which lies in the midst of a wild, romantic, and mountainous country, and may be considered the capital of this part of Ireland, is said to owe its origin to Maurice Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice (1229–45), who about 1242 erected a strong castle here, and ten years after built a monastery for Dominicans. The town was often pillaged and destroyed, and in 1277 the castle was demolished. In 1414 the abbey was destroyed by fire, and the year after the present building was begun. The ruins of this abbey, which are close to the town, are very interesting, and sufficiently perfect to show that it was once a structure of great importance; the tower, the interior of the chapel, and particularly the cloisters exhibit great beauty. The places of worship are two Protestant churches, the Catholic cathedral, the Catholic New Abbey (in High Street), the chapel of the Friary, and chapels for Presbyterians, Independents, and Wesleyans. The Catholic cathedral is a fine building in Romanesque style. The palace, on rising ground, and commanding fine views of the town and surrounding districts, will be the permanent residence of the Catholic bishops of Sligo. St. John's, the old Protestant church (originally erected in the 13th cent. and twice rebuilt), is a cruciform structure, in the later style of English architecture. Other public buildings are the town hall and the new assize courts. The last has a frontage to Albert Street of 150 ft., and contains convenient courts and offices; the ground floor consists of a porch, vestibule, public hall, crown and record courts, offices for crown solicitor, barristers' and solicitors' consulting rooms, etc.; the first floor consists of grand jury room, grand jury dining-room, with other rooms. The town hall is a handsome building in modern Italian style; on the ground floor are the exchange, chamber of commerce, library and reading-room, borough court and council chamber, and offices; the upper floor consists of a large assembly room. There are three newsrooms—the Commercial (in Quay Street), the St. John's Catholic (in Albert Street), and the Y.M.C.A. (in Stephen Street). There are also barracks, H.M.'s prison, a fever hospital, a dispensary, national and other free schools, lunatic asylum (in Elizabethan style), and a union workhouse. The model school, on a piece of rising ground in the Mall, is a very fine building. For many years S. has been increasing in importance and commerce. The trade with Liverpool and Glasgow is considerable; and butter, grain, meal, mess beef and pork are the principal articles of exportation. The purchase of grain in the corn market is also extensive, and this, with the butter trade, has been increasing. The butter market is a large establishment, where very considerable weekly purchases are made during the season, which lasts from about May till towards the latter end of the year. The town has a brewery, two corn mills, saw mills, etc. A commodious Custom House and quay add greatly to the shipping interest and convenience of this improving and commercial town. The S. fishery extends more than 100 miles, from Ballina Bridge to Abbey Point. There are also two salmon fisheries. Two lines of steamers sail from this port—the one to Liverpool, the other to Glasgow. The markets for butter and grain are held on Tuesday, and a general market on Saturday; and there are monthly fairs. In the neighbourhood are some cairns and standing stones, supposed to mark the site of a battle.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Sligo (2)	Sligo	136	10274

Sligo Bay, inlet of the sea, N. co. Sligo, Ir. From Roskeeragh Point to Aughris Head it is about 6 miles across. The harbour, within the bay, is 2 miles wide at the mouth, but, Coney Island lying across, the entrances are by two channels north and south.

Sligo, North. [SLIGO (1).]

Sligo, South. [SLIGO (1).]

Sliguff, pa., Idrone East bar., Mid co. Carl., Ir., 2 S.E. of Leighlin Bridge; ac. 6,757. It contains part of the tp. of Bagenalstown (q.v.). The pa. is partly mountainous.

Slimbridge, pa. and vil., W. Gloucs., 12 S. of Gloucester; ac. 3,711 land, and 518 water and foreshore; soil loam and alluvial, overlying gravel. The church of St. John (restored 1846) is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. There are Baptist and Congregational chapels. The charities are small.

Slindon (1), pa. and vil., S.W. Sussex, 5 N.W. of Arundel; ac. 2,614; soil light loam and sand, overlying chalk and flint. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., but traces of a much earlier fabric, possibly built by Archbishop Anselm in the early part of the 12th cent., may be detected; at the east end is a reredos in the Italian style of the 12th cent., with figures of the four Evangelists enamelled in four compartments; on the south side is an altar-tomb of the early part of the 16th cent., with a curious wood effigy of a knight, supposed to represent either Sir Anthony Kempe or Sir Anthony St. Leger. A Catholic church, dedicated to St. Richard, was erected in 1865. There is also an old chapel in *S. House* (dating from 1696), where the Catholics in the troubled times used to assemble. The lands of S. were given by Henry I. in 1108 to St. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Manor Place was erected in the middle of the 13th cent., and was till lately a "peculiar" of Canterbury; Archbishop Langton died at S., 1228. Later, the estate passed into the hands of the Kempe family. *S. House* was originally of E. Eng. or E. Dec. work, but seems to have been rebuilt in Elizabeth's reign.

Slindon (2), ha., pa. of Eccleshall (q.v.), W. Staffs., 2¼ S. of Standon Bridge. The church of St. Chad (1894), chapel-of-ease, is in E. Eng. style.

Slinfold, pa. and vil., N.W. Sussex, 4 W. of Horsham; ac. 4,432; soil of a light character, overlying in some parts hard stone, and in others clay. The church of St. Peter (erected in 1861, on the site of an older church) is in E. Dec. style, and retains a curious sculptured female figure, destitute of any inscription, but traditionally said to represent a member of the family of Tregoz. Here is a Congregational chapel. The Village Hall has a library. The charities are small. Edward II. is recorded to have visited S. on his return from Battle Abbey in 1324. *S. Lodge*, in a well-wooded park of 30 ac., and *Strood Park* are seats.

Slingley, ha., pa. of Seaham (q.v.), E. Dur., about 5 S.W. of Sunderland. [SEATON AND SLINGLEY.]

Slingsby, pa. and vil., N.R. Yorks., 28 N. of York; ac. 2,570; soil loam and clay, subsoil various. The church of All Saints was rebuilt 1869, in E. Eng. style. In the south chapel lies the mutilated cross-legged effigy of a knight (*temp.* Henry III.), supposed to represent a member of the Wyville family; the chancel retains a sedile and Dec. piscina. The font is a stone octagon on marble shafts, and there is an alabaster reredos. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The old village maypole, a mast of fir 85 ft. high, is still standing. There are the remains of an ancient castle, supposed to have been erected about 1603, although the upper portions are chiefly of the time of Charles I. Some British remains, principally urns, have been disinterred from local tumuli.

Slipend, ha., pa. of Woodside (q.v.), S. Beds., 2 S.W. of Luton.

Slipton, pa. and vil., N. Northants, 3 W. of Thrapston; ac. 757; soil strong, overlying lias and ironstone. The church of St. John the Baptist is a small building of stone. Here are extensive mines of ironstone.

Slish Mountain, eminence (967 ft.) on south side of Lough Gill, Tirerrill bar., N.E. co. Sligo, Ir., 3 W. of Drumahaire. It is composed of gneiss and granite, forming a dark mass, which presents a striking contrast to the verdure in the vicinity of the lake.

Slitrig Water, stream, W. Roxbs., Sc., rises on the north slope of the Teviotdale watershed, and flows for 11 miles in a N. direction to the Teviot, which it joins at Hawick.

Slitting Mill, ha., pa. of and about 1¼ W.S.W. from Rugeley, Mid Staffs.

Slock-na-Marra Race, channel off north coast of co. Antr., Ir., between Rathlin Island and the mainland.

Sloley, pa. and vil., E. Norf., 5 S. of North Walsham; ac. 718; soil mixed, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. Bartholomew (restored 1841) is E. Eng.; the font bears representations of the Seven Sacraments. In the chancel is a monument to the Rev. W. Gunn, B.D., fifty-seven years rector. The poor have £30, rent of 21 ac. *S. House* is a seat.

Sloley Hill, ha., pa. of and adjoining Arley (q.v.), N. Warws.

Sloothby, or **Slothby,** vil., pa. of Willoughby (q.v.), E. Lincs., 4 S.E. of Alford.

Sloswick, ha., pa. of and 3 S.W. from Worksop (q.v.), N.W. Notts.

Slothby. [SLOOTHBY.]

Slough, mkt. to. (W.), pa. of Upton-with-Chalvey and Stoke Poges (q.v.), S.W. Bucks., 2 N. of Windsor. The church of St. Mary, belonging to the eccl. pa. of Upton, dates from 1837; the Catholics have a chapel, and there are various places of worship for Nonconformists. The British Orphan Asylum, Mackenzie Park, is a large and handsome building; the institution has no endowment. The Leopold Institute and Public Hall, in the High Street, was erected (1887) in memory of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany; the building consists of a large public hall with stage and dressing-rooms; there is also a smaller hall,

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sligo, North	.....	.....	48686
Sligo, South	.....	.....	49327
Sliguff	Bagnalstown	67	913
Slimbridge	Coaley (1)	126	872
Slindon (1)	Barnham Junc. (3½)	163	539

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Slinfold	Slinfold	42	853
Slingsby	Slingsby	217	526
Slipton	Thrapston (3)	79	83
Sloley	Coltishall (3)	126	270
Slough	Slough	18	5426

reading-rooms, billiard-room, library, and the usual offices. There is a sum of £10 yearly for apprenticing, of £20 for clothing, and of £12 for food; the interest of nearly £1,000 is also distributed yearly among deserving poor. The Eton Union workhouse is situated here. *Upton Court*, a fine old house near the church, was formerly a religious house attached to the convent of Merton in Surrey. *Observatory House*, situated on the Windsor road, was for many years the residence of Sir Friedrich Wilhelm Herschel, K.H., the astronomer, who settled here in 1781, and died August 25, 1822; here also lived his son, Sir John Frederick William Herschel, Bart. (1792–1871).

Sloy, Loch, pa. of Arrochar (q.v.), N. Dumbarts., Sc., at the base of Ben Vorlich. It is about 1 mile long.

Sly-, for places not found under this spelling, *see also* SLI-.

Slyfield. [BOOKHAM, GREAT.]

Slyne, vil., pa. of Bolton-le-Sands (q.v.), N.W. Lancs., about 3 N.N.W. of Lancaster. [SLYNE-WITH-HEST.]

Slyne Head, islet off north-west coast of co. Galway, Ir., 11½ S.W. of Clifden. The islet is situated 2 W.S.W. of the south-west extremity of Connemara. There are several smaller islets between it and the mainland. On a rock hard by are two lighthouses (built 1836), which have a revolving light and a fixed light, visible 15 and 14 miles respectively.

Slyne-with-Hest, tp. on the shore of Morecambe Bay, pa. of Bolton-le-Sands (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. 1,143, and 1,906 foreshore. At this place the road across the sands to Cartmel commences. There is a charity of £9 yearly for coals, and of £18 for clothing, for the poor.

Smailholm, pa. and vil. on Eden Water, N. Roxbs., adjoining Berws., Sc., 5½ W. by N. of Kelso; ac. 4,194; soil mostly fertile, partly overlying limestone and trap. The Established church (an ivy-clad edifice) is said to date from 1632. S. Tower is the "Avenel Castle" of Scott's "Monastery," and it also plays a conspicuous part in the "Eve of St. John." The Tower is a square building, with gables and small windows, erected early in the 15th cent.; adjoining it is a courtyard, in which was situated the chapel. Sandyknowe Crags (q.v.), even more closely associated with Scott, are also in the pa.

Smalesmouth, tp., pa. of Greystead (q.v.), W. Northumb., 5 N.W. of Bellingham; ac. 13,365.

Smallberry Green, ha., pa. of Isleworth (q.v.), S.W. Middx., about 2 S.W. of Brentford.

Smallbridge, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and about 2 N.E. from Rochdale (q.v.), E. Lancs. The church of St. John the Baptist was built 1834, in E. Eng. style; and a chapel-of-ease (St. Andrew's) was erected in 1894. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, Free Methodist, and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Smallburgh, pa. and vil., E. Norf., 2½ S.W. of Stalham; ac. 1,247; soil rich loam, overlying sand, clay, and gravel. It is on the navigable river Ant, which is crossed by Wayford Bridge, connecting this pa. with Stalham. The church of St. Peter, approached from the Yarmouth road through an avenue of trees, is a small but ancient building (restored 1885). Here are Reformed Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The fuel allotment is 43 ac.

Smallcounty, bar., E. co. Lim., Ir.; ac. 44,424. It is bounded on the north by Clanwilliam bar., on the east by co. Tip., on the south by Coshlea and Coshma bars., and on the west by Coshma and Pubblebrien bars. It contains the vil. of Hospital.

Small Dole, ha., pa. of Upper Beeding (q.v.), S. Sussex, 6 N. of Shoreham. There is a Baptist chapel.

Smalley, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Morley (q.v.), S.E. Derbys., 6 N.E. of Derby; ac. 1,715. The church of St. John the Baptist was formerly a chapel to Morley. *Stainsby House* is a seat.

Smallfield, vil., pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., adjoining Bradfield.

Smallford, ha. with railway station, pa. of and about 3 E. from St. Albans (q.v.), S. Herts.

Small (or Sma') Glen. [GLENALMOND.]

Small Hythe, eccl. pa. and vil. on the Rother, pa. of and 2½ S. from Tenterden (q.v.), S. Kent. The Perp. church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1884) dates from 1500.

Small Isles, pa., Inner Hebrides, Invs., Sc., consist of the islands of Canna, Eigg, Muck, Rum, and Sandy. (Of these, only Eigg was formerly in Invs., the other four having been recently transferred from Args. by the Boundary Commissioners.) These five islands lie off the coasts of Moidart and Skye, in a curved line extending from north-west to south, and are divided from the large island of Skye by the Cuchullin Sound. Rum and Eigg can only be approached by boat from the east side, the heavy swell from the Atlantic rendering the west coasts inaccessible. The pa. church is on Rum island, and there is another Established church on Eigg.

Smallmouth Caves, N. Dev., about 3 E. of Ilfracombe. From one of them a charming view of the Little Hangman and the coast towards Combe Martin is obtainable. These caves were a favourite hunting-ground of the celebrated naturalist P. H. Gosse, and are mentioned in his "Rambles of a Naturalist on the Devonshire Coast."

Smallmouth Sands, sands on the south coast of Dors., lying between Chesil Bank and Weymouth.

Small Rise, ha., pa. of and adjoining Sandon (q.v.), Mid Staffs.

Smalls Rocks, group of islets off coast of Pembs., 24 W. of Milford. Here is a lighthouse with a fixed light, visible 17 miles.

Smallthorne, eccl. pa., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Norton-in-the-Moors (q.v.), N. Staffs., adjoining Burslem. St. Saviour's Church (1850) is in E. Eng. style. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Methodist New Connexion chapels, and a Working Men's Club and reading-room.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Slyne-with-Hest	Hest Bank (1)	233	360
Smailholm	Kelso (5½)	354	340
Smalesmouth	Tarset (3)	309	138
Smallbridge	Rochdale (2)	195	5071
Smallburgh	Stalham (3)	145	444
Smallcounty	.....	.....	8333

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Smalley, eccl. pa.	Coxbench (3½)	133	5[illegible]
Smalley, tp.	Coxbench (3½)	133	[illegible]
Small Hythe	Appledore (5)	63	[illegible]
Small Isles	Oban (57)	504	[illegible]
Smallthorne	Ford Green and S.	150	53[illegible]

Smallwater, tarn in Mardale, N.W. Westmd., near the summit of Nan Bield, lying 1,484 ft. above sea-level.

Smallwood, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Astbury (q.v.), S.E. Chesh., 4½ E.S.E. of Sandbach; ac. 2,186. The church of St. John the Baptist was built 1845, in E. Eng. style. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are several charities.

Smannell, ha., pa. of and 2½ N.E. from Andover (q.v.), N. Hants. [KNIGHTS ENHAM WITH SMANNELL.]

Smardale, tp., pa. of and 2½ S.W. from Kirkby Stephen (q.v.), E. Westmd.; ac. 1,657. S. Hall (now occupied as a farmhouse) is a mansion of the Late Tudor or Jacobean period.

Smarden, pa. and to., S. Kent, 10 W. of Ashford; ac. 5,386; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng.; in the chancel are sedilia and piscina and a low side window. There are chapels for General and Particular Baptists, and a reading-room and library. Turner's charity of £22 is for clothing and a distribution of wheat, and the school has an endowment. Romden, formerly a seat, was partially taken down in 1866 and converted into a farmhouse; the tower, however, has been suffered to remain, as well as other portions of the original structure. Many of the old farmhouses have picturesque timber-framed gables, and Marley Farm retains a chimney, in the centre of the house, consisting merely of a wooden framework filled in with coarse plaster. S. was once a mkt. to.; linen was formerly manufactured here, and flax was cultivated in the pa. to a comparatively recent period.

Smarmore, pa., Ardee bar., S. co. Louth, Ir., 6 S.W. of Dunleer; ac. 1,595. *S. Castle* and park is a seat.

Smearlagh, stream, N.E. co. Kerry, Ir., rises in Trughanacmy bar., 5 N.N.W. of Castleisland, and runs 10 miles through Clanmaurice bar. to the Feale, 3 miles above Listowel, the general direction of its course being N. by E.

Smeaton, Great, pa., tp., and vil., N.R. Yorks., 7 N. of Northallerton; ac. of pa. 5,229, of tp. 1,536; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Eloy is an ancient building. The pa. reading-room contains a library of about 1,000 volumes. *S. Manor* is a seat.

Smeaton Kirk. [KIRK SMEATON.]

Smeaton, Little (1), tp., pa. of Birkby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., about 6 N. of Northallerton; ac. 1,001. There are several tumuli in this neighbourhood and some remains of an ancient camp; Roman remains have been found at various times.

Smeaton, Little (2), tp. on the Went, pa. of and 2½ S.W. from Womersley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,238. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are a few small charities. In the tp. is a malting kiln.

Smeeth, pa. and vil., S. Kent, 4½ S.E. of Ashford; ac. 1,619; soil various, overlying ragstone. The church of St. Mary is Norm. and E. Eng.; in the chancel aisle is a monument with two marble figures to Priscilla Scott (1648) and Mary Scott (1652). Fairs are held on May 15 and September 29. Scott's Hall formerly stood near the foot of the hill, east of the vil., and was the property and residence of the family of Scott, supposed to have descended from Balliol. Sir W. Scott, Knight Marshal of England in 1350, was the first of the family to reside here. *The Paddock* is a seat.

Smeeton Westerby, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Kibworth Beauchamp (q.v.), S. Leics., 6 N.W. of Market Harborough; ac. 1,391. Christ Church (1849) is in Dec. style. There is a Baptist chapel.

Smerrill. [MIDDLETON AND SMERRILL.]

Smerwick Harbour, inlet of the sea, Corkaguiny bar., W. co. Kerry, Ir., 5½ N.W. of Dingle. The harbour penetrates 3 miles inland, its breadth in most parts being about 1½ mile. It is memorable as the scene of the Spanish attempts at invasion in 1579-80. The fortress erected by those who accompanied Sanders, the Papal Legate, in 1579 was strengthened in the following year; but it was reduced by the English, and the Spaniards were put to the sword.

Smestow, stream, S. Staffs., rises about 2 W. of Wolverhampton, and flows in a S. direction for about 7 miles to the Stour, which it joins about 3 W. of Stourbridge.

Smethcote, ha., pa. of Middle (q.v.), Mid Salop, 1 N.W. of Hadnall.

Smethcott, pa. and vil., W. Salop, 9 S.W. of Shrewsbury; ac. 2,705; soil clay, sand, and loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng. The school has a small endowment.

Smethwick (1), to. and populous manufacturing dis., pa. of Harborne (q.v.), S. Staffs., 3 W. of Birmingham. The Birmingham and Dudley and Wolverhampton canals pass through S., the new canal having been cut to the depth of 60 or 80 ft. under the old one; over it are several bridges, the most remarkable of which is the "Summit Bridge," an elegant iron structure. There are several eccl. pas. with modern churches, a Catholic church, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Public Hall, in High Street (1866), has attached to it the offices of the Local Board of Health; adjoining are the petty sessions court and free library, together with the offices of the gas works The free library contains a reading-room and librarian's and other apartments; the hall will hold about 1,000 persons. The Public Baths, in Rolfe Street, cover an area of 1,213 square yds. In Crockett's Lane are four almshouses for as many married couples, who occupy them rent free, providing their own board and clothes. Victoria Park, Bearwood Hill, formed in 1888, occupies an area of 35½ ac.; a carriage drive runs round the grounds, which contain a pool or lake of 2½ ac. S. contains various works and manufactories of great extent and importance. The glass, chemical, and lighthouse works, where upwards of 2,000 workpeople are employed, cover more than 40 ac.; there are also machine works employing about 2,000 persons. Other important industries are the

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Smallwood	Sandbach (4½)	163	577
Smardale	Smardale	274	36
Smarden	Pluckley (3)	49	1070
Smarmore	Dunleer (6)	42	205
Smeaton, Great, pa.	Cowton (2)	225	667
Smeaton, Great, tp.	Cowton (2)	225	170
Smeaton, Little (1)	Cowton (4½)	225	70
Smeaton, Little (2)	Kirk Smeaton (½)	173	201
Smeeth	Smeeth (2)	59	602
Smeeton Westerby	Kibworth (½)	89	342
Smethcott	Leebotwood (1½)	172	267
Smethwick	Smethwick	116	36170

making of nuts, bolts, rivets, and screws, and these also employ a great number of persons.

Smethwick (2). [BEBBETON-CUM-SMETHWICK.]

Smethwick, West, eccl. pa., pa. of Harborne (q.v.), S. Staffs., 3 W. of Birmingham. The church of St. Paul (1858) is in E. Eng. style.

Smisby, pa. and vil., S. Derbys., 9 S.E. of Burton; ac. 1,271; soil various, overlying gravel. The church of St. James is chiefly Dec., but its tower (added towards the end of the 15th cent.) is Perp.; the nave is separated from the aisle by three low-pointed 14th-cent. arches, and has a flat roof supported by seven moulded tie-beams; the chancel and tower walls are panelled with 16th-cent. oak carved in the linen-fold pattern. Against the west wall is a 14th-cent. monument, in the form of an alabaster slab, with the figure of a lady sculptured in high relief and an inscription, now almost effaced. In the chancel is a handsome monument dating from 1627. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Within 200 yds. of the vil. is the spot where the tournament, described by Sir W. Scott in "Ivanhoe," was held. *Old Park House* is a seat.

Smite, river, Leics. and Notts., rises in N. Leics., about 2 S.E. of Nether Broughton, and flows in a N.E. direction for about 10 miles to the Devon, S. Notts., which it joins near Whatton.

Smitham Bottom, ha., pa. of and adjoining Coulsdon (q.v.), S.E. Surrey.

Smithborough, vil. with railway station, pa. of Clones (q.v.), N. co. Monaghan, Ir., 6 S.E. of Monaghan.

Smith End Green, ha., pa. of and about 1 S.W. from Leigh (q.v.), S.W. Worcs.

Smithfield, East. [ST. BOTOLPH WITHOUT ALDGATE.]

Smithhills, vil., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Bolton-le-Moors (q.v.), Mid Lancs.

Smithies, ha., pa. of Royston (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1 N.W. of Monk Bretton.

Smith's Green, ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Steeple Bumpstead (q.v.), N. Essex.

Smith's Leam. [LEAM, NEW.]

Smith Sound, channel on west side of St. Agnes, in south of Scilly Islands, S.W. Cornw. The sound is deep, but its narrowness renders navigation difficult.

Smithstone, estate with seat of the same name, pa. of Tarbolton (q.v.), Mid Ayrs., Sc., about 2 W.S.W. of Mauchline.

Smithton, vil., pa. of and 2½ S.W. from Cumbernauld (q.v.), S.E. Dumbarts., Sc.

Smithwick Shoal, sandbank in Bridlington Bay, off coast of E.R. Yorks. The shoal is 2 miles in length.

Smithy Beck, stream, S.W. Cumb., rises on a shoulder of Red Pike, and flows in a S. direction to Ennerdale Water.

Smithy Fold, ha., pa. of Tankersley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 9 N.W. of Sheffield.

Smithy Houses, ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Denby (q.v.), Mid Derbys.

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Smethwick, West	Spon Lane	117	4756
Smisby	Ashby-de-la-Z'ch (1½	118	306
Smithborough	Smithborough	97	124
Smithton	Cumbernauld (2½)	400	320

Smockington, or **Little Copston,** ha., pa. of and adjoining Wolvey (q.v.), N.E. Warws. It was formerly much more considerable than it is now.

Smoo, Cave of, pa. of and nearly 2 E. from Durness (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc. It consists of three caverns hollowed out of the limestone, the outer chamber 33 ft. high and 203 ft. long, the inner about 70 ft. long by 30 ft. wide, with a high arched roof, and the third about 120 ft. long by 8 ft. wide; the last cannot be seen by ordinary light.

Snae Fell, mountain (2,034 ft.), pa. of Lezayre (q.v.), N.E. I. of M., 4 S.S.W. of Ramsey. The mountain, which forms the highest point in a slaty range, has a fine rounded outline. It is the most elevated spot in the Isle of Man, and commands a magnificent view, embracing the whole of the island and part of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

Snailwell, pa. and vil., E. Cambs., 3 N. of Newmarket; ac. 2,014; soil various. The church of St. Peter (restored 1878) is an ancient edifice of flint with stone quoins and windows. In the churchyard is the stone tomb of a priest of the 15th cent., with a cross on the upper slab; the coffin was discovered in the wall of the south aisle at the time of the restoration. There are 33 ac. of fen land, and a small allotment of arable land for the poor.

Snainton, chap., tp., and vil., pa. of Brompton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 8½ S.W. of Scarborough; ac. 4,836, including marsh land. The chapel of St. Mary is a plain building of stone; in front of it is a handsome Norm. archway. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have places of worship. *Wydale,* a modern stone building very pleasantly situated, and commanding extensive views of the surrounding country, is a seat.

Snaith (Teut. *snaid* = "separated piece of land"), pa., tp. (**Snaith and Cowick**), and small mkt. to. (TH.), on the south bank of the Aire, W.R. Yorks.; ac. of pa. 33,854, of tp. 5,570; soil sandy, overlying clay and peat. The to. is 7 W. of Goole, which is also in the pa. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1868), belonging in the 12th cent. to a Benedictine monastery, is chiefly E. Eng. and Perp.; the tower (about 30 ft. square) originally had lateral chapels, that on the north side serving as the consistory court of this pa., which was once a "peculiar"; the south porch retains stone benches, and until 1868 had a parvise, used as the registry of the "peculiar"; the stairs remain; in the chancel is the matrix of a brass of a mitred abbot; the north aisle or chapel belongs to the Stapletons, Barons Beaumont, and contains a fine marble bust to Lady Elizabeth Stapleton (d. 1683). In the Dawnay chapel (on the south side) is an altar-tomb to John Acclom (d. 1436), who married one of the Daunays, and another altar-tomb (covered with a fine slab of black marble and adorned with shields of arms) to Sir John Daunay (d. 1493); on the east wall of this chapel are suspended some relics of Sir Thomas Daunay (d. 1642). Here also is a marble statue by Chantrey of Viscount Downe (d. 1832). On the north side of the churchyard are some traces of monastic buildings. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. Fairs for cattle are held on the last

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Snailwell	Newmarket (3)	70	181
Snainton	Snainton	228	70[illegible]
Snaith, pa.	Snaith	180	22[illegible]4
Snaith, tp.	Snaith	180	1596

Thursday in April and on Aug. 10. The charities for distribution amount to about £40 yearly. There are three bede-houses (for six widowers, three resident and three non-resident) and almshouses maintaining six widows.

Snaith and Cowick. [SNAITH.]

Snape (1), pa. and vil., E. Suff., 3½ S. by E. of Saxmundham; ac. 2,100; soil in some parts good mixed, and in others light and sandy, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1864) is E. Eng., with a western embattled tower said to be Saxon. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel (1862). The interest of £200 is annually distributed in coal. In the pa. are two barrows; and there are sand and clay pits, and brick-earth. In the barrows have been found rings, coins, and other memorials. S. Priory, in the immediate neighbourhood of the vil., a cell of Colchester, has no remains of its former importance, but skeletons, coins, and other relics have been exhumed. A horse fair is held on August 11.

Snape (2), tp. and vil., pa. of and 1½ N. from Well (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 4,451. S. Castle or Hall, at the west end of the vil., is now partly in ruins, but a portion of the fabric is occupied as a farmhouse. It was rebuilt by the Latimers in or about the reign of Henry VI.; one of the rooms is fitted up as a chapel-of-ease. *Thorp Perrow*, in a fine park of 200 ac., is a seat.

Snarehill, Great and Little (formerly extra-parochial), pa., S. Norf., lying S. and E. of Thetford, on the borders of Suff.; ac. 2,155; soil sandy, subsoil chalky. There are many large tumuli in the neighbourhood, supposed to indicate the site of a battlefield where St. Edmund, King of the East Angles, was defeated and taken prisoner by the Danes, who caused him to be fastened to a tree and shot to death with arrows (870). *S. House*, a modern mansion of brick in a fine park, is a seat.

Snaresbrook, dis. with railway station, pa. of Wanstead (q.v.), S.W. Essex, 6¾ N.E. of Shoreditch. The Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum and the Infant Orphan Asylum are both in S. The Eagle pond or lake is a sheet of water about 7 ac. in extent, now secured to the public, and in summer frequented by anglers. At the east end of the lake is the "Eagle" hotel, a well-known and favourite resort, with large gardens and pleasure-grounds.

Snareston, or **Snarestone**, pa. and vil., W. Leics., on the Warws. border; ac. 1,325. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. There is a small Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to £2 11s. yearly, and the school has a small endowment.

Snarford, pa., Mid Lincs., 7 S.W. of Market Rasen; ac. 1,131; soil clay and sand, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Lawrence is Norm., E. Dec., and Perp.; it contains a series of stately but faded and dilapidated monuments of the St. Poll (or St. Paule) family. The earliest of these is a canopied altar-tomb enriched with ten statuettes, and bearing effigies of Sir Thomas St. Poll, Knight (d. 1582), and his wife, together with an inscription; the next, according to date, consists of two effigies placed within a recess in the north wall of the chantry, adjoining the chancel, representing Sir George St. Poll (d. 1613) and Frances (Wray) his wife. On the south chancel wall is an inscription on brass, giving the conjugal history of this Lady St. Poll, who, in the same year her husband died, married (as his second wife) Robert, Baron Rich of Lieze, created Earl of Warwick August 6, 1618; in the church are memorial busts of the earl (who died in 1618) and of the countess, with an inscription. On the floor is a dark grey slab, with an inscribed brass to Joan (St. Poll), wife of John Tornay, of Caynby, Esq. (d. 1521), and on the floor of the chantry chapel is a slab inscribed to George Brownlow Doughty, Esq. (d. 1743).

Snargate, pa. and vil., S. Kent, 5½ N.W. of New Romney, on the road to Appledore; ac. 1,552 and 25 water; soil light, overlying sand. The land is chiefly in pasture. The church of St. Dunstan (restored 1872) in its external features seems to be wholly Perp., but the arcades of the nave and some other portions are E. Eng. The chancel, which retains its piscina, is separated from both its adjacent chapels by two Pointed arches on either side, supported on octagonal pillars; on its north side is a Perp. tomb, and in the north chapel is a square piscina and some traces of an altar. The rood staircase remains.

Snar Water, stream, S.W. Lanarks., Sc., rises in the pa. of Crawfordjohn (q.v.), and flows in a N. direction for 6 miles to Duneaton Water, which it joins about 2 S. of Crawfordjohn.

Snatchwood, ha., pa. of Trevethin (q.v.), W. Mon., 1 S. of Abersychan railway station.

Snave (1), pa., S. Kent, 9 S. of Ashford; ac. 1,453; soil stiff mould, overlying stiff clay. The church of St. Augustine (restored 1873) is chiefly Norm.

Snave (2). [COOMHOLA.]

Snead, pa., E. Montgoms., on the Salop border, 2 N. by W. of Bishop's Castle; ac. 644; soil mostly fertile. The church (dedication unknown) is an ancient Gothic edifice.

Sneaton, pa. and vil., N.R. Yorks., 3 S. of Whitby; ac. 4,851; soil various, overlying stone and gravel. The church of St. John (1823) is in E. Gothic style. The font dates from about 1100.

Sneedham Green, ha., pa. of and ½ S.W. from Upton St. Leonard's (q.v.), Mid Gloucs.

Sneem, fishing vil. and head of petty sess. div., pa. of Kilcrohane (q.v.), S. co. Kerry, Ir., 14 W.S.W. of Kenmare. It is situated at the head of a harbour formed by an inlet of the Kenmare, near the mouth of a small stream crossed by a bridge, and on Kenmare Bay, amongst picturesque surroundings. The Protestant church for Kilcrohane is in this vil.; also a Catholic church with a conspicuous bell-tower, and a parochial school. A butter market is held every Friday, and fairs during the year.

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Snape (1)	Saxmundham (3½)	91	546
Snape (2)	Bedale (3)	226	489
Snarehill, Gt. & Little	Thetford (1)	90	54
Snareston	Snarestone	111	302
Snarford	Snelland (1½)	139	105
Snargate	Appledore (1½)	63	108
Snave (1)	Ham Street (2)	60	74
Snead	Bishop's Castle (2)	180	61
Sneaton	Ruswarp (1½)	243	218
Sneem	Bantry (14)	195	376

Sneinton, pa., S. Notts., an eastern suburb of Nottingham; ac. 911. It was formerly named "Snottengaton," and is by some thought to have been the original settlement of the to. of Nottingham. The church of St. Stephen (rebuilt 1839) is in E. Eng. style.

Snelland, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 9 N.E. of Lincoln; ac.. 1,365; soil gravelly, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (rebuilt 1863) is E. Dec.

Snelsmore, ha., pa. of and 1½ S. from Chieveley (q v.), S. Berks.

Snelson, tp., pa. of Rostherne (q.v.), E. Chesh., 4 S.E. of Knutsford; ac. 428.

Snelston, pa. and vil. on the Dove, W. Derbys., on the borders of Staffs., 2½ S.W. of Ashbourne; ac. 2,178 and 19 water; soil mixed, overlying chiefly gravel and clay. The land is chiefly in pasture for dairy produce. The church of St. Peter (within the grounds of *S. Hall*) was remodelled and rebuilt almost from the foundation about 1825. The ancient font is an octagon of the Dec. period (*c.* 1300). In the churchyard is a magnificent old yew-tree. The charities amount to about £25 a year. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Snetterton, pa. and vil., Mid Norf., 5 S.W. of Attleborough; ac. 2,819; soil and subsoil various. Here was anciently a church dedicated to St. Andrew. The church of All Saints (restored 1857) has chancel, nave, and aisles of the Perp. period, and the porches are E. Eng. The nave is divided from the chancel by a handsome carved screen, painted and gilt. There is a parish-room. The poor receive £3 a year from the Hall farm, left by an unknown donor.

Snettisham, pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 11 N.N.E. of Lynn, on the coast road to Hunstanton; ac. 5,593; soil various, but chiefly of a good mixed character, overlying principally chalk. The church of St. Mary (restored 1856) is a large and handsome Perp. building. The lofty spire, which may be seen for miles around, forms a landmark for vessels at sea; the chancel is in ruins, and only a small portion is now standing, covered with ivy; the principal entrance is through the finely-groined west porch, above which is a handsome window of six lights. In the church is a curious font; and there is a marble monument with effigy to Sir Wymond Carye (d. 1612), a brass with effigies to John Cremer (d. 1610), Anne his wife, and seven children; and a brass effigy of a female (d. 1500). The transept contains the vaults of the Le Stranges. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The grammar school was founded in 1708, and reorganised in 1875. A Public Hall was erected in 1890. There is a fuel allotment of 17 ac. A statute fair for hiring servants is held on Oct. 12. In the pa. are chalk-pits, lime-kilns, and quarries of carr-stone. Many objects of antiquity, including a number of celts, have been found here at different periods. The *Old Hall*, a spacious mansion of brick in the Elizabethan style, surrounded by well-wooded grounds, and the *New Hall*, on Ken Hill, commanding extensive views over The Wash, Lincs., and the Sandringham Woods, and surrounded by a park, are seats.

Sneyd, eccl. pa., pa. of Burslem (q.v.), N.W. Staffs. The church of Holy Trinity was built 1852, in Dec. style.

Snibstone, ha., pa. of Packington (q.v.), S. Leics., about 5 S.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. St. Mary's chapel-of-ease is a small ancient building. Here are extensive collieries. [RAVENSTONE-WITH-SNIBSTONE.]

Snig's End, ha., pas. of Corse, Staunton, and Redmarley (q.v.), N.W. Glouc., about 7 N.W. of Gloucester. The estate consists of a number of small cottages, built about 1840, by the Chartist Association.

Snilesworth, tp., pa. of and 2½ N.W. from Hawnby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 5,132.

Snipehouse, ha., pa. of and about 3 S.E. from Alnwick (q.v.) E. Northumb.

Snitter, tp. and vil., pa. of and 2½ N.W. from Rothbury (q.v.), Mid Northumb.; ac. 1,080.

Snitterby, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 9 S. of Brigg; ac. 1,684; soil peat, clay, and sand corn-brash, overlying limestone. The church of St. Nicholas (rebuilt 1566–67) is E. Dec. The chalice and paten are of silver, and date from 1568.

Snitterfield, pa. and vil., S.W. Warws., about 4 N.E. of Stratford-on-Avon; ac. 3,764; soil various, overlying marl. The church of St. James (restored 1882), formerly belonging to the priory of St. Sepulchre, Warwick, is Perp. The Wesleyans have a chapel (1883), and there is a newsroom with a library and billiard-room. On leaving the vil. for Stratford, a beautiful and most extensive view is obtained over a rich and highly-cultivated country. Pursuing a straight and westerly direction, King's Lane is entered, through which, after the battle of Worcester, when leaving the hospitable and sheltering retreats of Boscobel, Moseley, and Bentley, on his way to the west, the fugitive King Charles II rode before Miss Lane, seated on a pillion, disguised as her groom. Richard Jago, the poet, born at Beaudesert, in this co., Oct. 1, 1715, was many years vicar of this pa.; he died here, May 8, 1781, and is interred in the church. In front of the vicarage are three fine birch-trees, termed the "Three Ladies," planted, it is said, by Jago's three daughters. *Ingon Grange* is a seat.

Snitterton, ha., pa. of Darley (q.v.), Mid Derbys., about 3½ N.W. of Matlock. [WENSLEY AND SNITTERTON.]

Snittlegarth, pl., pa. of Torpenhow (q.v.), W. Cumb., about 6 N.E. of Cockermouth. Here are earthworks forming a square camp. *S. Hall* is a seat. [BEWALDETH AND SNITTLEGARTH.]

Snizort, pa., *q.s.* pa., and ha. on the east side of Skye, Inner Hebrides, Invs., Sc.; ac. 53,280. The surface is marked with flat hills of moderate elevation, partly covered with pasture and partly with heath. The vil. lies at the head of Loch Snizort, 7 N.W. of Portree. The Storr Rock, a remarkable pinnacle

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place,(2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sneinton	Nottingham (1½)	124	17439
Snelland	Snelland	139	130
Snelson	Chelford (1)	172	185
Snelston	Clifton (1½)	150	287
Snetterton	Eccles Road (1½)	101	208
Snettisham	Snettisham	106	1318
Sneyd	Hanley (½)	148	4920

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Snilesworth	Helmsley (9)	220	88
Snitter	Rothbury (3)	312	135
Snitterby	Kirton Lindsey (4)	157	284
Snitterfield	Bearley (2½)	115	739
Snizort, pa.	Strome Ferry (40)	661	1906
Snizort, *q.s.* pa.	Strome Ferry (40)	661	1895

of rock about 3 miles from the east coast of the pa., and standing 2,350 ft. above sea-level, can be visited either from Portree (7 miles) or Uig. On the west side of the pa., close to the shore of Loch Snizort, stood the old house of Kingsburgh, where Prince Charles Edward found shelter on his way from South Uist.

Snizort, Loch, sea-loch on the north-west coast of Skye island, Invs., Sc., enters from the Little Minch. It is 9 miles wide at the entrance, and runs inland for about 8½ miles, when it branches into Loch Greshernish on the south and Snizort Beag above. This latter continues inland for about 6 miles.

Snodhill, ha., pa. of Peterchurch (q.v.), W. Herefords., 6 E. of Hay. There are some remains of S. Castle, which existed in the reign of Stephen.

Snodland, pa. and vil. on the Medway, N.E. Kent, 6½ S.W. of Rochester; ac. 1,879; soil gravelly, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored) is chiefly E. Eng., the walls containing fragments of Roman bricks and tiles; there are sedilia and a piscina in the chancel, a piscina in the south aisle, and a small crypt; and the doors to the rood-loft remain. The church contains some brasses, memorials to the Palmer, Tilgham, and Waghorn families, and a tablet to Martha Boynard (1682). There is a Swedenborgian church, Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a Baptist meeting-room. There is a Working Men's Institute. The charities are small, and the national school is endowed. The pa. contains lime, cement, and paper works. *Holborough Court, Ivymeath,* and *Vales* are seats.

Snoreham, formerly a separate pa., now ha., pa. of and ½ N. from Latchingdon (q.v.), S.E. Essex. A sermon was formerly preached annually under a tree here, but the custom has long been discontinued. S. Hall is a farmhouse.

Snoring, Great, pa. and vil. on the Stiffkey, N. Norf., 3½ N. by E. of Fakenham; ac. 1,645; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Dec.; the interior retains some stone stalls and several monuments. The rectory-house is a fine specimen of ornamental brickwork; its elaborate south front has been in part restored. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The charities are Pearson's of £14 yearly for bread, and Alvis's of £6 5s. The workhouse of Walsingham Union is in this pa.

Snoring, Little, pa. and vil., N. Norf., about 3 N.E. of Fakenham, on the road to Wells; ac. 1,528; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew is Trans. Norm. and later; the porch is of very curious character, having a stilted horse-shoe arch, under which is a pointed one ornamented with zigzag work, and under this again a round-headed doorway, with shafts in the jambs, having sculptured capitals. The font is Late Norm., and is ornamented with sculptured foliage. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The poor have the rent of 8 ac. of land, now let in allotments of £2 an acre; also 17 ac. to cut for fuel.

Snorscomb, ha., pa. of and ¾ S. from Great Everdon (q.v.), S.W. Northants.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Snodland	Snodland	36	3188
Snoring, Great	Fakenham (3½)	119	543
Snoring, Little	Fakenham (3)	119	260

Snowdon (= "Hill of Snow"), mountain (3,571 ft.), Mid Carnarvs., 10 S.E. of Carnarvon. S. is the highest and also the grandest mountain in England and Wales. Its Welsh name is Eryri, signifying "Eagle Top." Including the spurs and lower summits gathered round the central mass, it embraces an area extending about 12 miles from north to south and 6 miles from east to west, bounded by Llanrug, Bettwsgarmon, Beddgelert, Nantgwynnant, Capel Curig, and Llanberis. This is exclusive of the greater part of the mountainous

The Peaks of Snowdon.
(Photo. J. Slater, Llandudno.)

tract called "Snowdonia," which stretches from Penmaenmawr to the vicinity of Nevin. S. has five distinct summits—Y Wyddfa (3,571 ft.), Yr Aran, Lliwedd, Crib-y-Ddysgyl, and Cribgoch. From the main portion in the centre five ridges extend outwards like the spokes of a wheel, separating as many ravines, the sides of which are almost perpendicular. The most striking feature in the magnificent view from the summit of Y Wyddfa is afforded by the peaks, coombes, and tarns immediately below. A railway to be worked by electricity was constructed in 1894–95; it ascends from a height of 350 ft. to one of 3,490 ft. above the sea. The railway passes over several viaducts, one of which is 500 ft. in length, and has 14 arches with a span of 30 ft.

Snowdonman Fell, mountain, N.R. Yorks., about 6 N.E. of Askrigg.

Snowshill, pa. and vil., N.E. Gloucs., 7 S.W. of Chipping Camden; ac. 2,294; soil brash, overlying rock. The church of St. Bartholomew (rebuilt 1864) is in E. Eng. style. There is a small charity.

Snydale, tp., pa. of Normanton (q.v.) W.R. Yorks., 4 S.W. of Pontefract; ac. 1,060. The tp. contains a church mission room and Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels. There are collieries. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Soap Rock. [Gue Graze.]

Soar, river of Leics., rises just within the Warws. border, and, entering Leics., runs N.E. past Shamford, Croft, Whetstone, and Aylestone to Leicester, and thence N. to Belgrave, Birstall, Thurmaston, and Wanlip, a little below which it receives the Wreak. From this point its course is N.W. past

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Snowshill	Campden (6)	97	240
Snydale	Normanton (2)	179	1455

Rothley, Cossington, Mount Sorrel, Barrow, Loughborough, Normanton, Sutton Bonnington, and Ratcliff to the Trent, which it joins 9 S.W. of Nottingham and 8 E.S.E. of Derby. From Loughborough to its union with the Trent it divides Leics. from Notts. The course of the river lies through a rich pastoral district. Some of the most interesting scenery on its banks is between Rothley and Loughborough, Charnwood Forest being situated a short distance to the west, and a range of wolds rising above the east side of the valley. By artificial means the river has been made navigable as far as Leicester. Its length is 40 miles.

Soay, island, pa. of Bracadale (q.v.), Skye, Invs., Sc., south-west of Loch Scavaig. It is 3 miles long by nearly 2 wide, but is nearly divided by two bays, indenting it in the middle. It rises in the north portion to 455 ft.

Soberton, pa. and large scattered vil. on the Meon, E. Hants, 15 S.W. of Petersfield; ac. 5,873; soil chalk, clay, and loam, overlying gravel, chalk, and flint. The church of St. Peter (restored 1881) is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. Bishop Curle died and was buried here in 1647. There are several ancient monuments dating from 1580, and a memorial to a daughter of Dr. Walter Curle, Bishop of Winchester, dated 1709. In the leper window is a curious piece of stained glass, the arms of the Cardinal de Beaufort. On the west front of the tower, and in the centre of the string-course beneath the parapet, there is a device of a death's head, having the head of a man with a key on one side, and the head of a woman with a pail on the other; in explanation of this device, it may be stated that in the family of Anson, the celebrated circumnavigator, who had a manor house at Soberton, there lived for many years a butler and dairymaid, who had each saved a considerable sum of money; they married, and, having no family, the question arose how they should dispose of their wealth, which ended in their determining to build a tower to the old parish church, and the device is said to represent the butler with his key and the dairymaid with her pail. In the church is also an old Saxon coffin of sandstone, found about 1880 in a field near the church; it contained an almost perfect skeleton encased in cement. The Free Methodists have a chapel.

Sock, ha., pa. of and adjoining Mudford (q.v.), S.E. Somerset.

Sock Augh, mountain (2,032 ft.), pa. of Tarland and Migvie (q.v.), Mid Abers., Sc.

Sockbridge and Tirril, tp., pa. of Barton (q.v.), N. Westmd., about 3 S.W. of Penrith; ac. 1,195. There is a Wesleyan chapel at Tirril. S. House, now a school, is dated 1699, and was formerly the residence of Wordsworth's grandfather. S. Hall, now a farmhouse, is a mansion of the 15th and 16th cents., on the south bank of the Eamont.

Sockburn, pa. and tp. (wholly in Dur.) on the Tees, S. Dur. and N.R. Yorks., 7 S.W. of Yarm; ac. of pa. 2,795, of tp. 710. The church of All Saints, on the Yorkshire side of the river, is a plain building. S. anciently belonged to the family of Conyers, one of whom, Sir John Conyers, a knight of the 11th cent., is said to have slain a large "worm" or serpent which infested these parts, and to have received this estate as a reward, on the tenure of rendering up his victorious sword to every new Bishop of Durham entering the diocese at this point. S. Hall is in Domestic Gothic style. In the hall is preserved a cross-legged effigy in chain armour, said to represent the worm-slayer, and the traditional sword is also kept here. Near the hall are the ruins of an ancient church dating from the 12th or 13th cent., but partially demolished 1838, and some remains yet exist of a still earlier building.

Sock Dennis, pa., S.E. Somerset, 1 S. of Ilchester; ac. 666.

Sodbury, Chipping. [Chipping Sodbury.]

Sodbury, Little, pa. and vil., S.W. Glouc., 14 N.E. of Bristol; ac. 1,092; soil and subsoil clayey. The old church of St. Adeline, a Perp. building, has been disused since 1859; the new church is in Perp. style. The Baptists have a chapel. There are remains of a Roman camp. William Tyndale resided here *c.* 1520. L. S. House is now a farm.

Sodbury, Old, pa. and vil., S.W. Glouc., 14 N.E. of Bristol; ac. 3,727; soil mixed, overlying clay and limestone. The church of St. John the Baptist (rebuilt 1858) is of mixed periods, and contains a curious wood monument dating from 1320. Here are two Baptist chapels. The pa. contains remains of a Roman encampment. *Lye Grove House,* an Elizabethan building, is a seat.

Soderick, Port. [Port Soderick.]

Sod Island, islet in the estuary of the Shannon, 9½ W. by N. of Lim., Ir. Here is a fixed light, visible 5 miles.

Sodylt, ha., pa. of Ellesmere (q.v.), N. Salop, adjoining Dudlestone. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Softly. [Lynesack and Softly.]

Soham (1), pa. and to., head of a Co. Co. dis. and a polling-place for the east div. of the co., N.E. Cambs., 6 S.E. of Ely; ac. 12,706. The pa. is important and extensive, being in one direction more than 9 miles in length. The Fen, which covers 8,000 ac., has now, owing to the superior method of drainage, been brought into a high state of cultivation; there was formerly a large mere or lake on the west side of the town. Here are many extensive orchards and gardens, and large quantities of fruit, especially plums, are yearly sent to London, Norwich, Liverpool, Newcastle, Bradford, Leeds, and Manchester. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1879–80) is a cruciform edifice, chiefly Trans.-Norm., with portions and insertions of later date; the chancel is lighted by Dec. windows, and the east window has been considered to be one of the best specimens of that period; on each side of the window is a small niche with traces of painting; the north wall retains a fresco of a bishop in the act of benediction (uncovered in 1849), and it would seem that the whole chancel was at one time ornamented in this way; on the south side are ancient stone sedilia and a piscina, and there are finely-carved altar rails of oak; the easternmost

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Soay	Strome Ferry (53)	661	78
Soberton	Bishop's Waltham (4	81	1185
Sockbridge and T.	Penrith (3)	281	194
Sockburn, pa.	Dalton (3)	227	225
Sockburn, tp.	Dalton (3)	227	44

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Sock Dennis	Martock (3)	140	33
Sodbury, Little	Yate (4)	130	146
Sodbury, Old	Yate (4)	130	6[illegible]
Soham	Soham	72	4[illegible]

the two chapels (built in the 14th cent.) retains a stone altar at the east end, an aumbry, and an irregular oblong tombstone with incised lettering, as well as some old glass; the other chapel is of Late Perp. date, and has on its east wall a monument to Edward Bernes, Esq., and Dorothie (Drurye) his wife (d. 1598); the chapel is enclosed at the west end by a very perfect and elaborately wrought parclose screen (restored 1880); in the south transept is an E. Eng. piscina and a nearly illegible inscription, and shields of arms to some member of the Dowman family, and on the east wall a brass with inscription to John Thornton, gent. (d. 1598), and Ann (Drurie) his wife; the north transept contains an altar-tomb of the 15th cent., and a large marble slab, inscribed but undated, to Thomas Dockwra and his wife; the south aisle retains an aumbry; on the south side of the nave is a small brass to Olliver Robins (d. 1608), and Katherin (Salisbury) his wife, and at the west end are ten ancient stalls with misereres, formerly in the chancel; the north porch is Perp., and has a stoup; the south porch, of the 14th cent., has a large sundial over the entrance. In the churchyard, near the north porch, is the grave of Mary D'Aye (d. 1765), great-granddaughter of Cromwell. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The town has several almshouses, founded in 1582, and occupied by poor and aged persons, to whom a portion of the fen lands was allotted in lieu of common rights. The other charities are considerable. The endowed grammar school (founded 1687) was reopened 1881 under a new scheme as a middle-class school. In the Station Road is the People's Hall, containing reading and recreation rooms. A cattle fair is held on May 9, and a pleasure fair or feast on the Monday before the Nativity of St. John the Baptist (June 24), and continues for three days. The Liberal and Conservative associations have club-houses, comprising large rooms for meetings, and reading, coffee, and billiard rooms.

Soham (2). [EARL SOHAM, MONK SOHAM.]

Soho, dis. of Central London, E. Middx., 1½ W. of St. Paul's. S. comprises the eccl. pas. of St. Anne [ST. ANNE, SOHO] and St. Mary the Virgin. "So—hoe," a cry raised by huntsmen when they caught sight of the hare, had become the name of the ground on which Soho Square stands as far back as 1632. As the Duke of Monmouth lived in a house on the south side of Soho Square, "Soho" was the watchword of his followers at Sedgemoor. In the latter part of the 17th and during the 18th cent. S. was a fashionable quarter. Among noted persons who occupied houses in Soho Square were Sir Cloudesley Shovel (d. 1707), Lord Chancellor Macclesfield (d. 1732), Alderman Beckford (d. 1770), Field-Marshal Conway (d. 1795), and Sir Joseph Banks (d. 1820). The statue of Charles II., in the middle of the square, was taken down in 1876. S. Bazaar, the first institution of the kind established in England, dates from 1816.

Soken, The, district in N.E. Essex, comprising the pas. of Kirby-le-Soken, Thorpe-le-Soken, and Walton-le-Soken. The name is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *soc* = a place privileged to hold local courts. Other peculiar privileges enjoyed were exemption from archidiaconal and commissary jurisdiction, power to administer and execute laws for themselves, and the equal right of a wife with her husband in the ownership of land.

Soldierstown, ha., pa. of Aghalee (q.v.), S. co. Antr., Ir., 5 N.E. of Lurgan.

Sole (1), or **Soleyend,** ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Astley (q.v.), N. Warws.

Sole (2), or **Sowell Street,** ha., pa. of and adjoining St. Peter's, Thanet (q.v.), E. Kent.

Solent, The, channel in S.W. Hants, between the mainland and the I. of W., 8 S. of Southampton. The S. extends 15 W.S.W. from Southampton Water and Spithead on the east to the open Channel on the west. It is bounded on the south by the coast of the I. of W. from West Cowes, in the extreme north of the island, to the Needles, which form its west termination. The channel forms two slight curves, the upper of which is concave towards Hants, the lower towards the I. of W. It ranges in width from 1 to 2 miles and in depth from 4 to 12 fathoms, the more westerly portion being the deeper. On the Hants coast, which is low and wooded, there are several gentlemen's seats. The part of the I. of W. contiguous to the S. consists mostly of rolling downs, broken by picturesque valleys, in one of which stands the vil. of Yarmouth. The navigation of the S. is somewhat difficult, but it furnishes a secure and well-sheltered anchorage.

Sole Street, ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Cobham (q.v.), Mid Kent. There is a church mission room.

Soleyend. [SOLE (1).]

Solfach. [SOLVA.]

Solihull, pa. and small to., head of petty sess. div., U. and Co. Co. dis., N. Warws., 6½ S.E. of Birmingham, on the road to Warwick; ac. 11,939. The church of St. Alphege is a large cruciform structure; the west end of the nave and the south aisle are Late Perp.; the rest of the church and the lower part of the tower are Dec.; north of the chancel is a small chapel, and beneath it a groined crypt; the chancel retains a piscina under a richly-canopied niche, and there is a plainer one in the vestry. Of former rectors of this place may be mentioned John Feckenham, D.D. (*alias* Howman), (so called from his birthplace, Feckenham Forest, in Worcestershire), a noted personage in the religious disturbances during the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth; he was for ten years rector here, and afterwards Dean of St. Paul's and Abbot of Westminster, being the last mitred abbot who sat in the House of Peers. He died a prisoner in Wisbech Castle in 1585. The Catholic church is dedicated to St. Augustine of England; and there is a Congregational chapel. The grammar school was founded by Richard II. and reorganised in 1879. The Public Hall was erected in 1876, at a cost of £2,500. S. has a convalescent home for twelve poor children, and a hospital for infectious diseases. *Berry Hall* and *Malvern Hall* are seats; the latter is approached by iron gates with stone pillars, erected from an old design of Inigo Jones, and stands in a park of more than 150 ac.

Sollershope, pa., S.E. Herefords., 6 N. of Ross; ac. 1,152; soil clayey and loamy, overlying limestone rock. The church of St. Michael (restored 1885) is in Dec. style.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Solihull	Solihull	122	6150

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION
Sollershope	Fawley (2½)	136	91

Solloghodbeg, pa., Clanwilliam bar., S.W. co. Tip., Ir., about 3 N. of Tipperary; ac. 2,201. There is an abundance of limestone.

Solloghodmore, pa., Clanwilliam bar., S.W. co. Tip., Ir., about 2 N.W. of Tipperary; ac. 6,657. Here is a Catholic church. The pa. contains part of the vil. of Limerick Junction.

Sollom, ha., pa. of and ½ S. from Tarleton (q.v.), W. Lancs.

Solomon's Temple, heap of stones on the summit of a hill, about 2 S. of Buxton, N.E. Derbys. It is 1,510 ft. above sea-level, and commands an extensive view.

Solport, tp., pa. of Stapleton (q.v.), N. Cumb., 8 N.E. of Longtown; ac. 3,226. There is a Presbyterian chapel and a Friends' meeting-house. Shank Castle is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Solva, or **Solfach,** small seaport on St. Bride's Bay, pa. of Whitchurch-by-Haverfordwest (q.v.), W. Pembs., 3 E. of St. David's. The vil., which comprises two portions—Upper and Lower S.—is picturesquely situated in a deep narrow glen. The places of worship include a chapel-of-ease in Gothic style at Upper S., and Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The harbour affords good anchorage, and has a quay where corn is shipped. The climate is healthy, and the place is much frequented by visitors during the summer. *Llanunwas* is a seat.

Solway Firth, an inlet of the Irish Sea, between Scotland and England, extending inland for about 49 miles in a N.E. direction. At its mouth (reckoning Burrow Head as the extreme point on the north) it is about 32 miles wide, but this gradually lessens, with occasional expansions, to about 2 miles. The Urr, Nith, Annan, Dee, Pow Water, Lochar Water, Cree, and Bladenoch on the Scottish side; the Esk, Eden, Wampool, Weaver, Ellen, and Derwent on the English side are the chief rivers emptying themselves into the S. Firth. The principal bays on the north side are Wigtown Bay, Kirkcudbright Bay, and the estuary of the Nith; Wampool estuary, Moricambe Bay, and Allonby Bay on the English side. At certain seasons the tide comes in with very great rapidity, forming the "Bore," when waves of 3 or 4 ft. are frequently seen. The fisheries of the S. Firth are various and extensive. The Solway railway viaduct (opened 1869), extending from Annan, S. Dumfs., Sc., to Bowness, N. Cumb., is 1,960 yds. long.

Solway Moss, pl., pa. of Kirkandrews-upon-Esk (q.v.), N. Cumb., 3 E. of Longtown, on the Scottish border. It is the site of a battle (1542) between the Scots and English Borderers, in which the Scots were completely defeated.

Somborne, Kings. [KINGS SOMBORNE.]

Somborne, Little, pa. and small vil., W. Hants, 2 S.E. of Stockbridge; ac. 1,934; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints is a small ancient flint building. *Somborne House,* standing in a park, is a seat.

Somerby (1), pa. and vil., E. Leics., 5 W. of Oakham; ac. 1,470; land rocky, and chiefly used for grazing. The church of All Saints, the chancel of which was restored 1885, is of various periods, Norm., E. Eng., and Dec. One of the stained windows in the chancel is a memorial to Colonel F. G. Burnaby, R.H.G., killed at the battle of Abu Klea, 1885. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There is a Working Men's Institute and an Oddfellows' Hall. The charities amount to about £51 yearly.

Somerby (2), or **Somerby-by-Grantham,** pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 3½ S.E. of Grantham; ac. 2,990; soil various, overlying part stone and part clay. The church of St. Mary Magdalen (restored 1876) is chiefly E. Eng., but with a Dec. chancel and clerestory, a fine Norm. chancel arch, and a Late Perp. priest's doorway. At the east end of the chancel are two statue brackets, and the aisle also retains a bracket and an aumbry, and in one of the nave windows are the Threckingham arms; in the south porch is a recumbent effigy of a knight (of the time of Edward II.) presumed to represent a member of the De Somerby family, formerly lords of this pa.; in the chancel are two mural monuments of marble to Elizabeth (Cartwright), wife of Sir John Brownlow, subsequently (1718) created Baron Charleville and Viscount Tyrconnel; and to Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Brownlow, Bart., of Humby, and wife of Peregrine (Bertie), 2nd Duke of Ancaster (d. 1670); there are other mural monuments to the Cheyney and Hotchkin families; in the chancel are two brasses—one of 1590, and the other is to a brother of Bradshaw the regicide.

Somerby (3), or **Somerby-by-Brigg,** pa., N. Lincs., 4½ N.W. of Caistor; ac. 975; soil alluvial, overlying chalk on the Wolds. The 11th-cent. church of St. Margaret (restored 1884–85) has several monuments to the Weston family, and the recumbent effigy of a cross-legged knight in chain mail. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Somerby (4), ha., pa. of and just S. from Corringham (q.v.), N.W. Lincs. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as "Sumerdebi." *S. Hall,* a seat, is said to date back to Elizabeth's time. In a field adjoining, at the west of the house, is the site of an ancient Roman encampment.

Somerby-by-Brigg. [SOMERBY (3).]

Somerby-by-Grantham. [SOMERBY (2).]

Somercotes, eccl. pa. and large vil., pa. of Alfreton (q.v.), E. Derbys., 1½ N. of Pye Bridge. The church of St. Thomas was erected in 1852. The Primitive, Wesleyan, and Free Methodists have chapels. There is a Working Men's Institute, reading-rooms, etc. A market is held every Friday.

Somercotes, North, pa. and vil. near the German Ocean, E. Lincs., 6¼ N. of Saltfleetby station; ac. 4,806; soil sandy and loamy. The church of St. Peter is apparently E. Eng.; the south aisle is wide, the north narrow; both had a chantry at the east end, and in the latter an ancient altar stone and a piscina remain; the slab of the high altar and one support lie near the north door; in the chancel is a slab incised with a stepped floriated cross; in the north porch is a stone coffin-lid, used as a doorstep. The font is octagonal, and is supported on eight marble shafts; on the sides are shields

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Solloghodbeg	Tipperary (3)	111	513
Solloghodmore	Tipperary (2)	111	1713
Solport	Penton (5½)	316	197
Somborne, Little	Horsborne (2)	75	72
Somerby (1)	John o' Gaunt (1½)	100	488
Somerby (2)	Grantham (3)	105	165
Somerby (3)	Howsham (2)	155	118
Somercotes	Alfreton (2)	136	5615
Somercotes, North	Saltfleetby (3)	147	1125

of arms and emblems of the Passion. Here are Wesleyan, Free Methodist, and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a reading-room for the use of the parishioners. There are some charities. In the pa. are coastguard and lifeboat stations.

Somercotes, South, pa. and vil., E. Lincs., 3½ N.W. of Saltfleetby station; ac. 2,515; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (called the "Queen of the Marsh") is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. The west tower contains three bells, dated 1323, and beautifully lettered and enriched with foliated work and grotesque figures; the spire, the only one within a distance of 60 miles north and south, serves as a sea-mark; the ancient chancel screen and some early benches remain. Here are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels.

Somerford, tp., pa. of Astbury (q.v.), S.E. Chesh., 3 W.N.W. of Congleton; ac. 1,203. *S. Park* is a seat with a private chapel.

Somerford Booths, tp., pa. of Astbury (q.v.), S.E. Chesh., 3 W. by N. of Congleton; ac. 1,274.

Somerford, Great, pa. and vil. on the Avon, N.W. Wilts., 4 S.E. of Malmesbury; ac. 1,544; soil loamy, overlying gravel. The church of St. Michael and All Angels (restored 1867) is Perp.; the chancel has some wall decorations on the north. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

Somerford Keynes, pa. and vil., N. Wilts., 4½ S. of Cirencester; ac. 1,958; soil clay and gravel, overlying gravel and clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1876) is Perp.; an old painting of St. Christopher was found, in good preservation, at the beginning of the 19th cent. There are some small charities.

Somerford, Little, pa. and small vil. on the Avon, N.W. Wilts., 3 S.E. of Malmesbury; ac. 1,333; soil sandy, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. John the Baptist is E. Eng.

Somergill, stream, E. Radnors., rises 2½ N.W. of New Radnor, and runs E. through New Radnor and N.E. to the Lugg, which it joins 2½ E. by S. of Presteigne, at a point 8 E. of its source.

Somerley. [HARBRIDGE.]

Somerleyton, pa. and very pretty vil., N. Suff., separated from Norf. by the Waveney, 8 S. of Yarmouth; ac. 1,387; soil good mixed land, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1854) was a structure of flint, originally E. Eng.; a handsome Dec. screen has panels, in which are painted figures of Apostles and Saints; there is also a large mural monument and bust of Sir John and Lady Wentworth, and a monument and bust to Sir Thomas Allin, Admiral of the Fleet in the reign of Charles II. Here is a chapel for Free Methodists, and a New Connexion Methodist chapel, with schools for boys and girls. In the pa. is an extensive manufactory of bricks and tiles. There is a reading-room, open every evening. *S. Hall* is a large and beautiful mansion in Elizabethan style, pleasantly situated in an extensive and well-wooded park; the gardens are usually open to the public on Wednesdays during the summer months.

Somersall Herbert, small pa., W. Derbys., 9 N.W. of Burton-upon-Trent; ac. 715; soil rich marl, with gravel and sand, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1874) is E. Eng.; in a recess under a window on the north side of the chancel is the upper part of the recumbent effigy of a priest in eucharistic vestments, supposed to represent Robert by the Broke, the earliest known rector of S. (d. 1428); the font, of Norm. date, is a circular block of gritstone, carved with an encircling arcade of semicircular interlaced arches and a boldly-defined border above. Near the church is a fairly-preserved specimen of an E. Eng. churchyard cross, with steps and shaft complete, the cross being mutilated. *Somersall Hall*, an ancient picturesque half-timbered mansion with ornamental gables and modern additions, is a seat.

Somersby, pa., E. Lincs., 6 N.E. of Horncastle; ac. 600; soil clay and sand, overlying mostly blue and red clay. The church of St. Margaret (restored 1863–65) is Perp.; there are some memorials to the Burtons, and a small mural brass in the chancel, with kneeling effigy, to George Littlebury (d. 1612); in the porch is a stoup. In the churchyard is a lofty and singularly perfect Perp. cross, with octagonal shaft, and bearing on its summit beautifully-sculptured figures. Tennyson was born here in 1809.

Somersetshire, western maritime co. of England, bounded on the north-west by the Bristol Channel, on the south-west and south by Dev., on the south-east and south by Dors., on the east by Wilts., and on the north-east and north by Glouc. It comprises 1,049,812 ac., of which 101,455 are arable, over 700,000 pasture, about 25,000 orchards and market-gardens, and 45,000 mountain and heath-land used for grazing. Of the agricultural products the cattle are a considerable feature, from which quantities of cheese are produced; sheep also are reared in large numbers. Teazles are grown around Taunton for the woollen trade of the shire, potatoes, fruit, flax, etc. On the moors red deer are found in their wild state, and on Exmoor a peculiar breed of ponies is reared. Salmon and herring fishing is carried on to a considerable extent at Porlock, Minehead, and Watchet. The principal manufactures are those of woollen, worsted, and silk goods at Frome, Twerton, and Wellington; of gloves at Yeovil, Stoke, Martock, and Taunton; of lace at Chard; linen shirts and sail-cloth at Crewkerne; shirt collars at Ilminster and Taunton and Shepton Mallet; of silk at Taunton and Shepton Mallet; horsehair seating at Castle Cary, Bruton, and Crewkerne; brushes at Wells; of bricks, draining-pipes, and the celebrated Bath brick at Bridgwater, where are also extensive coach-building factories; also manufactories of spades, shovels, and edge tools. On the Avon are several mills for preparing iron and copper, and others for spinning worsted and the spinning and weaving of cotton. The chief mineral productions are coal, brown ironstone, zinc, limestone, and freestone; fullers' earth and ochre are also found. Bath stone and Ham Hill stone are quarried in this co. Spathose iron-ore is obtained mostly from the Brendon Hills, and exported to Ebbw Vale. Near

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Somercotes, South	Saltfleetby (1)	147	415
Somerford	Congleton (3)	157	71
Somerford Booths	Congleton (3)	157	201
Somerford, Great	Somerford	90	530
Somerford Keynes	Minety (3)	85	251
Somerford, Little	Dauntsey (4)	88	339
Somerleyton	Somerleyton	117	559
Somersall Herbert	Uttoxeter (3½)	41	85
Somersby	Horncastle (6)	130	46
Somersetshire	.....	.....	484337

Wellington are lead mines, and lead is washed from the old mines on the Mendip Hills. There are slate quarries at Wiveliscombe and at Treborough, near Williton. The coal beds constitute the most southern deposit of that mineral in England; the deposit is comparatively small, and lies northward of the eastern parts of the Mendip Hills. Petroleum has been found at Ashwick. Bristol is the great trading town and seaport for the co., with its docks in the city and subsidiary ones at Avonmouth and Portishead, at the mouth of the Avon, respectively on the Gloucester and Somerset shores; Bridgwater is another port on the Bristol Channel. Weston-super-Mare is a popular bathing town, as are Clevedon and Burnham. The city of Bath is well known for its mineral springs. The mun. bors. are Bridgwater, Chard, Glastonbury, Taunton, Wells, and Yeovil. S. is a hilly co.; in the north the great range of the Mendip Hills extends from Frome to the sea, a distance of about 25 miles. Others are the Quantocks in the south-west and the Brendon Hills in the west, and the Cothelstone Hills are situated in the south-western district of this co. Exmoor (q.v.) is in the extreme west, and extends into Devonshire. The Blackdown Hills, on the Devonshire border, are about 900 ft. in height. The chief rivers are the Lower Avon, the Parret and Yeo, the Tone, the Brue, and the Axe. The smaller streams are very numerous; they all flow through fertile tracts, and the banks of many of them are adorned with extensive ornamental grounds, belonging to the various seats of the landowners with which this co. abounds. In the town of Chard is the watershed of the co.; there are two streams on different sides of the street, one of which flows towards the Bristol Channel and the other towards the English Channel. The Kennet and Avon Canal enters the co. from Bradford, in Wilts., and joins the Lower Avon at Bath. The railways intersecting this co. are the Great Western, the London and South Western, and the Somerset and Dorset joint line of the Midland and London and South Western Companies. In the geological structure of S. the old (or Palæozoic) rocks rise to the surface both in the north-east (Mendip Hills and Bristol coalfield) and in the west (Quantock Hills, Exmoor, etc.). The rocks of these two areas are no doubt connected underground, though as to their precise relations there may be some doubt, and the great hollow so formed is overspread and filled up by newer rocks belonging to the Secondary (or Mesozoic) Period, which as a rule are much softer than the old rocks they lie upon, and so form lower ground; they are not laid horizontally one upon the other, but have a general dip or inclination to the south and east, so that the lower or first-formed beds come to the surface or crop out along the shores of the Bristol Channel, and in passing, say, from Bridgwater to Yeovil the edges of beds of rock are crossed continually advancing to upper and newer strata. The surface deposits include the beds of gravel, brick-earth, silt, and peat, which occupy a large area in the centre and north of the co., as in the North and South Marshes, Burnham and Huntspill Levels, Sedgemoor, and the vale of Ilchester. At Burtle are beds of sand containing marine shells. Thus about the commencement of the Christian era such places as Glastonbury, Brent Knoll, Wedmore, and Pawlet stood as islands in the middle of great bogs and marshes, presenting indeed a great similarity to the fen country of Lincolnshire; the Romans built sea-banks, which have been kept up ever since, and by drainage and cultivation a great tract of land has been rendered habitable. Raised beaches are seen at Bearn Cove, north of Weston-super-Mare, and at Woodspring, indicating an elevation of land there to an extent of 20 or 30 ft.; the submerged forest seen in Bridgwater Bay tells, on the other hand, a tale of depression. In the gravels which border the existing rivers bones of mammals are of frequent occurrence. Hills of blown sand occur at several points on the coast. From the slime of the river Parret, near Bridgwater, the well-known Bath bricks are made; they are named after a certain Mr. Bath who discovered the process of making them. Perhaps the earliest relics of man in this co. are the tools of flint, chert, and bone found in the Hyæna Den at Wookey Hole, near Wells, which was explored by Professor Boyd Dawkins between 1859 and 1863; these were associated with numerous bones of the hyæna, cave-bear, mammoth, stag, etc. Little Solsbury Hill, near Bath, seems to have been the site of an ancient encampment of the early races to whom metals were unknown. Here have been found flint flakes, scrapers, arrow-heads, and cores, with quartz pebbles which had been used as hammers; a flint saw, with numerous flakes and some scrapers, was found in a barrow (burial-place) at West Cranmore, and arrow-heads are recorded from Barwick and Ham Hill, near Ilchester. For Parliamentary purposes the co. has the following divs.: Bridgwater, Frome, Wellington, Wells, and Eastern, Northern, and Southern Somersetshire.

Somersetshire, Eastern. [SOMERSETSHIRE.]

Somersetshire, Northern. [SOMERSETSHIRE.]

Somersetshire, Southern. [SOMERSETSHIRE.]

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Somersetshire, E.	....	50151
Somersetshire, N.	....	53412
Somersetshire, S.	....	513[illegible]

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CASSELL'S

GAZETTEER

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

A Complete Topographical Dictionary of the United Kingdom

WITH

NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS

AND

SIXTY MAPS

SOMERSHAM — ZOZE POINT

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1900

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PREFACE.

In offering this work to the public the Publishers confidently believe that it meets a want hitherto unsupplied. No detailed preface is necessary; but it may be pointed out that this Gazetteer deals with the Counties (with their geological features and river-systems), Parliamentary Divisions, Baronies, Parishes (with their acreage and soil), Townships, Cities, Boroughs (County, Parliamentary, and Municipal), Towns, Seaports, Hamlets, Villages, and small places in the United Kingdom, arranged in alphabetical order, and treated with a fulness not to be found in any other work of the kind.

The physical features, such as Mountains and Hills (with their altitude), Rivers (with their fisheries), Waterfalls, Bays, Capes, Lakes, Islands, and Rocks and Shoals (with their Lighthouses, Lightships, and Beacons), are described. "Historic Houses" and Antiquities have received a large share of attention; and considerable space has been devoted to Prehistoric Remains, Earthworks, Castles, and Ecclesiastical Ruins.

In the series of Maps, specially prepared for the work, the reader has always at hand a ready means of reference to the geography of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Illustrations, which are from the photographs of firms of established repute, or from drawings taken on the spot, are intended to give the reader an accurate idea of the places described in the text. Many of these have never before been represented, and in some cases photographs by private persons have been generously placed at the disposal of Messrs. Cassell and Co.

In the matter of place-names the spelling of the Census Returns has been followed, as has the official method of printing names in which a distinctive epithet occurs. Places to the names of which *Great, Little, North, South,* and the like are prefixed, should be looked for under the principal word. Thus *East Allington* will be found on page 37 of vol. i. as *Allington, East.*

The geographical position of a place in its County, and with respect to some important town, is first given. In the cases of Parishes the acreage and the nature of the soil follow. Then comes the Parish Church, with its Dedication,

Architectural Features, Monuments, etc. A church of the Norman or Early English period is described as Norm. or E. Eng., while a modern building reproducing the characteristics of any architectural period is said to be in the style of that period. Other places of worship, schools, and public buildings come next in order. Historical events with which the place is connected are noticed, as are eminent natives. The Antiquities, Natural Features, Trades, and Seats follow.

The table at the foot of the pages has been compiled with great care. It contains only such places as are found in the Census Returns, and for these only is it possible to give the population. The first column contains the Name, the second the nearest Railway Station, with its distance from the place in question; in the third column is the distance of such station from London (for places in Great Britain) or Dublin (for places in Ireland); and the figures in the last column show the Population, according to the returns for 1891. Thus on page 1, vol. i., Abberley is 6 miles from Stourport Station, which is 125 miles from London; Abbey (2) has a station of its own (Abbeyhill), 395 from London; the Welsh Abbeycwmhir is 5½ miles from Ponty-dwr Station, which is 206 miles from London. On the following page Abbeyleix has a station, which is 61 miles from Dublin, and the two populations given are shown by the abbreviations Pa. and Mkt. To. to be those of the Parish and Market Town respectively. The Townships or Civil Parishes are the smallest divisions of which the population is given in the Census Returns for England and Wales. In dealing with Scotland and Ireland, however, the population of a large proportion of the villages is given.

When a number of places of the same name occur, they are arranged in the following order:—English, Welsh, Scots, and Irish, the most important ones coming first.

In conclusion the Publishers gratefully acknowledge the kind assistance they have received from official and private persons all over the country; and their thanks are also due to Messrs. Kelly and Co., Limited, for the use (by special arrangement) of their Post Office Directories.

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DEFINITION OF TERMS.

arony.—Properly the estate of a Baron; a territorial division of a county in Ireland, probably in former times the district of a native chief.

'orough, originally a fortified or corporate town:

County Borough.—Any borough instituted by the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888, and therein defined as "a borough which on June 1, 1888, either had a population of not less than 50,000 or was a county of itself. Such boroughs are, for the purposes of this Act, administrative counties."

Municipal Borough.—A borough possessing a charter, and governed by a Mayor and Corporation.

Parliamentary Borough.—A borough returning a member, or members, to Parliament, or forming one of a group of boroughs represented in Parliament.

Burgh.—The Scottish term corresponding to the English "*borough*" (q.v.):

Burgh of Barony.—A burgh governed by a council and magistrates, or by the latter alone, and owing its charter to a feudal superior, not directly to the sovereign.

Burgh of Regality.—A Burgh of Barony formerly possessing exclusive criminal jurisdiction within its boundaries. The name is retained, but the jurisdiction has been abolished.

Municipal Burgh.—The same as Municipal Borough (q.v.).

Parliamentary Burgh.—The same as Parliamentary Borough (q.v.).

Royal Burgh.—A burgh created by Royal Charter.

Chapelry, a district assigned to a chapel-of-ease.

Civil Parish or *Township*. [TOWNSHIP.]

Ecclesiastical Parish.—A division of a parish, or parishes, for ecclesiastical purposes.

Hamlet, a section of a parish, a village, a group of houses.

Liberty.—A territorial division, in some counties, and sometimes containing more than one parish. The name refers to the fact that in this district certain franchises or privileges were, or still are, enjoyed.

Market Town.—A town which has the privilege of holding a public market on stated days of the week.

Parish.—A territorial division of a county for civil and ecclesiastical purposes.

Quoad Sacra Parish.—A parish, in Scotland, for ecclesiastical purposes only.

Riding.—One of the divisions (North, East and West) of the County of York in England, and of Co. Cork (East and West) in Ireland. The term is a corruption of the Old English *thryding* = a third part.

Tithing.—Originally a company of ten householders, or the district occupied by them. The name has now no practical signification.

Townland.—A division of a parish in Ireland, without rating powers.

Township.—A civil division of an ancient parish in England and Wales, where a separate poor rate is levied. The name is often retained even after the township is absorbed for rating purposes. In such cases the population does not appear in the Census Returns.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Abers.	Aberdeenshire.
Antr.	Antrim.
Args.	Argyllshire.
Arm.	Armagh.
Ayrs.	Ayrshire.
Banffs.	Banffshire.
Beds.	Bedfordshire.
Berks.	Berkshire.
Berws.	Berwickshire.
Brecons.	Brecknockshire.
Bucks.	Buckinghamshire.
Caiths.	Caithness-shire.
Cambs.	Cambridgeshire.
Cardigs.	Cardiganshire.
Carl.	Carlow.
Carmarths.	Carmarthenshire.
Carnarvs.	Carnarvonshire.
Cav.	Cavan.
Chesh.	Cheshire.
Clacks.	Clackmannanshire.
Cornw.	Cornwall.
Cumb.	Cumberland.
Denbighs.	Denbighshire.
Derbys.	Derbyshire.
Dev.	Devon.
Don.	Donegal.
Dors.	Dorset.
Dub.	Dublin.
Dumbarts.	Dumbartonshire.
Dumfs.	Dumfriesshire.
Dur.	Durham.
E. R., N. R., W. R. Yorks.	East, North, West Riding, Yorkshire.
Edins.	Edinburghshire.
Elgs.	Elginshire.
Ferm.	Fermanagh.
Fifes.	Fifeshire.
Flints.	Flintshire.
Forfs.	Forfarshire.
Glamorgs.	Glamorganshire.
Glouces.	Gloucestershire.
Haddings.	Haddingtonshire.
Hants.	Hampshire.
Herefords.	Herefordshire.
Herts.	Hertfordshire.
Hunts.	Huntingdonshire.
Invs.	Inverness-shire.
I. of A.	Isle of Anglesey.
I. of M.	Isle of Man.
I. of W.	Isle of Wight.
Ir.	Ireland.
K. Co.	King's County.
Kilk.	Kilkenny.
Kincs.	Kincardineshire.
Kinrs.	Kinross-shire.
Kirkcuds.	Kirkcudbrightshire.
Lanarks.	Lanarkshire.
Lancs.	Lancashire.
Leics.	Leicestershire.
Leit.	Leitrim.
Lincs.	Lincolnshire.
Linliths.	Linlithgowshire.
Lim.	Limerick.
Londy.	Londonderry.
Longf.	Longford.
Merions.	Merionethshire.
Middx.	Middlesex.
Mon.	Monmouthshire.
Montgoms.	Montgomeryshire.
Nairns.	Nairnshire.
Norf.	Norfolk.
Northants.	Northamptonshire.
Northumb.	Northumberland.
Notts.	Nottinghamshire.
Ork.	Orkney.
Oxon.	Oxfordshire.
Peebs	Peebiesshire.
Pembs.	Pembrokeshire.
Perths.	Perthshire.
Q. Co.	Queen's County.
Radnors.	Radnorshire.
Renfs.	Renfrewshire.
Roscom.	Roscommon.
Ross and Crom.	Ross and Cromarty.
Roxbs.	Roxburghshire.
Rutld.	Rutland.
Salop	Shropshire.
Sc.	Scotland.
Selks.	Selkirkshire.
Somerset	Somersetshire.
Staffs.	Staffordshire.
Stirls.	Stirlingshire.
Suff.	Suffolk.
Suths.	Sutherlandshire.
Tip.	Tipperary.
Tyr.	Tyrone.
Warws.	Warwickshire.
Waterf.	Waterford.
Westmd.	Westmorland.
Wex.	Wexford.
Wick.	Wicklow.
Wigs.	Wigtownshire.
Wilts.	Wiltshire.
Worcs.	Worcestershire.
Wstm.	Westmeath.
ac.	acres, acreage.
affl.	affluent.
b.	born.
bar.	barony.
cent.	century.
chap.	chapelry.
co.	county.
co. bor.	county borough.
Co. Co.	County Court.
d.	died.
Dec.	Decorated.
dis.	district.
div.	division.
E.	East.
eccl. pa.	ecclesiastical parish.
E. Eng.	Early English.
(F.)	Friday.
ft.	foot, feet.
ha.	hamlet.
in.	inch, inches.
lib.	liberty.
(M.)	Monday.
mkt.	market.
mun. bor.	municipal borough.
N.	North.
Norm.	Norman.
pa., pas.	parish, parishes.
parl. bor.	parliamentary borough.
Perp.	Perpendicular.
pl.	place.
q.s. pa.	*quoad sacra* parish.
q.v.	*quod vide* (= which see).
S.	South.
(S.)	Saturday.
sess.	sessional.
sub.	suburb.
(T.)	Tuesday.
temp.	*tempore* (= in the time of).
(TH.)	Thursday.
ti.	tithing.
tld.	townland.
to.	town.
tp.	township.
Trans.	Transition.
U.	union.
vil.	village.
viz.	namely.
W.	West.
(W.)	Wednesday.
yd., yds.	yard, yards.

GAZETTEER

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Somersham (1), pa. and large vil., N. Hunts., 5 N.E. of St. Ives, on the road from March to Wisbech; ac. 4,356; soil gravel and clay, overlying green sandstone. The vil. consists principally of one street, about a mile in length, running from east to west and crossed by a shorter street near the centre; the houses are mostly good. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1883) is E. Eng.; at the east end is a fine triplet of lancets. In the pavement within the communion rails are three large slabs, once enclosing brass effigies of priests, only one of which now remains; this figure (*c.* 1530) is habited in eucharistic vestments, with chalice and host, but the inscription is lost. Another slab, near the font, once bore the brass effigy of a knight with five shields of arms, and probably commemorated Sir Richard Thwaytes (d. 1467). The columns and stonework of the church were restored in 1883; in 1886 the tower was restored, and a staircase leading to the belfry erected. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. Bee-keeping is largely carried on, and the apiaries are considered to be among the finest in the co. A feast is held on June 24, but the market is obsolete. There are some charities. S. was once celebrated for its chalybeate spa, the well of which still exists. A little s. of the church stood the palace of the Bishops of Ely; the ruins have been pulled down, and on the site a farmhouse has been built.

Somersham (2), pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 5½ N.W. of Ipswich; ac. 1,077; soil mixed, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary is a substantial Dec. structure of flint and stone. Here is a Baptist chapel. The town land (1 ac.) is let for £3 15s. yearly, which is distributed among the poor at Christmas.

Somers Town, dis. of N.W. London, pa. of St. Pancras (q.v.), E. Middx., 2 N.W. of St. Paul's. The area covered by S. T. was not built over till the last decade of the 18th cent., a large number of the earliest inhabitants being members of the French priesthood and *noblesse* who were driven from their country at the time of the Revolution. The chapel erected by the Abbé Caron, in which the Princess Condé and other noted immigrants were buried, is still standing. William Godwin (d. 1836), the author of "Caleb Williams" and "Political Justice," resided here. S. is now a poor quarter.

Somerton (1), pa. and to. on the Cary, Mid Somerset, 7 S. of Glastonbury; ac. 6,350. The church of St. Michael (restored 1889) is Dec. and Perp., with a fine Perp. oak roof to the nave; near the south transept is a recumbent effigy of the 11th cent., and in the north transept a brass to Christopher Overton (1683). The pulpit dates from 1615 and the communion table from 1626. Here are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Bible Christian chapels; the Society of Friends have a meeting-house. The almshouses were founded in 1626 by Sir Edward Hext, and endowed with £50 yearly; there are others founded in 1866. The charities are of the yearly value of £35, and the church lands produce about £160 annually. The free grammar school was founded in 1676 by Thomas Glover. There is an ancient market cross, dated 1673; but the market, formerly held on Tuesday, has long been abandoned. S. was once a residence of the Saxon kings, and John, King of France, is said to have been imprisoned in the castle which once stood here. Shirt-collars are made, and there is a brewery. *S. Court*, *S. Erleigh*, and *The Grange* are seats.

Somerton (2), pa. and vil. on the Cherwell, N. Oxon, 8 N.E. of Woodstock; ac. 1,755; soil clay, stonebrash and sand, overlying stonebrash. The church of St. James (restored 1891) is of mixed periods; in the chancel are sedilia and a Dec. reredos, the chancel arch is Late Norm. with a Perp. rood-screen, the font is Dec., and in the Fermor chapel is a brass to William Fermor (d. 1552). There is a small charity, and the school has an endowment.

Somerton (3), pa., S.W. Suff., 10 N.W. of Sudbury; ac. 1,015; soil a mixture of clay and flint, overlying chiefly clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1883) is E. Eng.; in the north wall of the nave is an old Norm. doorway; there is a carved font, and a very fine old Jacobean octagonal oak pulpit. The pa. has a small charity. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Somerton, East, pa. near the coast, E. Norf., 8½ N. by W. of Yarmouth; ac. 798; soil light mixed, overlying sand, gravel, and clay. The church of St. Mary has been for many years in ruins; the tower and walls, now covered with ivy, are still standing; and there is a large tree growing in the midst. *Burnley Hall*, a mansion surrounded by beautiful gardens and plantations, is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Somersham (1)	Somersham	70	1381
Somersham (2)	Hadleigh (4)	71	354
Somerton (1)	Langport (5)	145	1962
Somerton (2)	Somerton	78	289
Somerton (3)	Glemsford (6)	64	141
Somerton, East	Hemsby (2½)	135	62

Somerton, West, pa. near the coast, E. Norf., about 9 N. by W. of Yarmouth; ac. 1,130; soil a fine rich loam, overlying generally brick-earth intersected with veins of sand. The marsh land in this pa. has been thoroughly drained by a Commission of Sewers under the Local Drainage Act of 1861, and a large portion of the land so drained is farmed. The church of St. Mary is a building of stone with thatched roof, of E. Eng. and Perp. periods. When this church was undergoing repair in 1867, a mural painting of "The Day of Judgment," about 12 ft. long, was discovered on the south wall of the nave, and subsequently other frescoes were disclosed on the north wall of the nave; these paintings date from 1327–77, and have been carefully preserved; in 1878 a very interesting E. Eng. painting of "The Virgin and Child," executed on a narrow thick piece of deal, and suggested to have been part of a rood, was found under the floor of the pulpit. Here was an hospital for lepers, founded in the reign of Henry II. by Ralph (or Ranulph) de Granville, Chief Justiciar of England. Human bones have occasionally been found on the Hall estate, and a stone jug and skeleton were dug up in 1844 near the churchyard. Hales, the Norfolk Giant, was born and buried in this pa.; his height, as stated on his tomb, was 7 ft. 6 in. *S. Hall,* situated on an eminence and commanding views of the German Ocean, is a seat; it was an old manor house, and some portions are of considerable age.

Sompting, pa. and vil., Mid Sussex, 3 N.E. of Worthing; ac. 2,930; soil various, overlying chalk. The church (dedication unknown) is a cruciform building of stone, chiefly of E. Eng. date, with later insertions and a singularly constructed and very ancient western tower. This, the most interesting feature of the church, is generally regarded as of Saxon origin; it is rectangular, and each side of the upper storey terminating in a pointed gable; the lower stage is relieved by a string course cut into rude dentils, and up the middle of each face of the

Sompting Church.
(Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.)

tower runs a flat strip of stone-work; at the angles are small flat buttresses of like character. The archway from the tower into the church has the imposts ornamented with scrolls coarsely carved, the half-pillar attached to each jamb having a complete capital. The piscina is triangular, the aumbry

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Somerton, West	Martham (1½)	138	253
Sompting	Worthing (2)	60	700

double; and besides an altar-tomb of Perp. date, assigned to Richard Burré, there are some rude E. Eng. sculptures in the transepts and an inscribed brass to Mrs. Emily Williams. At the time of the Domesday survey some sort of ecclesiastical edifice was certainly in existence here, and the building seems to have been reconstructed in the first half of the 12th cent., additions being made to it at much later dates. A reading-room was erected in 1889. The charities are considerable, and are distributed to the poor in fuel, bread, clothing, and blankets. There are also two cottages for the aged and infirm.

Sonning, pa. (extending into Oxon), tp., and vil. on the Thames (here crossed by an ancient bridge of eleven arches), E. Berks., 3 N.E. of Reading; ac. of pa. 9,813, of tp. 1,203, and 43 of water. The houses of the vil. are clad with creepers and often embowered in fruit trees. The neighbourhood of

Sonning Lock.
(Photo. G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.)

S. presents some exquisite river scenery. A charming walk immediately above and below the lock is locally termed the Thames Parade, and the many eyots in the river create apparently separate waterways. The church of St. Andrew (restored) is a large edifice of flint and stone, dating from the 13th cent.; the arches on the south side of the chancel are elliptical; those on the north side are pointed, on clustered pillars, the easternmost being richly sculptured with figures in stone, representing on one side Our Lord blessing the Apostles; on the other, figures of kings and queens, with the Virgin and Child as a keystone, serve as a canopy to a monument erected to the memory of the Rev. H. Pearson. In the south aisle is a modern marble monument with brasses to various members of the family of Palmer, of Holme Park; and here also is a painted monument of marble to Katherine, Lady Lidcott (1630), with her effigy kneeling at a desk. A mortuary chapel, separated from this aisle by an oak screen, is almost entirely allotted to memorials of this family; and the belfry contains a ponderous monument of black marble to Thomas Rich, alderman of Gloucester (1613), and to Sir Thomas Rich, Bart., of Sonning, his son (d. 1667). In the wall by the vestry door are two curious tablets, dated respectively 1533 and 1605. In the vestry, north of the chancel, is a mural inscription to Robert Wright, S.T.P. Oxon, and others below to Robert (1553)

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Sonning, pa.	Twyford (2)	31	2219
Sonning, tp.	Twyford (2)	31	315

and Agnes (1579), probably children, with a shield of arms. On the floor of the nave are brasses to Laurence Fyton, Esq., bailiff of Sonning (1434); William Barker, steward of the lordship of Sonning (1549), and Anne his wife; William Barker, Esq. (1575), and Anne (Stoughton) his wife; Anne (Barker), wife of William Staverton, of Oakingham, gent. (1589); and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George and Dame Ann Chute (1627). In the north aisle is a fine tomb to Anna, wife of Sir John Clarke, Bart., of Salford, Warwick (1654); a fine monument has been placed on the north side of the chancel to Canon Pearson, 40 years vicar of the pa. (d. 1882); the font is of Caen stone with a lofty canopy of oak; in a niche over the door of the north porch is a figure of St. Andrew, the patron saint. The Congregationalists have a chapel. There are charities for apprenticing and clothing, besides others for educational and for church purposes; also an endowed school. *Holme Park* is a seat; the house, situated in a large park, is on an eminence, and commands a fine view of the Thames.

Sookholme, or **Soulkholme,** tp., pa. of Warsop (q.v.), W. Notts., 4 N. of Mansfield; ac. 991. It formerly belonged to the Priory of St. Oswald, at Nostell, Yorks., and was attached to Warsop at the Reformation. S. chapel is of Norm. date, with a fine Norm. arch. In the neighbourhood Roman coins and other remains of antiquity have been found.

Soothill, tp., pa. of Dewsbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N.W. of Wakefield; ac. 2,326. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels. Coal and stone abound here.

Sopley, pa. and vil. on the east bank of the Avon, S. Hants, 3½ N. of Christchurch; ac. 4,964; soil and subsoil gravelly. The church of St. Michael (restored 1868) is E. Eng., with Perp. alterations; the porch has an ancient statue of St. Michael; the chancel retains an aumbry and squint, and has a low side window and several marble monuments; there are two recumbent figures with Perp. canopies. S. has some small charities. *S. Park* is a seat.

Sopworth, pa. and vil., N.W. Wilts., on the Glouc. border, 7 W. of Malmesbury; ac. 947; soil brash, overlying rock. The church of St. Mary is a small E. Eng. structure.

Sorbie, pa. and vil. on the south side of Wigtown Bay, S. Wigs., Sc.; ac. of pa. 9,611. The pa. lies for about 9 miles along the coast, which is indented by the bays of Garliestown and Rigg, and possesses two bold headlands, Eggerness to the north and Cruggleton Head to the south of these bays. The vil. lies 6 S. of Wigtown. The Established church at Millisle is a fine cruciform Gothic structure. The ancient Tower of S., now a ruin, is about 2 E. of the vil.; it was a stronghold (or peel) of the Sorby family. Between the headlands of Cruggleton and Eggerness is the park and house of *Galloway*, erected in 1740. [CRUGGLETON, EGGERNESS.]

Sorel Point, headland, pa. of St. John, north coast of Jersey, Channel Islands, 6 N.N.W. of St. Helier. The Point consists of a serrated ridge of a deep pink hue extending a considerable distance into the sea. It affords grand views both to the east and to the west.

Sorley, ha., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Churchstow (q.v.), S. Dev.

Sorn, pa. and vil., N.E. Ayrs., Sc., about 4 E. of Mauchline; ac. 19,195. The land, originally moor, has been much improved and well enclosed, and there are fine plantations near the Ayr, which runs through the pa. from east to west. S. abounds with coal, limestone, and ironstone. *S. Castle*, about 1½ mile from Catrine, is a seat.

Sorrel Hill, mountain (1,975 ft.), Lower Talbotstown bar., N. co. Wick., Ir., 4 E.S.E. of Blessington.

Sosgill, ha., pa. of St. Bees (q.v.), S.W. Cumb., 5 S.W. of Cockermouth.

Sotby, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 5 E. of Wragby; ac. 1,500; soil mostly marl, overlying marl and white clay. The church of St. Peter (rebuilt 1857) is E. Eng. and Dec.; some wall-paintings were disclosed on the splays of the chancel windows, apparently of the 14th cent.; there remain a credence table, piscina, and a sepulchral arch, the latter probably covering the tomb of the founder. Several finely-sculptured stones have been dug up in a field in this pa.

Sotherton, pa., N.E. Suff., 4 N.E. of Halesworth; ac. 1,385; soil principally clay, overlying clay and (in some parts) sand. The church of St. Andrew (rebuilt 1854) is in Gothic style.

Sotterley, pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 5 S.E. of Beccles; ac. 1,573; soil mixed, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Margaret is Perp., and contains several ancient monuments of the Playter family, one of which has kneeling effigies of Sir Thomas Playter, lord of the manor in 1623, and his two wives, with figures of their twenty-two children; there are several brasses—one to Thomas Playter (d. 1572), and one to Alice Lappage, wife of Robert Edgar (d. 1595); by the south door is a stoup; the chancel is divided from the nave by a beautiful ancient carved oak screen, gilded and decorated, the lower panels containing representations of the Twelve Apostles. The charities amount to about £10 yearly. *S. Hall*, surrounded by a well-wooded park, is a seat.

Sotwell, pa. and vil., N. Berks., 1½ N.W. of Wallingford; ac. 708; soil black mould, overlying chiefly clay. The church of St. James (1884) is in Perp. style, and was built on the site of an older church; several fragments of an earlier structure were found among the rubble of which the late church was built, including the greater portion of an early window and the stones of a doorway, now built into the north wall.

Soudley, Great, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Chewardine (q.v.), N. Salop.

Sough, or **Springvale,** ha. with railway station, pa. of Blackburn (q.v.), Mid Lancs., about 1 S.W. of Darwen. There are cotton mills, flag quarries,

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Sookholme	Shirebrook (1)	145	43
Soothill	Batley (1½)	183	11493
Sopley	Herne (2)	105	833
Sopworth	Malmesbury (7)	94	139
Sorbie	Sorbie	395	1563
Sorn, pa.	Mauchline (4)	381	3919
Sorn, vil.	Mauchline (4)	381	302
Sotby	East Barkwith (2½)	138	166
Sotherton	Halesworth (4)	101	159
Sotterley	Beccles (5)	109	246
Sotwell	Wallingford (1½)	51	192

manufactories for fire-bricks and sanitary pipes, and a large paper mill.

Soughton. [SYCHTYN.]

Soulbury, pa. and vil. on the Ousel, E. Bucks., about 9 N.E. of Aylesbury; ac. 4,460; soil sandy, overlying sandstone and gravel. The church of All Saints (restored 1863) is Dec. and Perp., and contains several brasses of the Lovett and Liscombe families; there are piscinæ and sedilia in the chancel, a piscina in the north aisle, and in the south aisle a piscina and a squint. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The pa. has several charities, and the Lovett and Sambee's charity provides an endowment of £100 yearly for the schools. *Liscombe Park*, a seat, is an Elizabethan mansion with a 14th-cent. chapel; among the portraits (some by Kneller and Lely) are those of Charles Brandon (first Duke of Suffolk), Sir Edmund Verney, William Sancroft, Titus Oates, and Nell Gwynne. *Stockgrove* is also a seat.

Soulby (1), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of and 2½ N.W. from Kirkby Stephen (q.v.), N.E. Westmd.; ac. 2,644. The church of St. Luke was built in 1662, in E. Eng. style. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to £2 16s. yearly.

Soulby (2), ha. on the north side of Ullswater, pa. of Dacre (q.v.), E. Cumb., 5 S.W. of Penrith.

Souldern, pa. and vil. on the Cherwell, N.E. Oxon. 8 S.E. of Banbury; ac. 1,451; soil and subsoil variable. The church of St. Mary (restored 1879) is of various periods, with an E. Norm. tower; there are brasses to John Throckmorton (d. 1537) and Thomas Warner, parson (d. 1508 or 1514). The Roman Catholics and Wesleyans have chapels. The pa. has several charities, and the school has an endowment. Here are stone quarries. Ploughley Hill is a Saxon barrow. Wordsworth frequently visited S., and composed a sonnet on the rectory. *S. Manor House* is a seat.

Souldrop, pa. and vil., N. Beds., on the border of Northants, 10 N.W. of Bedford; ac. 1,073; soil clay, overlying gravel and clay. The church of All Saints (rebuilt 1861) is in E. Eng. style; the chancel has a stone groined roof, and the capitals of the chancel arch and other features display some good specimens of stone carving; one ancient Latin inscription to John Hanger (1608) has been preserved, and there is another to William Robinson (1701). Pillow-lace is made here to a small extent.

Soulkholme. [SOOKHOLME.]

Soulseat. [SAULSEAT.]

Sound, tp. and vil., pas. of Acton and Wrenbury (q.v.), S.W. Chesh., 8 E. of Malpas; ac. 1,027. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels. S. Hall is now a farmhouse.

Sour Milk Gill (1), mountain valley with stream and waterfall, W. Westmd., 6 N.W. of Ambleside. This stream issues from Easedale Tarn, and runs about a mile in an easterly direction to Easedale Gill. The Milk Force is a fine waterfall 60 ft. in height.

Sour Milk Gill (2), mountain valley with stream and waterfall, S.W. Cumb., 8 S.W. of Keswick. The stream descends ¾ mile from Bleaberry Tarn to Buttermere. About half-way along its course it forms a waterfall between impending rocks, presenting a very romantic scene.

Sourton, pa. and scattered vil., Mid Devon, 4½ S.W. of Okehampton; ac. 4,266; soil clay and marl, overlying shale. The Dec. and Perp. church of St. Thomas à Becket was restored 1881. There are Wesleyan Methodist and Baptist chapels. In the neighbourhood are lime quarries.

South, for places not found under this prefix, the principal element should be consulted. Thus SOUTH BEDBURN will be found under BEDBURN, SOUTH.

Southacott, ha., pa. of and 3 W. from Okehampton (q.v.), Mid Dev.

Southacre, pa. in a pleasant valley watered by the Nar, S.W. Norf., 4 N. of Swaffham; ac. 2,491; soil sand and clay, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. George is E. Eng.; it contains some 16th-cent. brasses, a 13th-cent. monument to Sir Eudo Harsicke, and an undated monument to Sir E. Barkham, Lord Mayor of London in 1621; the chancel retains a piscina with shelf, and there is a large stone font with raised oak cover.

Southall, mkt. to., pas. of Hayes and Hester (q.v.), S.W. Middx., 6½ S.E. of Uxbridge. There are two eccl. pas. (St. John and Holy Trinity) with modern churches. Here are large chemical works and steam flour mills. A large market, granted by Charter of William III. in 1698, is held here for cattle arriving by railway, Wednesday being market day. The *Manor House*, an ancient timbered mansion, is a fine example of the domestic architecture of the Elizabethan or Jacobean period, and was formerly the seat of the Awsiter family; it consists of a centre with gabled wings, which has an oriel rising through both stories, the other two windows carried on brackets; two smaller gables project from the centre, one of which forms an oriel rising to the roof, and the other serves as a porch, with a room over it.

Southam (in Domesday "Sucham"), pa. and tn. and mkt. to. (M.), S.E. Warws., 7 S.E. of Leamington; ac. 2,973; soil clay and marl, overlying clay and limestone. The church of St. James (restored) is principally Dec. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a Catholic convent with a small iron church and an orphanage. The pa. has an endowment of land, yielding about £60 yearly, half of which is for the repairs of the highways and bridges, the other half being distributed to the poor at Christmas; another charity produces about £19 yearly, which is devoted to clothing ten poor men. There is also a school charity, the value of which is £40. Blue lias lime and cement are extensively manufactured in the neighbourhood. A fair for cattle is held the first Monday in every month. S. possesses a mineral spring, situated about a mile from the town, the properties of which are similar to those of the Leamington waters; another, of considerable antiquity, called the "Holy Well," is remarkable for the intense coldness of the water.

Southam and Brockhampton, tp., pa. of Bishops

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Soulbury	Leighton (3)	40	510
Soulby (1)	Smardale (2)	274	253
Souldern	Aynho (1½)	80	453
Souldrop	Sharnbrook (2)	57	221
Sound	Nantwich (4)	162	249

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sourton	Okehampton (4½)	197	46
Southacre	Swaffham (3)	111	7
Southall	Southall	9	736
Southam	Southam	85	173
Southam&B'hmpton	Cheltenham (2)	109	31

Cleeve (q.v.), Mid Glouc., about 2 N.E. of Cheltenham; ac. 3,368.

Southampton, seaport, co., parl. and mun. bor., U. and mkt. to., and a co. of itself (under the designation of "the Town and County of the Town of Southampton"), S. Hants, 13 s. by w. of Winchester. Where Bitterne (q.v.) now stands, the Romans had a military station, which was succeeded by the Anglo-Saxon town of "Hantune." Canute, after his establishment on the throne, made this town his occasional residence. S. derived its importance in Norman times from being the port of Winchester. Henry V., before the battle of Agincourt, marshalled his army here in August, 1415, for his expedition. In the reign of Edward V. the town had materially increased in extent and importance, and its trade became so flourishing that the Lord Mayor of London was appointed collector of the duties at this port. Philip, King of Spain, on his arrival in England to espouse Queen Mary, landed at this port (July 20, 1554), and was entertained at the sheriff's house by the mayor and his brethren. The ancient part of the town was formerly enclosed with walls (nearly a mile and a quarter in circuit), of which considerable portions, with their ruined circular towers, are still entire, the most important being that reaching from the West Gate along the shore northward. Of the ancient gates, the principal now remaining are West Gate, South Gate, and Bar Gate, in relation to which last the more modern part of the town is distinguished by the appellation of "Above Bar" from the other part, which is called High Street. The town was first incorporated in the reign of Henry I., whose charter was confirmed by Richard I. and by King John, and succeeding monarchs. The bor. returns two members to Parliament. The ancient castle was taken down in 1863, and the materials disposed of; the site is now occupied by houses. The town is beautifully situated on a peninsula rising gradually from the northern shore of S. Water, and bounded on the east by the Itchen, and on the south and west by a fine open estuary formed by the confluence of the Itchen with the river Test. S. is distinguished for the beauty of its situation, and is approached from the London road through an avenue of stately elms across the common. The principal entrance is through the ancient Bar Gate, an embattled and machicolated structure, on the north front of which are two gigantic figures representing Sir Bevois of S. and the giant Ascupart, whom, according to legendary tale, Sir Bevois is said to have conquered in single combat; this gate conducts immediately to the High Street, which is more than half a mile in length, and leads directly to the Quay, for the improvement of which the old Water Gate was taken down in 1804. In the part Above Bar are many fine ranges of buildings. Near the South Gate is a platform for cannon. The port and harbour are vested in a Board. There is ample depth of water, and safe anchorage for the largest ships afloat, which can enter or leave at any time of tide. The

SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS.
(Photo. F. G. O. Stuart, Southampton.)

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Southampton, m.bor.	Southampton	78	65325

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Southampton, p. bor.	Southampton	78	93589

Royal Pier was reconstructed in 1892; on it is a pavilion for bands and concerts. Trains run to the pier-head, and from it is considerable passenger and excursion traffic to the Isle of Wight. The S. docks cover about 250 ac., and, having the natural advantage of double tides and practically four hours of high water, they afford every convenience for the reception of the largest ships, and, on account of the sheltered harbour within which they are, offer unusual protection against risk and casualties. These docks comprise two large open docks, four dry docks, and a graving dock. Within the docks are some twenty miles of railways, extending to all the quays and warehouses, and giving every facility for landing and embarking passengers, luggage, and cargo—trains running alongside the steamers direct from Waterloo station. The bonded and free warehouses are very large; there are also upwards of 100,000 sq. ft. of specially-constructed shedding for storing goods and for keeping foreign cattle. The railway services between Manchester and other large centres and S. Docks enable goods leaving Manchester by the evening trains to be at the docks early on the following morning. Steam navigation has added considerably to the importance of S., whence passengers embark for the Isle of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, the Clyde; Dublin, Belfast, Cork, and other Irish ports; Falmouth, London, Plymouth, Liverpool, St. Malo, Granville, Cherbourg, Honfleur, Havre, Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg, to all parts of the Mediterranean, the Peninsula, the East and West Indies, Cape, Australia, Brazil, River Plate Japan, the Pacific, New York, and other places. The trade of S. is very considerable, embracing coastwise the Channel Islands, the Continent, Northern Europe, and nearly every part of the world. S. comprises the pas. of S. All Saints, S. Holy Rood, S. St. John, S. St. Lawrence, S. St. Mary, and S. St. Michael. All Saints' Church (in Classic style) is remarkable for one of the largest unsupported ceilings in the kingdom; in the catacombs is buried Sir George Carteret (d. 1679). Holy Rood Church is in Dec. style. The church of St. Lawrence (to which the pa. of St. John is annexed ecclesiastically) is in E. Eng. style, as is that of St. Mary, erected in place of the old pa. church and as a memorial to Bishop Wilberforce (d. 1873). The church of St. Michael, in St. Michael's Square, is Norm. with Perp. insertions, and contains monuments to Sir Richard Lister, Knight, Chief Justice of the King's Bench (d. 1553), and Thomas Fleming, one of his successors in that office (d. 1613). There are several eccl. pas. with modern churches; and the chapel of the Hospital of God's House, founded in the reign of Henry III. for eight poor persons, is also used for services of the French Anglican Church. The Catholics have two churches, and there are places of worship for various bodies of Nonconformists. The Watts Memorial Hall belongs to the Congregationalists, and is set apart for Sunday-school purposes. The grammar school, in Bugle Street, founded in 1553 by Dr. Capon, now occupies new buildings; the Taunton Trade School, founded in 1760, was reorganised in 1873, and a technical department added in 1893. The Guildhall is a spacious room above the arches of the ancient Bar Gate, in which the borough sessions and other courts are held. The municipal offices are in the High Street; here the regalia of the corporation are kept, which, together with the seals and records, are ancient and extremely curious. The Public Free Library (1892-93) is a fine red-brick building with stone facings; it contains a lending library, a reading-room, and offices. The S. Chamber of Commerce, established in 1854 and incorporated in 1875, holds its meetings at the Hartley Institution, where a room has been set apart for the use of its members. The Corn Exchange is on the Town Quay, and here a corn market is held every Friday. The market days are Wednesdays (for cattle) and Fridays (for corn); and there is a pleasure fair on Trinity Monday. The Custom House is in Royal Crescent Road; the offices of the Board of Trade are near the docks; there is also a Customs branch on the Town Quay. The Hartley Institution, High Street, built and endowed from a bequest made to the corporation (in trust) by the late H. R. Hartley, Esq., was opened by Viscount Palmerston, Oct. 15, 1862. The Institution building embraces a library, a reading-room, lecture hall, and a natural history museum; chemical, physical, and physiological laboratories, well supplied with apparatus and models; a gallery for the exhibition and study of works of art; and a series of class-rooms. The lecture hall is used for concerts and for lectures organised by local societies or institutions, or by the council of the Hartley Institution; the lectures of the Polytechnic Institution are also delivered in this hall during the winter season. The Ordnance Survey Office, the headquarters of the Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom, where all the plans and maps of Great Britain are engraved, zincographed and printed, is situated at the north entrance of the town, near the Avenue. The staff employed at the office consists of clerks, draughtsmen, engravers, photographers, calculators, printers, and mechanics, in all (including both Royal Engineers and civilians) about 900 persons. The total force employed on the surveys of Great Britain and Ireland (inclusive of four companies of Royal Engineers) amounts to about 2,500 persons. The Ordnance Surveys, published by Government, are on the scales of 25 in., 6 in., and 1 in. to a mile, with plans of large towns on the scale of 5 ft. or 10 ft. to a mile. The Prince of Wales' Royal Theatre, Above Bar (1883), is capable of holding about 1,400 persons. The Assembly Rooms comprise two large halls; there is also a music-hall. The Royal S. Yacht Club and the Royal Southern Yacht Club have club-houses; the regattas take place in July or August, when several prizes are sailed for. There are large public swimming baths close to the town. H.M.S. *Trincomalee* lies off the Town Pier, in S. Water, and is used as a training-ship for the Royal Navy Reserve. The Royal South Hants Infirmary (1838) is an extensive structure in the Italian style. Other charitable institutions are the Hants Female Orphan Asylum, the Dispensary (New Road), and St. Mary's Cottage Hospital (1887). There is also a branch of the Gordon Boys' Brigade. The charity almshouses furnish homes for 43 poor widows, and two others shelter 14 poor persons. The charities for distribution in money and clothing, and loans to young tradesmen, amount to £300 a year. The Common Fields, in the heart of the town and containing upwards of 65 ac., have been planted and laid out as parks and pleasure grounds. A monument to Richard Andrews, five times mayor of S., stands in the park; and another commemorates Dr. Isaac Watts (born in S., July 17, 1674, d. 1748). S. Common, of 375 ac., with its splendid avenue of trees, extends to the northern municipal boundary. An open space formerly called Porter's Meadow has been laid out as a garden, and is now

called the Queen's Park; a memorial to Maj.-Gen. Charles Gordon, killed at Khartoum, Jan. 26, 1885, has been erected, and was unveiled Oct. 15, 1885. This town was the general's residence when in England. In Priory Road are some remains of a priory of Austin Canons, founded by Henry I. in 1124, and dedicated to St. Denys or Dionysius; the churches of Holy Rood, St. Michael, St. Lawrence, and All Saints were attached to this monastery, which on its suppression in 1538 had nine canons, and revenues estimated at £91. On a portion of the ruins is an inscribed stone recording some facts as to its history.

Southampton All Saints, pa. within the bor. of Southampton (q.v.), S. Hants; ac. 260 and 246 water and foreshore.

Southampton Holy Rood, pa. within the bor. of Southampton (q.v.), S. Hants; ac. 18 and 21 water and foreshore.

Southampton St. John, pa. within the bor. of Southampton (q.v.), S. Hants; ac. 5 and 12 water and foreshore.

Southampton St. Lawrence, pa. within the bor. of Southampton (q.v.), S. Hants; ac. 6.

Southampton St. Mary, pa. within the bor. of Southampton (q.v.), S. Hants; ac. 985 and 480 water and foreshore.

Southampton St. Michael, pa. within the bor. of Southampton (q.v.), S. Hants; ac. 15 and 88 water and foreshore.

Southampton Water, sea-inlet, S. Hants, is about 2 miles broad at its entrance near Calshot Castle, and stretches north-westward for nearly 7 miles to Eling and Redbridge, where the river Test falls into it. The shores of the inlet are richly wooded, and afford a continuous stretch of finely-diversified scenery, studded with villages, mansions, and villas. The town of Southampton is on the east shore. A little lower down are the ruins of Netley Abbey, the mouth of the Hamble river, and (at the end) the river Titchfield or Meon. On the west are the extensive and beautiful tract of country known as the New Forest, Dibden Bay, Hythe, Cadland Park, and Calshot Castle. At its mouth S. Water meets the Solent on the west and Spithead on the east.

Southannan, estate, pa. of West Kilbride (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., about 4 s. of Largs.

Southaws, vil., pa. of North Meols (q.v.), W. Lancs., 8 N.W. of Ormskirk.

Southay, ha., pa. of White Staunton (q.v.), S. Somerset, 2½ N.W. of Chard.

South Banbury, eccl. pa., pas. of Banbury (q.v.), N. Oxon, and Warkworth (q.v.), S. Northants, adjoining the to. of Banbury. Christ Church (1853) is in Dec. style.

Southbank, dis. in the bor. of and 3 E. from Middlesbrough, pa. of Eston (q.v.), N.R. Yorks. The church of St. John is modern. The Catholics, Wesleyans, Free and Primitive Methodists, Baptists, and Welsh Independents have places of worship. There are steel, brick, and tile works.

Southborough (1), to., pa. of Tunbridge (q.v.), 2½ N. of Tunbridge Wells. There are two eccl. pas., both with modern churches. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Parochial Hall dates from 1881. The Holme Endowed School (founded 1785) was reconstituted in 1889. Charities for distribution amount to £20 yearly. Near the town are chalybeate springs, the mineral properties of which are similar to those of Tunbridge Wells. *Bentham Hill* and *Broom Hill* are seats. At the latter is an observatory tower, intended for a meteorological station; from the summit an extensive view of the country is obtained.

Southborough (2), ha., pa. of and about 2 S.E. from Bromley (q.v.), W. Kent.

Southbourne, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Westbourne (q.v.), S.W. Sussex, 1½ E. of Emsworth. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in E. Eng. style.

Southbroom, eccl. pa., pa. of Bishop's Cannings (q.v.), N. Wilts., partly within the bor. of Devizes (q.v.). The church of St. James was rebuilt (with the exception of the tower) in 1834, in Perp. style; in the chancel is a credence with a trefoil-headed arch. Roman coins and antiquities have been found.

Southburgh. [BURGH, SOUTH.]

Southburn, tp. and vil., pa. of Kirkburn (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 4½ S.W. of Driffield; ac. 1,103. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Southchurch (1) (called by Camden "Southsea"), pa. and vil. near the shore, at the mouth of the Thames, S.E. Essex, 1½ E. of Southend; ac. 1,879 land, 1,292 water; soil mixed, overlying gravel and clay. The church of the Holy Trinity (restored 1857) is E. Eng., and contains several memorial windows, and in the chancel are two recessed tombs, an aumbry, and a piscina; another piscina remains in the south wall of the nave.

Southchurch (2), ha., pa. of Auckland St. Andrew (q.v.), S. Dur., forming part of Bishop Auckland.

Southcoates, tp., pa. of Drypool (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., within the bor. of Hull; ac. 1,410.

South Common, pa., W. Lincs., forming part of the city of Lincoln; ac. 263.

Southdean, pa. on the banks of the Jed, in the southern part of Teviotdale, N. Roxbs., Sc., 10 s. by W. of Jedburgh; ac. 27,929; soil in the lower parts generally light black earth, with gravel, along the banks of the river gravelly, and in the upper parts light and friable, with moss and stiff clay. The pa. church and school are at Chesters (q.v.). Thomson, the author of "The Seasons" (1700–48), spent his childhood in this pa.

South Down, ha., pa. of and 3 s. from Owermoigne (q.v.), S. Dors.

Southdowns. [DOWNS, NORTH AND SOUTH.]

Southea-cum-Murrow, eccl. pa., pas. of Leverington and St. Mary, Wisbech (q.v.), N. Cambs., about

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
S'ampton All Saints	Southampton	78	9760
S'ampton Holy Rood	Southampton	78	1324
S'ampton St. John	Southampton	78	389
S. St. Lawrence	Southampton	78	267
S'ampton St. Mary	Southampton	78	41896
S. St. Michael	Southampton	78	1827
South Banbury	Banbury	77	6912
Southborough (1)	Tunbridge Wells (2½)	33	5418
Southbourne	Eastbourne (½)	61	1107
Southbroom	Devizes (½)	86	2950
Southburn	Southburn	219	88
Southchurch (1)	Southend (1½)	36	909
Southcoates	Southcoates	199	22551
South Common	Lincoln	130	333
Southdean	Hawick (11)	344	672
Southea-c.-Murrow	Murrow	90	960

6 S.W. of Wisbech. The church of Emmanuel, at Southea (1873), is a brick structure in E. Eng. style. John Bend's charity, for Southea, left in 1593, amounts to £132 yearly, and is distributed partly in money for the poor, the remainder being assigned to educational purposes and to the County Hospital.

Southease, pa. near the Ouse, S. Sussex, 4 S. of Lewes; ac. 846; soil clay marl, overlying chalk. The church (dedication unknown) dates from the 12th cent.

Southend (1), or **Southend-on-Sea,** modern bor. (incorporated 1892), watering-place, and head of Co. Co. dis., pa. of Prittlewell (q.v.), S.E. Essex, very pleasantly situated near the mouth of the Thames and nearly opposite to Sheerness, 16 S. of Maldon. S. first sprang into notice as a watering-place from a visit of Queen Caroline and Princess Charlotte in 1804. The bathing is good, but the tide recedes to the extent of about a mile. Steamers run to and from London several times a day during the summer months, as well as to Sheerness, Rochester, and Gravesend. The old pier was

THE PIER, SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.
(Photo. Poulton and Son, London, S.E.)

replaced in 1890–91 by an iron structure 1½ mile in length. An electric tramway runs the entire length of the pier, and at the shore end is a spacious pavilion with a stage. A wide esplanade has also been formed, and both on the cliffs and immediately below are pleasant winding walks. The church of the eccl. pa. of St. John the Baptist is a building of stone in mixed styles. S. has also a Catholic church, a convent and a home for the aged destitute poor and for infirm children, and a convent school; a Reformed Episcopal church; and Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels, and one for the Peculiar People. The Public Hall (1872) has been converted into a theatre. The Royal Alexandra Yacht Club building stands in its own grounds on the slope of the cliffs; the grounds are tastefully laid out, and command uninterrupted views of the sea. The S. Institute (1881) has a library and reading-room. In the Conservative and Unionist club-house is the Clarence Hall, capable of seating 500 people.

Southend (2), eccl. pa., pa. of and adjoining Croydon (q.v.), E. Surrey. The church of St. Peter's (1851) is in Dec. style.

Southend (3), ha., pa. of Stevenage (q.v.), N. Herts., 4½ S.E. of Hitchin. There is a mission room and Salvation Army barracks.

Southend (4), ha., pa. of and ½ S. from South Damerham (q.v.), S. Wilts.

Southend (5), ha., pa. of Soberton (q.v.), S.E. Hants, 4 S.W. of Hambledon.

Southend (6), pa. occupying the southern portion of Kintyre, and including the island of Sunda, which lies about 3 miles off its south-east point. S. Args., Sc.; ac. 30,801; soil various. The country is hilly and has no large vils. in it, the inhabitants being employed in agriculture and fishing. The vil. is on the coast opposite Sunda, 10 S. of Campbeltown. A little south of the vil. stands the rock Dounavertie, a spot interesting to the historian and the antiquary as having been the scene of many sanguinary conflicts, especially the massacre of 300 of the M'Donalds here by General Leslie after their capitulation in 1649. Few traces of the castle now remain; but 1½ W. stand the walls of a church, said to have been founded by St. Columba, who landed in Scotland in 563. The burial-ground was formerly divided by a small stream, on the north side of which the Highlanders were interred, and on the south side the Lowlanders, but that distinction no longer exists. A little to the north of the vil. stands the pa. church, and in the vil. the United Presbyterian church.

Southend-on-Sea. [SOUTHEND (1).]

Southerfield, ha., pa. of and 1 to 3 S. from Holme Cultram (q.v.), N.W. Cumb.

Southerleigh, ha., pa. of Sourton (q.v.), S.W. Dev., about 2 S.W. of Okehampton.

Southerndown, vil., pa. of St. Bride's Major (q.v.), S. Glamorgs., 3 S.W. of Bridgend. The caves in the limestone rocks about here are very interesting, the Wind Hole and the Fairy Cave being the most notable.

Southerness, vil. on Solway Firth, pa. of Kirkbean (q.v.), S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc., 16 S. of Dumfries. S. Point is on the border of the co.

Southery, pa. and vil. on the Ouse, S.W. Norf., 7 S. of Downham Market; ac. 3,695, the greater part of which is fen; soil of a varied description, one part being strong clay land, but the greater portion is a light black soil, subsoil principally good clay. The church of St. Mary (1858) is in E. Eng. style. Here are Wesleyan and Particular Baptist chapels. An Institute with a library of 500 volumes was opened in 1876.

Southey Green (1), vil., pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N. of Sheffield. Pocket and spring knives and hammer-shafts are made here.

Southey Green (2), ha., pa. of Hedingham Sible (q.v.), N. Essex, 2 N.W. of Halstead.

Southfield (1), vil., pa. of and nearly 1½ S.E. from Dalry (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Southease	Newhaven (3½)	56	66
Southend (1)	Southend	36	12333
Southend (2)	South Croydon	11	8382
Southend (6)	Ayr (38)	392	844
Southery	Ryston (4)	86	1122

Southfield (2), vil., pa. of Slamannan (q.v.), S.E. Stirls., Sc., about ½ W. of Binniehill.

Southfield and Blackwood, vil., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Lesmahagow (q.v.), W. Lanarks., Sc.

Southfleet, pa. and vil., N. Kent, 3 S.W. of Gravesend; ac. 2,408; soil clay, sand and loam, overlying gravel and chalk. The Late Dec. church of St. Nicholas (restored 1867) retains on the south side of the chancel graduated triple sedilia with crocketed canopies supported on shafts of Purbeck marble, and a trefoil piscina with a shelf; in the south aisle is a marble tomb to Sir John Sedley (1561) richly painted and gilt, and near it an ogee arch richly crocketed, with the figure of an angel on either side. There are other 14th- and 15th-cent. memorials, and brasses of interest. Here was anciently a stream of water flowing to the Thames (now stopped up by an embankment): hence the name of the place. S. furnishes some curious specimens of the shell formation. It is supposed to have been the Roman station *Vagniciæ*, Watling Street forming its north-east boundary. Earthen vessels, coins, and stone tombs have been found here, as also a milliary.

South Fortyfoot Drain, large drain, S. Lincs., separating the districts of Holland and Kesteven (q.v.).

Southgate, residential dis. with two eccl. pas. (Christchurch and St. Michael), pa. of Edmonton (q.v.), N. Middx., 8 N. of London. Christ Church was erected 1862, St. Michael's 1874—both in E. Eng. style, from designs by Sir G. Scott, R.A. There is a Baptist chapel and a Wesleyan mission house. A village hall was erected 1883. There is a reading-room with a library. Beggars Bush Fair, held at Cathol Gate, leading to Northall, was granted by King James I.

Southgate, New, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Friern Barnet and Edmonton (q.v.), N. Middx., 6½ N. of London. The church of St. Paul was erected 1873, in E. Eng. style, from designs by Sir G. Scott, R.A. There are also Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. A Clock and Watch Makers' Asylum was erected here 1857.

South Hams, dis., S. Dev., known as the "Garden of Devonshire," which abounds in rich pastures, meadows, cornfields, and orchards. Totnes (q.v.) is situated in the middle of this district. The surrounding scenery, including that of the valley of the Dart, is remarkable for its beauty.

South Head, hill (1,633 ft.), W. Derbys., about 7 N.E. of Buxton.

South Hill, pa. traversed by the Tamar, Lynher and Inny, E. Cornw., 10 S. of Launceston; ac. 3,459. The church of St. Sampson (restored 1871) is chiefly Dec. and Perp.; the font is carved with grotesque figures of dragons and a representation of the tree of life; the chancel retains its piscina, and there is another in the transept, as well as a double-arched Easter sepulchre and squint; the transept also contains a monument with effigy and singular rhyming inscription to Michael Hill (d. 1663), and an incised stone to John Manaton (d. 1507), his wife, and others of that family (1501–28). The Wesleyans have a chapel in the pa. There is a small charity. On the glebe farm is an ancient baptistery or well, called "St. Sampson's Well." A block of hewn granite (supposed to date from the 5th or 6th cent.) bearing an inscription in Latin was discovered in 1891 in the rectory grounds.

Southhook, vil., pa. of Dreghorn (q.v.), N.E. Ayrs., Sc., about 7 N.E. of Troon.

Southill, pa. and vil., Mid Beds., 8 S.E. of Bedford; ac. 5,419; soil part gravel and part clay, overlying principally clay. The church of All Saints is Perp. There are several monuments of the Byng family, among which are those of the celebrated Admiral Sir George Byng, first Viscount Torrington (1733), and of his son, the unfortunate Vice-Admiral the Hon. John Byng, who, for an error in judgment while in command, was shot (1757). The Baptists have a chapel here. The charities amount to £40 yearly. *S. Park* is a seat; the house is a stately mansion of stone, and the park is thickly studded with fine trees. *Broom Hall* is also a seat.

Southington, ha., pa. of and adjoining Overton (q.v.), N. Hants. *S. House* is a seat.

Southleigh, pa. and scattered vil., E. Dev., 6 S.E. of Honiton; ac. 2,579; soil mixed, overlying marl. The ancient church of St. Lawrence was restored 1881–82. There are some small charities. About a mile from the vil. is a Roman encampment, called Blackbury Castle. *Wiscombe Park* is a seat.

Southmere. [SUMMERFIELD.]

Southminster, pa. and vil., S.E. Essex, 10 S.E. of Maldon; ac. 6,315 land, 1,385 water; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Leonard (interior restored 1892) is Perp., and contains three brasses to William Harrys, Edward Bridge (d. 1666), and John King (d. 1634). Here are Baptist and Congregational chapels. There are several small charities, partly used for educational purposes. A stock market is held every Tuesday.

South Molton. [MOLTON, SOUTH.]

South Molton Division, one of the eight parl. divs. of Dev.; it lies in the north of the county, and returns one member.

Southmuir, south sub. of Kirriemuir (q.v.), S.W. Forfs., Sc.

Southoe, pa. and small vil., S. Hunts., 6 S.W. of Huntingdon; ac. 1,391; soil gravelly, overlying clay. The pa. is bounded on the east by the Ouse, over which is a ferry to Great Paxton. The church of St. Leonard (restored 1859), originally E. Norm., but with later work, retains a beautiful Norm. doorway in the south porch.

South of the Witham, pa., S.E. Lincs., about 5 N.W. of Boston; ac. 19; soil alluvial.

Southolt, pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 5 N. of Debenham; ac. 798; soil good heavy land, overlying clay. The church of St. Margaret is E. Eng. The town lands are in the hands of trustees, and realise about £30 yearly, which is applied towards the general

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
S'field & Blackwood	Auchenheath (1½)	391	574
Southfleet	S. and Betsham (1)	25	968
Southgate	Palmer's Green & S.	7	8336
Southgate, New	New Southgate	6	4562
South Hill	Launceston (10)	23	528
Southill	Southill	57	1143
Southhook	Crosshouse (1)	392	312

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Southleigh	Colyton (3)	150	257
Southminster	Southminster	46	1303
South Molton Div.	.....	.....	46719
Southmuir	Kirriemuir	483	1397
Southoe	St. Neots (2¾)	52	223
South of the Witham	Langrick (½)	112	12
Southolt	Eye (4)	94	152

repairs and expenses of the church and the residue amongst the poor, according to the trustees' discretion. There are two commons, covering about 12 ac., for the use of the ratepayers of the parish.

Southorpe (1), pa. near the Eau, N. Lincs., 7 N.E. of Gainsborough; ac. 441; soil loam, overlying clay and gravel.

Southorpe (2), tp., pa. of Barnack (q.v.), N. Northants, 5 S. of Stamford; ac. 1,881.

Southover (1), pa., Mid Sussex, partly within the bor. of Lewes (q.v.); ac. 555. The church of St. John the Baptist is chiefly Norm. *S. Grange* is a fine stone mansion of the Tudor period.

Southover (2), ha., pa. of Frampton (q.v.), S. Dors., about 5 N.W. of Dorchester.

Southover (3), ha., pa. of Tolpuddle (q.v.), Mid Dors., 3 E. of Puddletown.

Southowram, tp. and dis., partly within the bor. of Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,546. The tp. is situated on an eminence overlooking the vale of Calder, and the Calder and Hebble Navigation. The church of St. Anne is in Gothic style. Here are also various Nonconformist chapels, a clothing club, a Mutual Improvement Society, and penny bank. S. has very extensive stone quarries, a card manufactory, and a colliery. In the tp. is a Catholic industrial school. *Ashday Hall*, a plain stone mansion; *Shibden Hall*, a 15th-cent. timber mansion in a small and well-wooded park; and *Waterclough Hall*, a very ancient stone building, are seats.

Lord Street, Southport.
(*Photo. Poulton and Son, London, S.E.*)

Southpark, eccl. pa., pa. of and 2 S. from Reigate (q.v.), S.E. Surrey. The church of St. Luke is in Gothic style.

Southport, popular watering-place and mun. bor., pa. of North Meols (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 18½ N. of Liverpool. The shore is an extensive flat, and at low water is dry and traversable for miles, with the exception of a few wet places, but is free from quicksands. The first building of the town dates from 1792, when an hotel, subsequently called "Duke's Folly," was erected. The place, at that period consisting only of a few fishermen's huts, has since developed into one of the largest and most prosperous towns in the kingdom. The streets are well arranged and kept, and the roads stone-paved and asphalted, with tiled and asphalted footways. Lord Street, the chief thoroughfare, which runs parallel with the shore, is more than 1 mile in length, the promenade intervening; a great portion of it is laid out in boulevards, the private dwellings on either side having also long gardens and lawns, and its whole length is traversed by the tramway which runs between Birkdale and Churchtown; there are also tramways to various other parts of the town. The hotels and shops are excellent, and there are Conservative and Liberal clubs, a Free Library and Art Gallery, hydropathic establishments, and numerous boarding and day schools. The most attractive places to visitors and residents are the Promenade, pier, Winter, Kew and Botanic gardens, and Hesketh Park, and the sand hill ranges. The town contains a great number of well-built residences, many of which are inhabited by the merchants and manufacturers of the surrounding districts. The Promenade, originally made by the landowners, has been extended by the corporation so as to afford a continuous marine drive of over 2½ miles. It has a stone sea-wall, and the footways and drive are broad and asphalted. S. pier is noted for its length; on it is a tramway road, on which run two cars, drawn by wire ropes worked by a stationary engine. The pier-head affords the means of embarking and disembarking passengers from the steamboats plying between this town and other places during the summer months at all stages of the tide. Hesketh Park, opened in 1868, comprises 33 ac. (enclosed, laid out, and planted by the corporation), and contains a lake of 4½ ac. stocked with water-fowl, a meteorological observatory with instruments, croquet grounds, a gymnasium, and rustic summer-houses. The sub-tropical gardens were added in 1882. The South Marine Park is near the pier. The Winter Gardens and Aquarium belong to a company, and form a very popular resort for visitors. The Churchtown Botanic Gardens and Museum were opened in 1875. Here are the headquarters of several lawn-tennis clubs. The Kew Gardens extend over an area of 16 ac., and include a ball-room, a theatre, and a hotel. The Public Recreation Grounds (1886) cover about 8 ac. There are several eccl. pas. with modern churches; a Catholic church, from the designs of Pugin; and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The town hall, Lord Street, is an edifice in Classic style; it contains a public hall (holding 500 persons), a council chamber, mayor's parlour, court and committee rooms, and public offices. The Atkinson Free Library and Fine Art Gallery, a gift to the town by the late W. Atkinson, Esq., is a building of stone in Classic style, with lending and reference libraries, reading, news and students' rooms, and a fine art gallery. Cambridge Hall, Lord Street, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1872 by H.R.H. Princess Mary of Teck, is an edifice of stone in Classic style; it contains a large hall used for public assemblies; the lower part of the building is occupied by the Post Office. The Baths, on the Promenade, were opened in 1871. S. has an

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Southorpe (1)	Northorpe (4½)	155	44
Southorpe (2)	Uffington (2)	103	139
Southover (1)	Lewes	50	1264

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Southowram	Ovenden (½)	196	2332
Southpark	Reigate (2)	23	983
Southport	Southport	211	41406

Infirmary, Convalescent Hospital and Sea-Bathing Infirmary, a Hydropathic Hospital, a hospital for infectious diseases, a sanatorium for children, and a Convalescent Home for Governesses. The Market Hall, in East Bank Street, is a spacious building in Classic style, bounded by streets on three sides, in each of which it has separate entrances; the stalls are disposed in three divisions —for provision dealers, the fish market, and the wholesale department. Attached is the inspector's office and a yard for refuse, boiler-houses, etc.

Southport Division, one of the twenty-three parl. divs. of Lancs.; it lies in the south-west of the co., and returns one member.

Southrepps, pa. and vil., E. Norf., 5 S.E. of Cromer; ac. 2,081; soil mixed, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. James (restored 1875) is a building of flint, of the Dec. and Perp. periods. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. A cattle fair is held on the Tuesday fortnight after Whit-Sunday.

Southrey, ha. with railway station, pa. of Bardney (q.v.), Mid Lincs., 8½ S.E. of Wragby.

Southridge, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Streatley (q.v.), E. Berks.

South Ridge, shoal off the east coast of co. Wick., Ir., 6 N.E. by E. of Wicklow. The shoal is about 2 miles long and 1 mile wide.

THE COMMON, SOUTHSEA.
(Photo. Poulton and Son, London, S.E.)

South Rock, islet off east coast of co. Down, Ir., 6 N.N.E. of Ballyquintin Point. In the south vicinity of the rock is a light-vessel with a revolving light, visible 10 miles.

Southrop (1), pa. and vil. on the Leach, S.E. Gloucs., 12 E. of Cirencester; ac. 1,492; soil stonebrash, overlying rock. The church of St. Peter is Norm. and E. Eng., and the 12th-cent. font is interesting; there are several monuments to the Keble family. John Keble was for some years in charge of the pa. The charities are small.

Southrop (2), ha., pa. of Hook Norton (q.v.), N. Oxon, about 8 S.W. of Banbury, on the border of Warws.

South Sand Head. [GOODWIN SANDS.]

Southsea, residential dis. and watering-place, pa. of Portsea (q.v.), S. Hants. S. is a place of recent origin, and occupies the south-west portion of Portsea Island, opposite the east extremity of the Isle of Wight and the anchorage of Spithead. It extends eastward from Portsmouth town, and is within the borough of Portsmouth. The town derives its name from S. Castle, a fortress erected in the reign of Henry VIII. on the extreme south point of the island, and may be said to have wholly sprung up since the year 1850, at which period only two or three roughly-formed roads traversed the waste lands now covered with streets and houses. The town has of late been much improved by the erection of many fine houses and terraces. There are several eccl. pas. with modern churches, and the various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. Here are the Hants and Isle of Wight School and Home for the Blind, a convalescent home for women, and one for men and boys; and the Victoria Soldiers' Home. The Portsmouth Swimming Club during the summer months have their headquarters on S. beach. South of the town, and between it and the beach, is S. Common, the property of H.M.'s Government, and used for the drilling and exercising of the troops in garrison. At the west end of the common, near the Assembly Rooms, is the Clarence Esplanade Pier, near which are the Jubilee Gardens. The Esplanade, stretching from this point to the fortifications of S. Castle, is protected by a substantial sea-wall of brick and concrete; a carriage drive and parade run parallel with the south-eastern portion of the wall, which is interrupted between the castle and Lumps Fort by the South Parade Pier. Steamers from Portsmouth call at the Clarence Pier for the Isle of Wight, and at the South Parade Pier for Sea View and Bembridge.

Southshore, eccl. pa., pas. of Bispham and Poulton-le-Fylde (q.v.), N.W. Lancs., adjoining Blackpool, and within the mun. bor. of that town. Holy Trinity Church (rebuilt 1894) is in Late Dec. style. There is an iron mission church and also a Catholic chapel.

Southstone Rock. [STANFORD-ON-TEME.]

Southtown (1), **West Town,** or **Little Yarmouth,** ha., pa. of Gorleston (q.v.), N.E. Suff., and a pretty suburb of Great Yarmouth, with which it is connected by a bridge across the Yare. The church of St. Mary, a chapel-of-ease to Gorleston, is in Gothic style. The industries are in timber and ship- and boat-building, and the herring fisheries.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Southport Division	.....	.....	76581
Southrepps	Gunton (1½)	134	859
Southrop (1)	Lechlade (1)	86	324

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Southsea	Southsea	74	39919
Southshore	Blackpool	229	6369

Southtown (2), ha., pa. of and adjoining Ashill (q.v.), S. Somerset.

Southwaite, ha., pa. of Hesket-in-the-Forest (q.v.), Mid Cumb., 6 s. of Carlisle.

Southwark, parl. bor. (with three divs.—Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, and Southwark, West—each returning one member) on the south bank of the Thames, in S. London, N.E. Surrey, ½ s. of St. Paul's; ac. 1,990. By Londoners S. is usually called "The Borough," a name to which it has been entitled since the reign of Edward I. In 1885 the Parliamentary representation was increased from two to three members. It is connected with the City (on the opposite bank) by the Tower, London, Southwark, and Blackfriars bridges. S. Bridge (built 1813–19) consists of three cast-iron arches. The bor. comprises a large number of eccl. pas., the most important church being St. Saviour's (q.v.). The low flat ground on which it stands was part of the great marsh which extended a long distance south from the river. The site is believed to have been drained and embanked by the Romans, who appear to have had a settlement here, probably a suburb of the town in Middx. The name "Suthgeweorke" appears in the Saxon Chronicle under the year 1053. S. had a separate municipal existence down to 1327, when it was incorporated in London, the Mayor of the City becoming its bailiff and governing it henceforward by his deputy. Since 1551 it has formed a ward of the City, called "Bridge-without-Ward." The Borough Market, south of St. Saviour's churchyard, was formed about 1825 and enlarged in 1839, when St. Saviour's Grammar School was taken down. The school, founded in Elizabeth's reign, is now situated in Sumner Street. Among the many literary associations of S., the most important are those connected with the "Tabard" inn and the "Globe" theatre. The "Tabard," where Chaucer's pilgrims assembled on their way to Canterbury, was rebuilt after the Great Fire, the name becoming changed to "Talbot," but the last vestige of the old hostelry disappeared in 1873. The site of the "Globe" theatre, where so many of Shakespeare's plays were acted, is now occupied by a brewery. Brewing and the manufacture of glass are old-established industries in S.; there is also an important hat factory, and tanning and currying are carried on. S. Park covers 63 ac.

Southwark, West, one of the three parl. divs. of the bor. of Southwark. It returns one member.

Southwater, eccl. pa. and vil. with railway station, pas. of Horsham and Shipley (q.v.), Mid Sussex, 3 s. of Horsham. The church of the Holy Innocents is in E. Eng. style. There is a small Wesleyan mission chapel.

Southwell (anciently "Suwelle" and "Sudwell"), pa. and to., and head of a diocese, Mid Notts., 7 w. of Newark; ac. 4,936. S. had once four famous wells, reputed to possess healing powers of an almost miraculous character; two of these, situated near the church, are now filled in or covered over; the springs of the others run as strongly as ever, but the wells have disappeared. The cathedral church of St. Mary was founded by Paulinus, first Archbishop of York, about A.D. 630, and finally surrendered to Henry VIII. in 1540, but the king refounded the chapter in 1543, and endowed the church anew with the greater part of its ancient possessions, its revenue being then estimated at £516 1s. 6½d. The bishopric of S. was founded in 1884, and consists of the cos. of Derbys. and Notts., previously belonging respectively to the dioceses of Lichfield and Lincoln—the pa. and collegiate church of S., subject to the rights of the patron and incumbent of such church, being assigned as the cathedral church of the new diocese. The church itself (restored 1882) is a large and magnificent cruciform structure of Bolsover magnesian

The Minster, Southwell, and Ruins of the Palace.

limestone. The nave and transepts, as well as the towers, are Norm.; the choir, its aisles, and small eastern transepts E. Eng.; and the chapter-house E. Dec.—all of very excellent composition; and there are some Perp. insertions. The triforium is unusually large, and has wide semicircular arches on short piers. The west front is lighted by a large Perp. window beneath a battlemented parapet, and still retains some fragments of its original glazing; below the window is a fine Norm. doorway of five orders. The transepts date from the early part of the 12th cent., and the choir is one of the best illustrations of the E. Eng. period in the kingdom; it bears traces of having been erected on the site of an older structure, probably the early church of Paulinus. The octagonal chapter-house, a most beautiful example of Dec. work, is connected by a cloister with the north aisle of the choir. On the eastern side of the north-west transept is an E. Eng. building, formerly a chantry or singing school; the lower part until recently contained the library, the greater part being gifts from different prebendaries and canons of the church, as well as the well-known "White Book of Southwell." The library has now been transferred to the upper storey. Of the many Archbishops of York connected by residence with this church, six are known to have been buried within its precincts:—Geoffrey de Ludeham (1264); Thomas de Corbridge (1303); William Booth (1464); Lawrence Booth, his brother (1480); Robert Holgate (*c.* 1545); and Edwin Sandys (1588). The tomb of Archbishop Sandys, formerly on the north side of the choir, is now in the north transept, and consists of a large altar-tomb of alabaster with his recumbent effigy. The church of the eccl. pa. of Holy Trinity is in E. Eng. style, and the Wesleyans and Baptists

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Southwark	....	223549
Southwark, West	....	66785

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Southwater	Southwater	42	658
Southwell, pa.	Southwell	139	2831

have chapels. The ancient palace of the Archbishops of York, now in partially ruinous condition, is 30 yds. south of the minster and immediately adjoining the churchyard; it was begun by John Kempe, archbishop from 1425 to 1452, and completed by his successor, Archbishop William Booth, and other subsequent prelates, and was a favourite residence of Cardinal Wolsey. The buildings, when perfect, formed a large quadrangle, with gardens and park immediately adjacent on the south; there are considerable remains of the south, east and north elevations, including the eastern gable and portions of the walls of the chapel, but the grand banqueting-hall of Henry VI.'s time, which occupied the west side, is wholly gone. The existing structure, with all the old archiepiscopal gardens and a small portion of the park, have been purchased. The "Great Chamber" has been restored, and now forms a very fine apartment. The Residence House and the houses of the vicars-choral form a quadrangular block of buildings, situated east of the church. S. has a penny bank, a savings bank, and a free museum. Malting is carried on here, and there are silk and lace factories, each employing about 100 hands. Bricks and baskets are also made. Fairs are held on the third Monday in April and September. The S. Hunt and Hurdle Races, under Grand National Hunt rules, are held in May. The racecourse adjoins the Kirklington road. There are several charities, amounting to about £75 yearly, for the relief of the poor and the education of poor children. When S. Palace was the residence of the Archbishops of York, the prelates had four parks in its vicinity, viz.:—S. (or the Little) Park, on the confines of which the palace stood; Hockerwood, about 1 N.E.; Hexgrave, about 4 N.W.; and Norwood, ½ W. S. has not been without royal visits. James I. passed through the town in 1603, when on his way to London to assume the crown of Great Britain; and at the beginning of the Civil War Charles I., immediately before raising the royal standard at Nottingham, came to S. on August 18, 1642, and again, after the fatal engagement at Naseby, June 14, 1645; finally, it was on May 6, 1646, that the hapless monarch once more arrived at S., and, taking up his quarters at the "King's Arms," surrendered himself to the Scots Commissioners, who were sitting in the archbishop's palace. *Normanton Hall* and *The Manor House* (formerly the residence of Lord Byron, the poet) are seats.

Southwick (1), pa. and vil. on the coast, S. Sussex, 4½ W. of Brighton; ac. 1,470; soil and subsoil mixed. The church of St. Michael (restored) was given to the Templars in the 13th cent., and has a Trans. tower (probably dating from between 1140 and 1170) with traces of Saxon work; the uppermost storey is E. Eng. and is perforated with holes; there are numerous memorials to former rectors and to various families; the pulpit is a very fine example of the Jacobean period. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The Sailors' Institute was erected in 1889. A ship canal, 2 miles in length, extends from Shoreham harbour to Aldrington pa., and there is some trade in coals, corn, and timber. S. is noted for its oyster fisheries, which are carried on to a large extent in the river Adur.

Southwick (2), pa. and vil., S. Hants, 4½ N.E. of Fareham; ac. 4,219; soil clayey loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. James is a building of rubble and flints, in the Gothic style of the 15th cent.; there is a tomb with effigies in brass to John White (1555), and over the communion table is a very ancient painting, representing several heads of angels in the clouds singing the praises of God. S. has some small charities. The publicans of this vil., by charter of Queen Elizabeth, are exempt from having soldiers billeted on them. Here was formerly a priory of Black (or Austin) Canons, founded by Henry I. in 1133, and in which in 1445 Henry VI. was married to Margaret of Anjou. *S. Park* is a fine building situated in extensive and pleasant grounds with an artificial lake.

Southwick (3), pa., N. Northants, 3 N.W. of Oundle; ac. 4,601; soil heavy clay, overlying clay and ironstone. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., and contains brasses to the Rev. Anthony Cade (1641) and Mrs. Grace Lynn (1681), and a monument by Roubiliac to George Lynn, dated 1758. The poor's land and money produce about £36 a year. Lynn's charity yielding about £14 yearly. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Southwick (4), tp. and to. on the Wear, pa. of Monk Wearmouth (q.v.), N.E. Dur., 1 N.W. of Sunderland, and within that parl. bor.; ac. 1,012. There are two eccl. pas. with modern churches, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The building of iron ships is extensively carried on.

Southwick (5), tp., pa. of North Bradley (q.v.), W. Wilts., 2 S.W. of Trowbridge; ac. 2,473. There are Baptist and Particular Baptist chapels. S. Manor Court (now occupied as a farmhouse) was the residence of Archbishop Stafford; it is surrounded by a moat, and the ruins of the chapel may still be traced.

Southwick (6), ha., pa. of and 1½ S. from Tewkesbury (q.v.), N. Glouc.s.

Southwick (7), pl., pa. of Colvend (q.v.), S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc., 12½ S.W. of Dumfries. *S. House* is a seat.

Southwold, pa., mun. bor., seaport, and bathing-place, N. Suff., 12 S.S.W. of Lowestoft; ac. 560; soil sand and gravel. It was anciently called Sudwald or Southwood, in all probability from an adjacent wood, for the western boundaries still retain the appellation of Wood's End Marshes and Wood's End Creek. The town, which is pleasantly situated on a hill, with a fine common on the south, is in the form of a triangle and well paved, lighted with gas, and plentifully provided with excellent springs of fresh water. The church of St. Edmund (restored 1878) is a handsome structure of flint with stone dressings, of the Perp. period; the chancel roof is panelled and painted, small gilt stars studded on a blue ground being the principal decoration. The chancel was paved with encaustic tiles, and about three dozen of the original ones were discovered whilst recent restorations were

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Southwick (1)	Southwick	54	2564
Southwick (2)	Porchester (2½)	73	643
Southwick (3)	Oundle (3)	96	272
Southwick (4)	Sunderland (1)	261	10226
Southwick (5)	Trowbridge (2)	97	1028
Southwold	Southwold	110	2311

being made in the chancel, and these are now preserved in the vestry; the roof is of oak and the compartments over the choir are painted with figures of angels holding scrolls containing in Old English characters the "Te Deum Laudamus" and the "Nunc Dimittis." The open rood-screen, with its exquisitely-fretted spires and graceful intricacies of carved work springing from panels, which contain painted figures of the saints with the Twelve Apostles in the centre (six on each side), is worthy of attention. The font is of stone and very elaborately carved, and with the pulpit (which is a splendid specimen of carved oak and richly painted) and screens are of the same date as the church; the stalls are also finely carved in oak. The oak chest which contains the old parish books is carved with a representation of St. George and the Dragon; over the vestry is a Jack in Armour, finely carved and painted in oak. This "Jack smite the Clock," as it is called, is used before the commencement of every service to warn the congregation of the entrance of the clergy. An iron mission room in Stradbroke Road was erected in 1885. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. On April 25, 1659, there was a dreadful fire, which within the space of four hours consumed the town hall, prison, granaries, and 238 dwelling-houses; the loss sustained by the inhabitants was estimated at upwards of £40,000. S. has a maritime trade, which derived great advantage during the middle of the 18th cent. from the construction of two piers, tending greatly to the improvement of the harbour. The lighthouse on the North Cliff dates from 1890. Pilot boats and two lifeboats and life-saving rocket apparatus are stationed here; there is also a coastguard station. Herrings, sprats, smelts, and shrimps are caught here for the London market, and the sole and cod fishery is carried on; there are also salt, sauce and pickle works, rope walks, a brewery, and iron foundry. Here are many handsome marine villas and residences, standing in shrubberies and flower gardens; between these and the sea are beautiful promenades along the cliffs. The common is used for golf, lawn tennis, and other games. "Centre Cliff" hotel, opened in 1887, is a magnificent building standing in its own grounds, extending to the sea. A fair is held annually on Trinity Monday and the two following days. A free dispensary is supported by subscription; and there is a sailors' reading-room on the East Cliff (1864), containing billiard and bagatelle tables, and well supplied with newspapers. At Gun Hill Cliff is a breakwater; and on the Gun Hill is a battery of six 18-pounders, presented by the Duke of Cumberland to the Corporation in 1745. In 1665 the English and Dutch fleets had an engagement in Sole Bay, the former under the Duke of York and Prince Rupert, in which the Dutch were completely defeated, but the Earls of Portland and Marlborough fell in the engagement; a second battle was fought on May 28, 1672, between the English, under the command of H.R.H. the Duke of York, and the Dutch, under De Ruyter. Sutherland House, in High Street, was the residence from 1666 to 1672 of the Duke of York (afterwards James II.); the ceilings of the reception room and state bed-chamber are decorated with the royal badges of England and France.

THE GUNHILL, SOUTHWOLD.
(Photo. Poulton and Son, London, S.E.)

Southwood (1), pa., E. Norf., 9 W. of Yarmouth; ac. 481; soil light mixed, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. Edmund, an ancient building of flint, is now in ruins. The charities amount to £4 yearly.

Southwood (2), ha., pa. of Evercreech (q.v.), E. Somerset, 4 S.E. of Shepton Mallet.

Southwood (3), ha., pa. of Baltonsborough (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 6 S.E. of Glastonbury.

Southworth-with-Croft, pa., S. Lancs., 5 N. of Warrington; ac. 1,884; soil loamy, overlying clay. Christ Church is in Perp. style. There are Catholic and Unitarian chapels. S. Hall, an ancient edifice, is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Soutra Hill, eminence (1,209 ft.) on border of Haddings. and Berws., Sc., 7½ N.N.W. of Lauder. The hill is situated at the west extremity of the Lammermuir Range, and commands a prospect extending over the Firth of Forth to the hills of Fifeshire. Near its summit stood a hospital, established by Malcolm IV. in the 12th cent., to which a church was attached; an aisle belonging to the latter still remains.

Sow (1), river, N.E. Warws., rises within a mile of Astley, on the south-west side of the vil., and runs past Exhall to Foleshill, the general direction of its course being S.E. Leaving Foleshill on the right, it describes a nearly semicircular curve towards the east, the town of Coventry standing 2 miles from the river midway along the base of the arc thus formed. From *Whitley Abbey* (where it receives a small affluent from Coventry) it runs S. by E. past *Baginton Hall* and Stoneleigh to the Avon. The length of the river is 15 miles.

Sow (2), river, W. Staffs., rises in the west vicinity of Broughton, and runs S. by E., E. by S., and S.E. by Eccleshall, Chebsey, and Cresswell to Stafford, receiving the Meese a little below Chebsey; after leaving Stafford it unites with the Penk, and pursues its course E., E.S.E., and E.N.E., bordering the park of *Shugborough House* on the north, and joining the Trent opposite the vil. of Great Haywood. Its length is about 18 miles.

Sow (3), river, Ballaghkeen and Shelmaliere East bars., E. co. Wex., Ir., rises 8 E. of Enniscorthy, and runs S.W., S., and S.E. to Wexford Harbour, which it enters at Castlebridge. Its length is about 11 miles.

Sowe, or **Walsgrave-on-Sowe** (in Domesday

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Southwood	Campley (1½)	121	54
S'worth-with-Croft	Kenyon Junc. (1½)	191	914

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sowe	Foleshill (1)	97	1[illegible]

"Sowah"), pa. and vil. on the Sow, N.E. Warws., 3 E.N.E. of Coventry; ac. 2,492; soil mixed. The church of St. Mary (restored 1864) is Perp. There are Baptist and Congregational chapels. In the pa. is a coal-mine.

Sowell Street. [SOLE (2).]

Sowerby (1), extensive tp. and large vil., pa. of and about 4 W.S.W. from Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 6,894. In the tp. are several eccl. pas. with modern churches, and various Nonconformist places of worship. The town hall (1876) comprises a large room for general use, a committee room for the use of the Local Board, and a small office. Here are almshouses for three men and three women (unmarried), who are allowed 2s. 6d. per month. The charities for distribution amount to £40 yearly.

Sowerby (2), eccl. pa., tp., and considerable vil., pa. of and 2 S. from Thirsk (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,424. The Norm. church of St. Oswald was restored in 1883. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are a number of charities.

Sowerby (3). [INSKIP-WITH-SOWERBY.]

Sowerby Bridge, eccl. pa. and to. on the Calder, at the termination of the Rochdale Canal, pa. of and 4 W.S.W. from Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. Christ Church was built originally in 1526, near the bridge over the Calder; the present church, a handsome building of stone, dates from 1819. There are Wesleyan, Congregational, Baptist, and Primitive and New Connexion Methodist chapels. Half a century ago this place consisted only of a few scattered houses; now there are worsted, cotton, and corn mills, chemical, iron, dye, and oilcloth works, and capacious wharves on the canal; and as the centre of an extending and important locality it has increased into a town of considerable magnitude, with a thriving and increasing trade. The Local Board offices, combined with public baths and slaughter-houses, are substantial stone buildings. There are Liberal and Conservative clubs. Tonge charity, amounting to £35 yearly, is distributed at Christmas in coals and blankets.

Sowerby Castle. [CASTLE SOWERBY.]

Sowerby Division, one of the nineteen parl. divs. of the W.R. Yorks.; it lies in the northern part of the Riding, and returns one member.

Sowerby Row, ha., pa. of Castle Sowerby (q.v.), Mid Cumb., 5 N.E. of Caldbeck.

Sowerby-under-Cotcliffe, tp., pa. of Sigston (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3½ E. of Northallerton; ac. 797.

Sowton, pa. and vil. on the Clist, E. Dev., 4 E. of Exeter; ac. 1,094; soil sandy, overlying red sand. The church of St. Michael was rebuilt 1845, in the Dec. style. There are some small charities. *Bishop's Court,* formerly a residence of the Bishops of Exeter, is a seat.

Soyea, islet off entrance to Loch Inver, pa. of Assynt (q.v.), S.W. Suths., Sc., 3 W. by S. of Lochinver. The islet is less than ¾ mile long from east to west and about 1 furlong broad. It is 110 ft. high, and is covered with grass.

Soyland, tp. and small to., pa. of Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 12 N.N.E. of Rochdale; ac. 4,270. The Congregationalists, Methodist New Connexion, and Wesleyans have chapels. The charities amount to £25 yearly. There are cotton and silk mills.

Spa, or **Tralee Spa,** vil. and watering-place on Tralee Harbour, pas. of Ballynahaglish and Clogherbrien (q.v.), N.W. co. Kerry, Ir., 2¾ N.W. of Tralee. The well or spa is of a light chalybeate character, and was brought into note about 1746 for some chronic complaints, including rheumatism, scurvy, and indigestion.

Spacey Houses, ha., pas. of Kirkby Overblow and Spofforth (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 4½ N.W. of Wetherby. A stock sale is held here every other Monday.

Spa Hill, eminence (496 ft.), Shanid bar., W. co. Lim., Ir., 4 S.S.E. of Glin.

Spalding, pa., seaport, and mkt. to. (T. & S.), S.E. Lincs., 14 S.W. of Boston; ac. 10,258. The Welland runs through the to., dividing it into two portions, the larger of which is on the north bank; it is navigable for vessels of 80 tons, by which means a trade in coal, oil-cake, and timber is carried on. The course of the river, extending in a comparatively straight line for 2 miles, constitutes the remains of highest antiquity about S., for the embankments on each side of the arm of the sea or Wash, beginning from the Marsh Rails, are undoubtedly the work of the Romans. The High Bridge over the Welland was rebuilt in 1838; there are three other bridges, for foot passengers only. The pa. church of SS. Mary and Nicholas (restored 1865), originally E. Eng., and rebuilt in 1294, has many Dec. and Perp. features, some later portions being of Post-Reformation date; in the church are monuments to the Johnson and other families. There are two eccl. pas. with modern churches. The church of St. Peter (1875), a chapel-of-ease to SS. Mary and Nicholas, is in E. Eng. style. St. John's (Free Church of England) (1873) is an iron building. The Catholic church, in Henrietta Street (built 1876, enlarged 1879), is in E. Eng. style. There are places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies, and a Friends' meeting-house. The Corn Exchange (1855–56) is in Elizabethan style, with an illuminated clock; close to the Exchange is the Butter Market (1857). The Masonic Hall is in Pinchbeck Street. In Hall Place is a fountain. The Johnson Hospital (1881), partially endowed, is a plain building in Domestic Gothic style; the Infirmary and Dispensary (1839) has rooms in the Hospital. The Christian Association and Literary Institute, in Spring Gardens (1875), contains a lecture hall and reading and class rooms. The S. Mechanics' Institute, in Red Lion Street (1845), contains reading-rooms and a library. Gamlyn's almshouses, for thirty-four men and women (founded by Sir John Gamlyn in 1650), were rebuilt in 1844, in Gothic style. Mrs. E. Sparkes's almshouses for six widows were rebuilt in 1812; each inmate receives 3s. 6d. weekly. The charities for distribution amount to about £200 yearly. There are five yearly fairs for cattle and merchandise, held the first Tuesday after Lincoln fair (April), last

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sowerby (1)	Sowerby Bridge	195	9348
Sowerby (2)	Thirsk (2)	214	1876
S'by Bridge, ec. pa.	Sowerby Bridge	195	7592
Sowerby Bridge, to.	Sowerby Bridge	195	10409
Sowerby Division	.....	.....	63202

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sowerby-u.-Cotcliffe	Northallerton (3½)	218	49
Sowton	Broad Clyst (2)	167	450
Soyland	Sowerby Bridge (2)	195	3308
Spalding	Spalding	93	9014

Tuesday in June, August and September 25, and on the Friday before the London great Christmas market; also a statute fair for hiring servants in May. The town carries on a trade in corn, meal, flour, timber, and cake. There is a large steam flour-mill besides several windmills for grinding corn, and a steam saw-mill. Large quantities of fruit and vegetables are also sent to the London markets and manufacturing districts. S., as a town, existed before Crowland, and its central position in the Mercian kingdom led to the erection of a castle, the site of which was at the north entrance to the town on the east side; some vestiges of the moat may be distinguished; and a fetter-lock, preserved on the spot, is believed to have been the veritable lock of the castle of Ivo Taillebois, Earl of Angers and nephew of the Conqueror, who resided here, and, dying about 1114, was buried in the conventual church. There are some 15th-cent. remains of the outbuildings of the Benedictine priory of SS. Mary and Nicholas, founded in 1051; these are now incorporated into dwelling-houses, and consist of a turret staircase, the dormitory, an octagonal turret or prison, and some portions of the moat. The house known as Fulney Farm, 1½ S.E. of the town, is a very ancient structure, erected in 1080, and is supposed to have been the dairy-farm of the monastery; there are still traces of the moat and fishpond by which the building was surrounded. *Ayscoughfee Hall* and *Fulney House* are seats.

Spalding Division. [HOLLAND DIVISION.]

Spaldington, tp. and vil., pas. of Bubwith and Aughton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 4 N. of Howden; ac. 3,542. The remains of an old chapel can still be traced.

Spaldwick, pa. and vil., S. Hunts., 7 W. of Huntingdon; ac. 1,472; soil partly stiff clay and partly gravelly loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. James (restored 1863) is a noble edifice of the Trans. Norm., E. Eng., and later periods; the north doorway is Norm., the arcade and some other portions Trans. Norm. The chancel (which retains a piscina) and the three lower stages of the tower are E. Dec. work; part of the south aisle and the chapel are Perp.; the latter has a piscina, and an ancient oak screen divides it from the aisle. Here is a Baptist chapel. The charities amount to about £13 yearly.

Spalford, or **Spaldford,** tp., pa. of North Clifton (q.v.), E. Notts., 8 E. of Tuxford; ac. 979. This was a Roman settlement.

Spamount, pl., pa. of Ardstraw (q.v.), N.W. co. Tyr., Ir., 2½ E. of Castlederg.

Spanby, pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 3½ N.E. of Falkingham; ac. 1,019; soil chiefly clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas (rebuilt 1880) is E. Eng.

Spango Water, stream, N. Dumfs., Sc., rises on Kirkland Hill, and flows for 7½ miles in an E. direction to Crawick Water, which it joins where the Wanlock Water falls into the stream.

Span Head, hill (1,610 ft.) on Exmoor, N. Dev., about 10 S. of Lynton.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Spaldington	Howden (4)	183	248
Spaldwick	Kimbolton (3)	87	300
Spalford	Swinderby (4)	148	73
Spanby	Aswarby (1½)	109	82
Sparham	Lenwade (2)	139	265
Sparkbrook	Smallheath and S.	127	16189

Spaniard, East, sandbank in Thames estuary, off north coast of Kent, 5 N. of Whitstable.

Spaniard Sand, shoal in the Thames estuary, off north coast of Kent, 5½ N. by W. of Whitstable. It is 3½ miles in length, and is left partly bare when the tide is out.

Spanish Cove, inlet of the sea, West Carbery bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 2 N.N.E. of Crookhaven.

Spanish Head, headland (350 ft.) forming the south-west termination of the I. of M., 5 W.S.W. of Castletown. The perpendicular face of the rock, which is formed of blue Silurian schist, is cleft in some places by immense chasms reaching from the top of the cliff to the sea. The headland is frequented by innumerable sea-birds.

Spanish Island, island in Baltimore Bay, West Carbery bar., off south-west coast of co. Cork, Ir.; ac. 119. The island is situated west of Ringarogy (q.v.), to which it is closely adjacent. It extends about 7 furlongs north and south, and has an extreme breadth of 3½ furlongs.

Spanish Point, headland, W. co. Clare, Ir., in Mal Bay, about 2 W. of Miltown Malbay. It derives its name from the fact that two ships of the Armada were wrecked here.

Sparham, pa. and vil. on the Wensum, N. Norf., 12 N.W. of Norwich; ac. 1,770; soil mixed and heavy, overlying sand and gravel. The church of the Virgin Mary (restored 1889) is E. Eng. and Perp., and contains a very interesting screen, some good benches of ancient design with traceried backs, a pre-Reformation pulpit, and a traceried south door. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. There is a charity of £4 yearly, and 21 ac. are cut by the poor for fuel.

Sparkbrook, eccl. pa. on the Cole, pa. of Aston (q.v.), N. Warws., forming a south-east suburb of Birmingham. Christ Church is a modern building in Gothic style.

Sparkford, pa. and vil., S.E. Somerset, 8 W. of Wincanton; ac. 983; soil sandy clay, overlying blue clay and marl. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (rebuilt 1824) is in Gothic style. Roman remains, bronze celts, etc., have been found here. A repository sale is held here every alternate Monday. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Spark Hill, eccl. pa., pa. of Yardley (q.v.), E. Worcs., about 4 E. of Birmingham. The church of St. John the Evangelist is a brick building in Gothic style. (This eccl. pa. has been formed since 1891.)

Spark's Lough. [MONAGHAN (3).]

Sparkwell, eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of and 3 E. by S. from Staverton (q.v.), S. Dev. The church of All Saints, formerly a chapel-of-ease, dates from 1833.

Sparrow Pit, ha., pa. of Chapel-en-le-Frith (q.v.), N. Derbys., about 6 N. of Buxton.

Sparsholt (1), pa., tp., and vil., W. Berks., 4 W. of Wantage; ac. of pa. 5,369, of tp. 3,329; soil greensand, overlying clay and chalk. The church of the Holy Cross (restored 1891) dates from 963, was rebuilt in 1187, and enlarged in 1327; it is now

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sparkford	Sparkford	125	287
Spark Hill	Stetchford (1)	109	
Sparkwell	Cornwood (3)	233	954
Sparsholt (1), pa.	Challow (2)	64	702
Sparsholt (1), tp.	Challow (2)	64	467

chiefly Dec., with a shingle spire built in 1796; there is some old glass, a piscina, and sedilia; the nave has a good Dec. roof; the north doorway is E. Eng.; in the south transept are two altar-tombs with wooden effigies, and there is a monument to Sir George Hyde (d. 1625). The charities are small.

Sparsholt (2), pa. and pleasant vil., W. Hants, 3 N.W. of Winchester; ac. 3,349; soil chalky loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Stephen (restored 1883) is E. Eng.

Spartylea, ha., pa. of and 7 S. from Allendale (q.v.), S. Northumb. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

Spath, ha., pa. of Uttoxeter (q.v.), E. Staffs., ½ S.E. of Stramshall.

Spaunton, tp., pa. of Lastingham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 6½ N.W. of Pickering; ac. 1,284.

Spaxton, pa. and vil., Mid Somerset, 6 W. of Bridgwater; ac. 3,563; soil red clay, overlying stone. The church of St. Margaret is Gothic, and contains an altar-tomb to an unknown knight. In the pa. is a chapel-of-ease and a Wesleyan chapel; a religious community called Princeites was established here in 1848. There are six almshouses and charities of about £60 yearly.

Spean, river, S. Invs., Sc., issues from Loch Laggan and flows for a distance of about 20 miles in a W. direction, through Glen Spean to the Lochy, which it joins just below the point where that stream issues from Loch Lochy. It contains salmon, and sea and river trout.

Spean Bridge, ha. on the Spean, with railway station, pa. of Kilmonivaig (q.v.), S. Invs., Sc., about 10 N.E. of Fort William.

Spear Head, headland, pa. of and 2½ N. by W. from Thurso (q.v.), N.W. Caiths., Sc.

Speckington, ha., pa. of Yeovilton (q.v.), S.E. Somerset, about 4 N.E. of Ilchester.

Speedwell Cavern, pa. of Castleton (q.v.), N. Derbys., about half a mile from the vil. of Castleton. It was discovered during a search for lead ore. It is said that £14,000 were expended in eleven years in blasting out the level, which is 750 yds. in length, and, being now partially filled by a stream of water, forms a subterranean canal through which visitors are taken in a boat to inspect the natural cavern, a gigantic fissure 280 yds. below the surface of the mountain.

Speen, pa. and vil. on the Kennet, S. Berks., about 7 E. of Hungerford; ac. 3,862; soil chiefly gravel, overlying chalk, clay, peat, and bog. The church of St. Mary was (with the exception of the north aisle and chancel) rebuilt in 1860, in Dec. style; in the north aisle is an altar-tomb with effigy to John Baptiste Castillion (d. 1597), and a monument to Dame Elizabeth Castillion (d. 1603); there are also some monuments of the Craven family, including one by Canova. The charities are about £30 yearly, and there are two almshouses and a convalescent home. *Benham Park*, a mansion in the Italian style, and *Church Speen Lodge* are seats.

Speenhamland, eccl. pa., pa. of Speen (q.v.), S. Berks., forming part of the bor. of Newbury. The church of St. Mary (1830) is in Dec. style. It stands due north and south, and is said to have been the first church in the diocese of Oxford built on a new site after the Reformation.

Speenoge, vil., pa. of Burt (q.v.), E. co. Don., Ir., about 5½ N.W. of Londonderry.

Speeton, tp. and vil. on the coast, pa. of and 5½ N from Bridlington (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,844. The chapel of St. Leonard was repaired in 1892 There is a Wesleyan chapel. Large numbers of flint instruments and spear-heads have been found in the neighbourhood.

Speke, eccl. pa. and tp., pas. of Garston and Hale (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 8¼ S.E. of Liverpool; ac. 2,500. The church of All Saints (1885) is in Dec. style. *S. Hall* (completed 1598) is a seat.

Speldhurst, pa. and vil., W. Kent, extending to the Sussex border, 5 S.W. of Tunbridge; ac. 3,990; soil clay and sand, overlying clay, sand, and rock. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (destroyed by lightning 1791) was rebuilt 1871, except for the base of the tower, in E. Eng. style, under the direction of the late Sir G. G. Scott, R.A. The tower was an odd composition of debased character, the lower part being Late Perp., while the upper was dated 1767. At the south entrance to the churchyard is a good open-timbered lich-gate. The charities amount to £28 yearly. *Danemark Park* is a seat.

Spellbrook, ha., pa. of Sawbridgeworth (q.v.), E. Herts., ¾ S. of Bishop Stortford.

Spellow Hills. [LANGTON-BY-SPILSBY.]

Spelsbury, pa. and vil. on the Evenlode, W. Oxon, 13 N.W. of Oxford; ac. 4,093; soil stonebrash, overlying brash, rock, and clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1886) retains the tower and chancel of a previous Norm. structure, while the body of the building is E. Eng.; John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester (d. 1680), was buried here, as was his son Charles (d. 1681); amongst other monuments in the chancel are the altar-tomb of Sir Henry Lee (d. 1631) and the tomb of Robert, last Earl of Lichfield (d. 1776); in the north transept is an altar-tomb to Charles Henry, Fourteenth Viscount Dillon (d. 1865). Here are four almshouses, erected by John Carey, of Walcott; and there is a small charity. The school was founded by Viscount Dillon above named. In the vil. is a handsome fountain, erected in 1853.

Spelve, Loch, a curiously-shaped sea-loch on the east coast of Mull island, Args., Sc. It has a narrow entrance, but expands both north and south for some little distance.

Spen, ha., pa. of Birstal (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 4 N.N.W. of Dewsbury.

Spencer's Wood, ha., pa. of Swallowfield (q.v.), S.E. Berks., 5 S. of Reading.

Spennithorne, pa., tp., and vil., N.R. Yorks., 2 N.E. of Middleham; ac. of pa. 5,477, of tp. 1,303; soil loamy, overlying limestone. The church of

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sparsholt (2)	Winchester (3)	65	412
Spaunton	Kirby Moorside (3½)	225	102
Spaxton	Bridgwater (6)	152	904
Speen	Newbury (1½)	53	3540
Speenhamland	Newbury (1½)	53	2113
Speeton	Speeton	231	151
Speke	Speke	194	469
Speldhurst	Tunbridge Wells (3)	33	5591
Spelsbury	Charlbury (2)	76	501
Spennithorne, pa.	Spennithorne	234	682
Spennithorne, tp.	Spennithorne	234	197

St. Michael (restored) was originally Norm., and erected on the site of an earlier Saxon edifice, of which some few vestiges remain; the south arcade of the nave is Norm. and the north Dec.; the chancel retains a singular sedile of stone consisting of one long bench; on the south side of the tower are several figures; and in the church are marble tablets to the Chaytor and Straubenzee families, and 13th-cent. monuments to Lord Scrope, of Danby, and FitzRandolph. There are brickworks. *S.* and *Thorney Hall* are seats.

Spennymoor, eccl. pa. and mkt. to. (s.), pa. of Whitworth (q.v.), S. Dur., about 6 S. of Durham. S. has rapidly advanced in importance, wealth, and population, owing to the product of coal. The church of St. Paul (built 1857) is in Gothic style; and several Nonconformist bodies have chapels. S. has a town hall, a theatre, a Masonic Hall, baths, a Memorial Hall, and market halls. The Victoria Park, of 10 ac., was opened in 1889.

Spen Valley Division, one of the nineteen parl. divs. of the W.R. Yorks.; it lies in the eastern part of the Riding, and returns one member.

Spernall (in Domesday "Spernore"), pa. and vil. on the Arrow, W. Warws., 3½ N. of Alcester; ac. 1,065; soil and subsoil marl. The church of St. Leonard was partly rebuilt 1844, in Norm. style. The west turret is Dec.

Sperrin Mountains, range, co. Londy. and N. co. Tyr., Ir. The main chain extends 20 miles east and west between Draperstown and Strabane, and is situated partly on the border of the two cos. and partly in Lower Strabane bar., co. Tyr The highest point is Sawel (2,236 ft.). A branch chain extends upwards of 20 N. by E. through co. Londy., between Maghera and Garvagh on the east and Dungiven and Limavady on the west, terminating in the vicinity of Coleraine.

Spetchley, pa. and vil., Mid Worcs., 3 E. of Worcester; ac. 779; soil variable, overlying marl and clay. The church of All Saints is Dec.; there is a piscina in the nave; among the monuments are those of Sir Robert Berkeley (d. 1656), Mr. John Slade, and a brass to William Smythe (d. 1653). *S. Park,* a seat, is a modern building in Classic style, with a Roman Catholic chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

Spettisbury, pa. and pleasant vil., N. Dors., 3 S.E. of Blandford; ac. 2,136; soil light and chalky loam, overlying chalk and gravel. The vil. is on the Stour, over which there is a bridge of nine arches, connecting it with Tarrant Crawford. The church of St. John the Baptist, originally Perp., was rebuilt (with the exception of the tower) in 1859; there is a monument in the north aisle to John Bowyer (d. 1599). Here are Primitive Methodist and Congregational chapels. The school is endowed. There is also a priory of canons regular; attached to the priory is a church open to the public. Here is a hall let for public meetings. In the neighbourhood are remains of a fortification, in which many coins and other relics of the Saxons have been found; it is called S. Ring, or Crawford Castle.

Spey, at Aberlour.

Spexhall, pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 2 N. of Halesworth; ac. 1,484; soil clay and marl, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1876) is Norm. and E. Eng.; the porch is a good specimen of E. Eng. architecture; the ruins of the tower still exist, covered with ivy. The only charity is the poor's land, of the yearly value of £15. *The Manor House,* about ½ mile from the church, is a seat.

Spey, river, rises in S. Invs., Sc., east of the north end of Loch Lochy, and flows through that co. in a S.E. direction, through Elgs. and along the Banffs. boundary, for over 100 miles, to the Moray Firth, which it joins about midway between Lossiemouth and Portknockie. About a mile from the source the S. expands into Loch Spey, and some 32 miles lower into Loch Insh; it has a great number of tributary streams, but none of any great size or importance. The area of the basin is about 1,300 square miles. Owing to the high-lying character of the sources of the river and its main tributaries, the S. is peculiarly subject to heavy floods, and is the most rapid-flowing river in Scotland. As a salmon river it ranks next to the Tay and the Tweed. Shipbuilding is carried on at its mouth, and timber is floated down the middle reaches of the river, but no part of the S. is properly navigable. At Kingussie and elsewhere there are some well-marked river-terraces.

Speymouth, pa. and *q.s.* pa. (extending into the pa. of Urquhart), N. Elgs., Sc., lying along the left bank of the Spey; ac. 6,025; soil generally light, with some black loam on a gravelly subsoil. The Established church is about 1½ N.W. of Fochabers. The principal trade was shipbuilding (now declining) and the exportation of corn, timber,

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Spennymoor	Spennymoor	249	5468
Spen Valley Division	.....	.....	57402
Spernall	Alcester (3½)	121	70
Spetchley	Worcester (3)	120	134

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Spettisbury	Spettisbury	118	562
Spexhall	Halesworth (2)	101	199
Speymouth, pa.	Fochabers (6)	584	616
Speymouth, *q.s.* pa.	Fochabers (6)	584	1384

and salmon; of the latter, considerable quantities are sent to London and other southern markets. The imports are guano, bone manure, timber, and coal. There was formerly a good harbour, formed by the mouth of the Spey, and here a number of vessels have been built entirely of native wood. A fair is held on June 30.

Spiddle, fishing vil. on the north shore of Galway Bay, pa. of Moycullen (q.v.), S.W. co. Galway, Ir., about 10 W. of Galway.

Spiggie (1), pl., pa. of Dunrossness (q.v.), in south of Mainland, S. Shetland, Sc., 15 S.S.W. of Lerwick.

Spiggie (2), loch, pa. of Dunrossness, in south of Mainland, S. Shetland, Sc., 15½ S.S.W. of Lerwick. The loch extends about 1½ N.N.W. and S.S.E.; it affords good sea-trout fishing.

Spike Island, in Cork Harbour, E. co. Cork, Ir., 1 S. of Queenstown. The island is well fortified, and forms one of the chief defences of the harbour. Fort Westmoreland (built 1791) was from 1847 to 1885 occupied by convicts, who built the Royal Dockyard between this island and that of Haulbowline (q.v.) on the north-west.

Spilling Rock, islet on south side of estuary of Shannon, N. co. Lim., Ir., 6½ W. of Limerick. Here is a fixed light, visible 4 miles.

Spilsby, pa. and mkt. to. (M.), E. Lincs., 8 S.W. of Alford; ac. 1,147. The town is well built, and consists chiefly of two streets and the market-place, which is intersected in the centre by a row of houses. The church of St. James (restored 1879) is Dec. and Perp.; it contains a very interesting series of monuments commemorating several of the most distinguished members of the house of Willoughby, including an altar-tomb of stone adorned with shafts originally supporting a canopy, and on the upper slab lie the effigies of John, second Baron Willoughby de Eresby (d. 1349) and Joan (Roseline) his wife; a fine altar-tomb of stone and supporting a finely-carved alabaster effigy in full armour of John, third Baron Willoughby de Eresby (d. 1372); an altar-tomb of alabaster, and on the coped slab above are recumbent effigies of Robert, fourth Baron Willoughby de Eresby (d. 1396), and his third wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Lord Latimer and widow of Lord Nevill of Raby; a brass with effigy to Margaret, daughter of William, Lord Zouch, and second wife of Robert, fourth Baron Willoughby de Eresby; a remarkably fine triple canopied brass with effigies of William, fifth Baron Willoughby de Eresby (d. 1410), and Lucy, daughter of Lord Strange of Knockyn, his first wife; a heavy monumental stone screen, between the north aisle of the nave and the Willoughby chapel eastward of it, forming a memorial to Richard Bertie, Esq. (d. 1582), and his wife Catherine, Baroness Willoughby de Eresby and widow of Charles Brandon, first Duke of Suffolk (d. 1580); a monument of Derbyshire alabaster and various marbles, bearing on a panelled base a reclining effigy of Catherine, only daughter of Peregrine Bertie, tenth Baron Willoughby de Eresby, and wife of Sir Lewis Watson, Knight, of Rockingham (d. 1610); and above this is an erect effigy of her father, the famous Peregrine, tenth Lord Willoughby (d. 1601). Here are Wesleyan and Primitive chapels. The large Congregational chapel has been purchased by the Freemasons for a Masonic hall. A free grammar school was founded here in 1550. The town hall and Corn Exchange stand in the market-place, at one end of which is an ancient market cross, consisting of a plain octagonal shaft rising from a stepped base. The S. Foal Show is held on the first or second Monday in September, and the agricultural ploughing meeting in November. A large fair is held on the first Monday after July 12 for fat and store cattle, sheep, pigs, and horses. The charities amount to £105 yearly, for the benefit of the poor. Sir John Franklin, the Arctic explorer, was born at S., and a statue to him has been erected here.

Spindleston, tp., pa. of Bamburgh (q.v.), N. Northumb., 2½ E. of Belford; ac. 460. Formerly this was a Roman station.

Spink Hill, ha., pa. of Eckington (q.v.), N.E. Derbys., 8 S.W. of Sheffield. Here is the Catholic college of Mount St. Mary, and the mission church of the Immaculate Conception.

Spinningdale, small vil. on Dornoch Frith, pa. of Creich (q.v.), S. Suths., Sc., 6 S.E. of Ardgay.

Spinster's Rock, cromlech on Dartmoor, S. Dev., 2 N.W. of Gidleigh. It is a slab (15 ft. by 10 ft.) resting on three upright stones 6½ ft. high, and is said to be the only erect cromlech in Devon.

Spire Hill, eminence (423 ft.) in Emo demesne, pa. of Coolbanagher, N.E. Q. Co., Ir., 3 S. of Portarlington. The hill is surmounted by an obelisk, which forms a conspicuous object in the landscape.

Spital (1), or **Spittle,** tp. on a small stream which runs into the Tyne, pa. of Ovingham (q.v.), S. Northumb., 8½ E. of Hexham; ac. 84.

Spital (2). [SPITTLE.]

Spitalfield, vil., pa. of Caputh (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., 6½ S.E. of Dunkeld.

Spitalfields, pa. of East London, E. Middx., 1 E.N.E. of St. Paul's; ac. 73. It was a place of interment during the period of the Roman occupation, as was proved by the discovery of a cemetery wherein were found cinerary urns, stone coffins, bones, lamps, pottery, and other remains. The name is derived from the Augustinian Priory and Hospital of St. Mary, established by Walter Brune, Sheriff of London, in 1197, and dedicated to the Saviour and the Virgin. Christ Church (1723–29) is in Classical style, with a portico of the Doric order and a lofty spire. S. also includes the eccl. pa. of St. Stephen, and part of St. Mary's. St. Stephen's Church (1862) is in modern Gothic style. S. was first built over during the years 1650–60. Thirty years later many Huguenots settled here, driven from France by the Edict of Nantes; they brought with them the silk manufacture, which has survived to the present day, although it is now in a very declining state. The general character of the neighbourhood is extremely squalid, the most recent feature being the erection of some crowded lodging-houses built in immense blocks. The manufacture of the most exquisite fabrics is still carried on to some extent in the small houses with long "weavers' windows" running the whole length of

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Spiddle	Galway (10)	128	283
Spilsby	Spilsby	126	1497
Spindleston	Belford (2½)	323	90

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Spital (1)	Prudhoe (2½)	279	7
Spitalfields	.....	.....	22859

the workroom in the upper storey. Brewing is also an important industry, and the Great Eastern Railway Company has a large station, which gives occupation to many of the inhabitants. Many French names still survive, especially among the weavers and jewellers. The preaching-cross, where the famous Spital sermons were delivered, stood in the churchyard adjoining the Priory (now Spital Square). The cross was demolished during the Civil War, but the sermons are still preached before the Lord Mayor on Easter Monday and Tuesday at Christ Church, Newgate Street.

Spital Hill, tp., pa. of and ½ N.E. from Mitford (q.v.), S.E. Northumb.; ac. 155.

Spital Square, eccl. pa., pa. of Spitalfields (q.v.), in East London, E. Middx., 1 E.N.E. of St. Paul's. The Square is an open place, once habited chiefly by silk and velvet manufacturers. The church of St. Mary was erected in 1693.

Spit Bank (1), shoal in Cork Harbour, E. co. Cork, Ir., between Queenstown and Spike Island. Here is a fixed light, visible 5 miles.

Spit Bank (2), shoal in Waterford Harbour, S.E. co. Waterf., Ir., in vicinity of Passage.

Spitchwick, ha., pa. of Widecombe-in-the-Moor (q.v.), S. Dev., about 8½ N.W. of Newton Abbot.

Spithead, channel, S.E. Hants, between N.E. I. of W. and the mainland, opposite Portsmouth. S. extends about 12 E.S.E. from Southampton Water and the Solent to the open Channel, and has a general breadth of nearly 4 miles. In its narrower sense the name is given only to the roadstead outside Portsmouth—so called from the Spit Sand—which embraces an area extending about 2 N.W. and S.E., and a mile and a half wide. Owing to its sheltered position—protected from westerly gales by the high ground in the I. of W., and from those which blow from the east by the mainland—the roadstead has long been a station of the Royal Navy. The system of fortifications guarding the entrance to the harbour (including Fort Monckton, Southsea Castle, and Fort Cumberland) also serves as a defence to the roadstead. A buoy marks the spot where the *Royal George* went down in 1782. Other vessels which have been lost here are the *Mary Rose*, which sank during a battle in 1545, and the *Edgar* and the *Boyne*, destroyed by fire in 1711 and in 1795.

SPITHEAD, FROM RYDE.
(Photo. F. N. Broderick, Ryde.)

Spittal (1), or **Spittle**, eccl. pa. and watering-place at the mouth of the Tweed, pa. of Tweedmouth (q.v.), N. Northumb., about 1 S.E. of Berwick-upon-Tweed. S., which derives its name from the ancient hospital formerly existing here, is situated close to the seashore, and consists principally of one wide street nearly a mile long. The houses nearest Berwick are very old and in a decayed condition, but many well-built houses and detached villas have been erected since 1855 at the extreme end of the vil., facing the sea, and these are used as lodging-houses during the season. The sands, being smooth and firm, are very suitable for bathing. Here are also excellent baths, constantly supplied with sea water, pumped up by means of a windmill. Near is a strong mineral spring or Spa, said to be very beneficial in curing complaints in which chalybeates and other tonics are recommended.

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Spital Hill	Morpeth (3)	288	21
Spital Square	.....	.....	3587

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Spittal (1)	Tweedmouth (1)	337	193

During the summer season a steamboat runs very frequently between Berwick and S. A substantial concrete sea-wall, which is about half a mile in length and faces the German Ocean, was built in 1894. The irregular ground at the back of the wall has been levelled and laid out with walks. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in E. Eng. style, and there are Nonconformist places of worship. The Public Hall, a stone edifice, was built 1885. Here was once a hospital called "God's House," erected before 1327; and another, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, dates from the 13th cent. The trade of S. is chiefly that of fish-curing, for which there are several large establishments; there are also manure factories, and a shovel and spade manufactory.

Spittal (2), ha., pas. of Glentham, Hemswell, and Bishop Norton (q.v.), N. Lincs., 8 s. of Kirton Lindsey. A yearly fair for cattle is held here on Nov. 25.

Spittal (3), pa., Mid Pembs., 4½ N. by E. of Haverfordwest; ac. 2,803; soil fertile. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., with a Norm. font. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Congregationalists have chapels. The place is supposed to take its name from a *hospitium* established by the monks of St. Davids, traces of which remain. There are also remains of several ancient forts. *Scolton* is a seat.

Spittal (4), ancient pa., now included in the pa. of Crailing (q.v.), N. Roxbs., Sc.

Spittal of Glenshee. [GLENSHEE, SPITTAL OF.]

Spittle (1), ha. with railway station, pa. of Bebington (q.v.), N.W. Chesh., about 5 s. of Birkenhead. [POULTON-CUM-SPITTLE.]

Spittle (2), ha., pa. of Fangfoss (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 4 N.W. of Pocklington. It is the site of an ancient hospital.

Spittle (3). [SPITTAL (1).]

Spittlegate, or **Spitalgate,** eccl. pa. and tp. within the mun. bor. of Grantham (q.v.), S.W. Lincs.; ac. 2,052. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in E. Eng. style. Here are some extensive agricultural, mining, electrical, and general engineering works, breweries, ironworks, and a corn-mill; malting and brick-making are also carried on.

Spixworth, pa. and vil., E. Norf., about 4 N. of Norwich; ac. 1,224; soil gravel and sand, overlying sand. The church of St. Peter, a plain E. Eng. building, has several monuments to the Peck and Longe families, including in the chancel a marble monument with two recumbent figures (1635) to William and Alicia Peck. *S. Hall* is a handsome mansion of red brick, a little south-west of the church, in a well-wooded park.

Spodden, stream, S.E. Lancs., rises 2½ S. of Bacup, and runs 6 S. by E. to the Roch, which it joins immediately below Rochdale.

Spofforth, pa., tp. (extending into the pa. of Kirk Deighton, and formerly called "Spofforth-with-Stockeld"), and vil., W.R. Yorks., 3 N.W. of Wetherby; ac. of pa. 13,182, of tp. 5,466; soil loamy, overlying gravel and clay. The church of All Saints (rebuilt 1855) is in Norm. style, and contains a recumbent figure of John de Plompton, one of the Knights of Malta. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The charities are small. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, dismantled in 1461. *Stockeld Park* is a seat.

Spofforth-with-Stockeld. [SPOFFORTH.]

Spondon, pa., tp., and vil., S. Derbys., 3½ E. by S. of Derby; ac. of pa. 3,890, of tp. 3,287; soil loam, clay, and gravel, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Werburgh (restored 1892) is chiefly Dec., with a western tower of the E. Eng. period; in the north aisle is a mural monument with bust to Elizabeth, wife of Henry Gilbert of Locko (d. 1665); there are three stone stalls in the chancel, and a piscina in the east wall. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. The charities amount to about £282 yearly, for distribution in fuel, clothing, and money, and there are four almshouses. Here is a large colour manufactory and a tar distillery. *Locko Park* and *S. Hall* are seats.

Spoonbed Hill (929 ft.), pa. of Painswick (q.v.), Mid Gloucs. It commands a fine view of the valley of the Severn. On a clear day portions of twelve cos. can be seen from the summit. It is crowned by a British earthwork, still in excellent preservation; Roman coins have been found within it, and during the Civil War it was held by the troops of Charles I. on several occasions.

Spooner Row, ha., pa. of Wymondham (q.v.), S.E. Norf., about 10 S.W. of Norwich. S. was formerly inhabited by makers of spoons and other ware.

Spooyt Vane, The. [GLEN WYLLIN.]

Sporle-with-Palgrave, pa. and vil., S.W. Norf., 2½ N.E. of Swaffham; ac. 4,168; soil various, overlying clay and marl. The church of the Virgin Mary, which has been restored at different times, is a large and handsome building of stone of the E. Eng. and Dec. periods. In the south aisle is a piscina, and a fresco representing the legend of St. Katherine of Alexandria. There was formerly a church at Little Palgrave, but it has long since gone to decay. Here are Primitive Methodist and Baptist chapels. The charities are of the annual value of £92. Here was once a Benedictine priory, founded in the reign of Henry II. as a cell to the abbey of Saumur.

Spotland, eccl. pa. and large tp., pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., extending from the Roch to the Irwell; ac. 14,174. The church of St. Clement, within the bor. of Rochdale, is a stone building erected in 1835. There are some charities. The streams of S., its mines of coal, and quarries of slate and freestone, are prolific sources of wealth and prosperity to its inhabitants. Baizes and flannels, with almost every variety of cotton fabric, are here manufactured. In the year 1610 there were five fulling-mills turned by the "Spodden Brook water and divers men were in trade." Now the streams are thickly studded with mills, and their slopes adorned with the seats and residences of wealthy owners.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Spittal (3)	Clarbeston Road (3)	259	369
Spittlegate	Grantham (1)	105	6246
Spixworth	Norwich (4)	114	72
Spofforth, pa.	Spofforth	198	3619
Spofforth, tp.	Spofforth	198	766

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Spondon, pa.	Spondon	126	3209
Spondon, tp.	Spondon	126	2208
Sporle-w.-Palgrave	Swaffham (2)	111	650
Spotland, eccl. pa.	Stackstead	204	6935
Spotland, tp.	Stackstead	204	37828

Spott, pa. and vil., E. Haddings., Sc., 2 s. of Dunbar; ac. 7,583; soil generally light and sandy. The low country is well enclosed and cultivated, and the higher grounds afford good pasture. Here is the pa. church and a public school. *S. House* stands upon a rock rising from a low glen, and is surrounded with fine policies.

Spout of Ballagan, waterfall on the estate of Ballagan (q.v.), adjoining Strathblane, W. Stirls., Sc. It is on the Blane burn, and falls a distance of 70 ft.

Spratling Street, ha., pa. of St. Lawrence, Ramsgate (q.v.), E. Kent, adjoining the to. of Ramsgate.

Spratton, pa., tp., and vil., Mid Northants, 6¾ N.W. of Northampton; ac. of pa. 2,248, of tp. 2,169; soil clay and marl, overlying stone. The church of St. Luke (restored 1846–47) is of Norm., Trans., E. Eng., and later periods, and the chancel retains piscina, sedile, and a low side window; there is also a piscina in the north aisle; in the south aisle are two founders' tombs of the Dec. period, and in the north chancel aisle a low embattled altar-tomb with a recumbent effigy of Sir John Swynford, Knight (d. 1371). On the south side of the churchyard stand the base and shaft of a stone cross of the 14th cent. There is a Baptist chapel. The town and charity estate, producing £60 yearly, is applied for apprenticing, distribution to the poor, and for other purposes. *Broomhill*, *S. Grange*, and *S. Hall* are seats.

Spreyton, pa. and vil. between the Teign and Taw, Mid Dev., 8 E. of Okehampton; ac. 3,547; soil heavy, overlying clay. The Perp. church of St. Michael (anciently belonging to Cowick Priory, near Exeter) passed into the hands later of the Abbey and Convent of Tavistock. There is a Bible Christian chapel. The charities are small.

Spridlington, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 9 N.E. of Lincoln; ac. 2,232; soil loam and clay, overlying limestone and clay. The church of St. Hilary (1875) is Gothic.

Springbank, pl., pa. of and adjoining Ayton (q.v.), E. Berws., Sc. The United Presbyterians have a church.

Springburn, *q.s.* pa. and to., pa. of Barony (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 1½ N.N.E. of Glasgow, of which it forms a suburb. The *q.s.* pa. is partly in the city of Glasgow. The places of worship include Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches; a Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St. Aloysius; and Baptist and Evangelical Union chapels.

Springfield (1), pa. on the Chelmer, Mid Essex, forming a north-east suburb of Chelmsford; ac. 2,898; soil light, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is Perp., and contains a fine oak screen, a Norm. font, and a brass (*c.* 1420). The chapel-of-ease, Holy Trinity, was built in 1843, in Norm. style. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are four ancient almshouses, and six others were erected in later years. A vestry hall was built in 1873. The county prison is here. The charities amount to over £40 yearly.

Springfield (2), *q.s.* pa. on the Eden, pas. of Ceres, Cults, and Cupar, E. Fifes., Sc., and vil., pa. of Cupar, 2½ S.W. of Cupar-Fife. The inhabitants find employment in the flax and jute works. *Crawford Priory*, a fine mansion on the road to Cupar, is a seat.

Springfield (3), vil. on the North Esk, pa. of Lasswade (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 3½ S.W. of Dalkeith. There are paper mills, and *S. House* is a seat.

Springfield (4), vil. on the Sark, pa. of Gretna (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., ½ E. of Gretna Green.

Springfield (5), vil., pa. of Shankill (q.v.), S.E. co. Antr., Ir., now included in the bor. of Belfast.

Spring Grove, eccl. pa., pas. of Heston and Isleworth (q.v.), W. Middx., about ½ N.E. of Hounslow. The church of St. Mary was erected in 1859. The Saddlers' Company's Almshouses (1859) are known as "Honnor's Home." Here are the premises of the Borough Road Training College for Teachers (undenominational). *Spring Grove House* is a seat.

Springhead, vil., pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 1½ S.E. of Oldham. It is a very rising neighbourhood, and contains large cotton factories; it stands on an eminence of nearly 800 ft. above the level of the sea, commands a fine prospect, and has some spacious mansions, the seats of manufacturers in the neighbourhood. There is a pretty Gothic Congregational chapel (1850), with Sunday schools attached.

Springholme, small vil., pa. of Urr (q.v.), S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc., 1 E. of Kirkpatrick, on the road from Dumfries. In the neighbourhood is a woollen manufactory.

Springkell, estate with seat of same name, pa. of Kirkpatrick-Fleming (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., 4 S.E. of Ecclefechan.

Springside Colliery, vil., pa. of Dreghorn (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., about 3 N.W. of Kilmarnock.

Springthorpe, pa. and vil., W. Lincs., 5 S.E. of Gainsborough; ac. 1,142; soil stiff clay, overlying clay. The church of SS. George and Laurence, the only church in England with this dedication (restored 1865), exhibits features of the earliest Norm. and E. Eng. periods, with a good deal of modern work; the tower is reputed to be Saxon; the inner doorway of the porch is a fine example of ornate Norm. Suspended in the chancel are a maiden's funeral crown and gloves, cut out of white paper, said to be memorials of a girl named Mary Hill, who was killed in 1814 through the unwary manner in which she pulled one of the bell ropes. On the left-hand side of the vestry doorway is a slab of the 15th cent., built into the wall.

Springvale, vil. and bathing-place, pa. of Freshwater (q.v.), I. of W., about 2 S.E. of Ryde. The houses in this vil. are erected along the seashore, overlooking the Channel, Ryde pier, Southampton Water, and the Hants and Sussex coasts; to the east are the wooded heights at the back of Sea View. *St. Clare*, a castellated mansion, is a seat.

Springwell (1), ha., pa. of Saffron Walden (q.v.), N. Essex, about 2 N. of the to. of Saffron Walden.

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.	
Spott	Dunbar (2)	366	475
Spratton, pa.	Spratton	72	826
Spratton, tp.	Spratton	72	794
Spreyton	Bow (2½)	188	388
Spridlington	Wickenby (4)	141	269
Springburn, *q.s.* pa.	Glasgow	400	27195

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.	
Springburn, to.	Glasgow	400	8630
Springfield (1)	Chelmsford (1)	30	2936
Springfield (2), *q.s.* pa.	Springfield	430	1430
Springfield (2), vil.	Springfield	430	748
Spring Grove	Isleworth and S.	12	1707
Springthorpe	Gainsborough (5)	146	176

on the Cambridge road, and on the borders of the pa. of Chesterford, the boundary of which runs through a farmhouse.

Springwell (2), ha., pa. of Washington (q.v.), N.E. Dur., about 4 S.E. of Gateshead.

Springwell (3), part of the to. of Stonefield (q.v.), pa. of Blantyre (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 2½ N.W. of Hamilton. The population is included in that of Bankhead (2).

Sprinkling Tarn, a small lake (1,960 ft. above sea-level) under Great End, above the Sty Head Pass, S. Cumb.; it is connected with Sty Head Tarn by a small stream.

Sprint, river, Mid Westmd., rises on Harter Fell, and runs 10 s. by E. along Long Sleddale, joining the Kent 1½ N. of Kendal.

Spritsail Tor. [LLANMADOC.]

Sproatley, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 7 N.N.E. of Hull; ac. 1,380; soil and subsoil clayey. The church of St. Swithin (restored 1886) was built 1820, on the site of the old building, in Gothic style, two ancient tombstones being discovered during the digging of the foundations; there is a brass to Thomas English, of Hull. The Wesleyans have a chapel. A charity bequeathed by Mrs. Bridget-Biggs in 1773 produces about £300 yearly, which is partly used as an endowment for the schools; and there are some other small charities.

Sproston, tp. and vil. on the Dane, pa. of and 2 E.N.E. from Middlewich (q.v.), Mid Chesh.; ac. 874. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Sprotborough, or **Sprotbrough**, pa., tp., and vil. on the Don, W.R. Yorks., 3 W.S.W. of Doncaster; ac. of pa. 3,967, of tp. 2,733; soil loam and lime, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary is Gothic, and contains several altar-tombs and other monuments of the Fitzwilliam and Copley families, including one with the effigies of a knight and his dame (*temp.* Henry III.), and a brass to William Fitzwilliam (1474); two flags and other relics, believed to have belonged to the army of Charles I., are preserved, and there is a remarkable stone chair of the 13th or 14th cent., with figures of Thor and Saturn. The pa. has several charities; and there was a hospital, founded in 1361 and dedicated to St. Edmund. *S. Hall*, a seat, was built by Sir Godfrey Copley (*temp.* Charles II.), in the Classic style, and contains a large library and a good collection of pictures.

Sproughton, pa. and vil. on the Gipping, S.E. Suff., 3 N.W. of Ipswich; ac. 2,393; soil mixed, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints (restored) is an ancient pile of flint. The poor have a yearly charge of £1 6s. out of a field at Whitton. Elizabeth Bull in 1618 left a cottage, to be occupied by two deserving poor widows, members of the Church of England. *The Chauntry*, a seat, stands on an eminence commanding prospects of Ipswich, the vale of the navigable Gipping, and surrounding neighbourhood. Here is a fine lake called Beech Water, the area of which is several acres, surrounded by beech and other trees.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Springwell (3)	Blantyre (1)	395	725
Sproatley	Hedon (3½)	204	325
Sproston	Middlewich (2)	166	196
Sprotborough, pa.	Conisborough (3½)	160	527
Sprotborough, tp.	Conisborough (3½)	160	358
Sproughton	Bramford (1½)	71	583

Sprouston, pa. and vil. on the Tweed, N.E. Roxbs., Sc.; ac. 8,635; soil near the river rich black loam, generally clayey. The vil. is on the south bank of the Tweed, about 2½ E. of Kelso.

Sprowston, extensive pa. and straggling vil., E. Norf., 2 N. of Norwich; ac. 2,576; soil extremely light, subsoil generally gravel, with patches of clay at varying depths, from which excellent bricks are made. The church of SS. Mary and Margaret (restored 1890), an ancient edifice of flint and stone, contains several handsome monuments, amongst the most interesting of which, but in a state of great dilapidation, are four to the Corbet family (1559–1617), others to the Micklethwaits (1805), and several mural tablets, including one in the chancel to Sir Thomas Adams, Bart., Lord Mayor of London in 1645 (d. 1667). The church of St. Cuthbert, a chapel-of-ease, is in E. Eng. style. A sum of £30 yearly is expended for fuel for the poor. There are two corn mills in the pa. *S. Hall*, a fine mansion of red brick, pleasantly situated on the Wroxham Road, is a seat.

Sproxton (1), pa. and vil., N.E. Leics., 9 N.E. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 2,360; soil clay and ironstone, overlying stiff clay and yellow limestone. The church of St. Bartholomew (restored 1882–84) is in E. Eng. style; in the churchyard is an ancient stone cross, which once stood on a foot-bridge over a small stream near the vil. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. In the vicarage grounds is a hermitage, at the entrance to which is a grotesque figure and an inscription.

Sproxton (2), tp., pa. of and 2 s. from Helmsley (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 5,311. The church of St. Chad is a structure of the Tudor period; it was formerly standing at West Newton Grange, in the pa. of Oswaldkirk, and had been used as a barn, but was given by the Earl of Feversham to the vicar of Helmsley, who took it down and rebuilt it as a chapel-of-ease at Sproxton in 1879. On the north side of the church is a small window containing a fragment of old stained glass, formerly in Harome church, representing the "Crucifixion."

Spur Ness, bold headland forming the south extremity of the island of Sanday (q.v.), N.E. Ork., Sc., 19 N.E. of Kirkwall.

Spurness, Holms of, group of islets in Spurness Sound (q.v.), N.E. Ork., Sc., 18½ N.E. of Kirkwall.

Spurness Sound, channel, N.E. Ork., Sc., 19 N.E. of Kirkwall. The channel lies between the islands of Sanday on the N.N.W. and Stronsay on the S.S.E., the distance between the two being upwards of 2 miles.

Spurn Head, or **Spurn Point**, pa. of Kilnsea (q.v.), E.R. Yorks. It is a low headland of gravel and sand, accumulated by the sea and wind, on the north side of the mouth of the Humber. On the Point are two lighthouses, under the management of the Trinity House, London; there is also telegraphic communication with Hull. Here are cottages for a few seamen who have charge of the lifeboats.

Spurstow, tp., pa. of and 2 s. from Bunbury

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sprouston	Sprouston	352	1006
Sprowston	Norwich (2)	114	2165
Sproxton (1)	Saxby (4)	102	336
Sproxton (2)	Helmsley (2)	220	141
Spurstow	Beeston Castle (2)	159	412

(q.v.), W. Chesh.; ac. 1,797. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. Here is a spring possessing medicinal qualities, which for many years was resorted to for bathing; and a house now attached to a farm was formerly an inn used by the bathers. *Lower S. Hall*, an ancient seat of the Alderseys, *Oaklands*, and *S. Hall*, a fine old building, are seats.

Spynie, New, pa. on the Lossie, N. Elgs., Sc.; ac. 5,946; soil generally fertile, overlying sandstone and clay-slate. The country is hilly and well wooded in the southern portion. Part of the pa. lies within the bor. of Elgin, from which the pa. church is 3 W.

Squerryes Court. [WESTERHAM.]

Squire's Carn, or **Crockauishane,** eminence (1,058 ft.), East Inishowen bar., N.E. co. Don., Ir., 3 W.N.W. of Moville.

Squirrels Heath, vil., pa. of and 1 E. from Romford (q.v.), S. Essex. The chapel of All Saints is a wooden building on a brick foundation. The South Essex Waterworks Company have a reservoir here; and there is a factory belonging to the Great Eastern Railway Company, in which about 100 people are employed in the making of sheets, horse cloths, sacks, etc., and in the preparation of forage and horse provender.

Stabannan, pa. and vil. on the Dee, Ardee bar., Mid co. Louth, Ir., 13 N.E. of Ardee; ac. 4,381.

Stableford Bridge, ha., pas. of Eccleshall and Swynnerton (q.v.), N.W. Staffs., about 7 N. of Eccleshall.

SOUTH STACK LIGHT.

Stable Hills, promontory in Derwentwater Lake, S. Cumb., on the east shore, about 1 S. of Keswick.

Stacka Bay, inlet, pa. of Rushen, south-west coast of I. of M., 4 W. by S. of Castletown. The beach is strewn with masses of rock torn from the cliffs above. There are also several caves, one of which, called the Fairy Hole, can be entered by a boat. On the beach stands the celebrated Sugar Loaf (q.v.).

Stackallan, pa. on the Boyne, Upper Slane bar., N. co. Meath, Ir., 3 N.E. of Navan; ac. 2,351. The Protestant church was built when the land here was the property of the ancient family of Barnewall, and over the door is an inscription commemorating one of that family and his wife; in the church is a tablet to Baron Hamilton, who distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne (1690). *S. House* is a seat, and the Meath militia are allowed to encamp in the park for annual training.

Stack Castle Rocks, or **The Stacks,** group of three rocks in pa. of Castlemartin, off south coast of Pembs., 1½ W.N.W. of St. Govan's Head. The rocks, which are lofty and precipitous, are situated only a few yards from the mainland. They are frequented by innumerable sea-birds, the most common being the razorbill, which nests here in May, June, and July.

Stack, Loch, a loch at the foot of Ben Stack, pa. of Eddrachillis (q.v.), W. Suths., Sc. North-west from the loch runs the river Laxford, which, as well as Loch S., abounds with fish.

Stack of Scarlet, detached rock on west side of entrance to Castletown Bay, S.W. I. of M., 1 S. by W. of Castletown. The rock consists of an immense mass of black basalt, and is between 40 and 50 ft. in height.

Stackpole Elidor, pa. on the sea-coast, S. Pembs., 8½ S.E. of Milford; ac. 2,988; soil mostly productive. The church of St. Elidyr and St. James (restored 1855) is E. Eng. and later, with remains of E. Norm. work; it contains some ancient monuments, including the recumbent figure of an armed knight, which is very well preserved. The pa. contains almshouses. *Stackpole Court* is in the pa. of St. Petrox (q.v.), but the grounds reach into this pa.

Stack Rock, South, islet off west coast of Anglesey, 3 W. of Holyhead. A deep channel, 30 yds. wide, runs between the rock and the main island. A lighthouse has a revolving light, visible 20 miles. The chasm is crossed by a suspension chain bridge with a span of 110 ft., constructed by the Trinity House in 1827. The lighthouse has greatly facilitated the navigation in this neighbourhood, which was formerly very perilous. The coast scenery here is picturesque.

Stacks Mountains, mountain range (1,170 ft.) on the border of Trughanacmy and Clanmaurice bars., N. co. Kerry, Ir., 5½ E.N.E. of Tralee.

Stacksteads, vil., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), E. Lancs., about 1½ S.W. of Bacup. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in stone quarries and in the manufacture of cotton and woollen fabrics.

Stacks, The, two rocks off west coast of Calf of Man, pa. of Rushen, S.W. I. of M., 6½ W. by S. of Castletown. The rocks are pyramidal, rising to a height of about 100 ft., and are separated from the main island by a channel 50 ft. in width, through which the sea rushes with great violence. Viewed from the seaward side they present a very picturesque appearance.

Stacumny, pa., South Salt bar., E. co. Kildare, Ir., 2½ S.W. of Leixlip; ac. 568.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Spynie, New	Elgin (1)	577	1708
Stabannan	Castlebellingham (3)	48	710
Stackallan	Navan (3)	31	300

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stackpole Elidor	Pembroke (4)	272	282
Stacumny	Leixlip (2½)	13	101

Staddiscombe, ha., pa. of Plymstock (q.v.), S. Dev., 3 S.E. of Plymouth. It was the birthplace (1717) of Nathaniel Forster, D.D., Prebendary of Bristol, preacher at the Rolls Chapel, and distinguished as a translator of Plato; Walter Britte, a disciple of Wyclif, is also said to have been born here.

Staddlethorpe, ha. with railway station, pa. of Blacktoft (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 7 S.E. of Howden.

Staddon, ha., pa. of Holsworthy (q.v.), W. Dev., about 8 E. of Stratton.

Staddon Point, headland in Plymouth Sound, S. Dev., about 1½ S. of Plymouth. There is a small pier and a large coastguard station.

Stadhampton, pa. and vil. on the Thame, S. Oxon, 8 S.E. of Oxford; ac. 620; soil and subsoil gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1875) is partly Perp., and contains brasses to John Wylmot the younger (1508) and Dorothy Clarke (1645). The Particular Baptists have a chapel. There is a small charity, and the school has a small endowment.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Stadhampton	Tiddington (4½)	52	276

Staffa, small island of the Inner Hebrides, pa. of Kilninian and Kilmore (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., about 1½ mile in circumference, lying midway between the islands of Iona and Ulva, in the bay formed by the western side of Mull. It is remarkable for its caves, which attract a large number of visitors, for whose accommodation a regular steamship service is in existence from Oban. The island is about 8 miles from the coast of Mull and about 50 miles from Oban, and presents an uneven tableland resting on cliffs of variable height—the highest point occurring between the "Great Cave" and the "Boat." The caves are numerous, but those that occur on the south and north sides are remarkable neither for their beauty nor for magnitude; and five on the north-east are distinguished chiefly for causing loud reverberations when the surge of the sea breaks into them, resembling the distant discharge of heavy ordnance. Proceeding towards the south from the landing-place, the objects of chief interest are—first, the Scallop (or Clamshell) Cave; second, Buachaille, or Herdsman; third, the Causeway and the Face, or Colonnade; fourth, Fingal's (or Great) Cave; fifth, the Boat Cave; sixth, the Cormorants', or Mackinnon's Cave. At the Scallop (or Clamshell) Cave the columns on one side are bent so as to form a series of ribs, not unlike the inside of a ship; it is 30 ft. in height, 16 to 18 ft. in breadth at the entrance, and its length is about 130 ft. The rock Buachaille ("the Herdsman") is a pile of columns about 30 ft. high, visible only at low water. The Causeway, here presenting an extensive surface, is formed of the broken ends of columns, once continuous to the height of the cliffs. The Great Face is formed of three distinct beds of rocks of unequal thickness, inclined towards the east with an angle of about nine degrees. It is only with the morning sun that the Great Face of S. can be seen in perfection, as the general surface is undulating and uneven; great masses of light and shadow are thus produced, so as to relieve that which, in direct light, appears a flat mass of strong wall. The Cormorants, or Mackinnon's Cave, is easy of access, and terminates in a gravelly beach, where a boat may be drawn up. The Boat Cave is accessible only from the sea. S. is visited five or six times a week by the steamboat from Oban; the visitors are generally landed at Fingal's Cave, and stay about an hour on the island.

Scallop Cave, Staffa.
(Photo, McIsaac and Riddle, Oban.)

Staffield, tp. and small vil., pa. of and 1½ N. from Kirkoswald (q.v.), E. Cumb.; ac. 5,604. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Staffin, or **Stenscholl,** vil., pa. of Kilmuir (q.v.), Skye, Inner Hebrides, Invs., Sc., 18 N. of Portree. It stands on the shore of a small bay of the same name. The shore is somewhat similar to that of Staffa, and abounds with basaltic columns. *S. House* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Staffield	Lazonby (2¼)	292	209

Stafford, parl. and mun. bor. and pa. (co-extensive), capital of the co., U. and mkt. to. (s.), head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., W. Staffs., situated near the centre of England, 27 N.W. of Birmingham. The ancient name was "Betheney," by which it is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle. About 1050 S. contained a royal mint, some of the coins of which are still in existence. The charter of incorporation was confirmed by King John in 1206. The town was formerly encompassed by walls and had a castle, erected by the Conqueror, both of which were destroyed or dismantled by the Cromwellian general, Sir William Brereton, Bart., in 1643; its four gates have also been demolished. It is believed that S. first sent members to Parliament in the 13th cent. S. had formerly two pas.—St. Mary and St. Chad; these for civil purposes have been amalgamated and now constitute the pa. of S. St. Mary's Church (formerly collegiate, with a dean and thirteen canons, on

TIMBERED HOUSES, HIGH STREET, STAFFORD.
(*Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.*)

a foundation attributed to King John) is a large and very fine cruciform building of stone, of the Trans., E. Eng., and later periods, with slight indications (at the west end) of Norm. work. It was restored in 1844–45 under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott, and further restored during 1877–79. The font, which appears to be coeval with the earliest part of the edifice, is a quaint and massive structure with a quatrefoiled basin, each division of which bulges considerably outwards and is separated from those adjoining it by grotesque figures; the basin is placed on a slab of the same shape supported by crouching lions and other animals, and has two nearly obliterated inscriptions. In the north transept is an altar-tomb with recumbent effigies to Sir Edward Aston of Tixall (1568) and Joan (Bowles) his wife (1562); around the tomb are the figures of their children. Near this is a canopied mural monument to James, fifth Lord Aston of Tixall, Baron of Forfar (1751). Affixed to one of the pillars of the chancel is a monument to Barbara, wife of Sir Thomas Crompton, judge of the High Court of Admiralty (1641). There is also a marble bust to Izaak Walton, the author of "The Compleat Angler," who was born in this pa. August 9, 1593, baptised here Sept. 21, 1593, died at Winchester Dec. 15, 1683, and was buried in the cathedral there, Dec. 17. St. Chad's, the oldest ecclesiastical building, is of various periods, but chiefly Perp.; the original aisles were destroyed, it is said, in 1622, the arcades built up, and the whole of the walls and ceilings of the portico that remained plastered over, concealing the beautiful work of the original structure. Izaak Walton built a wall around this churchyard, part of which still remains. This church formerly possessed the privilege of sanctuary, and in 1280 a trial was held here on behalf of the Archbishop of Canterbury. There are also eccl. pas. with modern churches, a Catholic church, and Nonconformist places of worship. The grammar school existed before the time of Henry VIII., by whom it was suspended, but was refounded in 1550 by Edward VI. New buildings were erected in 1862, and ten years later the school was reorganised. The County Council building, in Martin Street (1895), is a large structure in English Renaissance style; the Shire Hall faces the Market Square and contains an assembly room, used for public meetings and on Saturdays for the corn market; the Borough Hall (1876–77) is a large and lofty building in the French Gothic style of the 14th cent.; the Oddfellows' Hall (1892) is in Renaissance style. The Market Hall includes meat, fish, and vegetable markets. Fairs are held on the Tuesday before Shrove Tuesday and April 3 (cattle), May 14 (pleasure, cattle, cheese, and wool), Saturday before June 29 (cattle, cheese, and wool), last Monday in July and first Monday in September (cheese and wool), October 2 (great fair for cheese, cattle, sheep, and wool), and December 4 (cattle, horses, cheese, and wool). The William Salt Library, in Market Square, was presented to the bor. in 1872; there is also a free library in Eastgate Street, in which are stored the collections of the Wragge Museum. The theatre, in Martin Street, is a commodious building. The County Technical Institution is a brick structure in Classic style. In this bor. are the headquarters of the county constabulary, H.M.'s prison, a home for discharged female prisoners, and the county infirmary. The trade consists chiefly of the manufacture of ladies' boots and shoes; salt is also made here from brine discovered accidentally about 1880, during sinking operations in search of a water-supply for the town. The brine has been utilised for baths. The poor have bequests amounting to about £100 a year. The almshouses called "The College," in Mill Street, were founded about the middle of the 17th cent. In S. were formerly many ecclesiastical establishments; of the priory of St. Thomas, founded in 1180, there are some remains on the riverside. S. Castle, situated on the Newport road, on a wooded knoll, commanding an extensive view, was built 1810–15 on the site of the ancient fortress, but was never completed, and is now partly ruinous. S. Common, north of the town, is the sole remnant of the large tracts of common land, enclosed 1800. A pleasant promenade, ornamented with trees, has been formed between the Marston and Stone roads. Stone Flat, a portion of the common, is used as a recreation ground. Coton Field, north-east of the town, is one of the commons over which anciently the S. burgesses held the right of common; part of it is now formed into garden allotments, the remainder being subject to the control of the corporation for the benefit of the Borough Funds.

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Stafford	Stafford	133	20270

Staffordshire, a west Midland co. of England,

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Staffordshire	.....	.....	1063[illegible]

having the Irish Sea within 50 miles on the north-west, but sheltered by the neighbouring land and hills; it is bounded on the north-east by the Dove and by Derbys., on the south-east by Warws., on the south by Worcs., on the west by Salop, and on the north-west by Chesh. The shape is that of an irregular diamond, with the greatest length from north to south. The length is 53 miles, the breadth 35 miles, and the area is 748,433 ac. The land is mostly the basin of the Trent, which rises here; but the south-west is watered by feeders of the Severn, the main stream of which is near on the south-west. North S. is high and hilly, with much barren ground, but contains some excellent pasture and dairy lands; the vale of the Trent is rich, but the whole shire is much broken by hills. The scenery of North-East S. is very fine; the most beautiful part of Dovedale is here. This land was first held by the Iberians, perhaps by the Silures, who were driven eastward by the Welsh. These latter were pressed by the Belgians. At the time of the Roman inroad the tribe near here seems to have been the Cornavii. The Romans held it, and settled it as part of their province of *Flavia Cæsariensis*, and had several towns, one whereof was *Etocetum* (or Wall), on Watling Street. On the fall of the Romans the Welsh kings lorded for a time, but were driven out by the English, who had several small commonwealths here, which afterwards became the great kingdom of Mercia, the Middle English, of which this part was latterly named S. Here seems to have been a chosen seat of the worship of the great deities Weden (or Woden) and Thur, and many towns are named after them. On the establishment of Christianity, Lichfield became a bishopric and for some time the archbishopric of the Mercians. In S. are the ruins of many castles, and in Chartley Park are the remains of a breed of wild cattle. Of late years S. has been chiefly known for the growth of its manufactures, which by the labours of Wedgwood, Brindley, Watt, and Boulton have acquired a high reputation. The towns of the south are each the seat of several of the branches of the hardware manufacture. The mineral productions are very varied and valuable. Coal is found over a great part of the shire, as is iron. Anthracite coal is found near Walsall; peacock coal (so-called from its prismatic colours) near Newcastle, cannel coal at Longton, hæmatite iron ore at Wednesbury, basalt at the Rowley Hills, casting sand at Bilston, fire-clay for glass houses and fire-bricks at Kingswinford, alabaster at Tutbury; freestone at Tixall, Wrottesley, and Hollington; stone known as "Rowley Rag" at Tividale, near Tipton; black chalk at Langley Close, potters' clay near Newcastle. Besides these are salt, millstone rock, pipe-clay, iron pyrites, oil shale, Silurian limestone, and gypsum. Upon these productions much of the employment of the population depends, the south and south-west being the seat of the great iron manufactures of Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Walsall, and West Bromwich, and the north-west of The Potteries (q.v.). The mun. bors. are Burslem, Burton-on-Trent, Hanley, Lichfield, Longton, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford, Stoke-on-Trent, Tamworth, Walsall, Wednesbury, and West Bromwich. Other towns are Bilston, Brierley Hill, Cannock, Cheadle, Darlaston, Leek, Rowley Regis, Rugeley, Sedgeley, Stone, Tipton, Tunstall, Uttoxeter, and Willenhall. The co. is traversed by many lines of railway; and by means of the London and North Western, the Great Western, Great Northern, and Midland, and their branches, is brought into communication with all parts of the country. The rocks of S. are very varied in age and mineralogical composition. The dis., in fact, forms a passage ground between the wild and picturesque hills found further to the west in the old rocks of Wales, and the softer, newer formations which constitute the plains and gentle slopes of the eastern and southern counties; it contains strata representative of both these regions, but in the Coal Measures (which lie between) it has a source of mineral wealth which is peculiarly its own. The oldest strata in the co. are shales and limestones of Upper Silurian age; these form the basis on which the Coal Measures rest, and they crop out and occupy the surface near Walsall and at a few other localities in the co., and at two points just outside its southern border. The Coal Measures consist of an alternation of shales and sandstones with certain beds of coal and ironstone. There are in the co. four detached areas or coal-fields—the Goldsitch coal-field in the extreme north-east, the Cheadle coal-field in the valley of the Churnet, and the North and South S. coal-fields. Altogether the Coal Measures of North S. are 5,000 ft. thick. In the upper div. (about 1,000 ft. thick) there is at Fenton a band of limestone containing a tiny curled-up shell—*Microconchus carbonarius*—which everywhere characterises these beds. Under these beds are about 3,000 ft. of sandstones, shales, and ironstones, with about 40 seams of coal, together above 150 ft. in thickness. The southern coal-field extends from Brereton on the north to the Clent Hills on the south, and Wolverhampton on the west to Walsall on the east; it consists of about 800 ft. of Upper Coal Measures, mostly reddish sands and clays, underneath which lie some 500 ft. of Middle Coal Measures, resting on Silurian rocks, all the inferior carboniferous strata being absent. Eruptive masses of basalt or dolerite occupy a large area about Rowley Regis and other spots; many thousands of tons yearly are got for paving purposes. There can be no doubt that these masses were injected in a fluid state from several vents at some period after the formation of the Coal Measures. Stretching irregularly round the southern terminations of both the North and South S. coal-fields are certain reddish sandstones, conglomerates, and breccias, of Permian age. Further south they form the Clent Hills; and the remarkable beds of polished and striated pebbles of trap, greenstone, slate, limestone, etc., are believed to have come from the westward (perhaps from the Longmynd), and to afford evidence of Glacial action in those times. Red sandstones and pebble beds of Triassic age occupy the whole of the centre of the co. from east to west. They are very difficult to distinguish from the Permian rocks; and the presence of the outliers of the Rhætic beds and Lower Lias at Needwood Forest and north of Abbot's Bromley probably indicate the former extension of this formation over the greater part of the co. In barrows that have been opened evidence has been found—in the flint arrowheads, celts, and stone hammers—of the existence of the New Stone Age. Of men of the Old Stone Age, whose implements were of the rudest description (mere chipped pebbles), no traces have yet been found in the co. For parl. purposes the co. has seven divs.—Burton, Handsworth, Kingswinford, Leek, Lichfield, and North-Western and Western S.—each returning one member.

Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal runs from the Grand Trunk Canal (q.v.) to the Severn.

passing through Penkridge, Wolverhampton, Stourbridge, Kidderminster, and Stourport. It meets the Grand Trunk Canal at Great Haywood, near Stafford.

Staffordshire, North-Western. [STAFFORDSHIRE.]

Staffordshire, Western. [STAFFORDSHIRE.]

Staffordstown (1), pa., Skreen bar., N. co. Meath, Ir., 4 S.E. of Navan; ac. 616.

Staffordstown (2), vil., pa. of Duneane (q.v.), S. co. Antr., Ir., 13 S.W. of Ballymena.

Stafford, West, pa. and pretty vil. near the Frome, S. Dors., 2½ S.E. of Dorchester; ac. 995; soil black loam, overlying gravel. The church (dedication unknown) is a building of stone, with a small embattled western square tower; over the porch is the date 1640, in which year it is supposed to have been rebuilt. Floyer's charity of £9 3s. 4d. yearly is distributed in money among the poor, aged, and infirm inhabitants of the pa. *S. House* is a seat.

Stagenhoe, ha., pa. of St. Paul's Walden (q.v.), N. Herts., about 5½ S. of Hitchin. *S. Park* is a fine well-timbered estate.

Stags, reef off south-west coast of Cornw., about ½ S.W. of Lizard Head. The S. are situated on the north-west side of the Man-of-War Rocks.

Stagsden, pa. and vil., W. Beds., 5 S.W. of Bedford; ac. 3,386; soil strong, stiff, and cold clay, overlying blue clay and chalkstone. The church of St. Leonard is Trans. Dec. and Perp.; on the north side of the church are the remains of a rood-loft and an arched recess; the chancel retains a piscina; a monumental brass to the Cocke family dates from 1617. There is a Congregational chapel. Pillow-lace is made here. The vil. has a chalybeate well, but it has long been in a neglected condition.

Stags of Arran, group of rocks off coast of Boylagh bar., N.W. co. Don., Ir., 10 N.N.W. of Dungloe. The S. are 1½ N.W. of the island of Owey, and 4½ N.N.E. of that of Aran. They rise 25 ft. above the sea from the midst of deep water.

Stags of Broadhaven, group of seven rocks (300 ft.) off coast of Erris bar., N.W. co. Mayo, Ir., 2 N. of Benwee Head. The rocks rise precipitously from the sea, forming a striking and picturesque feature in all views of the coast.

Stags of Castlehaven, group of rocks off coast of West Carbery bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 1 S. by E. of Toe Head. The rocks are 3½ S.S.W. of the entrance to Castle Haven. They are lofty and rugged, and rise from the midst of deep water.

Staholmog, pa., Lower Kells bar., N. co. Meath, Ir., 4 S.W. of Nobber; ac. 2,109. There is a Catholic church.

Staigue Fort, pa. of Kilcrohane (q.v.), S. co. Kerry, Ir., about 11 miles from Waterville. This is one of the most wonderful antiquarian remains in Ireland. According to Wilde, "a date of 2,000 years cannot be considered too old for it, and though larger forts of this kind are known in the country, nothing surpassing it in the construction of the staircase encircling the interior is to be found. It is an enclosure, nearly circular; the stones are put together without any mortar or cement; the wall is 13 ft. thick at the bottom, and 5 ft. 2 in. broad at top at the highest part, where some of the old coping-stones still remain. It has one square doorway, and in the substance of this massive wall are two small chambers. They formed part of the original plan, and were not, like other apertures in some similar structures, filled-up gateways. Around the interior of the wall are arranged ten sets of stairs. They lead to narrow platforms, on which the warders or defenders stood."

Stain, ha., pa. of Withern (q.v.), E. Lincs., 4 N.W. of Alford. S. was formerly a pa., but the church has been destroyed for many years, and the living is incorporated with Mablethorpe.

Stainall. [STALMINE-WITH-STAINALL.]

Stainborough, or **Stainbrough,** tp. and vil., pa. of Silkstone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 S.W. of Barnsley; ac. 1,719. The church of St. James (rebuilt 1841) is Gothic. S. was a Roman settlement. *Wentworth Castle,* a seat, is a fine building in Classic style, erected early in the 18th cent., and contains a valuable collection of paintings.

Stainburn (1), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Kirkby Overblow (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3½ N.E. of Otley; ac. 3,157. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is in Norm. style, with a font said to date from the Saxon period. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Stainburn (2), tp. and small vil., pa. of and 1 E. from Workington (q.v.), W. Cumb.; ac. 1,209. The reservoirs for supplying Workington with water are in this tp.

Stainby, pa. and vil., S.W. Lincs., 9 S. of Grantham; ac. 1,550; soil loam, overlying red limestone and rock. The church of St. Peter (restored 1865) is E. Dec., with some features of the Trans. period.

Staincliffe, eccl. pa., pa. of Batley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1½ N. of Dewsbury. Christ Church (1867) is in Gothic style. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Baptist chapels. The staple manufacture of this place is blankets.

Staincross, vil. with railway station, pa. of Darton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 2 N.W. of Barnsley. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Staindrop, pa., tp., and small to., S. Dur., 19 S.W. of Durham; ac. of pa. 13,298, of tp. 2,004; soil alluvial deposit, overlying millstone grit. The church of St. Mary (restored 1849) is of Trans. Norm., E. Eng., and later periods. The 14th-cent. chancel is lighted by large Perp. windows, and retains its piscina and E. Eng. sedilia; over the chancel arch is a Saxon dial, and there are two Saxon windows. The richly-carved stalls and desk belonged to the hospital founded here in the reign of Henry IV., the buildings of which, now long destroyed, abutted on the north wall of the nave; the Trans. Norm. nave dates from about 1200, and the arcades have circular columns, some of the caps being foliaged. The 14th-cent. belfry stage of

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Staffordshire, N.-W.	.....	.....	63164
Staffordshire, W.	.....	.....	56546
Staffordstown (1)	Navan (4)	31	36
Stafford, West	Dorchester (2½)	135	206
Stagsden	Turbey (2)	56	470
Staholmog	Nobber (4)	44	172
Stainborough	Silkstone (2)	176	442

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stainburn (1)	Poole (2½)	205	150
Stainburn (2)	Workington (1)	310	256
Stainby	Corby (5)	97	141
Staincliffe	S'cliffe & Batley Carr	212	4435
Staindrop, pa.	Winston (2)	243	2339
Staindrop, tp.	Winston (2)	243	1307

the tower overhangs the lower portion, and is carried on corbels. This church is the burial-place of the Nevills of Raby, and their tombs here (of the 14th, 15th, and 16th cents.) are among the finest examples of the kind in the co. There is a monumental sarcophagus in the chancel to the second Earl of Darlington (d. 1792) and his wife (d. 1800); amongst more recent monuments and memorials is a mural one with bust by Nollekens, surrounded by carved books and MSS., to John Lee (d. 1793). Adjoining the churchyard on the north is a mausoleum erected by the second Duke of Cleveland. A complete list of the rectors and vicars is preserved here from 1131 to the present date. There are Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels; and the Society of Friends have a meeting-house. The Scarth Memorial Hall contains reading and club rooms. There are twelve almshouses. *S. House* is a seat.

Staines, pa. and U. and mkt. to. (F.), on the banks of the Thames where the Colne falls into it, and on the Great Western Road, S.W. Middx., 6 S.E. of Windsor; ac. 1,769 and 174 water; soil alluvial, overlying gravel. A handsome stone bridge (erected in 1832, and opened by William IV. and Queen Adelaide) connects S. with Egham. The distance from S. Bridge to London Bridge by land is 20 miles, and, owing to the circuitous course of the Thames, 34 miles by water. S. is said to derive its name from the boundary stone (dated 1285), standing in a meadow above the bridge, marking the ancient jurisdiction of the City of London over the western portion of the Thames. This memorial was repaired in 1781, and placed on a pedestal raised on three steps and bearing the names of various Lord Mayors who have visited the spot. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (which occupies the site of the ancient church built in 675) was erected (with the exception of the tower, built by Inigo Jones in 1631) in 1828, and is in a debased Gothic style. There is an eccl. pa. with a modern church, and various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. The town hall (1880–81), in Market Square, is a building of white brick with stone dressings, surmounted on the north front by a turret containing a chime clock with three illuminated dials; it also contains a large hall in addition to the usual offices. Two breweries, a linoleum manufacturing company, and mustard mills afford employment for many persons. Fairs are held on May 11 (for horses and cattle) and on September 19 (for onions and toys). In the pa. is a rifle range, formed by a company for the use of metropolitan Volunteers. The commons in S. pa. cover 350 ac., and a scheme has been sanctioned for their management. There are several charities and gifts in connection with this pa., distributed in money, bread, meat, and coals, varying in amounts. S. was identical with the Roman station *Ad Pontes*, and various remains of the Roman period have been met with in the vicinity, as well as axe-heads and other relics of an earlier date.

Church Street, Staines.

Stainfield (1), pa., Mid Lincs., 10 E. of Lincoln; ac. 2,100; soil good, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew (rebuilt 1711) contains some ancient banners. Henry Percy, in the reign of Henry II., founded here a convent of Benedictine nuns.

Stainfield (2). [Stenfield.]

Stainforth (1), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pas. of Arncliffe, Giggleswick, and Kirkby-in-Malham-Dale (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N. of Settle; ac. 3,693. The church of St. Peter is in Perp. style. There are waterfalls, known as Stainforth Force or Foss. *Taitlands* is a seat.

Stainforth (2), tp. and vil. on the Don, pa. of Barnby-upon-Don (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 7 N.E. of Doncaster; ac. 2,243. There was a chapel here in the 14th cent., but all traces of the old building have disappeared. The present chapel of St. Matthew was erected 1815. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. A small amount of barge-building and repairing is done here.

Stainland, eccl. pa., tp., and small to., pa. of Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 N.W. of Huddersfield; ac. 2,335. The church of St. Andrew was originally undenominational; it has been almost entirely rebuilt, and in 1888 was reopened and consecrated. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels, and a Mechanics' Institute. The manufactures are woollen, worsted, cotton, paper, and pasteboard. Large mills give employment to upwards of 1,000 hands.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Staines	Staines	19	5060
Stainfield (1)	King Thorpe (1½)	133	167
Stainforth (1), ec. pa.	Settle (3)	236	221
Stainforth (1), tp.	Settle (3)	236	203
Stainforth (2)	Stainforth	162	644
Stainland	Stainland	194	5002

Stainley, North, with Sleningford, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., on the south bank of the Ure, pa. of and 4 N.W. from Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 4,244. The church of St. Mary is modern. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. Castle Dykes, about ½ s., is an ancient moated earthwork enclosed on the east, south, and west by a double vallum including a fosse. The site has been excavated, and several very interesting remains discovered; in 1870 a bathroom was exposed, which later on was found to form part of once existing buildings of great splendour, comprising an entrance-hall, numerous baths, hypocausts, tiles, and pottery; in the *débris* were found some skeletons. The Bishop of Ripon's palace is in this tp.

Stainley, South, with Cayton, pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of Ripon; ac. 2,013; soil clay, loam, and gravel. The church of St. Wilfrid was built 1842, in E. Eng. style. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Stainmore, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Brough (q.v.), E. Westmd., 1 mile from Barras station; ac. 10,229. The tp. is arranged in two divs., **North** and **South**. The chapel of St. Mary was erected in 1873, and there is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The chapel of St. Stephen, South Stainmore, was rebuilt in 1842. A Roman road passes through this div., and an inscribed stone has been found. There are traces of a Roman camp. *Angill Castle* is a seat.

Stainsacre, ha., pa. of and 2 s. from Whitby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Stainsby (1), ha., pa. of Ault Hucknall (q.v.), E. Derbys., 6 S.E. of Chesterfield. There is an endowed school.

Stainsby (2), ha., pa. of and adjoining Ashby Puerorum (q.v.), E. Lincs.

Stainton (1), pa., tp., and vil., N.R. Yorks., 5 N. by W. of Stokesley; ac. of pa. 8,093, of tp. 2,306; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is of various periods. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are some small charities.

Stainton (2), tp., pa. of Heversham (q.v.), S. Westmd., 4½ S.E. of Kendal; ac. 1,720.

Stainton (3), tp., pa. of Downholme (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5½ S.W. of Richmond; ac. 1,877.

Stainton (4), ha., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Gainford (q.v.), S. Dur. [STREATLAM AND STAINTON.]

Stainton (5), ha., pa. of Dacre (q.v.), E. Cumb., 2½ S. of Penrith. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Stainton (6). [STAINTON-WITH-HELLABY.]

Stainton-by-Langworth, pa. and tp. on the Langworth, Mid Lincs., 5 W. of Wragby; ac. of pa. 3,010, of tp. 1,453; soil light and gravelly, overlying clay. The church of St. John the Baptist is a small plain building of stone; there is a mural tablet of stone to the memory of Nicholas Sanderson, of Reasby Hall, in this pa., and his son, of the same name, dated 1619.

Stainton Dale, tp. and small vil. with railway station, pa. of Scalby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 8 N. of Scarborough, on the highroad to Whitby; ac. 3,114. The freeholders here have a liberty and royalty, pursuant to charter granted by Stephen, and claim exemption thereby from tithes and tolls.

Stainton, Great, or **Stainton-le-Street,** pa., tp. and vil., S.E. Dur., 6 N. of Darlington; ac. of pa. 1,996, of tp. 1,258; soil strong clay, overlying limestone. The church of All Saints (rebuilt 1876) is in E. Eng. and Dec. styles. The old Roman road from the south to Durham passes through the vil.

Stainton-le-Street. [STAINTON, GREAT.]

Stainton-le-Vale, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 6 N.E. of Market Rasen; ac. 2,960; soil stiff loam, with a mixture of flint and chalk, overlying chalk. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1888) is a small and plain building of stone.

Stainton, Little, tp., pa. of Bishopston (q.v.), S. Dur., 7 W. by N. of Stockton; ac. 1,145.

Stainton Market. [MARKET STAINTON.]

Stainton-with-Hellaby, pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks., 7 S. of Doncaster; ac. 2,788; soil clay and loam, overlying limestone. The church of St. Winifrid was built in the 12th or 13th cent., and contains several old monuments. The charities are small. S. was a Roman settlement. Lambcote Grange and Hellaby Hall are now farms.

Stair (1), ha., pa. of Crosthwaite (q.v.), S. Cumb., 3 S.W. of Keswick.

Stair (2), pa. and vil. on the right bank of the Ayr, W. Ayrs., Sc.; ac. 5,376; soil mostly stiff clay, on a retentive subsoil. The surrounding country abounds with coal. The vil., about 2½ S. of Tarbolton, is romantically situated, and contains a pa. church, some good mansions, and numerous other dwellings. S. gives the title of earl and viscount to the Dalrymple family. *Barskimming* is a seat with fine grounds. In a secluded spot on this estate Burns composed the poem entitled "Man is made to Mourn."

Stairfoot, vil. with railway station, pa. of Darfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 2 S.E. of Barnsley. Here are extensive glass bottle works.

Staithes, vil. with railway station, pas. of Hinderwell and Easington (q.v.), N.R. Yorks. The vil., 1½ N. of Hinderwell, is picturesquely situated on a creek running up between the cliff called Colburn Nab on the north and Penny Nab cliff on the south. The old national school has been licensed for divine worship. The Catholic church of our Lady Star of the Sea (1885) has attached to it a good residence for the priest. Here are also Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The inhabitants are principally engaged in fishing, in which an extensive business is carried on. The celebrated circumnavigator, Captain Cook, was apprenticed in this vil. to a grocer, but only remained a few months when he left and went to sea.

Stake, Hill of, hill (1,711 ft.) on the borders of

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
S'ley, N., w. S., ec. pa.	Stamfield (1)	220	411
Stainley, N., w. S., tp.	Stamfield (1).	220	374
Stainley, S., with C.	Wormald Green (1)	210	188
Stainmore, eccl. pa.	Barras (1)	265	376
Stainmore, tp.	Barras (1)	265	507
Stainton (1), pa.	Stockton (3)	235	16344
Stainton (1), tp.	Stockton (3)	235	344
Stainton (2)	Oxenholme (3½)	249	405
Stainton (3)	Leyburn (4)	236	45
Stainton-by-L., pa.	Langworth (1¼)	136	21[illegible]
Stainton-by-L., tp.	Langworth (1¼)	136	12[illegible]
Stainton Dale	Stainton Dale (1)	237	24[illegible]
Stainton, Great, pa.	Aycliffe (3)	237	11[illegible]
Stainton, Great, tp.	Aycliffe (3)	237	88[illegible]
Stainton-le-Vale	Market Rasen (6)	145	19[illegible]
Stainton, Little	Aycliffe (3½)	237	6[illegible]
Stainton-w.-Hellaby	Conisborough (4½)	160	23[illegible]
Stair (2)	Mauchline (5)	381	12[illegible]

Renfs. and Ayrs., Sc., about 4 N.W. of Lochwinnoch.

Stake Pass, pass (1,576 ft. above sea-level) leading from the Langstrath Valley to Dungeon Gill, S. Cumb.; it runs between Rossett Crag and the Pike of Stickle. It is joined about 2 miles from Dungeon Gill by the Rossett Gill Pass coming down from Bow Fell.

Stakes Hill, ha., pa. of Farlington (q.v.), S.E. Hants, 1 S.E. of Waterloo.

Stalbridge, pa. and mkt to., N. Dors., near the Somerset border, 7 E. of Sherborne; ac. 5,867; soil chiefly limestone, overlying limestone and gravel. The church of St. Mary, a building of stone, chiefly of the Late Perp. period, stands in a commanding position at the north end of the to., and is a conspicuous landmark in the Vale of Blackmore. Here are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. There is a charity of about £70 a year, devoted to the maintenance of three pensioners, resident in the pa. and members of the Church of England. A market is held every alternate Monday, when there is also a cattle sale; and the fairs for cattle are on May 6 and Sept. 4. In the centre of the town is an ancient sculptured cross of excellent workmanship and proportion; it is, however, much dilapidated. Robert Boyle, the eminent chemist and philosopher, lived here. S. Park lies on high ground in the north-west of the town and commands extensive views of the surrounding country; there is now no residence, the old manor house having been pulled down about 1820.

Staley. [STAYLEY.]

Stalham, pa. and to., E. Norf., 8 S.E. of North Walsham, on the road to Yarmouth; ac. 1,792; soil fine strong land, overlying brick-earth, sand, and gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored) is a fine structure of flint with stone dressings. There is a brass to the Riches family (1624), and another with figures of a civilian and his wife (*c.* 1460). There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. Here is a Corn Hall, and a police station. The river Ant affords facilities for landing coal, corn, malt, and all kinds of merchandise. S. and Sutton broads form a sheet of water connected with this river, three-quarters of a mile from south-west to north-east, and 1 mile from west to east; it is mostly overgrown with reeds, but there are two channels, one to S. and the other to Sutton. The rent of the poor's allotment is distributed in money, and there are some smaller charities.

Stalisfield, pa. and vil., N.E. Kent, 7 S.W. of Faversham; ac. 2,293; soil loam and clay, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Mary is Dec., and a Perp. oak screen separates the chancel from the nave. There is much coppice wood.

Stallingborough, pa. and vil., N.E. Lincs., 4 N.W. of Great Grimsby; ac. 4,420 land, and 1,490 water; soil good strong loam, overlying clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1874) is a plain edifice of brick; there are several monuments of the Ayscough family, including an altar-tomb with effigies of Sir William Ayscough (Askewe), the father of Anne Ayscough, who was burned at Smithfield, and Dame Margery (Hilliard), his second wife; there is also an alabaster tomb, with semi-effigy, to Sir Francis Ayscough, his son, who gave his sister Anne up to the authorities; this Sir Francis was sheriff of Lincs. in 1544, and had three sons. To the second son, Sir Edward Ayscough (d. 1612), and his wife Esther (Grantham), there is a fine altar-tomb, with effigies and many coats of arms. Colonel Harrison, a Parliamentary officer slain in the fight at Riby (1645), is buried in the churchyard. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities are small. On the shore is a lighthouse and coastguard station.

Stalling Busk, eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of Aysgarth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4½ S.E. of Hawes. The church (dedication unknown) is a small and plain building of stone.

Stalmine, eccl. pa., pa. of Lancaster (q.v.), N.W. Lancs., 9 N.E. of Blackpool. The church of St. James is modern; in the churchyard is a sun-dial dated 1690.

Stalmine-with-Stainall, tp., pa. of Lancaster (q.v.), N.W. Lancs., about 5 N. of Poulton-le-Fylde; ac. 2,583.

Stalybridge, parl. and mun. bor. on the Tame, containing parts of the pas. of Ashton-under-Lyne (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., and Stockport and Mottram-in-Longden-Dale, N.E. Chesh., 7½ E. of Manchester. The bor. contains several eccl. pas. with modern churches, a Catholic church, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The town hall (1831) is a spacious edifice of stone of the Doric order; in addition to the usual court-rooms and offices, it contains a large assembly-room and rooms for the free library (opened in 1889). The Mechanics' Institute (1861) is a building of red brick with stone dressings; it contains a library, news-rooms, class-rooms, and a new laboratory (1890). Attached to the institute is a Field Naturalist and Microscopical Society. The Market Hall (1866) is in Renaissance style, and in 1881 a Fish Market was erected. Markets are held on Saturday, and fairs on the last Monday in each month. The annual prize fair takes place on the first Saturday in September, and the wakes on the first Sunday after July 17. The Baths, in Italian style, were presented to the bor. in 1870, and are endowed with £100 a year. The District Infirmary, in Elizabethan style, stands on an elevated site fronting the park. Connected with this institution, which has an income of about £2,700, are a nurses' home and a children's hospital. There is a Liberal Club in Albert Square, and the Foresters and Oddfellows have halls. The interest of about £200 is distributed in clothing every year. S. is one of the oldest seats of the cotton manufacture, and contains many extensive mills, which give employment to the greater part of the population. There are also machine works, iron foundries, and cut and wrought nail works; and the woollen manufacture is carried on to a limited extent. Stamford Park is a public recreation ground, comprising about 64 ac. The mansion, formerly called Highfield House, is a fine Elizabethan edifice, and

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stalbridge	Stalbridge	116	1705
Stalham	Stalham	145	867
Stalisfield	Charing (2)	53	328
Stallingborough	Stallingborough	159	449
Stalling Busk	Leyburn (16)	236	218
Stalmine	Fleetwood (3)	230	1395
Stalmine-w.-Stainall	Fleetwood (3)	230	502
Stalybridge, parl. bor.	Stalybridge	185	44135
Stalybridge, mun. bor.	Stalybridge	185	26783

now forms a museum with a large library. In the grounds are memorials to local celebrities. The outskirts and approaches of the to. are diversified by the handsome and substantial residences and tasteful grounds of the gentry and principal manufacturers of the place.

Stalybridge Castle Hall, eccl. pa., pa. of Stockport (q.v.), N.E. Chesh., within the bor. of Stalybridge. The church of the Holy Trinity is a modern building in Perp. style.

Stamber Mill, eccl. pa., pa. of Old Swinford (q.v.), N. Worcs., about 5 s. of Dudley. The church of St. Mark is a red-brick building with stone dressings.

Stamborough, ha., pa. of Old Cleeve (q.v.), S. Somerset, 5 s.w. of Watchet.

Stambourne, pa. and vil., N. Essex, 10 n.w. of Halstead; ac. 1,910; soil heavy, overlying blue clay. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng., and contains a monument to Colonel John Fairwell (d. 1710). The Congregationalists have a chapel. There is a small charity.

STAMFORD.
(*Photo. G. A. Nicholls, Stamford.*)

Stambridge, Great, pa. and vil., S.E. Essex, 5½ n. of Southend; ac. 2,593 land and 244 water; soil heavy, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin and All Saints (restored 1881) is of various periods, retaining some Saxon, Norm., and Perp. work.

Stambridge, Little, pa. and vil. on the Roche, S.E. Essex, about 6 n. of Southend; ac. 600; soil clay and marl, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary has been removed. There are extensive flour mills.

Stamford (1), mun. bor. and mkt. to. (F.) on the Welland, mainly in S. Lincs., but partly in Northants, 12½ n.w. of Peterborough; ac. 1,766. S. formerly returned two members to Parliament, but in 1867 the number was reduced to one, and in 1885 it was disfranchised. S. at one period had fourteen churches, besides priories; but there are now only six, including St. Martin's. The church of St. Mary (restored 1859), on St. Mary's Hill, is reputed to be the mother church of S., and is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; the tower (E. Eng.) is covered with arcading, richly and deeply worked; the spire is Dec., and dates from about 1300; the north chantry (commonly called "the golden choir") has a panelled, carved, and painted roof, with an inscription on the cornice to William Hickman, alderman of S. (1467), and Alice his wife; in this chantry is a canopied Dec. altar-tomb with the recumbent effigy of a knight, and opposite a very rich altar-tomb, also canopied, bearing recumbent effigies of a knight and lady; the sides are enriched with figures of the Apostles and an angel with a shield; the tomb is of the period of Henry VII., and the effigies are said to represent Sir David Phillips and his wife. All Saints' (restored 1857) is E. Eng. and Perp.; in the north aisle is a brass with effigy in gown and mantle, standing on two woolpacks, of John Browne, merchant of the Staple of Calais (d. 1442), and Margaret his wife (d. 1469), and there are other brasses in the church to some of their descendants. In 1857 the base of an E. Eng. chantry was discovered 15 ft. below the floor level; several brasses, some ancient tiles, a piscina, and stoups were also met with. The church of St. John the Baptist, in St. John Street, is chiefly Perp.; a great part of the beautiful ancient glass still remains in the windows of the north aisle, and there is a very rich screen; there are some ancient brasses. St. George's (restored 1888), in St. George's Square, is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; there are portions of ancient glass. St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, is in the co. of Northants, but in the bor. of S., and is Perp.; there is a large amount of ancient glass; in this church is the splendid mausoleum of the Burghley family. St. Michael's, in High Street, is E. Eng. The Catholic church (1864) is in Broad Street. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The town hall, on St. Mary's Hill, was rebuilt in 1821; the Corn Exchange (Broad Street) is a handsome and roomy building, with stalls for salesmen. The Literary and Scientific Institution (1842), on St. Peter's Hill, contains a library, and an interesting museum is attached. Several fairs and cattle markets are held. An

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stalybridge C. Hall	Stalybridge	185	6277
Stamber Mill	Stourbridge (1)	141	4575
Stambourne	Yeldham (3)	62	438

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stambridge, Great	Southend (7)	36	3[illegible]
Stambridge, Little	Southend (5)	36	1[illegible]
Stamford (1)	Stamford	92	85[illegible]

extensive trade is carried on in corn, coal, malting, timber, stone, and slates. There are agricultural implement and machine manufactories, breweries, and cart and road-waggon building works. Truesdale's almshouses (founded 1700 by Thomas Truesdale and re-erected 1833), afford shelter, food, and clothing to sixteen aged poor of the pas. of St. John and All Saints. Snowden's almshouses (1604) are for eight poor aged widows, each of whom receives 5s. 6d. a week; and other distributions are made half-yearly. Browne's Hospital was founded in the reign of Richard III., but not completed till that of Henry VII., in 1493, by William Browne, for a warden, confrater, and twelve poor; it is endowed, and produces £2,735 yearly, and, after the expenses of the charity are defrayed, the residue is given to the S. Endowed Schools trustees; the building (Broad Street) is Late Perp., and the chapel has a four-light window filled with fine ancient glass. Daniel Lambert, the celebrated fat man, is buried in the new burial-ground of St. Martin. Near Hudd's Hill are the ruins of the Benedictine monastery of St. Leonard, said to have been founded by St. Wilfrid, Bishop of York, about the middle of the 7th cent. *Burghley House*, in a fine park, is a seat; the house was built in 1575.

Stamford (2), tp., pa. of Embleton (q.v.), N.E. Northumb., 4¾ N.E. of Alnwick; ac. 1,662. Here was a Roman settlement.

Stamford, All Saints, pa. within the bor. of Stamford (q.v.), S. Lincs.; ac. 1,401.

Stamford Baron, St. Martin, pa. within the bor. of Stamford (q.v.), S. Lincs. and N. Northants; ac. 1,090.

Stamford Bridge, small to., pa. of Catton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., about 8 E.N.E. of York, pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Derwent, here crossed by a railway viaduct of fifteen arches of brick, the centre one being of iron. The road also crosses the river by an ancient stone bridge of three arches. A chapel-of-ease was erected in 1868. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a reading-room. The school was founded and endowed in 1787. The battle of S. B., between Harold II. and Tostig his brother, was fought here Sept. 25, 1066, when Tostig and his ally Hardrod, a King of Norway, were slain, and their forces defeated; human remains, supposed to be those of soldiers killed in the engagement, have been met with on the site. *Burtonfield House*, a modern building in a pleasant park surrounded with plantations, is a seat.

Stamford Bridge, East, tp. on the Derwent, pa. of Catton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 7¾ E.N.E. of York; ac. 1,122.

Stamford Bridge with Scoreby, tp. on the Derwent, pa. of Catton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 8 N.E. of York; ac. 1,945.

Stamford (or South Kesteven) Division. [KESTEVEN, SOUTH, DIVISION.]

Stamfordham, pa. and vil. on the Pont, S. Northumb., 12 W.N.W. of Newcastle; ac. 15,916. The church of St. Mary (largely rebuilt in 1849) is E. Eng.; in the chancel are two mutilated effigies, believed to be those of members of the Fenwick family. Here are United Presbyterian and Wesleyan chapels. The charities are small. There is a market cross, erected by Sir Edward Swinbourne in 1785; and in 1775 a stone coffer was found containing coins of Edward III., Richard II., and David II. of Scotland. The endowed school was founded in 1663 by Sir Thomas Widdrington. Fairs are held on the Thursdays before April 26, August 26, May 12, November 12, and on the last Thursday in March and the first in October. Fenwick Tower stood about 1 S.W. of S.; but only portions of the tower remain, which are now built into a farmhouse.

Stamford Hill (1), eccl. pa., pa. of Hackney St. John, forming a north-east suburb of London, E. Middx., 4¼ N. by E. of St. Paul's. The hill is a gentle eminence crossed by the main road, and commands a fine view of London. On either side of the way are many pleasant villas and detached houses. The church of St. Thomas the Apostle (erected about 1577) is in Basilican style.

Stamford Hill (2). [POUGHILL (1).]

Stamford, St. George, pa. within the bor. of Stamford (q.v.), S. Lincs.; ac. 401.

Stamford, St. John the Baptist, pa. within the bor. of Stamford (q.v.), S. Lincs.; ac. 5.

Stamford, St. Mary, pa. within the bor. of Stamford (q.v.), S. Lincs.; ac. 8.

Stamford, St. Michael, pa. within the bor. of Stamford (q.v.), S. Lincs.; ac. 24.

Stamullin, pa. and vil., Upper Duleek bar., E. co. Meath, Ir., 5¾ S.E. of Drogheda; ac. 5,144. It contains the vil. and castle of Gormanstown (q.v.).

Stanage, tp., pa. of Brampton Bryan (q.v.), N.E. Radnors., 2 E. of Knighton; ac. 2,381. *S. Park* is a seat.

Stanborough, ha., pa. of Hatfield (q.v.), S. Herts., 2¾ S. of Welwyn.

Stanbridge (1), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Leighton Buzzard (q.v.), S. Beds., 4 N.W. of Dunstable; ac. 1,514. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1893) is E. Eng., with Perp. windows inserted in the 15th cent.; there is a stone font (possibly Saxon), and at the west end of the north aisle a curious quatrefoil window. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

Stanbridge (2). [HINTON PARVA.]

Stanbrook, ha., pa. of Powick (q.v.), Mid Worcs., about 3 S. of Worcester. St. Mary's Abbey, a convent of nuns, removed here in 1838 from Salford Priors in Warws.; adjoining the religious house is a beautiful Catholic church (1871).

Stanbury, vil., pa. of Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1 W. of Haworth. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Worsted-spinning is carried on.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stamford (2)	Little Mill (1)	311	135
Stamford All Saints	Stamford	92	3140
Stamf'd Baron, St. M.	Stamford	92	1370
Stamf'd Bridge, East	Stamford Bridge	197	383
Stamf'd Bridge w. S.	Stamford Bridge	197	157
Stamfordham	Wylam (6½)	276	1332
Stamford Hill (1)	.....	.....	17030
Stamford, St. George	Stamford	92	2167
Stamford, St. John B.	Stamford	92	485
Stamford, St. Mary	Stamford	92	306
Stamford, St. Michael	Stamford	92	1255
Stamullin, pa.	Gormanstown (2)	24	680
Stamullin, vil.	Gormanstown (2)	24	113
Stanage	Knighton (3)	181	157
Stanbridge (1)	Stanbridge Ford (½)	44	402

Stancill with Wellingley and Wilseck, formerly a tp. in pa. of Tickhill (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., now for civil purposes amalgamated with Wadworth and Stainton.

Stancombe, ha., pa. of Litton Cheney (q.v.), S.W. Dors., about 7 E. of Bridport.

Stand, or **Whitefield,** eccl. pa., pa. of Prestwich (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 5½ N. of Manchester. The church of All Saints (1826) is in Gothic style; a mission church and school were erected in 1888. There is a New Jerusalem church, and Congregational, Wesleyan and Unitarian chapels.

Standard Hill (1), pa. within the bor. of Nottingham (q.v.), S. Notts.; ac. 266. The church of St. James was erected 1809.

Standard Hill (2). [NORTHALLERTON.]

Standbridge, vil., pa. of Sandal Magna (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2¾ S.E. of Wakefield.

Standerwick, vil. (formerly a pa., but now for civil purposes amalgamated with the pas. of Beckington and Berkeley), N.E. Somerset, 4 E.N.E. of Frome. *S. Court* is a plain mansion erected in the reign of Queen Anne, and occupies an elevated position commanding fine views. Here are the remains of an ancient encampment.

Standford (1), or **Stanford,** pa. and vil. (on the ancient Roman road called "Stane" or "Stone Street"), E. Kent, 4 N.W. of Hythe; ac. 1,191; soil a rich loam. The church of All Saints (rebuilt 1878) is E. Eng., and has a piscina and an aumbry in the chancel. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a small charity. At a short distance are the ruins of the ancient mansion of Westenhanger, where, it is said, the Fair Rosamond was kept for some time.

Standford (2), or **Sandford,** ha., pa. of Headley (q.v.), E. Hants, 3 N. of Liphook.

Standground, pa. and tp., N. Hunts., extending into Cambs., and vil., wholly in Hunts., 18 N.E. of Huntingdon; ac. of pa. 5,689, of tp. 2,290; soil rich loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1872) is chiefly Dec., with a few remains of an E. Eng. character. The chancel has three graduated sedilia under a canopy, a large double piscina, a low side window with a canopied seat near it in the chancel wall, and a blocked square aperture looking to the nave; on the north side is a long stone seat and an aumbry, and in the chantry a squint. In the south wall of the chancel is a brass inscribed to Robert Smith (d. 1558) and Alice, wife of Thomas his son (d. 1595); on the wall opposite is a brass to Elias Petit, vicar (d. 1634). There are other memorials to the Coveney, Sly, Thompson, Benyon, and Forster families. The Baptists and Primitive Methodists have places of worship, and there is a memorial hall and reading-room. The charities amount to about £25 yearly for distribution among the poor. At the south-east border of the pa. are the remains of a fortification, supposed to have been erected during the Protectorate, now called "Horsey Grange." In the vicarage garden is an ancient cross, 5 ft. 2 in. in height, discovered on the Farcet Road, where, till 1865, it formed a bridge over a ditch. The *Manor House* is a seat.

Standish (1), extensive pa. and vil., S.W. Lancs., 3½ N. of Wigan; ac. 15,376; soil clay, overlying clay, stone, and coal. The church of St. Wilfred (restored) is Late Perp., and was built in 1584 by Richard Moodie, the first Protestant rector. In the church is an altar-tomb with a recumbent effigy of Richard Moodie, who is represented in his Franciscan habit, and a memorial to Sir Edward Wrightington, Knight, of Wrightington (d. 1658). In the rectory grounds are some yews, said to be 600 years old. The Catholic church of St. Marie is a plain building; there is also a Wesleyan chapel. The endowed school was founded in 1603; the education is now elementary. Here are very valuable and extensive mines of cannel and other coal. The Wigan Water Works are in the pa. Fairs are held on June 29 and November 25. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Standish (2), pa. and vil., Mid Glouces., 6 S. of Gloucester; ac. 3,022; soil clay, sand, and loam, overlying blue lias and oolite. The church of St. Nicholas (repaired 1867) is Dec. *S. House* is a seat.

Standish-with-Langtree, tp., pa. of Standish (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., about 3½ N. of Wigan; ac. 3,262 and 3 water.

Standlake, pa. and vil. on the Windrush, S.W. Oxon, 10 W. of Oxford; ac. 2,245; soil stonebrash, overlying gravel. The church of St. Giles (restored 1881–91) is of different periods; the chancel is E. Eng., with a Late Norm. chancel arch; the church contains several monuments of the Strickland and Western families, and some good oak carving; outside the south wall of the chancel is an E. Eng. sepulchral recess. There are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities amount to about £86 yearly, and the school has a small endowment. Remains of a Roman settlement were discovered here in 1837. *Gaunt House,* an ancient moated house, was garrisoned for the king, but was taken in 1645. *Cokethorpe Park* is a seat.

Standlinch (formerly extra-parochial), pa., S. Wilts., 6 S.E. of Salisbury; ac. 703 and 10 water; soil chalk and gravel, overlying chalk. The church (founded 1147) is unendowed; it is a very small E. Eng. edifice. The trustees appointed by Parliament for purchasing an estate to be annexed to the title of Earl Nelson (conferred on the brother of Lord Nelson in 1805) bought S. House and Park, after which it was named *Trafalgar House;* it is a large brick mansion, and the park and pleasure grounds, which are well wooded and extend over an area of 80 ac., are watered by the Avon; from the higher grounds on the eastern side the prospect is very fine and varied.

Standon (1), pa. and vil., W. Staffs., 8 S.W. of Stoke; ac. 2,620; soil loam and clay, overlying clay and sandstone. The church of All Saints (rebuilt 1847, with the exception of the tower) is Norm. and Perp. There are two altar-tombs to Roger Broughton and Maria his wife (1617), and to Francis Roos and Elizabeth his wife (1500); monuments to Nicholas Hyde (rector in the time

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stand	Molyneux Brow (1)	191	6101
Standard Hill (1)	Nottingham	124	2305
Standford	Westenhanger (½)	63	288
Standground, pa.	Peterborough (2)	76	2057
Standground, tp.	Peterborough (2)	76	1230
Standish (1)	Standish	197	16090
Standish (2)	Stroud (2½)	102	458
Standish-w.-L'gtree	Standish	197	5416
Standlake	Witney (4)	75	619
Standlinch	Downton (1)	90	77
Standon (1)	Standon Bridge	143	466

of the Reformation) and Samuel Alsager (1707), and an ancient brass. The charities are small, and in 1885 a Boys' Farm Home was established. Bricks are made.

Standon (2), pa. and vil. on the Rib, E. Herts., 8 N.E. of Hertford; ac. 7,714 land, 4,431 water; soil varied, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Mary is Dec. A very remarkable feature in the church is the elevation of the chancel, which is fourteen steps above the nave. On the south side of the chancel is the fine monument of Sir Ralph Sadlier; it bears his effigy, recumbent and fully armed, beneath a covered arch supported on Corinthian columns; above are his arms, and on the lower part of the tomb the figures of his children in alto-relievo; on brackets over the tomb are two helmets, and by its side the pole of the standard which he captured at the battle of Pinkie (1547); here also hang his sword, stirrups, and spurs; at the back is a long inscription, with the date of his death (1587); on the north side is the tomb of his son and heir, Sir Thomas Sadlier (d. 1606), with effigies of himself and his wife Gertrude; against the wall of the north aisle are the figures in brass of John Feld (d. 1477) and John his son, with an inscription (d. 1474). There is also a brass with kneeling effigy to John Rugge-Wyn (d. 1412) and his wife Margery (1403); an inscription on brass to Sir William Coffyn (d. 1538), and the figure of a man in armour, with rhyming verses to Richard Emerson (d. 1562); a 15th-cent. brass effigy of a civilian and six figures of children in shrouds, and part of the brass of Philip Astley (d. 1467) and of his four wives; on the chancel floor are several slabs to the Aston family (1714–39). The principal charities are those of John de Standon, producing £44 15s. yearly; of Thomas Fisher, yielding £88 9s. 10d. (both of which are applied to public uses); and a yearly sum of £18 15s. for the general uses of the poor. Other smaller bequests realise a yearly income of about £88, for distribution in money and kind. The national school is endowed. The boys' school, master's house, and infants' school are formed from an ancient building, probably of the 14th cent., once a hospice of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. *S. Lordship* is a seat.

Standrigg, part of the vil. of Wallacestone and Standrig, pas. of Muiravonside and Polmont (q.v.), S.E. Stirls., Sc., 1½ S.W. of Polmont Junction.

Stane, vil., pa. of Cambusnethan (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 7 N. of Wishaw. Here are extensive iron works, where over 2,400 hands are employed.

Stanedge, pl. on the borders of Yorks. and Derbys., about 5 N.E. of Castleton. Here is the S. Tunnel, one of the longest in the kingdom, measuring 3 miles 62 yards.

Stanegate. [STANGATE.]

Stanfield, pa., Mid Norf., 6 N.W. of Dereham; ac. 903; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Margaret is E. Eng. and Perp. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The fuel allotment produces £15 a year for the poor.

Stanford (1), pa. and vil. on the Avon, W. Northants, 3 S.W. of Welford; ac. 2,051; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas is E. Dec.; the lower portion of the chancel screen is original, and was discovered on the removal of the hall and vicarage pews in 1878; the upper part and doors were purchased from Lutterworth church; a good Perp. screen encloses the tower arch, and the pulpit is partly constructed of fragments of screen work from Lutterworth; some ancient seats with misereres remain in the chancel, and a single bench end in the north aisle; the embroidered velvet covering of the communion table is also ancient, and the chairs on either side have finely-carved panels; the priest's door retains its ancient ironwork. The church has very fine stained glass, dating from before 1327 to the 16th cent. In the south aisle is a wooden bracket marking the place of a chantry altar, and close by is a richly-carved piscina; on the north side of the chancel is a marble tomb inscribed to Dorothy (St. John), widow of George Egeocke (d. 1670); the side windows of the chancel date from about 1340, and the north-east window of the nave from 1340 to 1360. On the south side of the chancel is a fine marble bust of Sir Verney Cave, Bart., who died in 1734; in the nave is an altar-tomb with recumbent effigies in marble to Sir Thomas Cave, Knight (d. 1558), and Elizabeth (Danvers) his wife, with the figures also of six sons and eight daughters. In the north aisle is a monument to Sir Ambrose Cave, brother of the preceding, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to Queen Elizabeth (d. 1568), and at the head of it a quaint memorial to his daughter Margaret and her husband Henry Knollys, Esq. In the chancel is a canopied tomb with marble effigy to Sir Thomas Cave, Knight (d. 1613), and his wife Eleanor (St. John), and near it a cenotaph to their son Richard (d. 1606); one other monument bears a singular colloquial epitaph, and the date 1640. The interest of £2,000 in Consols is divided yearly between eight poor widows of S. and of Swinford, Leics. *S. Hall* is a seat standing in a fine park. It is a fine mansion, erected in the reign of Queen Anne, and contains some rare stained glass. The chapel is dedicated to St. Thomas à Beckett, and on the ceiling is depicted the assumption of that saint; the gates enclosing the sacrarium, brought from Milan Cathedral, are highly wrought; the walls of the staircases in the mansion are hung with fine paintings of the Dutch, Flemish, and Italian schools; other rooms contain splendid specimens of tapestry, representing battles and mythological subjects, and in one are portraits by Vandyke of Charles I. and Queen Henrietta Maria; in the library are preserved MSS. relating to the royal house of Stuart, and some relics from the battlefield of Naseby; here also are the original journals of the House of Lords from the reign of James I. to that of James II.

Stanford (2), pa. and vil., S.W. Norf., 6 S.W. of Watton, on the road to Brandon; ac. 2,665; soil light and sandy, overlying marl and chalk, with clay in places; the pa. was formerly a rabbit warren. The church of All Saints is E. Eng.; the north aisle and chancel, till then in ruins, were rebuilt in 1852.

Stanford (3). [STANDFORD (1).]

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Standon (2)	Standon	30	2153
Standrigg	Polmont	411	191
Stane	Shotts (1)	391	1017

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stanfield	North Elmham (4)	126	175
Stanford (1)	Yelvertoft	88	29
Stanford (2)	Brandon (6)	86	156

Stanford (4), ha., pa. of Southill (q.v.), E. Beds., about 4 S.W. of Biggleswade.

Stanford Bishop, pa., E. Herefords., on the border of Worcs., 3 S.E. of Bromyard; ac. 1,514; soil clayey and loamy, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. James (restored 1884) is E. Eng., with portions of Norm. date; on the north side of the church is a huge yew-tree, supposed to be over a thousand years old.

Stanford Dingley, pa. and vil., N. Berks., 10 N.W. of Reading; ac. 927; soil loam and gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Denis (restored 1870) is an ancient building with a curious Perp. tower; in the chancel (rebuilt 1768) is a pointed Norm. arch and some plain Norm. work; there is a brass (dated 1444) to Margaret Dyneley, and another to John Lydford (d. 1610); some of the old wall-paintings are in good preservation, and in the chancel wall there are some fine tiles of early date.

Stanford-in-the-Vale, pa., tp., and vil. on the Ock, W. Berks., 4 E.S.E. of Faringdon; ac. of pa. 3,895, of tp. 2,927; soil loam and clay, overlying clay and stone. The church of St. Denis (restored 1835) was built about 1200, and is an E. Eng. and Dec. structure; the chancel contains some old glass, a fine piscina, a brass to Roger Campdene (priest, 1379), and a squint; the oak font is Elizabethan; in the nave is a monument to Captain Francis Knollys (d. 1640), and in the chancel a memorial to John Heigham (d. 1632), Marshal of the Hall to James I. and Charles I. In the churchyard is a 13th-cent. coffin-slab. The Congregationalists and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are several charities, and the school has a small endowment. In the neighbourhood are traces of several Roman stations. Here are some stone pits. The *Manor House* (built 1618) contains some singular panel paintings. *S. Place* is a seat.

Stanford-le-Hope, pa. and vil., S. Essex, 6 N.E. of Grays; ac. 2,384 land, 683 water; soil mixed, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Margaret (restored 1878) is of various periods, the chancel (which retains three sedilia and a piscina) being fine Perp. work; in the chancel is also a Perp. altar-tomb; the S. chapel, an appendant to the manor of Hasingbrook, contains a piscina; the basement of the tower was formerly a chantry; the font is fine E. Eng. work; in the S. chapel are many memorials of the Fetherston and Scratton families; in the chancel are memorials to Richard Champion (d. 1599), Thomas Alleyn (d. 1677), and outside the west wall an elaborate tomb to James Adams (d. 1765); during the restoration a curious fresco was laid bare. The Peculiar People and the Wesleyans have chapels. There are several small charities.

Stanford-on-Teme, pa. and vil. on the Teme, W. Worcs., 13 N.W. of Worcester; ac. 1,278; soil red marl and clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary (renovated 1894) was built 1760, in place of a former edifice; the chancel contains the 14th-cent. alabaster tomb of Humphrey Salwey, removed from the older church. There is a hermitage in Southstone Rock, where there was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist. *S. Court* is a seat.

Stanford Regis, ha., pa. of Bishops Frome (q.v.), E. Herefords., 3½ S.E. of Bromyard.

Stanford Rivers, pa. and vil., W. Essex, 3 S.W. of Ongar; ac. 4,402; soil clay or heavy loam, overlying clay, gravel, or sand. The church of St. Margaret is chiefly Norm., and contains in the south wall of the nave a brass with kneeling figures of a lady and six children, and an inscription to Anne Napper (d. 1584); in the chancel is another brass to Catherine Mylcaster (d. 1609); there is also a brass with effigy to Thomas Greville (d. 1492), another to Robert Barrow (d. 1503), and figures of a man in armour and his wife (c. 1540). Several members of the Stuart family, Earls and Marquises of Bute, were buried here, but with the exception of two they have been removed to Roath in Glamorgs. Here is a Congregational chapel. There is a small charity.

Stanford-upon-Soar, pa. and vil., S. Notts., separated from Leics. by the Soar, 13 S. of Nottingham; ac. 1,520; soil loam, overlying clay. The Dec. and Perp. church of St. John the Baptist was restored 1894. A number of brasses (some of them of great interest) have been stolen, but there remains a 15th-cent. one of a priest, as well as several marble monuments and other memorials. In the churchyard is a fine old yew. S. was a Roman settlement. *S. Park* is a seat.

Stanfree, ha., pa. of Bolsover (q.v.), N.E. Derbys., about 6 N.E. of Chesterfield. Here is a mission church.

Stangate, or **Stanegate,** ha. on the Blackwater, pa. of Steeple (q.v.), E. Essex, about 4 N.W. of Southminster. It formerly had a church; a portion of the ruins is still standing, the original piscina remaining almost intact. A priory of Cluniac monks was founded at S., and was in existence in 1176; it was suppressed by Wolsey. Ramsey Isle was anciently part of S., and had a church, now destroyed.

Stangate Creek, branch of the Medway, N. Kent, just E. of the Isle of Sheppy, from which it is separated by the Swale and a small promontory of land. It is navigable, and at Funton is a quay.

Stanghow, tp., pa. of and 2½ S.W. from Skelton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,350.

Stanground. [STANDGROUND.]

Stanhill, ha., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), E. Lancs., 1 N. of Oswaldtwistle.

Stanhill Moor, pl., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), E. Lancs., near Oswaldtwistle. It was the birthplace of James Hargreaves (d. 1770), the inventor of the spinning-jenny.

Stanhoe, pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 4 S.S.W. of Burnham Market; ac. 1,443; soil good mixed, overlying chalk and marl. The church of All Saints is E. Eng. and Dec.; the entrance is through the base of the tower. There is a Wesleyan chapel and a meeting-room for Primitive Methodists. There are remains of an ancient cross, and traces of the

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stanford Bishop	Bromyard (3)	135	193
Stanford Dingley	Aldermaston (4)	45	144
Stanford-in-Vale, pa.	Challow (2)	64	1054
Stanford-in-Vale, tp.	Challow (2)	64	894
Stanford-le-Hope	Stanford-le-Hope	27	1093

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stanford-on-Teme	Newnham Bridge (5)	149	154
Stanford Rivers	Ongar (3)	23	262
Stanford-upon-Soar	Loughborough (2)	112	1[illegible]
Stanghow	Guisborough (4)	248	1077
Stanhoe	Stanhoe	118	441

buildings of a religious house. *S. Hall*, surrounded by well-wooded grounds, is a seat.

Stanhope, very extensive pa. and mkt. to., W. Dur.; ac. 60,875 land and 320 water. The land where cultivated is mainly cut up into small pasture farms; subsoil limestone. The pa. extends from the pa. of Wolsingham on the south-east to the borders of Cumberland on the west, and is intersected from east to west by the valley of the Wear, and enclosed on both sides by lofty eminences and moorlands. The to., 26 N. of Darlington, occupies a sheltered situation on the north side of the Wear. The church of St. Thomas (restored 1868) is chiefly Norm. The rectorship of S. is noteworthy from the large number of eminent men who have held the living; among others may be named Bishop Tunstall, of the Reformation period; Bishop Butler (author of the "Analogy"); Bishop Thurlow, brother of Lord Chancellor Thurlow; Bishop Philpotts; and Dr. Keene, Bishop of Chester. The churchwardens' accounts are well kept from the year 1612, and show that at the Restoration a rate of 20s. in the pound was levied to restore the church, and two years later a further rate of 10s. in the pound was levied to place two new bells in the tower. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels. The town hall is a building of stone, erected about 1854, and comprises a large hall used for public meetings, a police station and court. The trade of the to. is, to a great extent, dependent on the numerous limestone quarries in the neighbourhood. A market was formerly held here, and the market cross was restored in 1871. The savings bank (1866) is a commodious building, containing also reading-room, library, and lecture hall. The S. agricultural show is held annually on the second Friday in September, and an horticultural show in August; fairs are held here on the Thursday before Easter and the second Friday in October. The endowment of the school is now applied to technical education; there is a charity of £12 for educating poor boys, and a sum of £8 yearly for the poor. S. Dene is a recreation ground, and comprises a large extent of woodland intersected by walks. *S. Castle*, a modern building in a park, is a seat.

Stanhope Burn, stream, pa. of Drumelzier (q.v.), S. Peebs., Sc., rises near Dollar Law, and flows for nearly 5 miles in a N.W. direction to the Tweed, which it joins about 6 N. of Tweedsmuir church.

Stanion, pa., N. Northants, 6 N.E. of Kettering; ac. 1,550; soil mixed, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Peter is Gothic; in it is a huge bone, 6 ft. high, called "the Dun Cow's rib," of which nothing is known. Bell's charity of £3 3s. yearly is for distribution in bread.

Stank, ha., pa. of Sigston (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 3 N.E. of Northallerton.

Stanks, ha., pa. of Barwick-in-Elmet (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 6 N.E. of Leeds.

Stanley (1), eccl. pa. and vil. on the Calder, pa. of and 2 N.E. from Wakefield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Peter was built 1825, in Perp. style. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Congregational chapels. Taylor's and Foster's charity amounts to £210 yearly. S. has two almshouses and several hospitals. There was formerly a Roman station. The neighbourhood is connected with stories of Robin Hood and his men. Earthenware was made here; there are several collieries, and brick-making, band and twine spinning, and the manufacture of alum are carried on. *Hatfield Hall*, *S. Grange*, and *Moor House* are seats.

Stanley (2), eccl. pa., pa. of West Derby (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 3 E. of Liverpool. The church of St. Anne (1833) is in Classic style. There are Catholic, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels.

Stanley (3), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Brancepeth (q.v.), Mid Dur., 6½ N.W. of Bishop Auckland. The church of St. Thomas is in E. Eng. style. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Stanley (4), tp. and chap., pa. of Spondon (q.v.), S. Derbys., 6 N.E. of Derby; ac. 1,026. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1875) is a small and ancient edifice of stone; the small round-headed Norm. door in the south wall gives evidence of the existence of a church here in the 12th cent.; the nave has a small piscina, and there is an octagonal 14th-cent. font; the carved oak pulpit is of Jacobean date. On the floor, close to the pulpit, is a brass inscribed to Sir John Bentley, Knight (d. 1621).

Stanley (5), ha., pa. of Leek (q.v.), N. Staffs., about 8 N.E. of Stoke. The mission church of St. Agnes was opened in 1868. The art of glazing earthenware by means of salt was accidentally discovered at a farmhouse near here in 1680 by a servant who was boiling salt in water.

Stanley (6), ha., pa. of Lanchester (q.v.), N. Dur., about 9 S.W. of Newcastle-on-Tyne. There are Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapels and a Catholic school.

Stanley (7), *q.s.* pa. and vil. on the Tay, pas. of Auchtergaven and Redgorton (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., 6 N. of Perth. The *q.s.* pa. is partly in Kinclaven pa. The vil. grew up round the cotton mills established in 1785. After many vicissitudes of fortune the industry is now in a flourishing condition. S. occupies an elevated site, and offers great advantages as a health resort. It contains Established and Free churches, a Temperance Hall, and a public library. *S. House* has been modernised at various times, and part of the mansion was rebuilt after a fire in 1887, but there are portions of the existing structure dating from the early part of the 15th cent. It owes its name to the Lady Emily Stanley, daughter of the Earl of Derby, who married a Marquis of Athole at the beginning of the 18th cent. The house was long the abode of the Nairnes, a family which eventually became united to that of Atholl. It is situated beside the Tay, in grounds celebrated for their beautiful trees, the yews and beeches being especially fine.

Stanley Force, Stanley Gill. [DALEGARTH HALL.]

Stanley Pontlarge, pa., N. Glouc., 6½ N.E. of Cheltenham; ac. 960; soil brash and clay, overlying

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stanhope, pa.	Stanhope	260	8031
Stanhope, mkt. to.	Stanhope	260	1864
Stanion	Rockingham (2½)	94	312
Stanley (1)	Wakefield (2)	176	5471
Stanley (2)	Liverpool	198	5593
Stanley (3)	Lanchester (5)	260	4001
Stanley (4)	Spondon (3)	126	1001
Stanley (7), *q.s.* pa.	Stanley	452	1304
Stanley (7), vil.	Stanley	452	1052
Stanley Pontlarge	Beckford (3½)	170	91

clay. The church (dedication unknown) is Norm. and Perp., the north door being a fine example of the former period.

Stanley Sands or **Embankment**, stretch of sands extending for ¾ mile, N.W. Anglesey, near Holyhead. A high road is carried over them.

Stanley-with-Wrenthorpe, tp., pa. of and 2 N.N.E. from Wakefield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 4,674. [STANLEY (1).]

Stanlow, pa. on the Mersey, W. Chesh., 9 N. of Chester; ac. 697. The Manchester Ship Canal runs through the pa. At S. Point was formerly a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1172 and translated to Whalley in 1296.

Stanmer, pa., S. Sussex, 4 N. of Brighton; ac. 1,346; soil chalk. The church (dedication unknown) was rebuilt 1838, in E. Eng. style. *S.*, pleasantly situated in a fine undulating park, is a seat.

Stanmore, Great, pa. and vil., N.W. Middx., 10 N.W. of London; ac. 1,470; soil various, subsoil chalk. The church of St. John the Evangelist (built 1849–50) is in Dec. style. At the east end of the north aisle is a monument with recumbent effigy by Nicholas Stone to Sir John Wolstenholme, Knight (d. 1639). In the old church was buried Sir John Wolstenholme, Knight (d. 1670), and John Wolstenholme, to whom with his wife Dorothy (Vere) there is a stately monument of white marble with recumbent effigies, now in the tower. There are several other interesting memorials in the tower and south aisle. The now roofless building of the old church stands at a short distance to the west. In the centre of the grass-grown floor is an elaborate tomb to the Holland family of S. Hill, and here were buried Colonel Lord Henry Beauclerk (d. 1761) and John Drummond, J.P. (d. 1774). In the churchyard is the grave of Charles Hart, a tragic actor of the 17th cent. There is a Baptist chapel. The public buildings include a Memorial Institute and a cottage hospital. There is an extensive brewery. *Bentley Priory* occupies a delightful position, commanding very extensive views—the deer-park, gardens, terraces, and lake covering over 250 ac.; it derives its name from a priory of Austin Canons existing here as early as 1243, on the site of which Roman coins have been found. George IV., when Prince Regent, accompanied here Alexander I. of Russia and Frederick William IV. of Prussia to meet Louis XVIII. on his way back from Hartwell, Bucks., to reascend the throne of France. In a summer-house on the margin of an Italian garden to the south Scott is said to have revised the proof-sheets of "Marmion," and near it Rogers is believed to have written some part of his "Pleasures of Memory." *S. Park* is also a seat.

Stanmore, Little, pa. and vil., N.W. Middx., adjoining Great Stanmore; ac. 1,572. In recent documents the pa. is always mentioned as "Little S. *alias* Whitchurch," and the church rectory and adjacent houses are popularly known as Whitchurch. The church of St. Lawrence (erected, with the exception of the tower, about 1715) is an edifice of brick in the Italian style. The decorators and artists employed on the work were the celebrated wood-carver, Grinling Gibbons; his father-in-law, the ironworker; the celebrated Antonio Verrio, and Bellucchi and Laguerre. The organ, built by Father Schmidt in Queen Anne's reign, was rebuilt and enlarged in 1878; the case is adorned with two groups of cherub heads said to be by Gibbons' own hand. Handel was for three years chapel master at the Palace of Canons, and his "Acis and Galatea," the "Chandos Anthems," the oratorio of "Esther" and two "Te Deums" were produced during this period. The mortuary chapel is also decorated with wall-paintings by Verrio, and contains the remains of more than sixty members of the Brydges and Grenville families, including a fine monument to the Duke of Chandos, who died at Canons in 1744, with his

HANDEL'S ORGAN, STANMORE.

statue in Roman costume, between kneeling effigies of Mary (Lake) his first wife, and Cassandra (Willoughby) his first duchess and second wife; here also was buried his second duchess Lydia Catherine (Vanhattem), who died in 1750. The monument room was restored by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos in 1865. William Powell, the "Harmonious Blacksmith," of Edgware (d. 1780), was parish clerk during the time Handel was organist of this church; his gravestone in the churchyard is carved with representations of an anvil and hammer and the musical notes which form the running bass of "the melody called the Harmonious Blacksmith." Near the church are the Lake almshouses, founded previous to 1693 for seven poor persons, but the endowment now only supports four; this charity had an income of £33 yearly, augmented in the year 1875 by a legacy of £1,000; each inmate receives 7s. per week. Here formerly stood Canons, the residence of the celebrated Duke of Chandos, built by him at a cost of £250,000. It was begun in 1715, and was a magnificent pile of stone three storeys in height, in Italian style and quadrangular in plan, with a central court; the principal avenue leading to the mansion from Edgware was a mile long. In 1747 this palace was pulled down, and the materials disposed of by auction. The house now called *Canons* was built with some of the materials of the original house.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stanley-w.-W'thorpe	Wakefield (2)	176	15576
Stanlow	Ellesmere Port (1)	190	422
Stanmer	Falmer (2)	64	147

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stanmore, Great	Stanmore	13½	1[illegible]
Stanmore, Little	Stanmore	13½	

Stanner Point, headland, N. Lancs., on the north bank of the mouth of the Ribble. It has a light-house, with light visible 12 miles.

Stanner Rocks, a group of volcanic rocks, E. Radnors., about 4 E. of New Radnor.

Stanney, Great, tp., pa. of Stoke (q.v.), W. Chesh., 7 N. of Chester; ac. 984 of land and 273 of foreshore.

Stanney, Little, tp. and vil., pa. of Stoke (q.v.), W. Chesh., 5½ N. of Chester; ac. 797.

Stanningfield, pa., N.W. Suff., 5½ S. by E. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 1,455; soil clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Nicholas is Dec., with a Norm. tower; in the south wall of the chancel are two windows remarkable for their tracery, and a squint remains. There is a charity of 25s. yearly distributed to the poor. Mrs. Inchbald (1753–1821) was born here.

Stanninghall, pl., pa. of Horstead-with-Stanninghall (q.v.), N.E. Norf., about 2 S. of Horstead. Here are the ruins of a church which fell into decay in Elizabethan times.

Stanningley, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 5½ N.N.W. from Leeds (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Thomas was built 1841, in Norm. style. There is also a mission church. There are Baptist, Primitive Methodist, Free Methodist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels. Here is an ancient inn, the "Old Roundabout House." The industries are woollen manufacturing, ironfounding, machine-making, and stone-quarrying.

Stannington (1), pa. and vil. on the Blyth, Mid Northumb., 10 N. of Newcastle; ac. 19,316; soil clay, sand, and loam, overlying sandstone and clay. The church of St. Mary was erected 1871, in E. Eng. style, upon the site of an older structure. The charities amount to £11 annually. There is a reformatory school for boys, who farm 500 ac. of land and manufacture agricultural implements, and are taught other useful trades.

Stannington (2), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 N.W. of Sheffield. Christ Church was erected in 1830. There are Unitarian, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. S. was anciently a Roman settlement. Paper mills, corn mills, coal pits, and other establishments are situated in the valley of the Rivelin, which flows on the south border of the pa.; while spring-knives, razors, scales, anvils, vices, hammers, edge-tools, and fire-bricks are made at S. *Revell Grange* is a seat.

Stansfield (1), pa. and vil., S. Suff., 4½ N. of Clare; ac. 1,992; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1886) is Perp. and Dec., and retains a piscina and an ancient carved oak chancel screen. Here is a Congregational chapel. There are several small charities.

Stansfield (2), tp. and to. on the Calder, pa. of and 10 W. from Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 6,330. Cotton-weaving is carried on.

Stanshope, ha., pa. of Alstonfield (q.v.), N.E. Staffs., about 6½ N.W. of Ashbourne.

Stanstead (1), pa. and vil. on the Stour, S. Suff., 6½ N. by W. of Sudbury; ac. 1,162; soil loam and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. James (restored 1878) is Perp. Charities amounting to £22 yearly are distributed to the poor.

Stanstead (2), vil., pa. of Stoughton (q.v.), S.W. Sussex, 8 N.W. of Chichester. Christ Church (1872) is in E. Eng. style. *S. Park*, standing in a finely-wooded park, is a seat; the mansion was built about 1687 in place of an earlier edifice. Near the house is a private chapel. King John dated a writ from S. in 1215, and Elizabeth and George I. both visited it.

Stanstead (3). [STANSTED.]

Stanstead Abbots, pa. and vil., S.E. Herts., 4 W. of Hertford; ac. 2,596; soil mixed, overlying chalk. The church of St. Andrew (1881) is in Perp. style. The old church of St. James is E. Eng., and contains a chapel on the north side built in 1577 and belonging to the owners of *Stanstead Bury*. In the chapel is a monument of the founder Edward Barsh (d. 1587) and his wife (d. 1614); here also is the monument of Ralph Barsh (d. 1598) and his son William (d. 1596) with effigies of Ralph and his wife; in the chancel is a brass with the figure of a man in legal robes and an inscription to William Saxaye (d. 1581) and Joyce his wife. Here is a chapel of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion. There are six almshouses, and some small charities. *Bonningtons*, *Easney*, *Netherfield*, *S. Bury*, and *S. Hall* are seats.

Stanstead St. Margaret, pa. on the Lea, S.E. Herts., 3¾ S.E. of Hertford; ac. 405; soil mixed, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Margaret probably dates from the latter part of the 14th cent., and is believed to be only one aisle of a much larger structure. There are various inscriptions dating from 1657 to 1675. There is a charity of £3 yearly.

Stansted, or **Stanstead**, pa. and vil., Mid Kent, 12 N.W. of Maidstone; ac. 1,954; soil stiff clay and flinty, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary (repaired 1882–83) is E. Eng.; on the north side of the churchyard is a yew-tree estimated to be over 1,000 years old. *Trosley Towers* is a seat.

Stansted Mountfitchet, pa. and vil., W. Essex, 3 N. of Bishop Stortford; ac. 4,193; soil mixed, overlying clay, gravel, and chalk. The church of St. Mary (restored 1888) is of mixed periods, including some fine Norm. work; the chancel contains a memorial to Robert de Bokkyngg, first vicar (d. 1361), and a fine monument to Sir Thomas Middleton; in the north chancel aisle is a stone figure of a knight. The church of St. John was erected in 1889 as a chapel-of-ease. The Congregationalists, Primitive Methodists, and Society of Friends have places of worship. There are almshouses for twenty-eight old women, and the charities amount to about £50 yearly. The Working Men's Club dates from 1888. Here are the remains of a castle, and of the priory of Thremhall or

PLACE.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stanney, Great	Ellesmere Port (1½)	190	89
Stanney, Little	Ellesmere Port (1½)	190	187
Stanningfield	Welnetham (2)	73	301
Stanningley	Stanningley	188	5573
Stannington (1)	Stannington (1¼)	285	1019
Stannington (2)	Sheffield (5)	158	3354
Stansfield (1)	Clare (4½)	62	410
Stansfield (2)	Todmorden	203	11266
Stanstead	Glemsford (1½)	64	368
Stanstead Abbots	Roydon	20	1322
Stanstead St. Marg'r't	St. Margaret's	20	139
Stansted	Wro'gh'm & B. Gr'n (3	31	372
Stansted M'ntfitchet	Stansted	33	2117

Trenchale, which was founded by Gilbert Montfichet *temp.* William I. *Hargrave Park* and *Stansted Hall* are seats.

Stansty, tp., pa. of Wrexham (q.v.), E. Denbighs., partly within the limits of the bor. of Wrexham; ac. 577. Watt's Dyke (q.v.) enters this tp. from the south, and, after passing through it, is continued to the coast of the estuary of the Dee.

Stanswood, ha., pa. of Fawley (q.v.), S. Hants, 6½ S. of Hythe.

Stanthorne, tp. and vil., pa. of Davenham (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 2 N.N.W. of Middlewich; ac. 1,113. *S. Hall*, a seat, was built on the site of a former mansion which was pulled down about 1810.

Stanton (1), pa. and vil., N. Glouces., 5 N.E. of Winchcomb; ac. 1,650; soil partly clay, overlying lias clay, gravel, and freestone. The church of St. Michael (chancel rebuilt 1874) is of Norm. and later periods. Here is a Baptist chapel. *S. Court* is an Elizabethan mansion. *Wormington Grange*, another seat, rebuilt in 1820, contains a good collection of pictures and an oak room with some fine carving *temp.* Edward VI.; and in the garden are two stone coffins from Winchcomb Abbey church, believed to be those of Kenulf and Kenelm, Kings of Mercia.

Stanton (2), pa. and vil., N.W. Suff., 9 N.E. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 3,189; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. S. formerly constituted two pas., now amalgamated. The church of All Saints (restored 1875) is E. Eng.; in the chancel are sedilia and a piscina, and in the south aisle a piscina, holy-water stoup, and an arched canopy, probably the burial-place of the founder of this part of the church. The church of St. John the Baptist, also E. Eng., is now used only for funerals. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The rent of the fuel allotment of 43 ac. is expended in coals for the poor.

Stanton (3), tp., eccl. pa. (**Stanton-in-Peak**), and vil., pa. of Youlgreave (q.v.), W. Derbys., 4 S.E. of Bakewell; ac. 1,928. The church of St. Michael and All Angels is a modern building, and there are places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. Here are quarries of building-stone. On S. Moor, near the vil., is a stone circle. *S. Hall*, a fine mansion in a large park, is a seat.

Stanton (4), tp. and vil., pa. of Ellastone (q.v.), N.E. Staffs., 3½ N.W. of Ashbourne; ac. 1,991; soil light, overlying stone. The church of St. Mary was built 1847, in Gothic style. Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury (1663–77), was born here. There are stone quarries.

Stanton (5), or **Stenton**, tp., bounded on the south-west by the Font, pa. of Long Horsley (q.v.), S.E. Northumb., 5¾ N.W. of Morpeth; ac. 2,269.

Stanton (6), ha., pa. of Stapenhill (q.v.), S. Derbys., 6 N.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. [Stanton and Newhall.]

Stanton (7), ha., pa. of Shifnal (q.v.), E. Salop, 1½ E. of the pa. church, on the road to Tong. Here are training stables. *S. House* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stansty	Wrexham	196	1429
Stanthorne	Winsford (1½)	166	204
Stanton (1)	Asht'n-under-Hill (5	168	314
Stanton (2)	Thurston (3)	82	791
Stanton (3), tp.	Rowsley (2)	149	826
Stanton (3), eccl. pa.	Rowsley (2)	149	893
Stanton (4)	Ashbourne (3½)	152	286

Stanton and Newhall, tp., pa. of Stapenhill (q.v.), S.W. Derbys., about 6 N.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch; ac. 1,613. Here are coal-pits and brick-fields. *S. House*, standing in a park, is a seat.

Stanton-by-Bridge, pa. and vil. overlooking the Trent valley, S. Derbys., 6 S.S.E. of Derby; ac. 1,433. The church of St. Michael (restored 1866) was rebuilt about 1275. The arcade of the aisle, with its windows, is Dec.; at the east end of this aisle is a piscina. Several fragments of incised slabs of the 12th cent., a cross, and a coped tomb-stone were discovered during the restoration; against the south chancel wall is an alabaster slab, with the incised figures of a man in plate armour and a lady, being the upper part of an altar-tomb formerly in the nave. In the north wall of the aisle, beneath a plain arch, is the stone effigy of an ecclesiastic, probably of the 14th cent. Clarke's charity of £23 yearly is for apprenticing boys and for educational purposes.

Stanton-by-Dale, pa. and vil., S.E. Derbys., 7 E. of Derby; ac. 1,437 and 25 water; soil clay and sand, overlying chiefly clay. The church of St. Michael (restored 1872) is E. Eng. and Dec. There are two piscinæ; on the outer wall of the chancel are some fragments of incised crosses. In the vil. are almshouses for twelve poor people. Here are extensive ironworks. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Stantonbury, pa. on the Ouse, N. Bucks., 4 N.E. of Stony Stratford; ac. 784; soil gravel and sand, overlying clay. The church is a small Norm. building. There is a Baptist chapel.

Stantonbury Hill. [Stanton Prior.]

Stanton Drew, pa. and vil., N.E. Somerset, 7 S. of Bristol; ac. 2,061; soil sandy, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Mary (renovated 1889) is Perp., with a 13th-cent. tower; the curious font is Late Saxon or E. Norm.; there are several monuments to the Foster and Lyde families in the Strachey chapel, and the mortuary chapel of the Coates family is at the east end of the church. Here is a Wesleyan chapel, and a Friends' burial-ground dating from 1669. In a field near the church are several circles of huge stones, believed to commemorate a battle fought here by King Arthur; also a solitary stone called the "King Stone" or "Hautville's Quoit." The old copper works were converted into paper-mills. John Locke is said to have resided here. *Bellaton House* and *Stanton Court* are seats.

Stanton Fitzwarren, pa. and vil., N. Wilts., 5 N. of Swindon; ac. 1,112 and 12 water; soil stone-brash, overlying stonebrash and clay. The church of St. Leonard (restored 1865), surrounded by trees and evergreens, is E. Eng. and Dec.; the chancel has a beautiful Norm. arch, and retains a piscina and credence table; here also are brasses to Robert Hippisley (1691) and Thomas Hippisley, a former rector (1706). About ½ E. of the railway station a Roman tessellated pavement was discovered during the construction of the railway. *Stanton House* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stanton (5)	Morpeth (5¾)	288	61
Stanton & Newhall	Burton (2)	127	4635
Stanton-by-Bridge	Melbourne (1½)	127	116
Stanton-by-Dale	Stanton Gate (1½)	124	649
Stantonbury	Wolverton (2)	52	2[illegible]
Stanton Drew	Pensford (1½)	124	690
Stanton Fitzwarren	Swindon (5)	77	166

Stanton Harcourt, pa. and vil. standing amid fine woodland scenery, S. Oxon, separated from Berks. by the Isis, 5 S.E. of Witney; ac. 3,554; soil gravel, overlying rock. The church of St. Michael is of various periods. The E. Eng. chancel retains a piscina of the same date, and on the north side is a Dec. altar-tomb still retaining traces of colour, and below the elaborate cornice is a series of mutilated shields of arms; this tomb is supposed to be that of Isabel, daughter of Richard de Camville, who in 1192–93 married Sir Robert de Harcourt. West of this, under an obtuse arch in the wall, is the monument of Maud, daughter of John, Lord Grey of Rotherfield, and wife of Sir Thomas de Harcourt (1394); the tomb bears her effigy habited in heraldic surcoat, mantle, and reticulated headdress, and on the front are four shields of arms. The chancel is divided from the nave by an E. Eng. wood rood-screen, especially noticeable as the oldest rood-screen as yet known in this country. The north transept retains a piscina, the platforms of two

St. Michael's Church, Stanton Harcourt.

altars, and four heads as brackets, and the doorway has a stoup. The nave is Norm. with two original north and south doorways, the former having a stoup, and four small Norm. windows. On the south side of the chancel is a chapel of rich Perp. work belonging to the Harcourts, erected in the time of Henry VII., and filled with monuments of the Harcourt family from that period down to the present time, one having an inscription by Dr. Friend, and below it the well-known lines of Pope. In the north transept is a small round marble slab with the arms of Harcourt impaling Beke, and believed to commemorate Sir Richard de Harcourt (d. 1293); in the south transept is an altar-tomb with shields of arms to Sir Simon Harcourt, Knight (d. 1547). The font is Perp.; in the chapel there are 15th-cent. brasses with effigies. In the chancel is a large brass with effigy (vested) to Sir Henry Dodschone, vicar (d. 1519), and another to Elen, wife of John Camby (d. 1516), with two children. There is a chapel belonging to the Catholic Apostolic Church, and the Wesleyans have a preaching-room. Charities amount to about £23 yearly. The remains of the ancient manor-house of the Harcourts (erected, it is believed, about the time of Edward IV., and now occupied as a farmhouse) are immediately west of the church; the building originally surrounded a quadrangle. The existing remains consist of an embattled tower 54 ft. 6 in. in height, with a stair turret at the south-west angle; the basement of the tower is in part occupied by the domestic chapel; over the chapel are three chambers, one above the other, the uppermost retaining the name of "Pope's Study," having been occupied by the poet during his residence here in 1716–18; and one of the windows long retained a pane of red-stained glass upon which he wrote the following inscription—"In the year 1718 Alexander Pope finished here the fifth volume of Homer;" this relic, removed from its casement, is now preserved at Nuneham Courtney. In this pa. are the Devil's Quoits (q.v.). The village stocks are still standing a short distance north of the church.

Stanton Hill, ha., pa. of Skegby (q.v.), W. Notts., 3¾ W. of Mansfield.

Stanton-in-Peak. [Stanton (3).]

Stanton Lacy, pa. and vil. on the Corve, S. Salop, 3 N.W. of Ludlow; ac. 5,745; soil loam, overlying limestone. The church of St. Peter (restored) has some Saxon work in the nave and transept; there are two piscinæ, a 14th-cent. font, a brass to a former vicar, and some stone and marble tablets. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The charities are small. *Downton Hall* is a seat.

Stanton, Long, pa. and vil. on the Corve, S. Salop, 10 W. of Bridgnorth; ac. 2,725; soil stiff, subsoil clay. The church of St. Michael (restored 1869–70) is E. Eng., and contains some traces of mural paintings. The charities are small.

Stanton, Long, All Saints; Stanton, Long, St. Michael. [Long Stanton, etc.]

Stanton-on-the-Wolds, pa., S. Notts., 8 S.E. of Nottingham; ac. 1,406; soil stiff clay and sand, subsoil various. The church of All Saints (restored 1889) is a very small building. There are charities of about £40 yearly. The Manor House, formerly surrounded by a moat, is now occupied as a farmhouse. Colonel John Hutchinson made his escape from a window at the back of this house when surprised by Royalists.

Stanton Prior, pa. and vil., N.E. Somerset, 6 S.W. of Bath; ac. 841; soil stonebrash, overlying stone and clay. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1869) is Norm. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a charity of £16 yearly. On Stantonbury Hill is an ancient entrenchment.

Stanton St. Bernard, pa. and vil., Mid Wilts., 6½ E. of Devizes; ac. 1,979; soil marl, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints (rebuilt 1833, excepting the tower, which dates from the 13th cent.) is in Gothic style. Here is a Baptist chapel.

Stanton St. Gabriel, pa. and vil. on the coast, S.W. Dors., 5 E. of Lyme Regis; ac. 1,052; soil and subsoil gravelly. The church of St. Gabriel was built in 1841 in place of the old church, now a ruin.

Stanton St. John, pa. and vil., Mid Oxon, 4½ E.N.E.

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stanton Harcourt	South Leigh (2)	73	561
Stanton Lacy	Bromfield (1)	154	640
Stanton, Long	Longville (3)	170	266
Stanton-on-the-W.	Widmerpool (1)	116	112
Stanton Prior	Bath (6)	107	96
Stanton St. Bernard	Woodborough (2)	79	273
Stanton St. Gabriel	Bridport (4)	154	48
Stanton St. John	Wheatley (2½)	55	497

of Oxford; ac. 2,606; soil clay and loam, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. John the Baptist (given by the Empress Maud to Reading Abbey) is E. Eng. and Dec.; the chancel is a fine specimen of the former period, and contains some good glass, an Easter sepulchre, and a piscina; the chancel-arch is Late Norm.; in the north aisle is a fine screen, a Dec. piscina, a locker, and a water drain; in the south aisle is an aumbry; the tower is Perp. There is an endowed school, and a charity of £21. *Woodperry* is a seat.

Stanton St. Quintin, pa. and vil., N.W. Wilts., 5 S.W. of Malmesbury; ac. 1,744; soil brash, overlying clay. The church of St. Giles is chiefly Norm.; the chancel was rebuilt in the 15th cent.

Stanton, Stoney. [STONEY STANTON.]

Stanton-under-Bardon, tp., pa. of Thornton (q.v.), W. Leics., 9 N.W. of Leicester; ac. 1,406. There is a Wesleyan chapel. At Cliff Hill, 1 N.E. of the tp., is a large granite quarry.

Stanton-upon-Hineheath, pa. and vil. on the Roden, N. Salop, 9 N.N.E. of Shrewsbury; ac. 5,662; soil sandy loam, overlying sandstone and marl. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1892) contains some Norm. work. There are several small charities. *Woodlands* is a seat.

Stanton-upon-Arrow. [STAUNTON-ON-ARROW.]

Stanton, Upper, ha., pa. of Llanvihangel Crucorney (q.v.), N. Mon., 5 N.E. of Abergavenny.

Stantway, ha., pa. of Rushbury (q.v.), S. Salop, 6½ E. of Church Stretton.

Stanway (1), pa. and vil., N.E. Essex, 4 W. of Colchester; ac. 3,329; soil gravel and sand, subsoil very light. The church of St. Albright or Ethelbert (restored 1880) was originally a wayside chapel, erected for the use of pilgrims and others travelling along the adjoining Icknield Street; it incorporates portions of E. Norm. date. The old church of All Saints, remains of which are still standing, has been in disuse since the time of Cromwell, and was unroofed and the lead and timber used during the Civil War; it was built in the time of Edward I. or II. All Saints' Church, on the Maldon road, is a modern building. The fact of the pa. church having been a wayside chapel seems to confirm the explanation of the name of "Playing Stalls" (applied to a field near the church) as the scene of Miracle Plays, and a tradition which marks the adjacent White Hart Farm as the Pilgrims' Hospice. A fair is held here in April.

Stanway (2), pa. and vil., N. Gloucs., 11 E. of Tewkesbury, on the road to Stow; ac. 3,787; soil marl, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng. Robert Dover, who instituted the "Cotswold Hill Games," died here in 1842, and is buried in the churchyard. Charities of £22 are yearly distributed to the poor. *S. House*, a 17th-cent. mansion, is a seat; the main entrance was designed by Inigo Jones.

Stanway (3), ha., pa. of Leintwardine (q.v.), N. Herefords., 5 S.E. of Hopton Heath.

Stanwell, pa. and pleasant vil., intersected by a stream, W. Middx., 2½ N.E. of Staines; ac. 3,999; soil chiefly gravel, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored and its north aisle rebuilt 1863) is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. On the north side of the chancel is a stately monument of marble with life-sized kneeling effigies to Sir Thomas Knyvett.

VILLAGE GREEN, STANWELL.

Knight, first and only Baron Knyvett (d. 1622), and Elizabeth (Hayward) his wife; a canopied monument to Thomas Windsor (d. 1486) has disappeared. On the south side are two stone stalls, a piscina, and an arcade of eight recessed seats, supposed to have been anciently used by the monks of Chertsey Abbey. Dr. Bruno Ryves, author of "Mercurius Rusticus," was vicar here during the Civil War, when he was deprived, but was replaced at the Restoration, and died 1677. *S. Place* is a seat.

Stanwick (1), pa. and vil., N.R. Yorks., 8 W. of Darlington; ac. 6,083; soil clayey and loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. John (restored 1868) is E. Eng. The chancel retains a sedile on the south side, and at the east end of the south aisle is a recumbent marble figure in armour of Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart., and another of his lady; on the north-east wall is a marble monument with a recumbent figure. Here are the remains of very extensive entrenchments, called the "Jack Dyke Arches," the ramparts of which in the field adjoining the church are about 5 ft. high. A collection of bronze ornaments, fragments of house furniture, and weapons of war, together with some large iron hoops (presumed to be wheel-tyres), were found near here, and have been deposited in the British Museum. *S. Hall* is a seat, and contains a valuable collection of paintings.

Stanwick (2), pa. and vil., E. Northants, 1¼ N.E. of Higham Ferrers; ac. 2,000; soil mixed, overlying limestone and clay; there is also a little ironstone in the pa. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1856) is E. Eng. and Perp. There are Wesleyan and Baptist chapels. Needham's charity, producing £3 yearly, is for poor housekeepers not receiving parish relief; the church land produces about £21 yearly. Richard Cumberland (1732-1811) the dramatist was born here. *S. House* is a seat.

Stanwick St. John, tp., pa. of and adjoining Stanwick (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,397.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stanton St. Quintin	Chippenham (4)	94	255
Stanton-u.-Bardon	Bagworth (1½)	109	352
St'nt'n-u.-Hineheath	Wem (5)	174	619
Stanway (1)	Marks Tey (1½)	47	1104
Stanway (2)	Moreton-in-Marsh (6	91	325
Stanwell	Staines (2)	19	2383
Stanwick (1)	Piercebridge (4½)	238	1145
Stanwick (2)	Higham Ferrers (2)	83	714
Stanwick St. John	Piercebridge (4½)	238	113

Stanwix, pa., N. Cumb., forming a suburb of Carlisle; ac. 6,493; soil various, overlying loam. S. is connected with Carlisle by a stone bridge over the Eden. The church of St. Michael (1841) is in E. Eng. style, and is believed to stand on the site of a Roman station. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1843, and was completely restored in 1892. In the north part of the churchyard the foundations of Roman buildings have been frequently met with. The charities amount to about £25 yearly. The convent of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, on St. Ann's Hill, was opened in 1892. S. has a Home for Friendless Girls. There is a large nursery, where forest trees, roses, and fruit trees are cultivated.

Stapeley, tp. and small vil., pa. of Wybunbury (q.v.), S. Chesh., 4 S.W. of Crewe; ac. 1,249.

Stapenhill, pa., tp., and vil., S. Derbys., within the bor. of Burton-on-Trent (q.v.); ac. of pa. 4,561, of tp. 1,719; soil and subsoil chiefly clay, and the land is mostly in pasture for dairy purposes. The vil. of S. is on the Trent, 1 E. by S. of Burton-on-Trent railway station. The church of St. Peter (rebuilt 1880–81) is in Dec. and Perp. styles; in the porch is an alabaster tombstone with incised effigies and a Latin inscription to William Dethick and Margaret his wife (1497). The charities are small. A British trench and remains of the Romano-British and Saxon periods were discovered in 1881, and upwards of thirty skeletons and a number of knives and spear-heads were dug up.

Staple, ti., pa. of Tisbury (q.v.), S.W. Wilts., 3 S.E. of Hindon.

Staplecross (1), vil., pa. of Ewhurst (q.v.), S.E. Sussex, about 4 N. of Battle. There is a mission church and also a Wesleyan chapel.

Staplecross (2), ha., pa. of and ½ S.E. from Hockworthy (q.v.), N.E. Devon.

Staplefield Common, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Cuckfield (q.v.), N. Sussex, 4½ W. of Balcombe. The church of St. Mark (1847) is in E. Eng. style. There is a Congregational chapel. *Brookside*, *Dittons Place*, *Holmstead*, *Stanbridge Grange*, and *S. Place* are seats.

Staple Fitzpaine, pa. and vil., S. Somerset, 5 S.E. of Taunton; ac. 2,574; soil clayey. The church of St. Peter is Perp. There are almshouses for six inmates, and several charities partly devoted to educational purposes. Teazels are largely grown here.

Stapleford (1), pa. and to. on the Erwash, S. Notts., on the borders of Derbys., 6 W. by S. of Nottingham; ac. 1,193; soil various, overlying New Red Sandstone. The church of St. Helen (restored) is E. Eng.; the apex of the spire has been twice shattered by lightning. A more ancient edifice, of which perhaps a portion of the north aisle is a relic, existed here at the time of Edward the Confessor, and was then, and continued to be till the period of the Reformation, an appendage of Newstead Abbey. Towards the end of the 15th cent. the church was thoroughly repaired, and a clerestory built with four Perp. windows. The old reredos has been removed and fixed against the north wall of the chancel, over the credence table; it is a curiously fine specimen of carving in black oak, representing "The Last Supper." The old font still remains, and there are stone sedilia and a piscina. Among the monuments is that of Gervase Teverey (d. 1639) with his recumbent effigy on an altar-tomb of black marble, figures of his four children carved in alabaster appearing in bas-relief on one of the side panels. Near the entrance to the chancel is a curiously-cut stone slab representing John Teverey and his wife, with other memorials, including one to George Jackson (1684); there is also a monument to the only son of Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart., who was killed at the battle of Aboukir. The Wesleyans, Methodist New Connexion, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. The Albert Hall was opened in 1879, and the S. Literary Institute holds its meetings here. S. was anciently a Roman settlement, and is now adjacent to a colliery and ironstone district, but the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of lace. An old stone cross, supposed to be a market cross, stands near the church. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Stapleford (2), pa. and vil., S. Cambs., about 4 S.S.E. of Cambridge; ac. 1,770; soil chalky, overlying chalk. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1868) is E. Eng. and Dec.; in the chancel are three piscinæ (one double), and there is a brass, dated 1617, to the Rev. William Lee, a former vicar. Here is a small Baptist chapel. The charities amount to about £30 yearly. Here are traces of a Roman entrenchment of nearly a mile in circumference. *Gog-Magog Hills*, a plain old mansion about 1½ N.W. of the vil., is a seat.

Stapleford (3), pa. on the Rye, E. Leics., on the Rutld. border, 4 E. by S. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 2,226; soil and subsoil chiefly gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary Magdalene, standing in S. Park and near the Hall, was erected in 1783. It contains a number of fine monuments and memorials to the Sherard family. There is an endowed almshouse and a special charity of £48 yearly. *S. House*, the seat of the Sherard family, comprises a deer-park of 919 ac., a lake of about 14 ac., and a heronry; wild ducks also breed here in great numbers.

Stapleford (4), pa. and vil. on the Wylye, S. Wilts., 7½ N.W. of Salisbury; ac. 2,072; soil chalk and gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary (restored 1862) is in Norm. style. The Wesleyans have a small chapel here.

Stapleford (5), pa. and vil. on the Beane, E. Herts., 3 N. of Hertford; ac. 1,354; soil gravel, clay, and chalk, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1874) is Perp. There is a small charity.

Stapleford (6), pa. and vil., W. Lincs., 7 N.E. of Newark; ac. 2,075; soil sandy, overlying clay and moorland. The church of All Saints, erected upon

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stanwix	Carlisle (1)	299	3181
Stapeley	Nantwich (1¾)	162	607
Stapenhill, pa.	Burton (1)	127	9487
Stapenhill, tp.	Burton (1)	127	4703
Staplefield Common	Hayward's Heath (4)	38	782
Staple Fitzpaine	Taunton (5)	158	209

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stapleford (1)	S'ford & Sandiacre	123	4255
Stapleford (2)	Shelford (½)	52	519
Stapleford (3)	Saxby (½)	102	125
Stapleford (4)	Wishford (1½)	120	250
Stapleford (5)	Hertford (3)	24	216
Stapleford (6)	Swinderby (4)	148	147

the foundations of the earlier church, is in E. Eng. style. In the churchyard is the base of an old cross.

Stapleford Abbots, pa. on the Roding, S.W. Essex, 6 S.E. of Epping; ac. 2,358; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1862) is E. Eng., and contains memorials to Francis Stonards (d. 1555) and to the Abdy family. The charities are small. *Albyns,* designed by Inigo Jones, is a seat.

Stapleford Bruen. [BRUEN STAPLEFORD.]

Stapleford Tawney, pa. on the Roding, S.W. Essex, 5 S.E. of Epping; ac. 1,649; soil mixed, subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1861) is E. Eng., and contains many memorials to the families of Smith and Luther, also a tomb to a member of the Scott family, dated 1510; during the restoration two stone coffins were discovered. The charities amount to about £25 yearly. *Suttons* is a seat.

Staplegate, pa., E. Kent, in the mun. bor. of Canterbury (q.v.); ac. 1.

Staplegrove, pa. and vil., S. Somerset, 1½ N.W. of Taunton; ac. 1,062; soil stonebrash, overlying gravel. The church of St. John (restored 1857) chiefly dates from the 15th cent. There is a Congregational college. Here is a flock and shoddy factory.

Staplehill, ha., pa. of Mangotsfield (q.v.), S. Gloucs., about 4 N.E. of Bristol.

Staplehoe, Lower and Upper. [STAPLOE, LOWER; STAPLOE, UPPER.]

Staplehurst, pa. and vil., Mid Kent, 9 S. of Maidstone; ac. 5,855; soil and subsoil clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1853 and 1876) is of various periods; the tower is Perp., the chancel contains some E. Eng. work, and the south chapel is Dec.; in the south porch is a fine door, possibly dating from the 12th cent. Here are Congregational and Baptist chapels. The charities are small. *The Old House* and *Iden Manor* are seats.

Staple Inn, pa. of Central London, E. Middx., ¼ W.N.W. of St. Paul's; ac. 1. It takes its name from the Inn of Chancery belonging to Gray's Inn, which reached from Holborn Bars to Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane. This Inn (which is said to have been originally a hostel of the merchants of the wool-staple) became the property of Gray's Inn in 1529, and was sold in 1884. The main front was soon afterwards restored. The buildings now consist mainly of offices and chambers surrounding an open court. Dr. Johnson resided here in 1758.

Staple-next-Wingham, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 4 W. of Sandwich; ac. 978; soil rich loam, overlying clay. The church of St. James (restored 1868) is Dec. and Perp., and contains a piscina in the south wall of the chancel; there are several tablets to the Lynch family, and a brass with the effigy of a merchant of this name. The font has an octagonal bowl enriched with figures of angels, is elevated on two steps, and the lower part of the bowl has figures of monsters and a floriated band. The Baptists have a chapel. There is a small charity.

Staplers Heath, eminence, pa. of Arreton (q.v.), I. of W., about 1½ E. of Newport. It commands a fine view, and leads on to Arreton Down.

Staples, The. [FARNE ISLANDS.]

Staple Street, ha., pa. of Hernhill (q.v.), N.E. Kent, 5 N.W. of Canterbury.

Stapleton (1), pa. and vil. on the Frome, S.W. Gloucs., about 2½ N.E. of Bristol; ac. 2,554. Holy Trinity Church was built 1856, in Dec. style. Colston's School was founded in 1708 by Edward Colston at the "Great House," Bristol, but subsequently removed here. Here are quarries of Pennant stone. S. was a Roman settlement. *Oldbury Park* (an Elizabethan mansion), *Stoke Park* (containing some carving by Grinling Gibbons), and *Wickham Court* (at one time Cromwell's headquarters during the siege of Bristol) are seats.

Stapleton (2), pa. and tp. on the Line, N. Cumb., 9 N.E. of Longtown; ac. of pa. 11,764, of tp. 4,744; soil various (light and heavy), overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (1830) is in Gothic style, and the Wesleyans have a chapel. There are some small charities, most of which are applied to educational purposes. Coal is obtained in this pa., but the industry is of little value.

Stapleton (3), pa. and vil., Mid Salop, 6 S. of Shrewsbury; ac. 2,352; soil sand, clay, and gravel, overlying gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1867) is of different periods; in the churchyard is a curious tumulus, believed to be Saxon.

Stapleton (4), tp. on the Tees, pas. of Croft and Gilling (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2 S.W. of Darlington; ac. 974 and 24 water.

Stapleton (5), tp., pa. of Presteigne (q.v.), N.W. Herefords., on the Radnors. border; ac. 1,344. Here are the ruins of S. Castle.

Stapleton (6), tp., pa. of Darrington (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 5 S.E. of Pontefract; ac. 1,633. S. *Park* is a seat.

Stapleton (7), tp. and vil., pa. of Barwell (q.v.), S. Leics., 5 S. of Market Bosworth; ac. 1,380.

Stapleton (8), ha., pa. of Martock (q.v.), S. Somerset, 4 S.W. of Ilchester.

Staple Tor, Great, eminence (1,482 ft.) on Dartmoor, S. Dev., about 3 N.E. of Tavistock.

Staple Tor, Little, eminence on Dartmoor, S. Dev., near Great Staple Tor, about 2½ N.E. of Tavistock.

Staple Tor, Mid, eminence on Dartmoor, S. Dev., between Great and Little Staple Tor.

Stapley, ha., pa. of Church Stanton (q.v.), E. Dev., 9 S.W. of Taunton.

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stapleford Abbots	Chigwell Lane (4)	13	370
Stapleford Tawney	Epping (5)	17	216
Staplegate	Canterbury	62	256
Staplegrove	Taunton (1½)	158	1090
Staplehurst	Staplehurst	41	1818
Staple Inn	.....	.....	21
Staple-n.-Wingham	Adisham (3)	68	547
Stapleton (1)	Stapleton Road (1)	119	14589
Stapleton (2), pa.	Penton (6)	316	777
Stapleton (2), tp.	Penton (6)	316	373
Stapleton (3)	Dorrington (½)	169	245
Stapleton (4)	Darlington (2)	232	146
Stapleton (5)	Presteigne (1½)	173	140
Stapleton (6)	Knottingley (2)	171	100
Stapleton (7)	Hinckley (3)	101	221

Staploe (or **Staplehoe**), **Lower**, ha., pa. of Eaton Socon (q.v.), N.E. Beds., about 4 W. of St. Neots.

Staploe (or **Staplehoe**), **Upper**, ha., pa. of Eaton Socon (q.v.), N.E. Beds., about 4 W. of St. Neots.

Star, vil., pa. of Kennoway (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc., about 2 N.E. of Markinch. Here is a public school.

Starbeck, ha. with railway station, pa. of and adjoining Harrogate (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Andrew (1889) is a chapel-of-ease in Gothic style.

Starbotton, ha. near the Wharfe, pa. of and 2 N.W. from Kettlewell (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. There is a Wesleyan chapel. In the vicinity are lead mines.

Star Castle. [ST. MARY'S (1).]

Starcross, eccl. pa. and watering-place pleasantly situated on the Exe, about 1½ miles from its mouth, pas. of Kenton and Dawlish (q.v.), S. Dev., 8 S.E. of Exeter. It is connected with Exmouth by ferry, and the road from Exeter to Dawlish runs through S., forming its principal street. The church of St. Paul (1828) is in Norm. style. The Western Counties Idiot Asylum is a building of grey limestone, with dressings of buff brick and Bath stone, in E. Eng. style; it consists of a central block, with north and south wings (appropriated to boys and girls respectively), the central block constituting the residence of the superintendent. The original pa. charities amount to £22 yearly, in addition to which £500 stock was placed in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1881 for the benefit of seven aged parishioners, regular attendants at the church; there are also clubs for distributing clothing, coals, and blankets to the poor. Here are two good hotels. A pleasure fair is held on Whitsun Wednesday yearly. *Exeleigh* is a seat.

Starkeley. [STARTLEY.]

Starkey's House or **Castle**, ancient manor-house on the banks of the Medway, pa. of Wouldham (q.v.), N. Kent; it dates from the time of Edward IV. There still remain portions of the hall, butteries, and a large chapel over them.

Starkholmes, pl., pa. of Matlock (q.v.), Mid Derbys., adjoining Matlock Bath. There is a Church of England mission room and a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Starling Dodd, mountain, pa. of St. Bees (q.v.), S.W. Cumb., between Ennerdale and Crummock Water, about 1 S.W. of Buttermere. It is 2,085 ft. above sea-level.

Starmore. [WESTRILL AND STARMORE.]

Star Row, ha., pa. of and about 2 N.E. from Horsham (q.v.), N. Sussex.

Starston, pa. and small vil., S. Norf., 18 S. of Norwich; ac. 2,168; soil mixed, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Margaret (restored 1870) is E. Dec., with some remains of Norm. work; in the church is a monument with kneeling effigy to Bartholomew Cotton, Clerk of Briefs in the Star Chamber (d. 1613). The charities are considerable. S. Hall, occupied as a farmhouse, is an Elizabethan building of red brick, standing in pleasant grounds and partly surrounded by a moat. *S. Place*, on an eminence near the church and surrounded by extensive grounds, is a seat.

Start Bay. [START POINT (1).]

Startforth, pa., tp., and vil. on the Tees, N.R. Yorks., 15 W. of Darlington; ac. of pa. 2,896, of tp. 1,010; soil loamy, subsoil clayey. The church of Holy Trinity, which stands upon an eminence, was rebuilt 1863, in Dec. style. A stone bridge across the Tees connects S. with Barnard Castle; and there is also a light and ornamental foot-bridge leading to the main street of Barnard Castle, erected in place of a previous bridge destroyed by a great river flood in 1881. Here, on the banks of the Tees, are extensive thread mills. *Low S. Hall* and *S. Hall* are seats.

Startley, or **Starkeley**, ha., pa. of Great Somerford (q.v.), N.W. Wilts., 3 S.E. of Malmesbury.

Starton, vil., pa. of Stoneleigh (q.v.), Mid Warws., about 5 S. of Coventry.

Start Point (1), headland, S. Dev., forming the southern boundary of Start Bay, which extends northward to the mouth of the Dart, a distance of about 7 miles. The headland consists of a ridge

START POINT.

of rocks sloping on each side to the sea, and much broken up on the south owing to the force of the waves during south-westerly gales. At the extremity of the Point is the Start Lighthouse, which stands 100 ft. above sea-level.

Start Point (2), headland at east extremity of Sanday Island, Ork., Sc., nearly 3 S.E. of Tafts Ness. It has a lighthouse, with light visible about 14 miles.

Statfold, pa., S.E. Staffs., 3 N.E. of Tamworth; ac. 450. There is a small chapel, which has been restored. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Stathe, ha., pa. of Stoke St. Gregory (q.v.), Mid Somerset, about 8 S. of Bridgwater.

Stathern, pa. and vil., S.W. Leics., 8¾ N. by E. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 2,141; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Guthlac is Dec., E. Eng., and Perp. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Net- and lace-making are carried on here.

Station Island. [DERG (2).]

Staughton, Great, pa. and vil., S. Hunts., 5 N.N.W. of St. Neots; ac. 6,169; soil clay and gravel,

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Starcross	Starcross	198	978
Starston	Harleston (1)	107	516
Startforth, pa.	Barnard Castle (1)	249	731
Startforth, tp.	Barnard Castle (1)	249	535

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Statfold	Tamworth (3)	110	53
Stathern	Harby and Stathern	115	608
Staughton, Great	Kimbolton (3)	87	957

overlying gravel in the northern parts and in the southern parts clay. The church of St. Andrew (with the exception of the tower) is an embattled structure of cobble stones with freestone dressings, of the Dec. and Perp. periods; the steps and doors of the rood-loft remain. Over the eastern gable of the nave is a bell-cote, still containing a fine sanctus bell. In the south aisle is a monument with recumbent effigy in armour to Sir George Wauton, Knight (d. 1606); in the chancel chapel, at the east end of the north aisle, is a mural monument to Major-General Handasyd, Governor of Jamaica (d. 1729), and another to his eldest son, the Hon. General Roger Handasyd (d. 1763), Governor of Berwick in the rebellion of 1745; there is also an altar-tomb of black marble to one of the Beverley family (1670), and several mural tablets to the Duberly family. In the chancel is an elaborate mural monument to Sir James Dyer, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (d. 1582), and Margaret (à Barrow) his wife. There is another monument to Sir Richard Dyer, Knight (d. 1605), Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King James I., and Maria (Fitzwilliams) his wife (d. 1601), with full-sized kneeling effigies and shields of arms; and a mural monument to Sir Baldwin Conyers, Bart. (d. 1731), and his son, John Conyers, Esq. (d. 1729). There is a Baptist and an Independent chapel. The charities for distribution in kind and money amount to about £70 a year; there are also charities of about £6 for church purposes. Place House, an interesting 14th-cent. building, to the north-west of the church, was a manor-house; what remains of it is now a private residence and a farmhouse, but there are still traces of the moat. By the roadside, in the eastern portion of the vil. known as "The Highway," is a sun-dial on a stone column, erected in 1637. *Gaynes Hall* (a handsome mansion in a well-wooded park) and *S. House* (near the church, and surrounded by very extensive park-like grounds) are seats.

Staughton, Little, or **Staughton, Parva,** pa. and vil., N. Beds., 10 N. of Bedford; ac. 1,684; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church (supposed to have been dedicated to St. Margaret) is Dec. and Perp.; on the north side of the chancel is a canopied sepulchral recess; in the south aisle is a squint. There is a large Baptist chapel.

Staunton, for places not found under this spelling, *see also* STANTON.

Staunton (1), pa., tp., and vil. picturesquely situated in the vale of Belvoir, E. Notts., near the borders of Leics. and Lincs., 7 S.E. of Newark; ac. of pa. 2,336, of tp. 1,355; soil and subsoil clay. The Perp. church of St. Mary (restored 1894) retains a piscina and several monuments, including an altar-tomb with the effigy of a knight in armour, understood to be that of Sir Mauger Staunton (1100), as well as other tombs of similar character bearing figures of cross-legged knights. S. has been the property of a family of this name from the time of the Normans. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Staunton (2), pa. and vil. on the Wye, W. Glouc., 3 S.E. of Monmouth; ac. 1,446; soil various, overlying limestone. The church of All Saints (restored 1872) is Norm., E. Eng., and Dec.; the rood-stairs remain, as well as a very early stone pulpit and font, and an aumbry in the south transept. There is an almshouse with an endowment of £32 yearly. In the vil. is an ancient stone cross.

Staunton (3), pa. and vil. on the Leadon, S.W. Worcs., 8 N. of Gloucester; ac. 1,500; soil marl and loam, overlying shale. The church of St. James (renovated 1860) is of various periods; the font was formerly a Roman altar. The charities amount to about £50 yearly.

Staunton (4), ha., pa. of Dunster (q.v.), W. Somerset, about 1 S. of Minehead.

Staunton Harold, tp., pa. of Breedon-on-the-Hill (q.v.), N.W. Leics., on the borders of Derbys., 4 N.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch; ac. 1,682. *Staunton Harold*, a seat, was rebuilt about 1780, and has a private Perp. chapel adjoining.

Staunton-on-Arrow, pa. and vil. on the Arrow, N.W. Herefords., 10 W. of Leominster; ac. 2,968; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Peter is in Gothic style. *S. Court* and *S. Hall* are seats.

Staunton-on-Wye, pa. and vil., Mid Herefords., 13 S.W. of Leominster; ac. 2,376; soil clayey, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is chiefly Trans.; the chancel was rebuilt 1720. A charity bequeathed 1790 is administered by twelve trustees. Kilkington was formerly a manor-house, in which, during the Civil War, Mrs. Joyce Jefferies found an asylum for a time after she had been driven out of her house in Hereford by the Parliamentary soldiers.

Staunton, White. [WHITE STAUNTON.]

Staveley (1), pa., tp., and large vil. close to the valley of the Rother, E. Derbys., 4½ N.E. of Chesterfield; ac. of pa. 10,793, of tp. 6,872; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1865) is principally E. Eng., but was much altered during the worst part of the Perp. period; in the south aisle is a mutilated piscina, and built into the outer wall of the north aisle is a richly-carved recess with a crocketed ogee arch and pinnacles; in the upper half is a painting, now much faded, of the "Resurrection." Some fragments of ancient glass remain in the east window of the chantry. On the north side of the chancel is an altar-tomb, bearing on the upper slab the full-length figure in brass of a knight in plate armour, covered by a tabard displaying the arms of Frecheville; on the margin is a mutilated inscription to Sir Peter Frecheville, knighted at the battle of Pinkie or Musselburgh (September 10, 1547), and Matilda his wife. Here also is a monument with figures of a man in armour and his wife, kneeling at desks facing each other, eight boys in long gowns also kneeling behind the one and seven girls behind the other; above is a figure of the Virgin and Child, and underneath an inscription to "Peyrs Frechwell *ob.* 25 March, 1503, and Maude his wyf." Under one of the arches of the chancel arcade is an alabaster slab bearing the effigy of an armoured knight, bareheaded and with clasped hands, representing John Frecheville, son of the

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Staughton, Little	Kimbolton (3½)	87	378
Staunton (1), pa.	Bottesford (3)	113	151
Staunton (1), tp.	Bottesford (3)	113	95
Staunton (2)	Newland (2)	149	157
Staunton (3)	Newent (5)	124	385

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Staunton Harold	Ashby-de-la-Z. (3½)	118	227
Staunton-on-Arrow	Pembridge (1½)	164	288
Staunton-on-Wye	Moorhampton (2)	154	363
Staveley (1), pa.	Staveley	150	10479
Staveley (1), tp.	Staveley	150	3363

foregoing Sir Peter (d. 1509). The remains of similar slabs, much defaced, were removed at the restoration to the chantry, or "Frecheville quire," now containing the later monuments of that family. Here also is a slab incised with the figure of an ecclesiastic standing beneath a canopy and supporting with one hand a pastoral staff, intended to commemorate John Warton, a former rector. Another incised slab, probably of the 12th cent., bears a cross with a simply-formed circular head; the head of a third incised cross is almost entirely concealed by the base of a large canopied niche designed for two figures of saints and placed in the south-east angle. There are Free Methodist, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. Markham Hall is a brick building, the ground floor of which is used as a market hall; the upper part contains a large hall for entertainments. The Mechanics' Institute and Reading Room occupies an ancient house near the church. There are several bequests for the benefit of the poor of the pa. and for educational purposes, amounting annually to about £230. The land in this pa. is of great value for its rich minerals and its abundant produce of coal and some ironstone, great quantities of the former being sent away by the Midland Railway, which has a station here. There is an old-established brush manufactory; spades and shovels are also made, and there are corn mills.

Staveley (2), pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks., 7 S.E. of Ripon; ac. 1,375; soil various, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (rebuilt 1865) is E. Eng.; in the churchyard is a Runic cross. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. There is a small charity. *Spellow Hall* is a seat.

Staveley (3), eccl. pa. on the Kent, pa. of and 4½ N.W. from Kendal (q.v.), S. Westmd. The church of St. James (1864–65) is in E. Eng. style. The tower of the ancient church, a Late Perp. edifice, is still standing. In 1621 a meeting was held here in the ancient church at the call of James Smith, High Constable, ostensibly to view a bridge, but really to protest against the action of James I., who had decided upon taking into his own hands certain estates, which were held for service in defence against Border warfare. James Smith and over one hundred others were indicted before the "Star Chamber," where the cause was heard in November, 1622, but it was not till after the King's death in 1625 that the tenants successfully asserted the validity of their title.

Staveley (4), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Cartmel (q.v.), N. Lancs., 1½ S. of Lakeside; ac. 4,199. The church of St. Mary is a building of stone.

Staveley, Nether, tp., pa. of and about 4 N.W. from Kendal (q.v.), S. Westmd.; ac. 2,563.

Staveley, Over, tp., pa. of and about 4½ N.W. from Kendal (q.v.), S. Westmd.; ac. 2,580.

Staverton (1), pa. and vil. on the Dart, S. Dev., 3½ W. of Totnes; ac. 5,051; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Paul (restored) is of various periods; a carved oak screen has been restored, and an ancient rood-gallery reconstructed. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are a number of substantial charities. In the northern part of the pa., about 2 S. of Ashburton, are the Pen Recca slate quarries. The slate yielded by these quarries is found in immense blocks of a beautiful sage-green or chocolate colour; many of the farm-houses in the surrounding district have been roofed with it since the reign of James I., and in the reign of Charles I. Ashburton church was also new-roofed with the same material. Pridhamsleigh Cave (q.v.) is in this pa. S. is noted for the excellence of its cider. The Dart, which affords excellent fishing, is crossed here by a bridge of seven arches, built 1412–13, the bishop having ordered the Archdeacon of Totnes to collect alms from the deaneries of Applepen, Moreton, and Totnes for the purpose, and promised an indulgence of forty days to the contributors, the old bridge being in a ruinous condition.

Staverton (2), pa. and vil., W. Northants, separated from Warws. by the Leam, 2¼ S.W. of Daventry; ac. 2,240; soil varies from strong clay to loam, on a substratum of rock, overlying shelly rock. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1884) is Dec. and Perp.; in the north chapel is an ancient monument with pillars of the Ionic order, enclosing a brass with figures of a man and woman kneeling at a desk, together with six sons and four daughters, and below these an inscription to Thomas Wylmer (d. 1580) and Elizabeth (Crudge) his wife; above are the arms and crest of Wylmer. In the wall between the aisle and chancel are sedilia, a piscina, and squint. In 1720 a destructive fire occurred in the vil., causing a loss of property of about £3,000. The poor's land produces £14, which is distributed to the poor in fuel during the winter; there is also the interest of a legacy of £100 and Wildgose's charity of £341 17s. 7d. invested in Consols for bread and clothing.

Staverton (3), pa. and vil., N. Glouc., 5 N.E. of Gloucester; ac. 978; soil clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Catherine, anciently of St. John the Baptist, is E. Eng. There is an iron mission church. *S. Court* and *S. House* are seats.

Staverton (4), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 2 N. from Trowbridge (q.v.), W. Wilts. The church of St. Paul is a small plain stone building. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. Manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on in a large mill.

Staverton (5), large tract of forest-land, S.E. Suff., 3 E. of Woodbridge. This park, as it is called, has never been cultivated or planted.

Stavordale, ha., pa. of Wincanton (q.v.), S.E. Somerset, about 5 S. of Bruton.

Staward, ha. with railway station, pa. of Warden (q.v.), S. Northumb., about 8 W. of Hexham.

Stawell, tp. and small vil., pa. of Moorlinch (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 4½ E.N.E. of Bridgwater; ac. 955. The ancient E. Eng. chapel was restored in 1874. Here is a Congregational chapel.

Stawley, pa. and vil. on the Tone, S.W. Somerset,

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Staveley (2)	Copgrove	207	297
Staveley (3)	Staveley	256	1616
Staveley (4), eccl. pa.	Windermere (1)	259	312
Staveley (4), tp.	Windermere (1)	259	392
Staveley, Nether	Staveley (4)	256	444
Staveley, Over	Staveley	256	885

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Staverton (1)	Staverton (1)	221	676
Staverton (2)	Weedon (2)	70	309
Staverton (3)	Cheltenham (3)	109	374
Staverton (4)	Trowbridge (2)	97	347
Stawell	Bridgwater (4½)	152	167
Stawley	Wellington (5)	165	262

5 W.N.W. of Wellington; ac. 1,610; soil clay and loam, overlying slate, sandstone, and limestone. The church of St. Michael (restored 1873) is E. Eng. *S. Wood* is a seat.

Staxigoe, vil., pa. of and about 2½ N.E. from Wick (q.v.), E. Caiths., Sc. It has a fairly good harbour and a public school.

Staxton, ha., pa. of Willerby (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 6½ S. of Scarborough. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Stayley, eccl. pa., pa. of Mottram-in-Longden-Dale (q.v.), N.E. Chesh., and tp. extending into the pa. of Ashton-under-Lyne (q.v.), N.E. Chesh.; ac. 2,344. It lies within the bor. of Stalybridge, of which it forms a north-east suburb. The church of St. Paul is a cruciform building in Gothic style.

Staythorpe, tp., pa. of Averham (q.v.), E. Notts., 3¾ S.W. of Newark; ac. 661.

Steane, pa., S. Northants, about 2½ N.W. of Brackley; ac. 1,138; soil sand and clay, overlying brashy and heavy clay. The church of St. Peter (1620) is a small but beautiful rectangular edifice of stone; the parapet is profusely decorated. The crimson velvet coverings for the communion table, reading-desk, and pulpit, as well as the Bible and Common Prayer-Book, said to have been used "by the King himself," belonged in the reign of Charles II. to the Chapel Royal, St. James's; there are also six splendidly-bound Prayer-Books having the Royal insignia of King William III. on the covers. In the south aisle, which is separated from the nave by ornamental oak gates, are several monuments and tablets of marble to the Crewe family. On the north side is a very handsome and massive monument, consisting of marble pillars supporting a canopy surmounted by pinnacles, between which are placed the armorial bearings of Crewe, richly carved and decorated; on an altar-tomb at the base are recumbent marble figures of Sir Thomas Crewe, M.P., Speaker of the House of Commons (d. 1633), and Temperance (Bray) his wife (d. 1619); a marble tablet with arms is inscribed to John, Lord Crewe, Baron of Steane (d. 1679), and Jemima (Waldegrave) his wife (d. 1675); another fine monument commemorates Thomas, Lord Crewe, Baron of Steane (d. 1697). There is also a tablet with marble pillars, coloured and gilt, supporting trophies, to Nathaniel, Lord Crewe, Lord Bishop of Durham and Baron of Steane (d. 1721), and to his second wife Dorothy (Foster) (d. 1715); his first wife Penelope (Frowde) was also buried in the chapel in 1699. On the south side is a marble monument, consisting of an arch enclosing a female bust, flanked by niches with figures; on either side are marble pillars bearing a concave arch, enclosing and surmounted by other emblematic devices; the inscription is to Temperance (Crewe), wife of John Browne, Esq., of Eydon (d. 1634). Many ancient funeral relics, chiefly helmets, gauntlets, and standards, are suspended from the walls; here is also an early font, dug up in an adjoining field.

Stearsby, ha., pa. of and ¾ E. from Brandsby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Stebbing, pa. and vil., W. Essex, 7 W. of Braintree; ac. 4,382; soil various, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary is Dec.; in the chancel are sedilia, a piscina, and a fine screen; in the south aisle is a good piscina, and there is another in the sacristy; the beautiful south porch contains the remains of a stoup. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house, and there are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities are small. A mound surrounded by a moat is traditionally reputed to be the site of a castle. Malting, brick-making, and flour-milling are carried on.

Stedham, pa. and vil. on the West Rother, W. Sussex, 2 N.W. of Midhurst; ac. 2,481; soil sandy loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. James was partly rebuilt and enlarged 1850, in E. Eng. style; in the churchyard is a yew-tree 28 ft. in circumference. There is a reading and recreation room. The manor of Stedeham, as it was then written, appears in Domesday Survey under the heading of "Hamesford." *Rotherhill, S. Hall,* and *Wispers* are seats.

Steel, ha., pa. of and about 3 S. from Hexham (q.v.), S. Northumb.

Steel Cross, ha., pa. of Rotherfield (q.v.), N. Sussex, 1 N. of Crowborough.

Steel Fell (1,811 ft.), mountain, W. Westmd., about 2 N. of Grasmere.

Steens Bridge, ha. with railway station, pa. of Humber (q.v.), N. Herefords., about 4 S.E. of Leominster.

Steep, pa. (extending into Sussex), tp., and vil., E. Hants, 2 N.W. of Petersfield; ac. of pa. 5,329, of tp. 2,658; soil marl, clay, and sandy loam, overlying gravel and sand. The church of All Saints (restored 1876) is Norm. and Trans.; in the chancel are several tablets to the Baker family. The Primitive Methodists have chapels in the pa. There are six almshouses. *Ashford Lodge,* pleasantly situated in woody grounds on the banks of a small rivulet, and *Stonerwood,* a modern mansion, are seats.

Steep Holme, rocky islet in the Bristol Channel, pa. of Uphill (q.v.), N. Somerset, about 6 W. by S. of Weston-super-Mare; ac. 70. It is a limestone rock, about a mile and a half in circumference, and rises perpendicularly from the sea, and inaccessible at all points except two. Githa, King Harold's mother, retired here, and on this spot Gildas wrote his history. It formerly had a priory, founded in the 14th cent. There are remains of a graveyard. The islet has a battery, manned by the Marine Artillery, and forming part of the Severn fortifications.

Steeping, river, E. Lincs., rises near Harrington, and flows in a S.E. direction for about 12 miles, past Great and Little S. and Wainfleet to the North Sea, into which it empties itself about 5 S. of Skegness.

Steeping, Great, pa. and vil., E. Lincs., about 2 S.E. of Spilsby, on the road to Wainfleet; ac. 1,685; soil chiefly strong clay, with some light loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is a modern brick building with stone facings. An

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stayley	Stayley & Millbrook	187	8972
Staythorpe	Newark (3¾)	120	51
Steane	Brackley (2½)	68	42
Stebbing	Braintree (7)	45	994
Stedham	Midhurst (2)	61	[illegible]
Steep	Petersfield (2)	54	10[illegible]
Steeping, Great	Firsby (1½)	122	[illegible]

older church of the same name, partly rebuilt in 1748, is now used only for burials. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. The poor have the rent of about 4 ac. of land.

Steeping, Little, pa. and vil., E. Lincs., 3 S.E. of Spilsby; ac. 1,036; soil strong clay, overlying sand and turf. The Perp. church of St. Andrew contains a curious font of early date. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to £20 yearly, derived from land, and are appropriated towards the maintenance of the national school. *The Manor House* is a seat.

Steeple (1), pa. in the Isle of Purbeck, S.E. Dors., 5 S. of Wareham; ac. 3,362; soil strong clay, with gravelly subsoil. The church of St. Michael is mostly Perp.; the south doorway is Norm. *Creech Grange* is a seat, partly rebuilt on the site and in the style of the old mansion. In the park is a chapel-of-ease, built from the ruins of Holme priory, and containing a Norm. chancel-arch. [CREECH BARROW.]

Steeple (2), pa. and vil. near the estuary of the Blackwater, E. Essex, 9 S.E. of Maldon; ac. 2,792; soil of heavy nature, overlying clay. The church of St. Lawrence and All Saints (1882) is in Dec. style, its walls being almost entirely composed of the materials of the old church, which was situated about ¼ W. of the vil. The Congregationalists and the Peculiar People have chapels. There are some small charities.

Steeple (3), mountain (2,687 ft.) overlooking the Vale of Ennerdale, S. Cumb. Its crags on the Ennerdale side are very striking.

Steeple Ashton, pa., tp., and large vil., W. Wilts, 4 E. of Trowbridge; ac. of pa. 6,789, of tp. 2,715; soil clay, overlying clay and stone. The church of St. Mary is Perp.; here is a 17th-cent. brass, a marble monument to the Hon. T. Beach (1774) and Helen his wife (1771), and some others. Fragments of ancient stained glass remain in some of the windows. Here are Primitive Methodist and Baptist chapels. There is a market cross, which was erected in 1679. Fossils have been found in large quantities in the pa. at various times. The charities are considerable, and are chiefly distributed to the poor in money and kind.

Steeple Aston, pa., tp., and vil. by the Cherwell, Mid Oxon, 6½ N. by E. of Woodstock; ac. of pa. 1,974, of tp. 1,076; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Peter (restored 1842) is of various periods. The chancel is debased Perp., and has an east window of three lights, with two transoms, and a restored screen; the north chapel retains a fine Dec. east window and a piscina of the same date; on its north side is a monument by Scheemaker to Sir Francis Page, Knight, Baron of the Exchequer (1718–26) and successively Justice of the Common Pleas and the King's Bench (d. 1741), and to his second wife (d. 1730). The benches are all of carved oak of Late Perp. work, and were restored 1842; the font is round and ancient. In the church is carefully preserved an ancient cope richly embroidered with the martyrdom of saints; it was long since cut up so as to form a reredos and frontal for an altar, in which condition it exists, though somewhat decayed. In the north aisle is a brass in good preservation, dated 1525. In the chancel is buried Daniel Greenwood, D.D. (d. 1673), appointed Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, 1647–48, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, but ejected August, 1660, by those of Charles II. About 1622 a Roman tessellated pavement was discovered here. *Hill House* and *S. A. Grange* are seats.

Steeple Barton, pa. and vil., Mid Oxon, 7 N. of Woodstock; ac. 2,893; soil and subsoil stonebrash. The church of St. Mary is chiefly Dec. and Perp. An arcade of five Dec. arches separates the nave and aisle; some of the open benches are Jacobean. In the church are memorials to the Croker family (1568–1696), Sheldons (1670–81), and Goughs (1706–27); and also to Jane (d. 1611), wife of Lawrence Humphrey, and to Sir Philip Constable, of Everingham, Yorks. (1664). The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are charities amounting to about £50 yearly. Maiden Bower is said to be a British earthwork; near it, on the road to Oxford, is a heap of stones, the ruins of a so-called Druidical altar. *Barton Abbey* is a seat.

Steeple Bumpstead. [BUMPSTEAD, STEEPLE.]

Steeple Claydon. [CLAYDON, STEEPLE.]

Steeple Gidding, pa. and vil., S. Hunts.; ac. 1,070; soil strong clay, overlying clay. The vil., situated on an eminence, is 10½ N.W. of Huntingdon. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1874) is E. Eng., with a Norm. doorway in the south porch. It contains several monuments of the Cotton family, descendants of Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, Knight and Bart., the founder of the Cottonian library, now in the British Museum.

Steeple Langford, pa. and vil. on the Wylye, S. Wilts., 9 N.W. of Salisbury; ac. 3,896; soil loam, overlying chalk and flint. The church of All Saints (restored 1875) is E. Eng., and has a squint in the chancel arch. There are some small charities.

Steeple Morden, pa. and vil., S.W. Cambs., on the borders of Herts., 5 N.W. of Royston; ac. 3,766; soil clay and gravel, overlying clay. Coprolites are dug in this pa. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is E. Eng. and Dec. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Steepleton Iwerne, or **Steepleton Preston**, pa., N. Dors., about 4 N.N.W. of Blandford; ac. 818; soil light loam, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., with a Norm. chancel arch. *S. House*, in a park of 90 ac., is a seat.

Steeton (1), eccl. pa. and tp. (**Steeton-with-Eastburn**), pa. of Kildwick (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2½ N.W. of Keighley; ac. 2,066. The church of St. Stephen is in E. Eng. style. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels. There is a Mechanics' Institute and Public Library. A

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Steeping, Little	Little Steeping	120	224
Steeple (1)	Wareham (5)	120	314
Steeple (2)	Southminster (4)	46	460
Steeple Ashton, pa.	Trowbridge (4)	97	1612
Steeple Ashton, tp.	Trowbridge (4)	97	705
Steeple Aston, pa.	Heyford (1½)	75	803
Steeple Aston, tp.	Heyford (1½)	75	699
Steeple Barton	Heyford (2½)	75	814
Steeple Gidding	Barnwell (6)	94	93
Steeple Langford	Wylye (½)	115	467
Steeple Morden	Ashwell (3)	41	810
Steepleton Iwerne	Shillingstone (3)	123	61
Steeton (1)	S. and Silsden	215	1687

worsted mill and a saw-mill and bobbin factory afford employment to several hundred persons. A Victoria Jubilee Tower was erected June, 1887, on Hawkcliffe Crag. *S. Hall* is a seat; a portion of the house is reputed to have been built before the Conquest, a chapelry having been attached about 1300 in connection with Bolton Priory. *Park House* is also a seat. S. (in Domesday "Stiveton") owes its name to a Saxon named Stephen, who possessed it before the Conquest.

Steeton (2), tp. consisting of two farms, pa. of Bolton Percy (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 E. of Tadcaster; ac. 1,141. This place (anciently belonging to the family of De Steeton) became afterwards the seat of Sir Guy Fairfax, appointed one of the judges of the King's Bench (1478). Here he built a castle, which continued to be the principal seat of the family until the beginning of the 18th cent., when they removed to Newton Kyme; he died in 1495. S. Hall, where Lord Fairfax, the Parliamentary general, slept the night before the battle of Marston Moor (July 2, 1644), is now in the occupation of a farmer; the chapel, which adjoined the house, has been pulled down, the most interesting relics of this place being now deposited at Newton Kyme.

Steeton-with-Eastburn. [STEETON (1).]

Stella, eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Tyne, pas. of Winlaton and Ryton (q.v.), N. Dur., 5 W. of Newcastle; ac. 285. The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. There is a Catholic church. *S. Hall* is a seat; it is a fine old gabled building, pleasantly situated, overlooking the Tyne, and it belonged formerly to the Benedictine nuns of Newcastle.

Stelling (1), pa. and vil., E. Kent, 7 S. of Canterbury; ac. 1,373; soil flinty, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is of E. Eng. and later periods, and has a piscina in the chancel. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The school has an endowment.

Stelling (2), tp. on the north side of the Tyne, pa. of Bywell St. Peter (q.v.), S. Northumb., 7 E. of Hexham; ac. 318. It once formed part of the estates of the ancient priory of Hexham, and abounds in freestone. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Stelling Minnis, pa. (formerly extra-parochial), E. Kent, 1 S. of Stelling; ac. 81.

Stembridge, pa., S. Glamorgs., about 4 miles from Cowbridge; ac. 38.

Stemster, ha., pa. of Bower (q.v.), N. Caiths., Sc., 7 S.W. of Thurso. *S. House* is a modern mansion.

Stemster, Loch, in the north part of the pa. of Latheron (q.v.), S.E. Caiths., Sc., about 4 N. of the vil. of Latheron.

Stenfield, or **Stainfield,** ha., pa. of and about 2 W. from Hacconby (q.v.), S. Lincs. The poor of this ha. have the interest of £47 6s. 2d. left in 1822. There was a Roman station here, formed apparently on account of the existence on this spot of mineral springs, which retained their popularity until the middle of the 18th cent.; many Roman coins have been met with, and here was once a chapel.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Steeton (2)	Tadcaster (3)	189	80
Stella, ec. pa.	Blaydon (1)	272	6220
Stella, tp.	Blaydon (1)	272	788
Stelling (1)	Elham (4)	72	255
Stelling (2)	Stocksfield (3½)	281	53
Stelling Minnis	Elham (3)	72	95

Stenhouse, ha., pa. of Liberton (q.v), N. Edins., Sc., about 1 N.W. of Gilmerton.

Stenhousemuir, small to., pa. of and about ½ E. from Larbert (q.v.), E. Stirls., Sc. On a moor near the to. the Falkirk cattle trysts are held—in Aug., September, and October—when from 20,000 to 30,000 head of cattle and great numbers of sheep are exposed for sale.

Stenigot, small pa., E. Lincs., pleasantly situated on the acclivities of a beautiful dale, 7 S.W. of Louth; ac. 1,321; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Nicholas is a plain modern edifice. The nave of the E. Eng. church has been dismantled, and the chancel fitted up as a mortuary chapel.

Stenkrith Bridge, over the Eden, near the North-Eastern Railway station at Kirkby Stephen (q.v.), N. Westmd. Here the river forms a noisy and foaming cataract. The scenery above and below is highly picturesque. On either side are tall shrub-clad cliffs, interspersed with huge masses of rock; and the current, pouring over a ledge of irregular and broken rocks, falls into the gulf and sends up sheets of white foam. The rocks in the river bed contain a large number of holes, and in some places these cavities are so wide as to receive the whole river, which in some seasons is thus rendered quite dry.

Stennes, *q.s.* pa., pas. of Firth and Stennes and Sandwick, in the west of Mainland, W. Ork., Sc., 8 W. by S. of Kirkwall. The pa. is divided from Stromness and Sandwick on the west and north-west by the Loch of Stennes and part of the Loch of Harringay. The Established church was erected in 1793. The Free church has a station here. The House of Stennes, an ancient grey edifice, occupies the site of the building wherein Jarl Havard was murdered by his wife Ragnhild in the 10th cent. The celebrated Stones of S. consist of two groups, situated on the opposite sides of the narrow channel separating the Loch of S. from that of Harringay. The smaller circle, to the south-east, originally comprised 15 stones, about 12 ft. in height; of these, four only are left—two remaining upright; the circle is about 100 ft. in diameter. Near it is a monolith, 8 ft. in height, called the "Stone of Odin"; it contains a hole, within which hands were joined in confirmation of an oath; the stone is mentioned in "The Pirate." The Ring of Brogarth or Brogar seems to have had 60 stones, 13 of which remain upright, whilst 10 lie on the ground. It is about 350 ft. in diameter, and is surrounded by a deep entrenchment. The famous Maeshowe (q.v.) is also in this pa.

Stenscholl, *q.s.* pa. and vil., pas. of Snizort and Kilmuir (q.v.), Skye, Inner Hebrides, Invs., Sc. The vil., generally called Staffin (q.v.), is 6 N.E. of Uig.

Stenson, ha., pa. of Barrow-upon-Trent (q.v.), S. Derbys., 4½ S.W. of Derby. The Wesleyans have a small chapel here.

Stenton, pa. and small vil., S. Haddings., Sc.; ac. 7,676; soil generally clay, of various qualities. The vil. is about 7 E. of Haddington, and gives a second title to Baron Bellhaven. About 1 S. of the

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stembridge	Cowbridge (4)	180	[illegible]
Stenhousemuir	Stenhousemuir	410	3718
Stenigot	Louth (7)	141	191
Stennes	Thurso (40)	744	867
Stenscholl	Strome Ferry (6)	661	1261
Stenton	East Linton (3)	372	550

vil. is *Biel*, a seat. In the grounds is an artificial piece of water nearly two miles in length, with an average breadth of about 400 yds.; the banks are high, steep, and well wooded. The owner permits parties to visit the grounds and plantations, or make excursions upon the lake.

Stenwith, or **Stenwaites**, ha., pa. of Barrowby (q.v.), S.W. Lincs., 2 w. of Grantham.

Stepaside, vil., pa. of Kilgobbin (q.v.), E. co. Dub., Ir., 6 S.E. of Dublin.

Stepney, dis., E. London, pas. of Limehouse and Mile End Old Town (q.v.), E. Middx., 2¼ E. by N. of St. Paul's; ac. 832. The derivation of the name (formerly "Stibenhede," "Stebenhythe," and "Stebunhethe") is uncertain; but the last syllable is the Anglo-Saxon *hyth* (harbour). The population consists to a large extent of sailors and persons connected with maritime trade. The church of St. Dunstan, rebuilt by Wren after the Great Fire, is in Perp. style, with a low broad tower, above which rise a turret and dome; it contains carved woodwork by Grinling Gibbons and a memorial of the celebrated admiral Sir John Leake (d. 1720). Among those who have held the living were Richard Fox (d. 1528), Bishop of Winchester; John Colet (d. 1519), Dean of St. Paul's; and the celebrated Nonconformist Matthew Mead (d. 1699), who was ejected at the Restoration. There are several other eccl. pas. with modern churches. S. contains a Jewish synagogue and burial-ground. Among the many charitable institutions are the German and Portuguese Jews' Hospitals, Deacon's City Paupers' House, Trinity Almshouses, and the central buildings of Dr. Barnardo's Homes for Destitute Children (founded in 1866). The antiquary John Strype (d. 1737), the Shakespearian critic George Steevens (d. 1800), and Dr. Richard Mead (d. 1754), son of Matthew Mead, were natives.

Stepney Division, one of the seven parl. divs. of Tower Hamlets, Middx. It returns one member.

Stepper Point, the western boundary of the harbour of Padstow (q.v.), W. Cornw.

Steppingley, pa. and vil., S. Beds., 10 S. of Bedford; ac. 1,283; soil chiefly sand, overlying sand. The church of St. Lawrence (rebuilt 1860) is in E. Dec. and Perp. styles. There is a small Wesleyan chapel.

Steps, vil., pa. of Cadder (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 4½ N.E. of Glasgow.

Sterndale, Earl. [EARL STERNDALE.]

Sterndale, King. [KING STERNDALE.]

Sternfield, pa. and vil., E. Suff., about 1 S. of Saxmundham; ac. 1,105; soil mixed, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (restored 1877) is of Saxon architecture. There is a property in this parish, called the Town Lands, of the present yearly value of £61, the proceeds of which are applied to the relief of the poor and other purposes.

Stert (1), tp. and chap., pa. of Urchfont (q.v.), E. Wilts., about 2 S.E. of Devizes; ac. 638. The church of St. James, originally E. Eng., was rebuilt in 1846. Here is a chapel for Baptists.

Stert (2), ha., pa. of Babcary (q.v.), S.E. Somerset, 5 S.E. of Somerton.

Sterthill, ha., pa. of West Camel (q.v.), S.E. Somerset, about 4 N.E. of Ilchester.

Stert Island, island in Bridgwater Bay, Somerset, about 8 N. of Bridgwater.

Stert Point, headland in Bridgwater Bay, Somerset, at the mouth of the river Parret.

Stetchworth, pa. and vil., E. Cambs., 3½ S. of Newmarket; ac. 2,813; soil various, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter is debased Perp.; the chancel retains a piscina. In the church is a marble monument with effigies on a background of black marble, erected by Sir Richard Gorges, Bart., second Baron Gorges of Dundalk, and Bridget (Kingsmill) his wife, to their son Henry (d. 1674). Here is an iron Congregational chapel. Lord Gorges' charity of £33 yearly is for two old men and two old women, each of whom receives 2s. weekly and a biennial gift, the men of a coat and the women a gown, and they live in almshouses rent free. There is also an allotment charity of 25s. yearly, distributed in money to the poor. *S. House*, in a fine, well-wooded park, with ornamental water in the foreground, and approached by an avenue of trees, is a seat.

Steuartstown. [STEWARTSTOWN.]

Stevenage, pa. and small to. on the Great North Road, N. Herts., 4 S.E. of Hitchin; ac. 4,543. The town consists chiefly of the High Street, about ¾ mile long, running north and south. The church of St. Nicholas, situated on rising ground about 1 N.E. of the town, is approached through a pleasant avenue of trees, alternately lime and chestnut, planted in the 18th cent.; it is an ancient Gothic building of flint. The church of the Holy Trinity, at the south end of the town (1861), is modern Gothic. There are also Wesleyan and Baptist chapels. The grammar school was founded in 1558, and the endowments have since been increased. A pleasure fair is held on Sept. 22 and 23. Straw-plaiting is carried on in a small way in the town and surrounding villages. The Public Hall, in Orchard Road, was built in 1872. There are charities amounting to £19 19s. for distribution in bread and clothing; and also almshouses founded in 1501 by Stephen Hellard, rector of this parish. Six widows are now resident. By the side of the London road, ½ S. of the town, are six hills or barrows, supposed to be of Danish origin. *Woodfield* is a seat.

Stevenston, pa. and to., N.W. Ayrs., Sc.; the pa. is situated on the Firth of Clyde, and includes the greater part of the town of Saltcoats, from which the town of S. is 1 E.; ac. 3,771; soil in some of the lowlands tolerably fertile and of loamy quality, but in the upper parts stiff clay, and near the Firth are many sandhills. The pa. abounds with valuable seams of coal. The Established church is a large modern building; the old church belonged to the Abbey of Kilwinning. There are also Free and United Presbyterian churches. Here are extensive ironworks, works for the manufacture of

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stepaside	Stillorgan (2)	6	90
Stepney Division	.....	.....	58746
Steppingley	Ampthill (3¾)	42	308
Steps	Steps Road	399	302
Sternfield	Saxmundham (1)	91	212

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stert (1)	Devizes (2)	86	153
Stetchworth	Dullingham (2)	66	722
Stevenage	Stevenage	29	3309
Stevenston, pa.	Stevenston	402	6209
Stevenston, to.	Stevenston	402	4263

dynamite, and three foundries. A valuable free-stone quarry is worked.

Stevenston, New, vil., pa. of Bothwell (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., ½ S.S.W. of Holytown, of which it forms a sub.

Steventon (1), pa. and vil., N. Berks., 4 S.S.W. of Abingdon; ac. 2,401; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael and All Angels is chiefly E. Eng., with Dec. and Perp. windows; the font also is Perp.; in the chancel are sedilia and a finely-ornamented piscina. In the churchyard is a cross, restored in 1836. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. The charities amount to about £90 yearly, and part is applied to educational purposes. There was anciently a Benedictine priory here, founded by Henry I.; and an old causeway runs through the parish.

Steventon (2), pa. and vil., W. Hants, 7 S.W. of Basingstoke; ac. 2,100; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Nicholas is Gothic. *S. Manor*, in a well-timbered park, is a seat.

Stevington, or **Steventon,** pa. and vil. on the Ouse, N.W. Beds., 5 N.W. of Bedford; ac. 1,800; soil clay, overlying limestone and marl. The church of St. Mary (restored 1871–72) is Dec. and Perp.; in the pavement of the nave is a brass with effigy of a knight in armour; in the church are two small figures representing the drinking of ale customary in this church at one period. The chancel retains a piscina and squint, and inside the porch is a stoup; on the north side of the church is a low side window. A few yards eastward of the church is a spring of water called "the Holy Well," never known to have been frozen or dry. Here is a Baptist meeting-house, established during the time of John Bunyan, and also a Primitive Methodist chapel. In the centre of the vil. is an ancient cross with a modern capital. There are almshouses (built 1654, and rebuilt 1839) for five poor persons, who receive 2s. each per week. Of the castle, erected here in the time of King John, there are now no traces; but various ruins exist in the vicinity of this vil. Pillow-lace is largely made here, and rush-plaiting is also carried on. A little south of the church was the large and ancient manor-house, which once served as a hospitium for the invalids and pilgrims frequenting the Holy Well, and subsequently was used as a farmhouse; on its site a capacious farmhouse has been erected.

Stewartfield, vil., pa. of and 2 S. from Old Deer (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc. It has a Free church, a United Presbyterian church, and a Congregational chapel.

Stewarton (1), pa. and vil. on the Annick, in the dis. of Cunninghame, N. Ayrs., Sc.; ac. 13,626. The pa., about 10 miles in length and from 3 to 4 in breadth, is a rich agricultural district, and has long been famous for its dairy produce. The vil. lies about 15 S. by W. of Glasgow. There are Established and Free churches, one each for United Presbyterians and Independents, and a Methodist chapel. The Cunninghame Institution has an extensive library and reading-room. A hospital was erected and presented to the burgh in 1895. The chief industries are carding and spinning for the carpet and bonnet trades, the manufacture of Scotch bonnets, military forage-caps, and hosiery, spindles and flyers, and bee-boxes for apiaries. Fairs are held on the Wednesday before the last Thursday in October, for cattle (this being the largest fair for Ayrshire dairy stock in Scotland); summer fair Monday before first Tuesday in May (for cattle), and horse fair on the Wednesday before Skeir Thursday, and first Wednesday in May.

Stewarton (2), vil., pa. of Kirkcolm (q.v.), N.W. Wigs., Sc., 6 N.N.W. of Stranraer.

Stewartstown, or **Steuartstown,** a flourishing little mkt. to. (W.) and head of petty sess. div., pa. of Donaghenry, S.E. co. Tyr., Ir., 6 N.N.E. of Dungannon. The place derived its original name (Steuartstown) from Sir Andrew Steuart, to whom James I. granted the surrounding district; in the year 1608, or soon afterwards, he erected a castle —or, rather, converted other buildings into one—of which there are some remains, but they have long been in a neglected state, and retain scarcely any traces of their original character. The to. consists of a spacious square and three principal streets. The market-house stands in the centre of the to., which at one time carried on an extensive trade in the manufacture of linen and union cloth, and likewise in lime, quarried in the neighbourhood; it now derives a good inland business for the supply of the neighbourhood, and additional advantages, from its position as a place of thoroughfare. The Protestant church of Donaghenry was destroyed by fire in 1877, and has been rebuilt. There is a Catholic church, and places of worship for Presbyterians and Methodists. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday after the 12th of each month. There is some fine scenery in this district, which is studded with seats. About 2 miles from the to., in an extensive and improved demesne, with a fine park, is *Stuart Hall*, the seat of the Earl of Castlestuart, who derives his titles of Baron and Earl from this place. Other seats are *Drumcairne*, *Mullantean*, *Prospect House*, and *S. House*.

Stewkley, pa. and vil., N.W. Bucks., 1½ S.E. of Buckingham; ac. 4,330; soil clay and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael and All Angels (restored 1862) is a fine specimen of Norm. work, of which period the west front is an interesting example; in the chancel is a piscina; the priest's door in the chancel is E. Eng. The church of Holy Trinity was built in 1866. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are several small charities.

Stewton, small pa., E. Lincs., 2½ S.E. of Louth; ac. 1,002; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew is E. Norm.; the chancel arch is a very early example, and, previous to alterations about 1851, some of the original windows remained; the arches of the south door and the blocked-up north door are also of very early date.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stevenston, New	Holytown (½)	389	1293
Steventon (1)	Steventon	57	878
Steventon (2)	Oakley (3)	52	240
Stevington	Oakley (2)	53	601
Stewartfield	Mintlaw (3)	563	557
Stewarton (1), pa.	Stewarton	396	3804
Stewarton (1), vil.	Stewarton	396	287
Stewarton (2)	Stranraer (6)	405	25
Stewartstown	Stewartstown	112	78
Stewkley	Leighton (4)	40	128
Stewton	Louth (2½)	141	112

Here is a Free Methodist chapel. Bricks, tiles, and sanitary and drain pipes are made here.

Steyning, pa., U. and mkt. to., and head of petty sess. div., Mid Sussex, about 5 N.W. of Shoreham; ac. 3,419; soil chalky marl, overlying green sand. The place is named in the will of King Alfred as "Stenningham," and there was a mint here in the reign of Harold. S. was formerly a borough by prescription, and formed part of the borough of New Shoreham until 1885. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1889–91) is a large and curious but incomplete structure of flint and stone, of the Norm. and E. Eng. periods, with a western tower of Perp. date. A large and lofty arch, beautifully carved with the zigzag pattern, divides the chancel from the nave; and the arches of the arcades are likewise richly ornamented with the dog-tooth and zigzag work, the

STEYNING CHURCH.
(*Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.*)

design varying on every arch. The tower arch is a work of the Trans. period. In the south wall of the chancel is a brass with arms to Elizabeth, wife of Jonas Michael Clearke (d. 1613). The vicarage house stands on the site of the ancient Benedictine priory of SS. Cuthman and Mary Magdalen, once belonging to the abbey of Fécamp, in Normandy, and is a good specimen of a parochial manse. It has some carved wainscoting, bearing the arms of Richard de la Wich (St. Richard) of Chichester (1245–53); FitzJames, Bishop of London (1506–22); and the arms and cognizances of Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine. The Wesleyan chapel dates from 1877. The Public Hall, in the High Street, was built in 1886; a portion is used by a proprietary club, and contains a library and billiard and reading rooms. Here are two breweries and an extensive parchment manufactory. The market is held every alternate Monday for cattle and corn, a fat stock sale on alternate Wednesdays, and a considerable cattle fair on October 11. The charities amount to about £60 a year, of which £10 is distributed to the poor and the rest applied to the maintenance of the church.

Steynton, pa. and vil., S.W. Pembs., 1½ N.E. of Milford; ac. 6,801. The church of St. Peter, mostly rebuilt 1883, is in Gothic style; the ancient tower remains. The building was occupied by a garrison during the Civil War of the 17th cent. A tombstone dating probably from the later period of the Roman occupation has been discovered in the churchyard. The pa. contains a Congregational chapel. *St. Botolphs* and *Scovestou Hall* are seats.

Stibbard, pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., about 4 S.E. of Fakenham; ac. 1,607; soil chiefly heavy, overlying brick-earth and clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1861) is Dec. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The sum of £46 yearly is applied to the relief of the poor, and a charity of £1 6s. 8d. is yearly distributed in coals. *Sennowe Hall* is a seat standing in a large and picturesque park, through which the Wensum flows.

Stibbington, pa. and vil. on the Nen, N. Hunts., 9 W. of Peterborough; ac. 1,447; soil rich loam, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. John the Baptist (renovated 1848) is Norm. and E. Eng.; the west door has a very fine arch with enriched Norm. work. The rectory is an Elizabethan mansion. The old stocks are still in good preservation on the main road. *S. Hall*, erected 1625, is a seat.

Stichill Linn. [EDEN (4).]

Sticker, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from St. Mewan (q.v.), Mid Cornw.

Stickford, pa. and vil., E. Lincs., 6 S.W. of Spilsby, on the road to Boston; ac. 2,190; soil loamy, with a little sand, overlying loam and clay. The church of St. Helen (restored 1863–64) is E. Eng. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and charities amounting to £15 yearly for the benefit of the poor.

Stickillin, pa. on the Dee, Ardee bar., S. co. Louth, Ir., 2 E. of Ardee; ac. 1,356.

Stickland, vil., pa. of and adjoining Winterborne Stickland (q.v.), Mid Dors.

Stickle Gill. [MILL BECK (4).]

Sticklepath (1), chap. and vil., pa. of Sampford Courtenay (q.v.), W. Dev., 4 N.E. of Okehampton. The chapel-of-ease was rebuilt in 1875, in E. Eng. style. The gable of the Wesleyan chapel bears an ancient stone cross.

Sticklepath (2), ha., pa. of Combe St. Nicholas (q.v.), W. Somerset, 3 N.W. of Chard.

Stickle Tarn, mountain lake under Langdale Pikes, W. Westmd. It lies about 1,500 ft. above the sea, and is dammed at its foot.

Sticklinch, ha., pa. of West Pennard (q.v.), E. Somerset, 4 S.W. of Shepton Mallet.

Stickney, pa. and vil. on the borders of the East and West Fens, E. Lincs., 8½ N. of Boston; ac. 2,015; soil rich loam and sand, overlying clay and loam. The church of St. Luke (restored 1853–55) is E. Eng. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Four poor women receive 4s. a week each.

Sticks Pass, mountain pass (2,450 ft.) over the lower slopes of Helvellyn, S.E. Cumb. and N.W. Westmd.; it extends from Thirlmere to Ullswater, and crosses the border of the two counties not far from its highest point.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Steyning	Steyning	53	1705
Steynton	New Milford (4)	273	3764
Stibbard	Ryburgh (2)	131	436
Stibbington	Wansford (½)	100	480

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stickford	East Ville (5)	117	413
Stickillin	Dunleer (4)	42	167
Stickney	East Ville (4½)	117	641

Stidd, formerly a pa., now amalgamated with Ribchester (q.v.), N.E. Lancs. Here are the remains of a Norm. chapel belonging to a Preceptory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The Catholic chapel is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. There are almshouses for five aged poor.

Stiffkey (1), pa. and vil., N. Norf., near the North Sea, about 3½ E. of Wells; ac. 2,227 and 1,685 water; soil light, subsoil chalky. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1879) is Dec. and Perp.; the chancel (1848) contains a piscina, and there is a brass to Margaret Bramche (d. 1479). The church of St. Mary, the ruins of which stood in the churchyard until 1883, has altogether disappeared. On Warborough Hill are remains of entrenchments; and at Camping Hill, a mile to the east, is a green knoll, supposed to have been also entrenched. S. Hall was formerly a large castellated mansion, with massive circular towers at the angles, erected by Sir Nicholas Bacon, Keeper of the Privy Seal to Queen Elizabeth; and considerable remains still exist.

Stiffkey (2), river, N. Norf., rises about 2 N. of Fakenham and flows in a N. direction for about 10 miles, past Walsingham and Stiffkey pa., to the North Sea, which it enters near Morston.

Stifford, pa. and vil., S.E. Essex, 10 S.E. of Romford; ac. 1,547; soil loamy, overlying gravel and chalk. The church of St. Mary (restored 1862) is E. Eng.; the rood-screen has been lost, but the beam is now incorporated in the reredos, above which is a good Dec. window; the chantry chapel retains a small piscina; the font is E. Eng. In the sacrarium is a flat stone with an inscription in Lombardic letters to David Tillebery (d. 1330); there are several brasses, the oldest of which probably dates back to 1370–75; the pulpit, retaining an hourglass frame, is dated 1611. During the restoration frescoes were disclosed in the chantry and nave.

Stile Bridge, ha. on the Beult, pa. of Marden (q.v.), S. Kent, 5½ S.E. of Maidstone.

Stileway, ha., pa. of Meare (q.v.), Mid Somerset, about 3½ N.W. of Glastonbury.

Stillingfleet, pa. and vil. on the Ouse, E.R. Yorks., 7 S. of York; ac. 4,377; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Helen (restored 1877) is partly Norm.

Stillingfleet-with-Moreby, tp., pa. of Stillingfleet (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,586. *M. Hall,* a seat, is a Tudor building.

Stillington (1), pa. and vil. on the Foss, N.R. Yorks., 10 N. of York; ac. 4,658; soil and subsoil sandy and clayey. The church of St. Nicholas is Norm. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Stillington (2), eccl. pa. and tp., pas. of Redmarshall, Grindon and Sedgefield (q.v.), S.E. Dur., 5 S. of Sedgefield; ac. 760. The church of St. John is modern.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stiffkey (1)	Wells (3½)	128	450
Stifford	Grays (2)	20	376
Stillingfleet	Escrick (2)	181	749
Stillingfleet-w.-M.	Escrick (2)	181	352
Stillington (1)	Tollerton (5)	197	490
Stillington (2), ec. pa.	Stillington	241	1198
Stillington (2), tp.	Stillington	241	65
Stillorgan, pa.	Stillorgan	6	1927
Stillorgan, vil.	Stillorgan	6	396

Stillorgan, pa. and vil. with railway station, Rathdown bar., S.E. co. Dub., Ir., 5 S.E. of Dublin, on the road to Bray; ac. 693. The church is a neat but small edifice of stone. There is also a Catholic church, a monastery, parochial and national schools, a dispensary, and a convalescent home. Here are reservoirs for the Vartry water-supply to Dublin. In the vicinity are numerous villas, chiefly the residences of the higher class of merchants and others from the city.

Stilton, pa. and vil., N. Hunts., 4 N.W. of Holme; ac. 1,612; soil chiefly clay land, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1887–88) is E. Eng. and Perp.; at the entrance to the chancel are brasses with effigies to Richard Curthoyse (d. 1573), Anne his wife (d. 1606), and Thomas and John Curthoyse, their sons, dated 1590 and 1618. There are Wesleyan and United Methodist chapels, and Gospel and Temperance halls. The "Bell" inn is an old post-house, bearing the date 1642. There are six almshouses and various small charities. The Fens are immediately contiguous on the east, and an extent of 3 miles is called "Stilton Fen." S. is celebrated as giving its name to the well-known English cheese.

Stinchar, river, S. Ayrs., Sc., rises in pa. of Barr (q.v.), near Loch Skelloch, and flows for nearly 30 miles in a S.W. direction to the Irish Sea, which it joins close to Ballantrae. It is a good salmon and trout river.

Stinchcombe, pa. and vil., S.W. Glouc., 2 W.S.W. of Dursley; ac. 1,290; soil loam, overlying clay and lime. The church of St. Cyr (partly rebuilt 1855) is Dec. There is a small charity. The *Manor House, Peer's Court,* and *Stancombe* are seats.

Stinsford, pa. on the Frome, S. Dorset, about 1 E. of Dorchester; ac. 1,999; soil black loam, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Michael (restored 1883) is partly Norm. The charities amount to about £20 a year. *Kingston House,* in Corinthian style, and *S. House* are seats.

Stiperstones, ridge of hills (ranging from 1,500 to 1,650 ft.), S.W. Salop, forms the abrupt termination of a line of mountains extending south-west into Radnors. Lead is procured in considerable quantities from several places at the base of these hills, and the Romans are known to have worked many of these mines.

Stirchley, pa. and vil., E. Salop, 3 W. of Shifnal; ac. 833; soil loam, overlying clay, ironstone, and coal. The church of St. James (enlarged 1858) is Norm., with a fine Norm. chancel arch. The charities are small. There are collieries, and forge and rolling mills.

Stirling, pa. (extending into Clacks.), parl. and royal burgh, co. and mkt. to. (F.) on the Forth, E. Stirls., Sc.; ac. of pa. 1,378. S. is one of the Stirling district of parl. burghs (the others being Culross, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, and Queensferry), returning one member. S.—the *Beeches*

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stilton	Holme (4)	69	580
Stinchcombe	Dursley (2)	198	319
Stinsford	Dorchester (1)	135	270
Stirchley	Stirchley	155	18[illegible]
Stirling, pa.	Stirling	417	14170
Stirling, parl. bor.	Stirling	417	16775
Stirling, roy. bor.	Stirling	417	16674
Stirling, mkt. to.	Stirling	417	16792

of the Romans—is a very ancient town; its first charter was granted by Alexander I. in 1119. The limits of the burgh have been enlarged, and now include St. Ninians and other small villages and hamlets. There are four Established, one Episcopal, four Free, and three United Presbyterian churches, and chapels for Wesleyans, Baptists, Congregationalists, and Roman Catholics. The East and West congregations of the Establishment worship in the old pa. church, known as the Grey Friars Church, built (1494) by James IV.; the chancel was added a little later by Cardinal Beaton, who was murdered at St. Andrews (1545), though some accounts attribute it to the archbishop of the same name, uncle of the cardinal. The North Church, in Norm. style, is in Murray Place, where also is the Free North Church, with a fine spire. Holy Trinity Church, in Albert Place, is another handsome edifice. A monument in Grecian style has been erected, in front of the United Presbyterian church, to the founder of that body (1740). The Municipal Buildings are in King Street; the front is circular in form, and the small portico at the entrance is surmounted by a statue with the inscription, "Loyalty," "Liberty," "Wallace." The Corn Exchange, near the head of King Street, a large structure, is used as a grain market. In 1882 The Arcade, a glass-roofed thoroughfare between Murray Place and King Street, was built; it contains a number of shops and two halls, the larger licensed for stage plays, and the Lesser Arcade Hall for small meetings. In 1883 a new Public Hall was erected in Albert Place; it contains a large hall fitted for dramatic performances, for which there is a licence, and a smaller hall. The old Town House, in Broad Street, has a tower with a clock and a set of musical chimes. Behind it, in St. John Street, is a military prison. The County Court House is in Viewfield Place, opposite to which is a fountain of granite erected in honour of Queen Victoria's Jubilee. The Smith Institute, in Dumbarton Road (1873), is a stone building with portico front, and was founded and endowed by the late Thomas S. Smith, Esq., of Glassingall; the building contains a reading-room, library, museum, and picture gallery, all of which are open to the public free, the Provost and others being appointed trustees. The S. Tract Depôt, in Dumbarton Road, is a very fine building. S. has long been celebrated for its schools and hospitals; some of the latter are foundations of long standing, and are well endowed. Cowan's Hospital, for decayed Guild Brethren, was founded by John Cowan in 1639. The old bridge, erected in the 9th cent., is an unusual specimen of bridge work, still showing the four original arches; it rises, as nearly all old bridges did, to a point in the centre, and its ends still retain the towers in which its gates worked. There is another bridge over the river, known as the New Bridge (1831); and the railway viaduct crosses near them. Kildean Bridge was an old wooden bridge further down the stream, and of this there are scarcely any vestiges. The chief manufactures of S. are carpets, tartans, tweeds, winceys, and shawls, for which it has been long noted; and these branches engage a considerable number of weavers. The other industries are tanning, iron-founding, and agricultural-implement making; there are also carriage-building establishments, perambulator and iron bedstead manufactories, and a wool factory. Fairs are held on the first Friday in February (for horses); the last Friday in May (for cattle and horses); the first Friday in March, April, and May (for cattle); the third Friday in October and the last Friday in May (for hiring servants). Some shipping trade is carried on, and during the summer river steamers from Leith afford communication with Edinburgh. S. Castle, which stands at the end of a steep ridge of rock, is one of the fortresses appointed by the "Act of Union" to be kept in a state of repair; it is entered from the town across an esplanade and over a drawbridge, by which the inner courtyard is reached, around which are the royal buildings, consisting of the palace built by James V., a building of stone ornamented with grotesque carving; the Parliament House, erected by James III.; and the chapel, built by James VI. In the castle is the "Douglas room," in which James II. (who was born in this building) stabbed the eighth Earl of Douglas. The other royal personages connected with this fortress were Alexander I. of Scotland, who died here in 1124; James VI., who was crowned here at the age of thirteen months; and Charles II., crowned at Scone in 1651, who occupied S. on his way to Worcester. The Regent Lennox was killed during an attack made on the town by Mary's adherents in 1571. James VI.'s eldest son, Prince Henry, was baptised in the castle chapel. There is a walk round the castle rock entered from the town. Between the castle and the church are The Valley (where tournaments took place) and The Gardens, in which is a curious mound known as the King's Knot; here also is the King's Park and the New Cemetery. Argyll's Lodging, on the east side of the Castle Wynd, is a fine house, erected in 1632 by the Earl of Stirling; in it King Charles II. lodged in 1651. Mar's Work, in Broad Street, has some fine windows and much old Gothic work taken from Cambuskenneth Abbey. The first of these houses is used as a military hospital; the second is in ruins. The castle stood

STIRLING CASTLE, FROM THE KING'S PARK.
(Photo. Andrew Young, Burntisland.)

many sieges, and was the centre of not a few battles. The town in 1147 was given to the English to secure the terms of the Treaty of Falaise, and restored to the Scotch by Richard I.; but in 1297 the English, in an attempt to regain it, were defeated by Wallace at S. Bridge, and their army (under the Earl of Surrey) was cut to pieces. In 1304 Edward I. after a severe siege took the castle and town. In 1314 Robert Bruce besieged it, and, a relieving army under Edward II. having been destroyed at Bannockburn, the fortress surrendered; but Edward III. having extorted from Baliol in 1333 a surrender of the principal fortresses of Scotland, in 1339 the Scotch again took it, and then for two centuries it remained in their possession undisturbed, until Queen Mary's adherents made an attempt on it in 1571, and the Earl of Ruthven and his brother took it in 1583. The Covenanters held it in 1639, and the Duke of Argyll occupied it in 1715 for the Hanoverian Government. In 1745 Prince Charles Edward unsuccessfully attempted its capture; this ended its vicissitudes, and it is now a military depôt. On the esplanade of the castle stands a statue of King Robert Bruce, occupying a commanding position in front of the castle, and overlooking the battlefields of Stirling and Bannockburn.

Stirling Bridge. [CHAPEL AND STIRLING BRIDGE.]

Stirling District. [STIRLING.]

Stirlingshire, a midland co. of Scotland, marking the commencement of the Highlands; it is bounded on the west and south-west by Dumbarts., on the south by Lanarks. and Linliths., on the north by Perths., and on the east by Clacks. and Linliths. From its position at the head of the Firth of Forth it is to some extent a seaboard co. The figure of the co. is extremely irregular; its length from east to west is 36 miles, but, following the curvature of its form from its east to its north point, it will measure upwards of 45 miles; its breadth varies from 12 to 20 miles, except where it turns towards the north, and here the distance across is very trifling. The shire comprises an area of 447 square miles, or 286,338 ac. Originally part of the Pictish possessions, S. appears to have passed under the rule of the Romans about A.D. 80, and they have left traces of their long occupation in camps, etc., while the Wall of Antoninus runs across the south portion of the co. Abandoned by the Romans in 410, it again fell under the Pictish rule until these were expelled by the Saxons and Scots. About 1060 it became more settled under Malcolm (Canmore), though even then it was subject to Norman raids; while two centuries later Edward I. extended his forays thus far, capturing the castle of Stirling in 1296. The victory of Stirling Bridge in 1297, and that of Bannockburn in 1314, checked the English for a time. [STIRLING.] In the 12th cent. David I. erected several religious houses, particularly that at Cambuskenneth, and these communities tended to civilise the rude manners of the inhabitants. The part of the co. adjacent to Loch Lomond is mountainous; east from this the land becomes flat, or gently inclining towards the Forth or the Endrick. In the centre of the co. the ground is again elevated into a series of hills, many of which have their sides and even their summits clothed with a fine grass sward, which affords excellent pasturage for sheep. The eastern division of the co. consists of carse land, in many places quite flat, and in others presenting a succession of inclined planes, gradually rising towards the south from the rich valley of the Forth. Almost every variety of soil to be met with in Scotland occurs in S.; but the most common and the most fertile is the alluvial (or carse) land, which occupies many thousand acres on the banks of the Forth. In this species of soil there are beds of shells, clay, marl, and moss. In the western and central districts, on the banks of the rivers, the land is generally of a light and gravelly description, while patches of rich loam form the surface in other parts of the co. Large crops of oats, barley, beans, turnips, potatoes, etc., are raised, and the culture of artificial grasses has also been very generally adopted in this co. The extensive ranges of moor in the upland district are exclusively devoted to the feeding of sheep, which are of the old black-faced (or Highland) breed; there are comparatively few cattle reared, the co. being supplied from the Highlands. The co. has valuable mineral productions, the most abundant of which are coal, ironstone, limestone, and sandstone. The principal coal-pits are in the southern base of the Lennox Hills; but coal is also obtained in the eastern district, in the vicinity of the Forth and Clyde Canal, and in such quantities as not only to be sufficient for home consumption, but to admit of exportation. Ironstone, limestone, and sandstone are found in the same districts with the coal. Veins of silver were discovered and wrought about a century ago, but the working of them was soon discontinued; copper, lead, and cobalt have likewise been raised at different periods, but not to any considerable amount. The staple manufacture of this co. is iron goods, both cast and malleable, the chief seat of which is at Carron, near Falkirk. The making of nails for carpenters' work is also carried on in several pas. (especially in that of St. Ninians). At St. Ninians are likewise manufactured tartans; at Stirling, carpets, tartans, and shawls; and at Bannockburn tweeds are produced: while in other towns and localities are calico-printing works, large distilleries, tanneries, breweries, chemical and other establishments. The Forth is the principal river; the other streams are the Avon, the Endrick, and the Kelvin. Loch Lomond (q.v.) is the principal lake. Ben Lomond lies to the east, about halfway up the loch, and the western side is skirted by large mountains for most of its length. The Forth and Clyde Canal and the Union Canal pass through the co. There are also numerous springs; but the most noted are the Airthrey Wells at Bridge of Allan, the waters of which contain saline and other properties. The North British and Caledonian railways, with their branches, pass through the co.

Stirtloe, ha., pa. of Buckden (q.v.), S. Hunts, 4½ S.W. of Huntingdon. *S.* is a seat.

Stirton-with-Thorlby, tp., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Skipton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 3,099. *T. House,* an Elizabethan mansion, is a seat.

Stisted, pa. and vil. on the Blackwater, Mid

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place,(2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stirlingshire	.....	.....	118021
Stirton-w.-Thorlby	Skipton (1½)	221	163

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stisted	Braintree (3)	45	684

Essex, 4 s. of Halstead; ac. 2,979; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1844) is of various periods, the chancel being E. Eng. and the nave partly Norm.; in the south aisle is a piscina, and in the chancel a brass to Elizabeth Wyseman (d. 1584). The Congregationalists have a chapel. There are some small charities, and the parish benefits by the free school at Earls Colne. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Stitchcombe, ha., pa. of and 1½ E. from Mildenhall (q.v.), E. Wilts.

Stitchel, vil., pa. of Stitchel and Hume (q.v.), N. Roxbs., Sc., about 3 N.W. of Kelso.

Stitchel and Hume, pa. on Eden Water, N. Roxbs. and S. Berws., Sc.; ac. 2,799 in Roxbs. and 4,098 in Berws.; soil generally strong, in some parts clayey, but on the whole fertile.

Stithians, pa. and vil., S.W. Cornw., 4 S.S.E. of Redruth; ac. 4,291; soil poor loam, overlying granite. The church of St. Stythians (restored 1873) is Dec. and Perp.; the rood-stairs remain in the north wall, and over the entrance thereto is a brass plate with admonitory verses to pastors and people (but without date). There are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels. A fair for horses and cattle is held on the Monday nearest to July 13.

Stittenham, tp., pa. of Sheriff Hutton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 7 S.W. of Malton; ac. 1,340. The poet John Gower (d. 1402), the friend of Chaucer, is said to have been born here (1320).

Stivichall, pa. and vil., N.E. Warws., 9 N.E. of Leamington; ac. 860; soil sandy loam, overlying red sandstone and marl. The old church of St. James (originally a member of St. Michael in Coventry, and appropriated to the monks of that priory in 1260) was pulled down in 1810. A new church erected in its place was opened in 1817; it retains the Norm. font from the old building. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Stixwould, pa. and vil. on the Witham, Mid Lincs., 8 S.W. of Horncastle; ac. 2,250; soil sandy loam, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Peter (rebuilt 1831) is Gothic; there is an ancient oak screen and font. In the churchyard is an old cross. Part of the foundation mounds of an ancient convent remain. A stone coffin complete, and one in fragments, were discovered in digging a drain on the Abbey Farm in 1850, and are now placed close to the tower of the church.

Stoake. [STOKE (5).]

Stob a Choin, mountain (2,839 ft.), pa. of Callander (q.v.), W. Perths., Sc.

Stob Garbh, mountain (3,148 ft.), pa. of Killin (q.v.), W. Perths., Sc.

Stobhill, *q.s.* pa. and vil., pas. of Borthwick, Cockpen, Newbattle and Temple (q.v.), E. Edins., Sc., 4 S. by E. of Dalkeith. There is also a Free church, situated in the vil.

Stobinian, another name for Ben A'an (q.v.).

Stobo, pa., W. Peebs., Sc., lying for the most part on the left bank of the Tweed, and bounded on the north-east by the Lyne Water; ac. 10,302. The greater part of the pa. is hilly and of a pastoral character; but adjacent to the Tweed and the Lyne the land is well cultivated, and some of it finely planted, the latter character of improvement especially in the grounds surrounding the seat of *S. Castle*, a modern and beautiful edifice a short distance from the pa. church, within view of the Tweed.

Stoborough, liberty, pa. of Wareham Holy Trinity (q.v.), S.E. Dors., 1 S. of Wareham. There is a bridge over the Frome leading to Wareham.

Stobs, pl. on Slitrig Water, pa. of Cavers (q.v.), S.W. Roxbs., Sc., 3½ S. of Hawick. *S. Castle* is a picturesque mansion.

Stobswood, vil., pa. of Morpeth (q.v.), E. Northumb., about 2 N. of Ulgham.

Stock (1), pa. and vil., Mid Essex, 5 S.W. of Chelmsford; ac. 2,723; soil light, overlying white sand and gravel. The church of All Saints (repaired 1847–48) is Dec., and contains a brass to Richard Twedye (d. 1574), the founder of the almshouses, with his effigy in armour. The Congregationalists have a chapel. There are four almshouses (founded by Richard Twedye mentioned above) for four poor knights; two of this pa. and two of the pa. of Boreham. Lilystone Hall, formerly a seat, is now held in trust for the use of Catholics, and has a Catholic chapel attached. From this place "Stock bricks" derive their name.

Stock (2), ha., pa. of Churchill (q.v.), N. Somerset, 7 N.E. of Axbridge.

Stock (3), ha., pa. of Bracewell (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 8½ S.W. of Skipton.

Stock and Bradley, tp., pa. of Fladbury (q.v.), E. Worcs., 6 E. of Droitwich; ac. 1,111.

Stockbridge (1), pa. and U. to. on the Test (here crossed by a bridge of three arches), W. Hants, 8½ N.W. of Winchester; ac. 1,118; soil peat, loam, and chalk, overlying chalk. The town consists principally of one wide street. The church of St. Peter (erected 1866), in the centre of the town, is in E. Eng. and Dec. styles. The chancel of the old church, which alone remains, situated at the east end of the town, is now used as a mortuary chapel, the churchyard still being used for burials. Here are Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Baptist chapels. The river Test is celebrated for the excellence of its trout and eels; there are two fishing clubs, the Houghton and the Stockbridge. An important sheep and lamb fair is held here on July 10. S. is celebrated for its races, which are held on the downs in the immediate vicinity of the town, where horses are trained. Danebury and Worlbury Hills are ancient encampments near S.

Stockbridge (2), dis. to the north of the city of Edinburgh, Sc. It contains several flour-mills, and has in its borders the Edinburgh Academy, Fettes College, Craigleith Poorhouse, Tanfield Hall, etc.

Stockbriggs, estate with seat of same name, on the Nethan, pa. of and 3 S.W. from Lesmahagow (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stitchel and Hume	Kelso (3)	354	314
Stithians	Redruth (4)	304	1768
Stittenham	Flaxton (3)	197	81
Stivichall	Coventry (1)	94	67
Stixwould	Stixwould	125	219

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION
Stobhill	Gorebridge (1¼)	385	3501
Stobo	Stobo (1)	378	433
Stock (1)	Ingatestone (3½)	24	603
Stock and Bradley	Droitwich (6)	126	258
Stockbridge	Stockbridge	72	879

Stockbury, pa. and vil., N. Kent, 6½ N.E. of Maidstone; ac. 2,951; soil stone and clay, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Mary Magdalen is E. Eng., with some Perp. work, and contains 17th-cent. brasses. The Bible Christians have a chapel. There are several small charities.

Stockcross, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Speen (q.v.), S. Berks. The church of St. John, which stands on an eminence, was erected in 1839. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Stock Dale, valley, W. Westmd., near Ambleside; it extends from Ambleside to the Kirkstone Pass, and is traversed by Stock Gill.

Stockerston, pa. bounded on the east by the Eye, S.E. Leics., 3 N.W. of Hallaton; ac. 1,534; soil principally clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1887) is E. Eng., and contains two ancient recumbent effigies of stone; here are some ancient brasses, and at the west end of the south aisle is a tomb to Thomas Walker (d. 1784) and a stone in the floor to Sir Thomas Burton (d. 1659). *S. Hall* is a seat.

Stock Gaylard, or **Stoke,** formerly a separate pa., but now for civil purposes amalgamated with Lydlinch, N. Dors., 8 S.E. of Sherborne; ac. 849; soil mostly clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Barnabas (rebuilt 1885) is Gothic; beneath a recessed Gothic arch, on the south side of the nave, is a monument of the founder, a stone effigy of a man (recumbent) completely armed, supposed to be Sir Ingelramus le Waleys, Knight (d. about 1275). *Stock House* is a seat.

Stock Gill, stream, W. Westmd., rises near the Kirkstone Pass, and flows in a S.W. direction to Ambleside, and thence into the Rothay, forming the cascade known as S. G. Force on its way.

Stock Gill Force, waterfall on the stream of Stock Gill, N.W. Westmd., about ½ E. of Ambleside. The water falls about 60 ft., and is separated by a large rock into two channels.

Stockham, tp., pa. of and 3 S.E. from Runcorn (q.v.), N.W. Chesh.; ac. 331. There is a small charity.

Stockingford, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 2 W. from Nuneaton (q.v.), N. Warws. The church of St. Paul was built in 1824. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Here are several collieries and manufactories of blue bricks, tiles, and pipes.

Stocking Pelham. [PELHAM STOCKING.]

Stockland, pa. and large scattered vil. in a vale between the Otter and Yarty, E. Dev., 14 S. of Taunton; ac. 5,850; soil chiefly clay, overlying marl. The church of St. Michael (restored 1888) is E. Eng. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Charities amount to about £85 yearly. There are two grist mills. A stock fair is held annually on the first Wednesday after June 11. In the pa. are well-preserved remains of a Danish camp.

Stockland Bristol, pa., N. Somerset, 7 N.W. of Bridgwater; ac. 803; soil red clay, overlying stone. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (rebuilt 1865) is in E. Eng. style. The mission church of St. Andrew was built in 1882.

Stockleigh English, pa. and vil., Mid Dev., 5½ S. by E. of Crediton; ac. 1,123; soil loam and clay, overlying shale. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored) is E. Dec. *S. Court* is a seat.

Stockleigh Pomeroy, pa. and vil., Mid Dev., 8 N.N.W. of Exeter; ac. 1,239; soil clay and red marl, overlying marl, interspersed with veins of rock and beds of skillet. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is chiefly Perp. The earlier portions of the fabric were originally E. Eng., and a Norm. doorway with enriched mouldings is still extant; there is a Jacobean pulpit and the remains of a Perp. screen.

Stockley, tp., pa. of Brancepeth (q.v.), Mid Dur., 6½ S.W. of Durham; ac. 2,343.

Stocklinch, pa. (formed by the amalgamation of S. Magdalen with S. Ottersay), S. Somerset, 7 N.E. of Chard; ac. 500; soil clay, overlying lias stone. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., and that of St. Mary Magdalen is Gothic. There are some small charities.

Stocklinch Magdalen, formerly a pa., S. Somerset, now amalgamated with S. Ottersay to form the pa. of Stocklinch (q.v.).

Stocklinch Ottersay, formerly a pa., S. Somerset, now amalgamated with S. Magdalen to form the pa. of Stocklinch (q.v.).

Stockport, parl., co., and mun. bor. (extending into Lancs.), and pa., tp., and mkt. and manufacturing to., N.E. Chesh., about 5½ S.E. of Manchester; ac. of pa. 28,786, of tp. 1,324. The to. is situated on the Mersey, here formed by the junction of the Goyt and Tame, and is most irregularly built, being in some parts precipitous, with an ascent from the north; and around this acclivity on the south bank of the river the houses rise in successive tiers from the base to the summit. These precipitous ascents and descents are partially avoided by a number of bridges which connect the different parts of the town. The magnificent viaduct of the London and North Western Railway, which literally passes over the town, comprises twenty-two arches, each of 63 ft. span, carrying four lines of rails, at a height of 108 ft. from the river. Tramways are laid from S. to Manchester. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (rebuilt, with the exception of the chancel, in 1817) was originally E. Eng.; the east window is a good example of Dec. work. The chancel (dating from the end of the 13th cent.) is singularly beautiful in design, and retains sedilia and a piscina. There are also several eccl. pas. with modern churches; and the Catholics and various bodies of Nonconformists have places of worship. The grammar school was founded in 1487; in 1830 the Goldsmiths' Company erected new school buildings with residences for the masters, and in 1880 further endowed the school with £290 a year. The technical school was opened in 1889. The court-

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Stockbury	Rainham (3)	39	547
Stockcross	Newbury (2½)	53	736
Stockerston	Ashley & Weston (1)	89	70
Stock Gaylard	S'minster N'wt'n (5)	120	56
Stockham	Frodsham (3)	182	47
Stockingford	Stockingford	113	2678
Stockland	Honiton (5)	155	821
Stockland Bristol	Bridgwater (6)	152	122

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stockleigh English	Crediton (5½)	179	6[illegible]
Stockleigh Pomeroy	Crediton (4½)	179	1[illegible]
Stockley	Brancepeth (1½)	251	2[illegible]
Stocklinch	Ilminster (2½)	165	1[illegible]
Stockport, bor.	Stockport	178	70253
Stockport, pa.	Stockport	178	117396
Stockport, tp.	Stockport	178	3726[illegible]

house, in Warren Street, was originally a warehouse; it is now used as a town hall, and comprises court-rooms, mayor's parlour, and the usual offices. The baths (1888), in Italian style, are under the control of the corporation; the Mechanics' Institute (1862) is also in Italian style. In St. Peter's Square is a bronze statue of Richard Cobden, M.P. for S. 1841–47. A market-house was erected in 1851, but is little used; the upper part of the building is occupied by the free library (opened 1875). The market day is on Friday, chiefly for agricultural produce; but more trade is done on Saturday. Monthly fairs are held, and there is a weekly cattle sale. The Reform Club was built in 1889, and has the lower part arranged for shops. S. has foundries, machine works, breweries, and flour mills; but the staple trade of the to. is the spinning and manufacture of cotton, and the making of hats. Among the charitable institutions are the Infirmary; the Institution for the Blind, the Deaf, and the Dumb; and the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Warren's almshouses accommodate four old men. The charities for distribution are considerable. Vernon Park (with a free museum), Edgeley Park, and Hollywood Park are public recreation grounds.

The Mersey at Stockport.

Stockport Etchells, tp. and small vil., pa. of and 4½ W.S.W. from Stockport (q.v.), N.E. Chesh.; ac. 1,610. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels. The Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, situated here, was built in 1848.

Stocksbridge, to., pas. of Ecclesfield and Penistone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 10 N.W. of Sheffield. The Fox Memorial Church was erected 1888–89, in Perp. style. The Roman Catholics, Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There is a Working Men's Institute. Coal abounds in the neighbourhood, and the coke-burners supply the Sheffield market. There are steel wire works also.

Stocksfield Hall, formerly a separate tp., but now for civil purposes amalgamated with Broomley, on the south bank of the Tyne, pa. of Bywell St. Andrew (q.v.), S. Northumb., about 2 S.W. of Ovingham.

Stockton (1), or **Stockton-on-Tees**, mun. and parl. bor., pa., tp., head of Co. Co. dis. and petty sess. div., and a river port, near the mouth of the Tees, S. Dur., 10 S.S.W. of Hartlepool; ac. of pa. 5,419, of tp. 334. The to., which is seated on a thick bed of diluvial clay, overlying a stratum of sandstone, and is of high antiquity, originally consisted of one long street, with several smaller ones branching off in various directions. Fine views are obtained from many points in the vicinity, embracing the Cleveland Hills and Roseberry Topping. Two fine bridges across the Tees connect S. with Thornaby-on-Tees (q.v.), formerly known as "South Stockton." The bor. of S. was closely connected with the castle, and may boast of equal antiquity; the first charter is supposed to have been granted by King John in 1201. The church of St. Thomas (restored 1893) is a spacious brick building of the time of Queen Anne; there are also several eccl. pas. with modern churches, a Catholic church (from the designs of A. W. Pugin), a Jewish synagogue, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The town hall, in the High Street, is a large rectangular structure, surmounted by a clock tower. In the same street are the Borough Hall (1852) and the Exchange Hall (1873–74), the property of a company. There are three theatres—the Royal, the Grand, and the Empire. The Free Public Library was opened in 1877. The Literary Institute comprises lecture, reading, and chess rooms, and has a good library. The Freemasons' Hall was erected in 1875. The Corporation Baths and Washhouses, opened in 1859, were reconstructed in 1892. Among the charitable institutions are the hospital, in a south-west suburb, a red-brick building in a modified Gothic style; the dispensary (founded in 1790); and the fever hospital, constructed on the pavilion system, and covering an area of 7 ac. There are

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stockport Etchells	Stockport (4½)	178	1444
Stocksbridge	Deepcar (2)	170	5727
Stockton (1), m. bor.	Stockton-on-Tees	235	49708
Stockton (1), par. bor.	Stockton-on-Tees	235	68875
Stockton (1), pa.	Stockton-on-Tees	235	50335
Stockton (1), tp.	Stockton-on-Tees	235	49705

almshouses (founded about 1682) for four persons; the original buildings were pulled down in 1816, when those now occupied were erected. There is a charity for apprenticing poor boys, and about £50 a year is distributed to the poor. S. has an association for providing trained nurses for the sick poor. The trade of the port extends to Holland and the ports of the Baltic, and coastwise to London, Hull, Leith, Sunderland, and Shields. The chief imports are timber, with deals, iron, hemp, flax, tallow, hides, and linseed. The exports are coal, coke, iron in its various forms, and agricultural produce. The manufactures of S. and its vicinity are various and extensive, and comprehend iron and brass founding, the making of steam engines, rope, sail-cloth, sails, and earthenware; there are also shipbuilding yards, potteries, breweries, corn mills, and some very extensive brick and tile yards. The market days are Wednesday and

STOCKTON, FROM THE RIVER.

Saturday. To the first, corn, hay, provisions, and various kinds of merchandise are brought for sale; to the latter, butchers' meat and vegetables. Cattle markets are also held weekly on the Wednesday. Statute fairs are held on the two Wednesdays next before May 13 and Nov. 23. Cattle fairs for farmers and dealers are held on the last Friday in April and on the Friday before Oct. 18. Horse races are held in the latter part of August. There are rowing and swimming clubs, and cricket and football clubs. Ropner Park, on the south side of the to., is named after its donor; it was opened in 1893 by the Duke and Duchess of York. Joseph Reed, a dramatic writer (1723–87), and Joseph Ritson, the antiquary (1752–1803), were natives. S. Castle, a fragment of which, consisting of a low but massive tower, remains at the end of the High Street, was erected at a very early date, and here (in 1214) King John visited Bishop Philip de Pictavia (Poictiers); it was rebuilt in the early 14th cent. by Bishop Kellew, and renovated in 1578 by Bishop Barnes; several other Bishops of Durham, from Farnham (1241–49) to Morton (1632–60), made this castle a refuge or retreat, but in 1644 it was captured by the Parliamentary forces, and in 1652 was completely dismantled. Near where the castle wall met the river a coin of Nero (A.D. 54–68) was found many years since on the construction of the quay.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stockton (2)	Wylye (2)	115	251
Stockton (3)	Ellingham (1½)	113	130
Stockton (4)	Linley (2)	154	489
Stockton (5)	Newnh'm B'dge (4½)	149	121
Stockton (6)	Marton (3)	91	702

Stockton (2), pa. and small vil. on the Wiley, W. Wilts., 4 S.E. of Heytesbury; ac. 2,000; soil light loam, overlying chalk and flint. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1880) is Norm. and later; the chancel (which is divided from the nave by a solid wall pierced by a low doorway and two squints) is E. Eng. In the north aisle is the tomb of John Topp, Esq., the founder of S. House (d. 1640). There is an almshouse for eight aged men (or women). On the downs is the reputed site of a British or Roman town. *S. House* is a fine old stone mansion in a park of 100 ac.; it contains some good specimens of oak carving.

Stockton (3), pa. and vil., S. Norf., 4 N.E. of Bungay; ac. 1,051; soil clay and sand, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael (restored 1880) is E. Eng. The town estate is let for £65 yearly, which is applied to educational purposes, the repair of the church, and the relief of the poor.

Stockton (4), pa. and vil., W. Salop, 5½ S. of Shifnal; ac. 3,202; soil loam, overlying sandstone and gravel. The church of St. Chad (restored 1860) is an interesting Dec. building with remains of Norm. work; there is a piscina, portions of the sedilia, and a low side window. *Apley Park* is a seat with a fine park.

Stockton (5), or **Stockton-on-Teme**, pa. and vil. on the Teme, W. Worcs., 14 N.W. of Worcester; ac. 893; soil partly clay, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Andrew (repaired 1846) is chiefly Norm., the windows being E. Eng.; there are brasses to William Parker (1508) and Robert Miller (1886).

Stockton (6), pa. and vil., S.E. Warws., 2 N.E. of Southam; ac. 1,300; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Michael (partly rebuilt) is Dec. Blue lias lime is made here.

Stockton (7), tp., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Malpas (q.v.), S.W. Chesh., on the Flints. border; ac. 263. S. Hall is occupied as a farmhouse.

Stockton (8), ha., pa. of Harewood (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 8 N. of Leeds.

Stockton Heath, eccl. pa. (extending into Runcorn) and vil., pa. of Great Budworth (q.v.), N. Chesh., 7 S.W. of Knutsford. The church of St. Thomas was rebuilt 1868. There are Independent Methodist and Primitive Methodist chapels. The manufacture of spades is carried on.

Stockton-on-Tees. [STOCKTON (1).]

Stockton-on-Teme. [STOCKTON (5).]

Stockton-on-the-Forest, pa. and vil. on the east side of the ancient forest of Galtres, N.R. Yorks., 4 N.E. of York; ac. 3,268; soil sandy, overlying sand. The church of Holy Trinity is E. Eng. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a Church Institute, Reading Room, and Lending Library. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Stockton, South, the old name of the borough of Thornaby-on-Tees (q.v.).

Stockwell, eccl. pa., pa. of Lambeth (q.v.), forming a suburb of London, N.E. Surrey, 3½ S.S.W. of St. Paul's. S. lies between Clapham on the west, Brixton on the south, and North Brixton on

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stockton (7)	Malpas (2)	177	21
Stockton Heath	Warrington (1)	182	2469
Stockton-on-Forest	Warthill (½)	194	407
Stockwell	.....	.....	6284

the north-east. In 1809 it was still a small country village, but it is now almost entirely covered with buildings. The church of St. Michael (1840), enlarged 1864, is in Perp. style. The buildings include a small-pox and fever hospital (founded 1870), a training college in connection with the British and Foreign School Society, and an orphanage for boys, established in 1868–69 through the efforts of Mr. C. H. Spurgeon, of the Metropolitan Tabernacle.

Stockwith, East, eccl. pa. and tp. on the Trent, pa. of and 4 N.W. from Gainsborough (q.v.), W. Lincs.; ac. 488. The church of St. Peter (consecrated 1846) is in E. Eng. style. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Stockwith, West, eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Trent, pa. of Misterton (q.v.), N. Notts., 4 N.W. of Gainsborough; ac. 662. The church of St. Mary was built 1722, in Perp. style; it contains a monument to William Huntingdon (d. 1722). The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. Huntingdon's charity of £120 yearly is partly devoted to education, partly to the almshouses; another charity produces about £100 yearly. Here was formerly a market. A horse and cattle fair is held on September 4. There are large chemical works.

Stockwood, or **Stoke,** pa., W. Dors., 8 S.W. of Sherborne; ac. 698; soil clay and chalk, overlying clay. The church of St. Edwold is one of the smallest pa. churches in England, its dimensions being 30 ft. long and 12 ft. 8 in. wide.

Stodday (anciently "Stodale"), ha. on the Lune, pa. of and 2 S. from Lancaster (q.v.), N. Lancs. *Walnut Bank* is a seat.

Stodmarsh, pa., E. Kent, 5 N.E. of Canterbury; ac. 695; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1888–89) is E. Eng.

Stody, pa. and vil., N. Norf., about 1½ N.E. of Melton Constable; ac. 1,277; soil light, overlying gravel and chalk. The vil. is picturesquely situated in a dell, and is watered by a rivulet. The church of St. Mary is a cruciform Perp. building.

Stoer, *q.s.* pa. and vil., pa. of Assynt (q.v.), S.W. Suths., Sc. The vil. is on the shores of an inlet of the Atlantic known as S. Bay, 6 N.W. of Lochinver. There is an Established church and a public school.

Stoer Bay. [STOER.]

Stoer Point, promontory, pa. of Assynt (q.v.), S.W. Suths., Sc., about 5 N.W. of Stoer.

Stoford, ha., pa. of Barwick (q.v.), S. Somerset, 1 S.E. of Yeovil. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Stogumber, pa. and small to., W. Somerset, 5 S.E. of Watchet; ac. 5,140; soil loam and clay, overlying marl and stone-brash. The church of St. Mary (restored 1875) is Perp.; in the chancel are the effigies of Sir George Sydenham (d. 1661–62) and his two wives, and a brass to Margery Windham (d. 1585); the rood-stairs remain, and in the churchyard is an ancient cross. Here is a Baptist chapel. The charities amount to £40 yearly, and there are almshouses for six poor widows. Brewing is carried on. *Combe Sydenham* is a seat.

Stogursey, pa. and vil. on the Bristol Channel, N.W. Somerset, about 8 E. of Watchet; ac. 5,853; soil clay, overlying stone. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1866) is partly Norm., with a fine tower; the body of the church was rebuilt *temp.* Henry VII.; the font is Norm.; the south transept is the burial-place of the Verney family, and contains tombs to Sir Ralph Verney (d. 1353) and John Verney. The Congregationalists and Baptists have chapels. There are almshouses, and the charities amount to about £343 yearly. Here was formerly a priory of Benedictines. There are remains of the castle.

Stoke (1), or **Stoke Rochford,** pa., S.W. Lincs., 6 S. of Grantham; ac. 5,086; soil loam, mixed with gravel, overlying clay. The church of SS. Andrew and Mary is chiefly Perp., with some Norm., E. Eng., and Dec. work; the south chancel chapel was built by Ralph Rochford and his wife in 1448, and the opposite one soon after by another member of that family; in the south wall of the former is a plain piscina, and below the easternmost arch of both chapel arcades is a panelled altar-tomb, the southernmost having an arched canopy; at the east end of the north chapel is a fine sepulchral memorial consisting of a large freestone slab, on which are cut in high relief effigies of a knight and lady of the early part of the 14th cent. In the chancel is a brass with effigies to Henry Rochforth, Esq. (d. 1470), and his wife Elizabeth (Scrope), with five sons and three daughters; another slab has a brass with effigies and inscription to Olyver Sentjohn (d. 1503) and to Elizabeth (Bygod) his wife; a third brass is inscribed to Sibella Seyntjohn, daughter of Oliver Seyntjohn (d. 1493). There are various monuments to the Cholmeley and Turnor families, the inscriptions and monuments to the Cholmeleys dating from 1631 to 1880. Of the Turnor monuments the best is one of black marble attached to the north wall of the north chancel chapel and inscribed to Sir Edmund Turnor (1707) and Elizabeth his wife (1679); there are monuments to this family to 1853. Here are almshouses, founded by Sir Edmund Turnor in 1677, for six poor people, each of whom receives 1s. weekly and coals. The charities are of £13 yearly value. *S. R. Hall,* a fine mansion in Elizabethan style, occupies the site of a former residence; and in front of it is an obelisk with the inscription on a panel—"In honour of Sir Isaac Newton." In the park there is also a splendid waterfall from a spring which rises here from the limestone rock; Roman remains have been at various times discovered here.

Stoke (2), or **Stoke-next-Guildford,** pa. and northern suburb of Guildford (q.v.), S.W. Surrey, lying chiefly within the limits of the bor. and situated on the Wey, over which is a bridge of one arch; ac. 2,410. The church of St. John the Evangelist is an edifice of flint and stone, of the Dec. and Perp. periods. At the east end of the north aisle is the Stoughton chapel, which contains

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stockwith, E., ec. pa.	Misterton (1)	151	497
Stockwith, East, tp.	Misterton (1)	151	419
Stockwith, West	Misterton (1)	151	723
Stockwood	Evershot (2)	141	49
Stodmarsh	Sturry (3)	72	107
Stody	Melton Constable (1½)	128	139
Stoer	Lairg (55)	657	1281
Stogumber	Stogumber	169	955
Stogursey	Bridgwater (8)	152	1116
Stoke (1)	Great Ponton (2)	102	421
Stoke (2)	Guildford (1)	30	9925

several brasses, dating chiefly from the early part of the 17th cent., to various members of that family; the east window is a memorial to Major-General Sir George Pomeroy-Colley, who fell at Majuba Hill (Feb. 27, 1881). Christ Church chapel-of-ease (1868) is in E. Eng. style.

Stoke (3), pa. and vil., N. Kent, 8 N.E. of Rochester; ac. 3,070; soil loam, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Peter was built *temp.* Edward I., and contains some brasses and piscinæ in the chancel and chancel aisle; the font is apparently Norm. There are Catholic and Bible Christian chapels.

Stoke (4), pa. and suburb of Coventry, Mid Warws.; ac. 936; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael is an ancient stone building. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels. William Hollis, ancestor of the Dukes of Newcastle, was born here.

Stoke (5), or Stoake, pa., tp., and vil., W. Chesh., about 4 N.E. of Chester; ac. of pa. 3,745, of tp. 653; soil clay, subsoil sand. The church of St. Laurence (restored 1827) is a Perp. building. There are some small charities, including a small school endowment.

Stoke (6). [STOKE-BY-CLARE; STOKE-BY-NAYLAND.]

Stoke (7), tp., pa. of Hope (q.v.), N. Derbys., 1 N.E. of Stoney Middleton; ac. 511. *S. Hall*, situated in a well-timbered park, on the banks of the Derwent, is a seat.

Stoke (8), tp. and vil., pa. of Acton (q.v.), S. Chesh., 3½ N.W. of Nantwich; ac. 639. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. *S. Manor House* is a seat.

Stoke (9), vil., pa. of and 1½ W. from Hartland (q.v.), N. Devon.

Stoke (10), ha., pa. of Burford (q.v.), S. Salop, 2 N.W. of Tenbury. *S. House* is a seat.

Stoke Abbot, pa. and vil., W. Dors., 6 N. of Bridport; ac. 2,327; soil and subsoil sandy loam. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, of which the chancel is E. Eng., was restored 1878; it contains a Norm. font. The church was struck by lightning in 1828. There is a Congregational chapel.

Stoke Albany, pa. and vil., Mid Northants, 5 E. of Market Harborough; ac. 1,706; soil mixed, overlying ironstone. The church of St. Botolph (restored 1872) is E. Eng.; the font bears an inscription dated 1681. There is a Wesleyan chapel. *S. A. House* is a seat.

Stoke and Newtown, ha., pa. of Stokesay (q.v.). S. Salop, 6 N.W. of Ludlow.

Stoke Ash, pa. and vil., N. Suff., 3 S.W. of Eye; ac. 1,200; soil mixed, overlying clay The church of All Saints (restored 1868) is Norm. There is a Baptist chapel.

Stoke Bardolph, tp. and vil. on the Trent, pa. of Gedling (q.v.), S. Notts., 5 E. of Nottingham; ac. 1,054. The chapel (1844) was built on the site of a more ancient edifice. Here is the Nottingham corporation sewage farm. There is a ferry across the Trent to Shelford. In this tp. was formerly a castle of the Lords Bardolph, from whom the place takes its adjunctive name.

Stoke Bishop, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Westbury-on-Trym (q.v.), S.W. Glouc., 2 N.W. of Bristol. The church of St. Mary Magdalene is in E. Eng. style.

Stoke Bliss, pa. (extending into Worcs.), tp., and vil., N.E. Herefords., 7 N. of Bromyard; ac. of pa. 2,063, of tp. 1,163; soil mixed, overlying clay and marl. The church (dedication unknown), restored 1854, is E. Eng. A small Dame's School is maintained by endowment, and there is a charity amounting to about £26 annually.

Stoke Bruern, pa., tp., and vil., on the Grand Junction Canal, S. Northants, 4 N.E. of Towcester; ac. of pa. 2,633, of tp. 1,270; soil clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1881) contains a screen and pulpit of carved oak; in the chancel is a brass with male effigy and inscription to Richard Lightfoot (d. 1625); there are piscinæ in both aisles. The charities amount to £35 yearly. *Stoke Park*, a seat, was burnt down in 1886, but rebuilt in 1890.

Stoke-by-Clare, pa. and vil., S. Suff., 2½ S.W. of Clare; ac. 2,428; soil chiefly light loam and clay, overlying chalk. The Stour flows on the south side of the pa., and separates it from Essex. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1871) is Perp.; the rood-stairs remain. There are several tablets to the Elwes family, whose vault is in the church, and a tombstone to John Elwes, the miser (1759). There are some brasses, and wall-paintings may be traced. There are several charities for distribution, and an almshouse for poor parishioners. Here was formerly a Benedictine priory, a cell to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, which was converted into a college in 1415. At the Dissolution it was purchased by the Elwes family. *Stoke College* stands on the site of the priory, of which there are some remains. During the reign of Mary some of the leading Reformers were concealed in the college by Dr. Parker, the last Dean, and the second Archbishop of Canterbury after the Reformation.

Stoke-by-Nayland, pa. and vil. near the Stour, S. Suff., 6½ S.W. of Hadleigh; ac. 5,331; soil alluvial, subsoil gravel. The church of St. Mary is Perp., and contains many fine brasses. The chapels are enclosed by a good wooden screen, and in them are several monuments. Here is a Catholic chapel. The poor have about £20 yearly in charities. *Gifford's Hall* is a spacious Tudor mansion surrounding a quadrangle; the great dining-hall has a fine open timber roof and a minstrels' gallery. *Tendring Hall* is also a seat.

Stoke Canon, pa. and vil. on the Culm and Exe, E. Dev., 4 N. by E. of Exeter; ac. 1,126; soil various,

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stoke (3)	Sharnal Street (3½)	32	675
Stoke (4)	Coventry (2)	94	1739
Stoke (5), pa.	Mollington (3)	182	469
Stoke (5), tp.	Mollington (3)	182	78
Stoke (7)	Hassop (3½)	154	46
Stoke (8)	Nantwich (3½)	162	206
Stoke Abbot	Bridport (6)	154	499
Stoke Albany	Ashley and Weston (3	89	286
Stoke Ash	Mellis (3)	91	228
Stoke Bardolph	Burton Joyce (1)	129	188
Stoke Bishop	Bristol (2)	118	1375
Stoke Bliss, pa.	Tenbury (5)	152	261
Stoke Bliss, tp.	Tenbury (5)	152	149
Stoke Bruern, pa.	Roade (1½)	60	810
Stoke Bruern, tp.	Roade (1½)	60	450
Stoke-by-Clare	Stoke	60	658
Stoke-by-Nayland	Bures (7)	54	992
Stoke Canon	Stoke Canon	185	363

overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary Magdalene was rebuilt 1835, in E. Eng. style; it retains a curious E. Norm. font. There is a small Wesleyan mission room here. The charities amount to about £16 yearly. The S. C. paper-mills on the Culm afford employment to a number of hands. The *Old Manor House* is a seat.

Stoke Charity, pa. and vil., N. Hants, about 7 N. of Winchester; ac. 1,839; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Michael is Norm.; the tower has a low shingled spire. The church contains some remarkable tombs.

Stoke Climsland, pa. and vil. on the Tamar and Inny, E. Cornw., 9 W. of Tavistock; ac. 8,732; soil loam, overlying clay and slate. The church (dedication unknown) is Dec.; the chancel retains a piscina; there are monuments to Ezekiel Helier (d. 1614), John Bagwell (d. 1623), and to the families of Clarke, Hawton, Knight, Kekewich, and Call. There are Wesleyan, Bible Christian, Plymouth Brethren, and Free Methodist chapels. A fair is held on May 29. *Whiteford House* is a seat.

Stoke D'Abernon, pa. and vil. on the east bank of the Mole, Mid Surrey, 7 W. of Epsom; ac. 2,038; soil marl, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1866) is Norm., and contains several brasses, one of which, the famous brass of Sir John d'Aubernoun (1277), in the chancel, is the earliest example of the kind; the figure of the knight is 6 ft. 4 in. in length and is vested in a hood and coat of ringed mail, with leggings of the same and a loose surcoat; he stands upon a couchant lion, and bears on his left arm a shield with the arms of d'Abernon, and under his right supports a tall spear with heraldic pennon, and a heavy sword depends from his girdle. The inscription formerly surrounding the slab is now lost. Near this is the large brass of his son, also Sir John D'Aubernoun (1327), in a mixed suit of chain and plate armour, covered by a tunic. There are other brasses to Sir William D'Aubernoun (1358); Elyn, daughter of Sir Edmund Bray (1516); Thomas Lyfelde, Esq., and Francis his wife (1592); Sir John Pymoke, priest (1521); and one of a woman, undated. In the Norbury chapel are two tombs with effigies, one of which commemorates Sarah, wife of Sir Francis Vincent (1608), and the other Sir Thomas Vincent (1613) and Jane his wife (1619). In a recess in the wall is the kneeling figure of Sir John Norbury, founder of the chantry chapel, executed at the cost of his descendant, Sir Francis Vincent, in 1633; the surcoat and helmet of Sir John Norbury are preserved in the chancel. The pulpit is ancient, very richly carved, and the old hourglass stand of iron is now fixed in the wall. The east window is emblazoned with the heraldry of the different families who have successively held this manor from the time of the Conquest to 1620. The charities amount to about £14 yearly for clothing. *The Chase*, *The Manor House*, and *Woodlands Park* are seats.

Stoke Damerel, pa. and suburb of Devonport, S.W. Dev.; ac. 1,815 land, 565 water. The church of St. Andrews is a Perp. building, to which large additions were made in 1750. There are two mission chapels—St. Barnabas' and St. Bartholomew's; and Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels. The Royal British Female Orphan Asylum is here. There are several charities, including Hewett's, Chambers', and Williams'. The Royal Albert Bridge, built by Isambard K. Brunel, crosses the Tamar to Saltash.

Stoke Doyle, pa. on the Nen, N. Northants, 2 S.W. of Oundle; ac. 1,536; soil clay and limestone. The church of All Saints (1727) is in Classic style, and contains various monuments. The charities amount to about £7 yearly.

Stoke Dry, pa., S. Rutld., on the border of Leics., 2 S.W. of Uppingham; ac. 992; soil rich loam, overlying chiefly blue lias clay, part gravel. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng., and has a very curious porch, and over it a parvise with mullioned window; in the church are numerous monuments. Sir Everard Digby (one of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators) was born here in 1581.

Stoke Earl [EARL STOKE.]

Stoke, East (1), pa. and vil. on the Frome, S.E. Dors., 3 W. by S. of Wareham; ac. 4,593; soil sand and gravel, subsoil mostly gravel. The church of St. Mary (erected 1828) is in Perp. style. An ancient hexagonal font which belonged to the old church has been preserved. *Binnegar Hall* is a large mansion in E. Jacobean style. *Hethfelton*, another seat, is situated in beautifully-wooded grounds, especially notable for some fine specimens of the cedar of Lebanon.

Stoke, East (2), pa. and vil. near the Trent, E. Notts., 4 S.W. of Newark; ac. 1,687; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Oswald (partly restored 1874) is E. Eng. Here was fought the decisive battle between Henry VII. and Lambert Simnel in 1487. In 1646 S. was devastated by the plague. *S. Hall*, a seat, stands on the site of an old monastic institution.

Stoke, East (3), ha., pa. of Stoke-under-Hamdon (q.v.), S. Somerset, about 7 W. of Yeovil.

Stoke Edith, pa., tp., and vil., Mid Herefords., 8 W. of Ledbury; ac. of pa. 2,260, of tp. 1,014; soil mixed, overlying clay and marl. The church of St. Mary was erected 1741. Opposite the entrance-door is a tomb with the recumbent effigy of a woman, brought from the old church. *S. E. Park* is a seat.

Stoke Farthing, ha., pa. of Broad Chalk (q.v.), S. Wilts., about 5 S.E. of Dinton.

Stoke Ferry, pa. and small to. on the Wissey, S.W. Norf., 14 S.E. of Lynn; ac. 2,059. The church of All Saints (restored 1848) is E. Eng. Here are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels. A fair for horses and cattle is held on December 6, and one for hiring servants on the Thursday before Old Michaelmas. Considerable business is done at the wharf in corn, coals, and malt.

Stoke Fleming, pa. and vil. on the shore of Start Bay, S. Dev., about 3 S.W. of Dartmouth; ac. 3,059;

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stoke Charity	Sutton Scotney (1½)	73	138
Stoke Climsland	Launceston (7½)	223	1865
Stoke D'Abernon	Cobham	19	527
Stoke Damerel	Devonport (1)	231	54803
Stoke Doyle	Oundle (2)	96	120
Stoke Dry	Rockingham (3)	94	49

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stoke, East (1)	Wool (2)	125	499
Stoke, East (2)	Newark (4)	120	202
Stoke Edith, pa.	Stoke Edith	139	321
Stoke Edith, tp.	Stoke Edith	139	171
Stoke Ferry	Stoke Ferry	92	724
Stoke Fleming	Kingswear (3½)	224	664

soil light, overlying granite and slate. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng.; in the nave is a brass with canopy and effigies to John Corp (d. 1351) and his granddaughter Eleanor (d. 1391); the epitaph is in Norman-French and Latin; there is also an inscription in English verse, with shield of arms, to Elias Newcomen (d. 1614), rector of this place, and great-grandfather of Thomas Newcomen, of Dartmouth, the inventor of the steam engine. In the tower is the recumbent effigy of a lady in the costume of the latter part of the 13th cent., holding a book in the left hand; it is supposed to represent Eleanor (Mohun), wife of Sir John Carew. Here is a Congregational chapel. The charities amount to £8 yearly. *Bowden House* is a seat.

Stoke Gabriel, pa. and vil. on the estuary of the Dart, S. Dev., 7 S.W. of Torquay; ac. 2,285; soil light loam, overlying limestone and dunstone. The church of St. Gabriel (restored 1879) is Perp. There is a Baptist chapel. The charities amount to about £10 yearly. S. G. was the birthplace of

BACKWATER, ON THE DART, STOKE GABRIEL.

John Davis, the celebrated navigator of the North Seas, whose name has been given to the straits discovered by him (August, 1585) between Greenland and North America. *Maisonette*, *Sandridge House*, and *Waddeton Court* are seats. The last-named contains some good specimens of ancient carving, and in the grounds is a private domestic chapel in E. Eng. style.

Stoke Gifford, pa. and vil., S. Glouc., 16 N.W. of Bath; ac. 2,277; soil clayey, overlying brown limestone. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng. There are some small charities.

Stoke Golding, tp. and vil. on the east side of the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal, pa. of Hinckley (q.v.), S.W. Leics., 5 S.W. of Market Harborough; ac. 1,291.

Stoke Goldington, pa. and vil., N. Bucks., 10 S.E. of Northampton; ac. 2,061; soil various, principally stiff clay and limestone, overlying clay and limestone. The church of St. Peter, on an acclivity, is E. Eng. There is a Congregational chapel. A reading-room was erected 1885. Bricks are made.

Stoke Green, ha., pa. of Stoke (q.v.), Mid Warws., about 1 E. of Coventry.

Stokeham, small pa., N. Notts., 6 N. of Tuxford; ac. 550; soil clay, overlying principally marl. The church of St. Peter (restored 1881) is Norm.

Stoke Hammond, pa. and vil. on the Ouse, N. Bucks., 4 N.W. of Leighton Buzzard; ac. 1,470; soil light clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Luke, which dates from the early part of the 13th cent., was restored 1852, when finely decorated sedilia and a piscina were discovered in the south wall of the chancel. The font is Norm. There is a curious poor-box (dated 1619) and some ancient stained glass. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Stoke Holy Cross, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 5 S. of Norwich; ac. 1,637; soil light and sandy, subsoil various. The church of the Holy Cross (restored 1879) is Perp. Here is a home for twelve orphan girls. The interest of £100 is distributed yearly to poor widows of army pensioners, and the fuel allotment is let for £14 a year. *Stoke Hall*, a spacious mansion standing on an eminence in a well-wooded park, is a seat.

Stoke-in-Teignhead, pa. and small vil. in a fertile valley, S. Dev., 5½ N. of Torquay; ac. 2,315; soil dunstone, overlying gravel and clay. The Perp. church of St. Andrew retains a fine old brass, the earliest in Devon (*c.* 1375), bearing the effigy of a priest in chasuble, and wearing stole and maniple richly embroidered. On the floor of the nave is another brass, heart-shaped, bearing emblems of mortality, and an inscription in Norm.-French. The chancel, which contains a Dec. piscina, is divided from the nave by a remarkably fine oak screen, dating from the time of Richard II. The Brethren and Bible Christians have chapels.

Stoke Lacy, pa. and vil., E. Herefords., 4 S.W. of Bromyard; ac. 2,584; soil strong clay, overlying limestone. The river Leadon flows through this pa. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1863) is of various periods; it retains a Norm. chancel arch, and has a handsome stone pulpit and an oak screen of early date. Cider is made here.

Stoke Lane, or **Stoke St. Michael,** pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 4 N.E. of Shepton Mallet; ac. 3,744; soil light, overlying limestone. The church of St. Michael (rebuilt 1838) is E. Eng. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are some small charities. The remains exist of a house once the property of George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham. *S. House* is a seat.

Stoke Lyne, pa. and vil., N.E. Oxon., 11 S.E. of Banbury; ac. 3,700; soil stone-brash, overlying stone and marl. The church of St. Peter (restored 1869) is of various periods. The chancel retains three E. Norm. windows and a Norm. arch. There is a brass dating from 1535. *Swift's House* is a seat.

Stoke Mandeville, pa. and small vil., Mid Bucks., 3 N. of Princes Risborough; ac. 1,460; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary was erected 1886, in E. Eng. style, about half a mile from the

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stoke Gabriel	Totnes (3½)	218	618
Stoke Gifford	Patchway and S. G.	123	364
Stoke Golding	Stoke Golding	101	619
Stoke Goldington	Newport Pagnell (4)	56	767
Stokeham	Tuxford (4)	132	35
Stoke Hammond	Fenny Stratford (3)	48	312
Stoke Holy Cross	Swainsthorpe (2)	110	294
Stoke-in-Teignhead	Teignmouth (2)	204	511
Stoke Lacy	Bromyard (4)	135	321
Stoke Lane	Cranmore (2¾)	118	697
Stoke Lyne	Bicester (4)	66	511
Stoke Mandeville	Stoke Mandeville	35	356

old church of St. Mary the Virgin, still standing and occasionally used, which contains a beautiful marble monument to three children, said to have been killed by Cromwellian soldiers. There is a small chapel-of-ease in a detached part of the pa. on the Chiltern Hills. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Stoke Meon. [MEON STOKE.]

Stokenchurch, pa. and large vil., S.E. Oxon., on the Bucks. border, 7 N.W. of Wycombe; ac. 5,873; soil stiff loam in parts, overlying chalk. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored and enlarged) is of various periods. The chancel is Dec., and retains a piscina and two brackets. The chancel arch is Trans. Norm., and has a squint on the north side. The south doorway is E. Eng., the font Perp. There are brasses with Norm.-French inscriptions dating from 1410–12. The Congregationalists and Primitive Methodists have chapels. A considerable trade is carried on in chair-making. *Millard's Court* and *Wormsley Park* are seats.

Stoke Newington, pa., forming a N.E. suburb of London, E. Middx., 3¼ N. by E. of St. Paul's. The pa., which as late as 1810 consisted of market gardens, meadows, and pastures, is now a populous district. It is intersected by the New River. The old pa. church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1563) is a brick structure in Gothic style. The new pa. church of St. Mary (erected 1858, and completed 1890) is a handsome edifice in late Dec. style. The celebrated metaphysical and political writer Richard Price (d. 1791) was minister of the Presbyterian chapel on Newington Green. Clissold Park, formerly the seat of the Crawshay family, has been converted into a public pleasure ground.

Stoke-next-Guildford. [STOKE (2).]

Stokenham, pa. and large vil., S. Dev., 5½ E. of Kingsbridge; ac. 5,901; soil loamy, subsoil various. The church of St. Michael and All Angels, formerly dedicated to St. Barnabas (restored 1874), is Perp.; the chancel retains a piscina and a fine screen. The font is of early date. There is a Congregational chapel and a reading-room. *Coleridge* and *Widdicombe* are seats.

Stoke, North (1), pa. on the Avon, N.E. Somerset, 5 N.W. of Bath; ac. 778; soil rests on an oolite formation. The church of St. Martin (restored 1888) is E. Norm. and contains a font of very early date, and a sun-dial, possibly Saxon, on the porch; the chancel arch is a fine specimen of Trans. work. During restoration, a fine oak roof, dating probably from the 15th cent., was discovered on the removal of the plaster ceiling. In 1888 the remains of a Roman villa were discovered near the church, and also a stone coffin containing a skeleton.

Stoke, North (2), pa. and vil., S.E. Oxon., 12½ N.W. of Reading; ac 853; soil chalk and gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. and Dec. The original side windows of the E. Eng. chancel have shafts of Purbeck marble; there are also two original low side-windows, a trefoil-headed piscina, and a small locker. There is a small round font, quite plain, and over the south doorway a curious sundial of E. Dec. work. There is a Christmas charity of £5.

Stoke, North (3), pa. on the Arun, S.W. Sussex, 3 N. of Arundel; ac. 941; soil loam and chalk, overlying loam, chalk, and flint. The church (dedication unknown) is E. Eng.; the chancel retains three sedilia. A British earthwork, a British canoe, coins, and other relics have been found.

Stoke, North (4), tp., pa. of Stoke (q.v.), S.W. Lincs., about 6 S. of Grantham; ac. 1,844.

Stoke Orchard, tp., pa. of Bishop's Cleeve (q.v.), N. Glouc., 4 S. of Tewkesbury; ac. 1,335. The chapel-of-ease is Norm. There is a small Congregational chapel.

Stoke Pero, pa. on the borders of Exmoor, W. Somerset, 8 S.W. of Minehead; ac. 3,422; soil loamy, overlying clay slate. The church (dedication unknown) is a small building of stone. Red deer are found here in a wild state, and there is a small river running from the hills to the Bristol Channel, which abounds with trout. Dunkery Beacon (q.v.) is partly in this pa.

Stoke Poges, pa. and vil., S. Bucks., 2½ N. of Slough; ac. 4,451; soil and subsoil gravel. The church of St. Giles is a large and interesting ancient structure; the tower and nave arcades are E. Eng., the chancel arch Norm., and there are some Dec. windows; the east window and south chapel (1557) are Perp. In the north wall is a fine ogee arch over an ancient tomb, supposed to be that of Sir John Molyns, treasurer to Edward III.; in the chancel are tombs with brass effigies of Sir William de Molyns, who fell at the siege of Orleans

CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD, STOKE POGES.

(1429), and his wives Margaret and Eleanor (1425); there are also 15th-cent. brasses to Edward Hampden and his wife; a brass to James Edward Coleman and his wife, of Hollenden Park, Kent (1869); and a tablet to several members of the Penn family, dating from 1775 to 1869, descendants of the founder of Pennsylvania, who are buried in a vault in the church, the founder himself being buried at the Friends' meeting-house at Jordan, Chalfont St. Giles. In the Hastings chapel (built by Sir Edward Hastings, Baron Hastings, as a

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stokenchurch	West Wycombe (4)	36	1780
Stoke Newington	.....	.....	30936
Stokenham	Kingsbridge (5½)	242	1545
Stoke, North (1)	Bath (5)	107	178
Stoke, North (2)	Moulsford (2)	48	161
Stoke, North (3)	Amberley (1)	55	100
Stoke, North (4)	Great Ponton (2½)	102	115
Stoke Orchard	Cleeve (1)	172	162
Stoke Pero	Watchet (9)	175	55
Stoke Poges	Slough (2½)	18	2356

place of interment for his family) is a monument to Gregory Hascard, D.D., Dean of Windsor (1708); on the north-west side is a private entrance through the cloisters from Stoke Park. There are eight ancient stained windows, some bearing the arms of the former owners of the park; the chancel contains a rich sedile and piscina. The churchyard—the scene of Gray's celebrated "Elegy in a Country Churchyard"—has some fine yews and cypresses; a plain flat stone covers the remains of Gray and his mother and aunt, and bears an epitaph to these relatives written by himself; in the wall beneath the east window of the Hastings chapel, opposite to his grave, is a small stone indicating the place of his interment, and in Stoke Park, opposite the church, is a monument erected to his memory by Mr. Penn, and inscribed with lines from the "Elegy"; the poet died July 30, 1771. There are two chapels-of-ease in the pa. The hospital near Stoke Park (founded in 1557 by Sir Edward Hastings, endowed, and rebuilt in 1765) contains a chapel and apartments for three men and three women, each of whom receives 7s. per week from the funds of the charity; and there are other charities. *Stoke Park* was once the seat of Lord Chief Justice Coke, who entertained Queen Elizabeth here in 1601; the mansion, designed by Wyatt, is in Italian style and has a very fine interior; the park, of about 500 ac., is well wooded and stocked with deer, and ornamented with a handsome sheet of water. *Ditton Park* (a moated house), *Sefton Court*, *Stoke Court*, and *Stoke Place* are also seats. The manor of Stoke derives its name of Stoke Poges from its heiress Amica (or Amice de Stoke) having married Robert Pogis, a knight of the shire in the 12th cent.

Stoke Point, headland, S. Dev., about 6 S.E. of Plymouth. It is the west limit of Bigbury Bay, and commands a beautiful view.

Stoke Prior (1), pa. and vil. on the Birmingham and Worcester Canal, E. Worcs., 2 S. of Bromsgrove; ac. 3,622; soil clay and light loam, overlying clay, marl, and gravel. The church of St. Michael (restored 1895) is Norm., with later additions; it contains brasses to Robert Smith (1609) and his wives, and to Henry Smith (1606), who gave the proceeds of £100 for educational purposes, and 40s. for six sermons to be preached yearly. The school is licensed for worship. The Stoke farm reformatory for boys is in the pa. The salt works cover 30 ac., and attached thereto are extensive waggon works for building and repairing the vans and trucks employed in carrying salt and coal. There are nearly 200 cottages for the workmen—from 500 to 600 in number—and a dispensary provided by the company. There are flour mills and a stone quarry in the vil.

Stoke Prior (2), pa. and vil. by the Lugg, Mid Herefords., 11 N. of Hereford; ac. 2,333; soil mostly loam, with clay in some parts, overlying clay. The church of St. Luke, originally Norm., was rebuilt in 1863, in Dec. style. In the churchyard is a tombstone to the memory of Elizabeth Howls, buried there 1331, being the first who was interred in it. The incumbent has a claim in respect of this pa. and Docklow called Trug Wheat, which is charged on the Bury Farm, and amounts to about £1 1s. annually; its origin is unknown. There is a Wesleyan chapel. An extensive tract of land, called Blackwardine, is supposed to have been a British fortified town named Black Caer Dun. Many Roman coins, pieces of pottery, bones, and other relics have been found on the spot.

Stoke Rivers, pa. and vil., N. Dev., 6 E. by S. of Barnstaple; ac. 2,424; soil clay, overlying rubble. The church of St. Bartholomew is Perp. There is a small Baptist chapel.

Stoke Rochford. [STOKE (1).]

Stoke Row, eccl. pa., pa. of Ipsden (q.v.), S.E. Oxon., 6 N.W. of Henley. The church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. There is a Congregational chapel.

Stoke St. Gregory, pa. and vil. on the Tone and Parret, S. Somerset, 8 S. of Bridgwater; ac. 2,969; soil loam, overlying sand and red marl. The church of St. Gregory (restored 1888) is E. Eng. and Perp.; in the chancel is a piscina and another in the north transept; the pulpit and reading-desk are Jacobean. Here is a Baptist chapel.

Stoke St. Mary, pa. and vil., S. Somerset, 3 S.E. of Taunton; ac. 911; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. Here is a Methodist chapel. *S. House* is a seat.

Stoke St. Michael. [STOKE LANE.]

Stoke St. Milborough, pa., tp., and vil., S. Salop, 6½ N.E. of Ludlow; ac. of pa. 5,840, of tp. 850; soil sand and clay, overlying stone and clay. The church of St. Milburgh is of various periods. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels. The charities are small. *Milborough Lodge* is a seat.

Stokesay, pa. and vil. on the Onny, S.W. Salop, 7 N.W. of Ludlow; ac. 3,661; soil clay, lime, and gravel, overlying blue clay. The church of St. John (destroyed during the Civil War, and rebuilt in 1654) is E. Eng. The charities are small. A cattle fair is held monthly. There is a Roman encampment—Norton's Camp—near which, during the building of a farmhouse, several skeletons were found, probably those of soldiers killed during an engagement between the Royal forces and the Parliamentarians in 1645. There are also the remains of a mill mentioned in Domesday Book. *S. Castle*, a seat, a fine example of a 13th-cent. fortified house, is a rectangular building with two towers; it is surrounded by a moat. The gatehouse is good Tudor work; the great hall is a noble room, dating probably from 1240, with E. Eng. windows, and there are several other interesting apartments. During the Civil War the castle was garrisoned for the King.

Stokes Bay, coast vil., with railway station, pa. of Alverstoke (q.v.), S. Hants, about 2½ S. of Gosport. There is a pier.

Stokesby-with-Herringby, pa. and vil. (Stokesby) on the Bure, E. Norf., 6 N.W. of Yarmouth; ac. 2,119; soil mixed, overlying gravel, sand, and

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stoke Prior (1)	Stoke Prior	130	2795
Stoke Prior (2)	Steens Bridge (1½)	160	411
Stoke Rivers	Barnstaple (6)	203	199
Stoke Row	Henley (6)	36	577
Stoke St. Gregory	Athelney (1)	150	1348
Stoke St. Mary	Thorne (2)	157	231
StokeSt. Milboro', pa.	Ludlow (6½)	162	493
StokeSt. Milboro', tp.	Ludlow (6½)	162	440
Stokesay	Craven Arms (1½)	170	942
Stokesby-with-H.	Caister (4)	131	370

brick-earth. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng., and there are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The poor's land of 20 ac. of marsh is for feeding cows. *Hillborough Hall* is a seat.

Stokesley, pa. and tp., U. and mkt. to. (s.), and head of a Co. Co. dis., N.R. Yorks., 10 S.E. of Stockton-on-Tees; ac. of pa. 15,936, of tp. 1,818. The to. consists principally of one wide street of half a mile in length, running from east to west. The Leven, a fine trout stream, passes through a portion of the to. and is crossed by a stone bridge of two arches. There is also an ancient stone bridge of one arch for foot passengers, and an iron bridge. The church of St. Peter was rebuilt in 1771. Here are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels; also a Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Joseph. The Preston Free Grammar School bears the name of its founder; the school-house (1832) is in Gothic style. The town hall is in the centre of the to.; it contains a spacious room for magistrates and county court, as well as an assembly room and parish library. Fairs for cattle are held on the Saturdays before Palm and Trinity Sundays; hirings for servants are held on the two Saturdays before Martinmas and May-day. To the south and east are the high range of aluminous hills, continued from the eastern moorlands, which abound with ironstone.

Stoke, South (1), pa. and vil., S.E. Oxon., 11 N.W. of Reading; ac. 3,370; soil chalk and gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1856) is Dec.; the chancel is separated from the nave by a fine pointed arch, and from the aisles by arcades of six pointed arches. In it is buried Griffin Hicks, D.D., chaplain at the Hague to Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, and Dean of Lichfield (d. 1659). There are a number of small charities.

Stoke, South (2), pa. and vil., N.E. Somerset, on the Wilts border, 2½ S. of Bath; ac. 864; soil stone-brash, overlying freestone. The church of St. James (restored 1845) is chiefly Dec. with good Norm. work in the north doorway. Here are a brewery and a malthouse. *Midford Castle* is a seat, and attached is a Catholic chapel.

Stoke, South (3), pa. on the Arun, S.W. Sussex, 2½ N.E. of Arundel; ac. 1,265; soil, upland, chalk; meadows rich loam, overlying chalk and flints. The church of St. Leonard is in E. Eng. style. A large portion of Arundel Park is in this pa.

Stoke, South (4), tp., pa. of Stoke (q.v.), S.W. Lincs., about 6 S. of Grantham; ac. 1,412.

Stoke Talmage, pa. and small vil., S.E. Oxon., 5 S.W. of Thame; ac. 843; soil mixed, overlying soft rag. The church of St. Mary Magdalen was erected in the early part of the 18th cent. in various styles. It contains some 16th-cent. brasses, one with effigy of a man in armour.

Stoke Trister, pa. and vil., S.E. Somerset, about 12 S.W. of Frome; ac. 1,600; soil stony brash, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Andrew was built in 1841 in Perp. style. There are some small charities. *Bayford Lodge* is a seat.

Stoke-under-Hamdon, pa. and vil. on the Parret, S. Somerset, 6 W. of Yeovil; ac. 1,168; soil loam and stone-brash, overlying stone-brash and clay. The church of St. Andrew is of various periods, with a Norm. chancel arch; there are three fine piscinæ, two low side-windows, an effigy of a vested priest, and the tomb with effigy of John Strode (d. 1725); the carved oak pulpit is Jacobean. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels, and a Working Men's Institute. A stock fair is held on April 25. Glove-making is carried on. Hamdon Hill (q.v.) is partly in this pa.

Stoke-upon-Tern, pa. and vil., N.E. Salop, 5 S.S.W. of Market Drayton; ac. 5,683; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Peter (rebuilt 1875) is E. Eng. and Perp.; in the Corbet chapel is a monument to Sir Reginald Corbet, justice of the King's Bench (d. 1566). There are Primitive Methodist and Congregational chapels. The charities are small. In the remains of the moat of Stoke Castle coins and other relics have been found.

Stoke-upon-Trent, mun. and parl. bor., U. and mkt. to. (S.), and head of Co. Co. dis., and large and populous pa. (which presents the very uncommon instance of a country pa. without a tp. of the same name) on the Trent, N.W. Staffs., 2 E. of Newcastle-under-Lyme; ac. 12,607 and 121 water. The church of St. Peter ad Vincula was rebuilt 1826–29 in E. Eng. style; it contains monuments to Josiah Wedgwood (d. 1795), with bust by Flaxman, and Sarah, his wife (d. 1815). There are also eccl. pas. with modern churches, a Catholic church, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The town hall consists of a centre and two wings, and includes a large hall, used as an assembly room and theatre; it contains a council chamber, with mayor's parlour and municipal offices, and the Keary Law Library. A portion of the building is set apart as an art gallery, and contains a loan collection from the National Art Gallery at South Kensington. The market hall (1853), in the centre of the to., is a building of red brick, in Late Tudor style, surrounding three sides of a square, and has on the south side a tower with clock. The quadrangle, covered with a glass roof, forms an outside market. The School of Science and Art, situated in Eldon Place, London Road, was erected in 1856 as a memorial to the late Herbert Minton. The Free Library and Museum, in the London Road, was opened in 1878, the Athenæum Committee making a free gift to the to. of their library of about 3,000 volumes, together with an extensive museum, rich in entomological and geological specimens; there is, besides, a loan collection from the South Kensington Museum. Facing the railway station is a bronze statue of the late Josiah Wedgwood, erected by subscription in 1863, and considered to be a faithful likeness of this distinguished potter. The to., which is regarded as the centre of the Potteries, contains some

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stokesley, pa.	Stokesley	236	2085
Stokesley, tp.	Stokesley	236	1513
Stoke, South (1)	Moulsford (1½)	48	717
Stoke, South (2)	Bath (2½)	107	410
Stoke, South (3)	Arundel (2½)	58	131
Stoke, South (4)	Great Ponton (2)	102	136
Stoke Talmage	Thame (5)	48	97
Stoke Trister	Wincanton (2)	116	414
Stoke-u.-Hamdon	Martock (1½)	140	1726
Stoke-upon-Tern	Hodnet (1)	172	790
Stoke-u.-Trent, m.b.	Stoke-upon-Trent	146	24027
Stoke-upon-T., p.bor.	Stoke-upon-Trent	146	75352
Stoke-upon-T., pa.	Stoke-upon-Trent	146	121459

good modern houses, and various wharves and warehouses; and though the number of china and other manufactories is not great, it includes some of the most important, as well as the largest in the district. Most of the materials are brought from a distance: china, clay, and stone, or decomposed granite, from Cornwall, clay from Dorset, bones, borax, etc., the only necessary found in abundance on the spot being coal. The hovel, or oven, in which the wares are fired is a conspicuous feature in the various works. The North Staffordshire Infirmary was founded at Etruria in 1815, and removed to its present site in 1868. Near the infirmary is another detached building, used as a children's hospital. There is also an institution for nurses.

Stoke Wake, pa. and small vil., N. Dors., 5½ S.W. of Sturminster Newton; ac. 1,038; soil clay, greensand, gravel and loam, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints was rebuilt in 1872.

Stoke, West (1), pa., S.W. Sussex, 3 N.W. of Chichester; ac. 871; soil chalky, overlying chalk. The church (name unknown) is a very small E. Eng. building, and contains a monument to Adrian Stoughton (d. 1635), and other memorials to Isaac Le Gay (d. 1690) and Katharine, his relict (d. 1718). On the south acclivity of the Downs are two large mounds, supposed to have been erected over the bodies of the sea-kings whom the men of Chichester slew in the year 900. *S. House* is a seat.

Stoke, West (2), vil., pa. of Stoke-under-Hamdon (q.v.), S. Somerset, 1½ S. of Martock.

Stoke Works, ha., pa. of and adjoining Stoke Prior (q.v.), E. Worcs.

Stolford, ha. on Bridgwater Bay, pa. of Stogursey (q.v.), W. Somerset, 6½ N.W. of Bridgwater.

Stonar, pa., E. Kent, on the north side of the Stour, 1 N.E. of Sandwich, on the road to Ramsgate; ac. 680. S. was once a famous town, and is supposed to have been the *Lapis Tituli* of the Romans. There is no church.

Stondon, Lower, ha., pa. of Shillington (q.v.), S. Beds., about 5 N.W. of Hitchin. There is a Baptist chapel.

Stondon Massey, pa. and small vil., W. Essex, 6 N.W. of Brentwood; ac. 1,123; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter and St. Paul (restored 1850) is Norm., and contains brasses to Rainold Hollingworth (d. 1573) and John Sarre (d. 1570); there is an oak screen, and the pulpit and reading desk date from 1630. There are two charities. *S. Park* is a seat.

Stondon, Upper, pa. and vil., S.E. Beds., 6 N.W. of Hitchin; ac. 425; soil rich loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (re-erected 1857) is in the Norm. style; all the materials of the old church are incorporated in the new, and the former chancel screen converted into altar rails, pulpit and reading desks; it retains the old font. Bricks are made here.

Stone (1), extensive pa., mkt. and U. to., and head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., N.W. Staffs., 7 N. of Stafford; ac. 20,446 of fertile land and 139 water. The to. of S. is on the Trent, and close to the Trent and Mersey canal, which runs parallel with the High Street, through the entire length of the to. At the south end of the to., in a narrow lane, now called Abbey Street, are part of the foundation walls of the Abbey of SS. Wolfrad and Michael, founded on the site of a convent by Robert Stafford, *temp.* Henry I., and a cell of Kenilworth until 1260; in the old rectory house, near St. Michael's Church, is an arch and a portion of the old crypt, now used as a cellar. The Abbey church partly fell down in the year 1749; the remainder was razed, and the present church of St. Michael erected near its site; a tomb, with effigies of Sir Thomas Crompton, knight, and his lady, formerly within the chancel of the old church, and now in the churchyard near the rectory house, was left untouched. The church of St. Michael is in Gothic style; in the chancel is a picture of the patron saint, painted by Sir William Beechey, R.A., and presented by Admiral Earl St. Vincent (d. 1823), whose remains rest within the family mausoleum in the churchyard; his bust, by Sir Francis Chantrey, stands on a marble monument within the church; the chancel and organ chamber were erected (1887) by Lady Forester, in memory of her nephew, Viscount St. Vincent, captain 16th Lancers, who died from wounds received at Abu Klea in the Soudan, Jan. 17, 1885. The church of the eccl. pa. of Christ Church is a modern building; the Catholics have a church and a convent, and there are places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. Alleyne's Grammar School was originally founded in 1558; a new scheme was framed in 1887, and in the following year the present buildings were erected. The town hall dates from 1860, there is a large room available for entertainments, and in the building the Mechanics' Institute is carried on. The market is held on Tuesday, in the Market Hall (erected in 1868). The cattle market and auction rooms, near the railway station, are private property. Shoe-making is the principal industry, and gives employment to a great many of the inhabitants of S. and its vicinity. Some amount of business is done in malting and tanning; there are corn mills and large breweries. The benefactions of S. amount to £26 17s. 2d. yearly, in addition to a yearly rent-charge of £100 out of the Stone Park Estate, and paid to ten poor widows of S. Stone Park, from which Earl Granville takes his title—Granville of Stone Park—is now an extensive farm.

Stone (2), pa. and vil., Mid Bucks., 7 N.E. of Thame; ac. 2,590; soil loam and sand, overlying clay and limestone. The E. Eng. church of St. John the Baptist, erected in the reign of Stephen (1135–54), was restored 1885–90, when the nave and aisle were new roofed. The church has considerable remains of Norm. work, especially in the nave arcades, and a very good doorway in the south porch. The font, brought from a garden at Lewisham in Kent (whither it is supposed to have been taken from the church of Hampstead Norris, Berks, about 1780), is circular and bears rude sculptures of a salamander and other figures. In the south porch are the remains of a stoup. There are 15th and 16th-cent. palimpsest brasses. The Wesleyans

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stoke Wake	Blandford (8)	121	96
Stoke, West (1)	Chichester (3)	69	103
Stonar	Sandwich (1)	85	25
Stondon Massey	Ongar (3)	23	259

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Popu-lation.
Stondon, Upper	Henlow (1)	36	47
Stone (1), pa.	Stone	139	1400
Stone (1), mkt. to.	Stone	139	554
Stone (2)	Aylesbury (2½)	43	143

have a chapel. The Bucks County Lunatic Asylum (1852) is in this pa. In making excavations for the foundations of a chapel attached to it, various Roman remains were discovered. A bronze fibula of the Anglo-Saxon period has also been found in the vil., and a gold ring set with a red stone in its rude state. Skeletons and weapons have also been found, and these relics are now in the museum of the Bucks Archæological Society. *Peverel Court* is a seat.

Stone (3), or **Stone near Dartford**, pa. and vil. on the Thames, N. Kent, 2 N.E. of Dartford; ac. 3,013 land, 287 water; soil gravel, overlying gravel and chalk. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. and Dec., with a Perp. vestry, containing a canopied tomb; there are brasses to John Lumbarde (d. 1408), Robert Chapman (d. 1574), Sir John Drew (*c.* 1530), and William Carew; the tombs of the Wiltshires are curious. The mission church of St. Michael was built in 1883. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The charities are small. The Stone Castle charity augments the livings of Church of England clergymen in the diocese of Rochester. The City of London Lunatic Asylum and the Kent Female Penitentiary are here. A square tower is the only remnant of Stone Castle. Fruit is largely grown in the neighbourhood. *S. Park* and *S. Castle* are seats.

Stone (4), pa. and vil., N. Worcs., 2 S.E. of Kidderminster, on the road to Bromsgrove; ac. 2,450; soil loamy, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Mary was built (1831) on the site of an older structure. The charities amount to about £300 a year.

Stone (5), or **Stone near Tenterden**, pa. and vil., S. Kent, 6 N.E. of Rye; ac. 3,071; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Mary (restored 1874) is Dec., with a Perp. tower.

Stone (6), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Berkeley (q.v.), S.W. Gloucs., 5 N.E. of Thornbury. The church of All Saints (repaired 1893) is E. Eng. and Dec. [HAM AND STONE.]

Stone (7), ha., pa. of Chew Magna (q.v.), E. Somerset, 6 S. of Bristol.

Stone (8), ha., pa. of East Pennard (q.v.), E. Somerset, 6 S.W. of Shepton Mallet.

Stone (9), ha., pa. of Fawley (q.v.), S. Hants., 8 S. of Hythe.

Stone (10), ha., pas. of Firbeck and Maltby (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 S.W. of Tickhill.

Stones, ha. with railway station, pa. of Wimblington (q.v.), N. Cambs., about 4 S.E. of March.

Stone Acton, ha., pa. of Rushbury (q.v.), S. Salop, about 4 E. of Church Stretton.

Stone Barrow Hill, eminence, pa. of and about 3 N.E. from Lyme Regis (q.v.), S.W. Dorset.

Stonebeck Down, tp., pa. of Kirkby Malzeard (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 3 N.W. of Pateley Bridge; ac. 9,260. Here are lead mines.

Stonebeck, Upper, tp., pa. of Kirkby Malzeard (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 6 N.W. of Pateley Bridge; ac. 9,979. Here are lead mines.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stone (3)	Dartford (2)	16	3781
Stone (4)	Kidderminster (2)	135	568
Stone (5)	Appledore (3½)	63	356
Stone (6)	Thornbury (5)	136	262
Stonebeck Down	Pateley Bridge (3)	217	279

Stonebridge, ha., pa. of Hampton-in-Arden (q.v.), N.W. Warws., about 9 E. of Birmingham.

Stonebroom, ha., pa. of Shirland (q.v.), E. Derbys., about 2 N.W. of Alfreton. There are Baptist and Free Methodist chapels.

Stonebury, ha., pa. of Little Hormead (q.v.), N. Herts., about 9½ S. of Royston.

Stonebyres, estate with seat of the same name, pa. of Lesmahagow (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc., about 3 W. of Lanark. Parts of the house date back to

STONEBYRES LINN.

the 15th cent. Stonebyres Linn, in the immediate neighbourhood, is the last of the Falls of the Clyde. The stream falls more than 60 ft. over a double ledge of rock.

Stonecarthy, pa., Kells, Knocktopher, and Shillelogher bars., Mid co. Kilk., Ir., 3 N.W. of Thomastown; ac. 1,489. It contains a Catholic church and three schools.

Stoneclough, vil., pa. of Deane (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., about 8 N.W. of Manchester.

Stone Easton, pa. and vil., N.E. Somerset, 8 N.E. of Wells; ac. 1,374; soil loamy, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary (restored 1891) is Perp., and contains several monuments to the Hippisley family. The Dory charities produce about £224 yearly, and are partly applied to educational purposes. *S. E. House* and *Oddgest* are seats.

Stoneferry. [SUTTON AND STONEFERRY.]

Stonefield (1), vil., pa. of and north-west suburb of Stone (q.v.), Mid Staffs. Here the Duke of Cumberland encamped with his army when in pursuit of the Scots during the rising of 1745; the entrenchment now called the "Mottley Pits," in the Common Plot, was thrown up, it is supposed, in the time of the Commonwealth.

Stonefield (2), to., pa. of Blantyre (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., about 8 S.E. of Glasgow. It has an Established chapel-of-ease (1878).

Stonefield (3), ha. on Loch Etive, pa. of Ardchattan and Muckairn (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., about 3½ N.W. of Taynuilt railway station.

Stonegate, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Ticehurst (q.v.), E. Sussex, 9½ S.E. of Tunbridge Wells. The church of St. Peter (1838) is in Perp. style.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stonebeck, Upper	Pateley Bridge (6)	217	252
Stonecarthy	Thomastown (5)	92	225
Stone Easton	Hallatrow (2)	119	373
Stonefield (2)	Blantyre	395	5581
Stonegate	Ticehurst Road (1½)	43	488

Stonegate St. Helen, pa. in the city of York (q.v.), E.R. Yorks. The Dec. church of St. Helen (restored and partly rebuilt) formerly belonged to the Priory of St. John the Baptist at Molesby, Lincs., and retains a Norm. font.

Stonegrave, pa., tp., and vil., N.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of Helmsley; ac. of pa. 3,012, of tp. 915; soil principally loamy, subsoil gravelly and in parts clayey. The church of Holy Trinity is of various periods; the west wall is Saxon, the lower part of the tower, the north aisles, and the arcade are Norm., and the upper part of the tower, the chancel, and south aisle are chiefly Dec. and Perp. There is a handsome altar-screen of carved oak, erected 1636, several ancient monuments, and a memorial to the Rev. Thomas Comber, D.D., Dean of Durham, author of "The Companion to the Temple," who was rector here and was buried in the chancel (1699). In the churchyard is an ancient Saxon cross. There are some small charities.

Stonehall, pa., Corkaree bar., N. co. Wstm., Ir., 7 N. of Mullingar; ac. 3,003.

Stoneham, North, pa., S. Hants, 4 N.N.E. of Southampton; ac. 5,020; soil red loam, subsoil gravel and clay. The Itchen passes near the pa. The church of St. Nicholas is E. Eng. and Perp., and contains the remains of the celebrated Lord Hawke, Vice-Admiral of Great Britain (d. 1781), and to whose memory there is a superb monument; there is also a memorial to Sir Thomas Fleming, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench (1607-13), and a tablet to the memory of the Rev. Frederick Beadon, Canon of Wells Cathedral, and for sixty-eight years rector of this pa. (d. 1879, at the age of 101 years); and to his father, the Rev. Edwardes Beadon, M.A., chaplain to George III., and who was also rector of the pa. for forty-nine years.

Stoneham, South, large pa. situated on either side of the Itchen, S. Hants, extending from 5 to 6 N. and E.N.E. from Southampton; ac. 8,687, and 268 of water and foreshore; soil sandy, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary is a small E. Eng. building. The charities amount to £20 yearly.

Stonehaven, seaport and the co. to. of Kincs., Sc., on the east coast of the co., 15 S. of Aberdeen. It is a favourite summer resort, being situated on a beautiful bay on the coast of the North Sea, at the mouth of the Carron stream, and flanked on both sides by lofty hills. The place is composed of an old and new to.; the former lies on the south bank of the Carron, adjacent to the harbour, in the pa. of Dunnottar; the other on a peninsula or angle formed by the Carron and the Cowie, in the pa. of Fetteresso, the two being connected by a bridge, forming a continuation of the road from the south to Aberdeen. The new to. is laid out on a regular plan, having broad streets with a square in the centre, in which stands a good market-house (1827). The town hall (1878), in Allardice Street, is a fine building, and contains news, billiard, and reading rooms. The Established churches of Dunnottar and Fetteresso are near the to.; there are also Free, United Presbyterian, and Episcopal churches, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The harbour is a natural basin, sheltered on the south-east by a high rock which projects into the sea, and having on the north-east a quay that affords every facility for loading or unloading vessels. The shipping of the port is chiefly employed in the coal and lime trade, and occasionally in exporting grain to Leith. During the season herring fishing is carried on. There is a

STONEHAVEN, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.
(*Photo. J. Watson, Stonehaven.*)

distillery, and the manufacture of woollens is extensively carried on; besides which, S. has a tannery (where a large quantity of leather is produced), a brewery, and several net and rope and twine factories. The weekly cattle market is held on Thursday, and there is another for cattle and grain on that day from Martinmas to Candlemas. Fairs are held on the Thursday before May 28 for hiring servants, on the third Thursday in June, the second Thursday in August (old style), for cattle; Thursday before Nov. 28 for hiring servants; and the Thursday before Christmas Day (old style) for cattle.

Stonehenge, a large group of standing stones on Salisbury Plain, S. Wilts., 2 W. of Amesbury. This celebrated megalithic monument, or what remains of it, stands in the centre of a circular enclosure formed by a bank of earth with an exterior ditch. On the north-east of the enclosure was the straight avenue or approach. In the centre of the enclosure are the great stones. When complete there was an outer circle of thirty roughly-squared piers, connected at the top by a line of imposts, thus forming a ring of stone. Sixteen of the uprights and six imposts maintain their upright position. Within this circle was the most imposing portion of S.—an ellipse formed by five, or perhaps by seven, great trilithons, or triplets of stone, each having two uprights and an impost. Of these huge masses two remain perfect, and there are two single uprights, one of which leans considerably. The outer circle, as well as this great ellipse, is constructed entirely of a silicious sandstone found on the sides of the Wiltshire Downs, and in the adjoining valleys. Besides these, there remain in the main circle a number of blocks of syenite which must have been brought from a great distance, since this formation is not found in

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stonegate St. Helen	York	188	406
Stonegrave, pa.	Hovingham (2)	217	306
Stonegrave, tp.	Hovingham (2)	217	124
Stonehall	Multyfarnham (4)	60	247
Stoneham, North	Swathling (1)	74	1569
Stoneham, South	Swathling	74	1570
Stonehaven	Stonehaven	512	4500

this part of Great Britain. The avenue or approach opens immediately in front of the ellipse, and in a line with the so-called altar-stone. In the centre of the avenue itself is the stone called the "Friar's Heel," a block 16 ft. high in a leaning position. The legend of the stone runs that as the Enemy of Mankind was raising S. he muttered that "no one would ever know how it was done." But a passing friar heard the words, and exclaiming "That's more than thee can tell," fled for his life. The devil flung a great stone after him, but hit only his heel. It was directly over this stone of the Friar's Heel that Dr. Thurnam, standing on the altar-stone, observed that the sun rose on Midsummer Day, 1858. There are two smaller stones, irregularly placed, just within the enclosing bank of earth. It was formerly considered that S. was a Druidical monument; but there is no evidence by which

STONEHENGE, FROM THE NORTH-WEST.
(Photo. Frith and Co., Reigate.)

monuments of this kind can be connected with the Druids. Moreover, primitive structures of standing stones are found in various regions, from India to Leon. The first direct mention of S. occurs in the list of Wonders of Britain by Henry of Huntingdon in the first half of the 12th cent., but of its builders or of the date of its erection nothing is known. The opinion most generally accepted is that it belongs to the bronze age, and is a development from ruder stone monuments of an earlier period. There are on the Wiltshire Downs many barrows in which bronze implements have been found, and others, more ancient, in which the weapons were of flint and stone.

Stonehouse (1), or **Stonehouse, East,** pa. and to., S. Dev.; ac. 187 and 80 tidal water and foreshore. The town is a continuation of Plymouth proper on the west, and is separated from Devonport by the Stonehouse Pool. The pa. was formerly called "Hepeston," and in the reign of Henry III. contained only the house of the owner of the manor. The place owes its prosperity chiefly to its convenient situation as a naval and military depôt, and to the large Government establishments maintained here in connection with the public victualling, sanitary, and medical services. Many vessels belonging to S. are engaged in the coal and timber trade. The communication between S. and Devonport is ensured by means of a bridge over the S. Pool, built in 1773. The Mill Bridge, which spans the creek higher up, connects S. with Stoke Damerel. St. George's Church is a plain building in Doric style, erected 1879 on the site of an ancient chapel. There are also eccl. pas. with modern churches, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. St. George's Hall (now the East S. Town Hall), erected by a company, is a fine building in Italian style, with a façade of two orders—the lower Doric and the upper Corinthian. It contains the county court, the hall for local board business, and the offices of the district registrar of the Bankruptcy Court. The Grand Theatre was erected in 1889. S. has a Constitutional and a Liberal Club. The charities amount to £16 a year.

Stonehouse (2), pa. and vil., Mid Glouc., 3 w. of Stroud; ac. 1,786; soil marl and blue lias, overlying oolite. The church of St. Cyril (restored 1884, rebuilt all but the tower in 1854) is in Norm. and Perp. styles; the tower is Perp. George Whitfield, curate here about 1736, began his open-air preaching in the churchyard. There is a small charity, and the schools are endowed. S. has a reading-room and institute, an old library of theological works, and a Cottagers' Horticultural Society. Fairs are held Oct. 11 and May 1. Bricks, tiles, pottery, terracotta, woollen and broad cloths, are the staple manufactures. *S. Court*, a seat, is an ancient mansion, visited by Queen Elizabeth.

Stonehouse (3), pa. and vil. with railway station, Lanarks., Sc.; ac. 6,241. The vil. stands on the south of the Avon, 8 S.E. of Hamilton. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in hand-loom weaving and mining.

Stonehouse, East. [STONEHOUSE (1).]

Stonehouse Pool is an arm of Plymouth harbour, S. Dev., of sufficient depth to admit vessels of

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stonehouse (1)	Plymouth (1)	229	15401
Stonehouse (2)	Stonehouse	105	4352
Stonehouse (3), pa.	Stonehouse	398	3400
Stonehouse (3), vil.	Stonehouse	398	2868

heavy burthen, and much resorted to, especially by ships in the timber trade. There are many extensive stores on its margin, and several boat-building yards. A considerable extent of water frontage in S. is occupied by the docks and works of the Dock Company. Extensive fortifications command the entrance to the Hamoaze.

Stonelands, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Asthall (q.v.), W. Oxon.

Stoneleigh, pa. and vil. on the Sowe, Mid Warws., 4 S. of Coventry; ac. 9,907; soil sand and loam, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary is Norm. and Dec.; in the chancel is the monument of Alice, Duchess of Dudley (d. 1668); the font is interesting; in the churchyard is an old tomb with an effigy said to represent a Lady Motstow. There are almshouses founded by Alice, wife of Sir Thomas Leigh, Lord Mayor of London in 1558, and a reading-room and library opened in 1856. At various times there have been royal residences at S., and the Abbey of Stoneley was held by Cistercian monks till 1536. Thomas Drax, author, was a native of this place. *S. Abbey* retains portions of the monastic buildings, including several Norm. doorways; the west front was built by the third Lord Leigh in 1720 in Classic style; there is an interesting library, and some good family portraits and pictures, including paintings by Lely, Kneller, Wynants, Wouvermans, Holbein, Berghem, Gainsborough, and others; the south aisle and transept remain from the Abbey church, and in the crypt are traces of a piscina and an aumbry; there is a fine park, in which is situated the ancient Dec. gateway of the monastery, believed to have been built by Abbot Robert de Stockelo (1349); and in the hospitium Charles I. was entertained in 1642. *Motstow Hall* may have been the original site of Kenilworth Castle.

Stonely, ha., pa. of and ½ E. from Kimbolton (q.v.), S.W. Hunts. Here was once a priory of Augustinian Canons, founded by the Bigrames, or, according to Leland, by William Mandeville, Earl of Essex, in 1180, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It stood within the great manor of Kimbolton (once a hundred), which was the land of Earl Harold, the last Saxon King, and was afterwards granted with the chase of Swineshead to Fitz Peter, from whom, through other possessors, it descended to Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham; and being forfeited by his attainder in 1521, it was given by Henry VIII. to the family of Wingfield. A field in the neighbourhood is still called "Bigrames."

Stone near Dartford. [STONE (3).]

Stone near Tenterden. [STONE (5).]

Stone next Faversham, pa. on the Swale, N.E. Kent, 2 W. of Faversham; ac. 753; soil and subsoil various. There has been no church here since the Reformation, but remains of the old building are visible.

Stone Raise, ha., pa. of Westward (q.v.), N.W. Cumb., about 4 S.E. of Wigton.

Stonesby, pa. and vil. on a feeder of the Eye, N.E. Leics., 6 N.E. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 1,370; soil clayey, overlying ironstone. The church of St. Peter (restored 1875) is E. Eng., and retains a piscina in both the chancel and south aisle. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. There is a small charity.

Stonesdale, East, ha., pa. of Muker (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., about 10 N. of Hawes.

Stonesdale, West, ha., pa. of Muker (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., about 10½ N. of Hawes.

Stonesfield, pa. and vil. by the Evenlode, Mid Oxon., 4 W. of Woodstock; ac. 772; soil stonebrash, overlying rock. The church of St. James (restored 1876) is E. Eng. The chancel is Dec. and has an E. Eng. arch and a small piscina. There is an Elizabethan pulpit and some screen work. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have chapels. There are two slate pits in the pa. A Roman tessellated pavement and the foundations of various chambers have been discovered in the pa., but the whole, for want of protection, was gradually destroyed.

Stone Street (1), ancient Roman road, running from Southwark to Chichester, through the cos. of Surrey and Sussex, passing Streatham, Walton-on-the-Hill, Dorking, Ockley (which is also known as Stone Street), and Bignor.

Stone Street (2), ha., pa. of Seal (q.v.), W. Kent, about 6 S.E. of Sevenoaks.

Stonethwaite, ha., pa. of Borrowdale (q.v.), S. Cumb., about 6 S. of Keswick.

Stoneton, pa., S. Northants, on the borders of Warws., about 10 S.W. of Daventry; ac. 711; soil chiefly of a stiff nature, overlying clay. The Oxford canal passes through the pa. There is no church. S. House, an old manor house surrounded by a moat, is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Stoney-, for places not found under this spelling, *see also* STONY.

Stoneycroft, eccl. pa., pa. of West Derby (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., about 3 E. of Liverpool. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

Stoneyford, vil., pa. of Derraghy (q.v.), S. co. Antr., Ir., 5 N.W. of Lisburn. The Belfast waterworks are situated here.

Stoney Houghton, ha., pa. of Pleasley (q.v.), E. Derbys., about 8 S.E. of Chesterfield.

Stoneykeld, ha., pa. of Bowes (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., about 6 S.W. of Barnard Castle.

Stoneykirk, pa. and vil., W. Wigs., Sc.; ac. of pa. 19,481; the surface is generally hilly and of a pastoral character; the low grounds are arable, and in some places planted. The vil. lies about 6 S.E. of Stranraer. *Balgreggan,* in a park about one mile square, is a seat; on the estate is an artificial mound, supposed to be of Roman origin, and used as a beacon in time of war. There is a similar mound on the estate of Ardwell.

Stoney Middleton (1), tp., chap. and vil., pa. of Hathersage (q.v.), N. Derbys., 5 N.N.E. of Bakewell; ac. 1,168. The chapel of St. Martin, at the lower end of the vil., is an octagonal building erected in 1759, in place of an earlier structure, of which the Perp. tower remains. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stoneleigh	Kenilworth (2)	99	1211
Stone n't Faversham	Teynham (1½)	49	52
Stonesby	W'lth'm-on-Wold (2	128	231
Stonesfield	Charlbury (3)	76	577

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stoneton	Byfield (3½)	79	21
Stoneycroft	West Derby	202	476
Stoneykirk	Stranraer (4)	405	230
Stoney Middleton (1)	Rowsley (4½)	149	42

A charity of £7 5s. yearly is for clothing; there is also a Christmas dole of £3. The vil. has a very picturesque appearance, some of the houses being situated one above another on the ledges of rock, and others at the foot of the overhanging precipices which rise above them. Near to the vil., on the road to Tideswell, and at the foot of a hill, is a fine spring, discharging a great volume of water, which in a dry summer is of great service to the district. In the vil. is a warm spring, possessing all the

STONEY MIDDLETON.
(*Photo. R. Keene, Derby.*)

properties for curing rheumatism, for which Buxton is so much frequented; the baths were erected by the second Lord Denman on the site of an ancient bath of supposed Roman origin. Here are places for manufacturing barytes, and in the dale are several limekilns. The seat of Lord Denman, near the church, is a gabled mansion of stone, in grounds of about 4 ac., through which a brook meanders and creates a waterfall, and when the mines do not discharge too much refuse, trout abound in the brook, which flows into the Derwent.

Stoney Middleton (2). [MIDDLETON, STONEY (1).]

Stoney Stanton, pa. and large vil., W. Leics., 10 S.W. of Leicester; ac. 1,572; soil mostly light, overlying gravel. The church of St. Michael (restored 1888) is Dec., with traces of Norm. work. Here are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. In the pa. and neighbourhood are extensive quarries of granite and stone, which afford employment to a large number of the population. The charities for the poor amount to about £20 a year, and £78 a year is devoted to pa. expenses.

Stoney Stoke, ha., pa. of Shepton Montague (q.v.), S.E. Somerset, 2½ N. of Wincanton.

Stoney Stratton, ha., pa. of Evercreech (q.v.), S.E. Somerset, 3 N.W. of Bruton.

Stoneywood, vil. on the Don, pa. of Newhills (q.v.), S.E. Abers., Sc., about 1 N. of Auchmull. There are large paper-mills. *S. House* is a seat.

Stonham Aspall, pa. and vil., Mid Suff., 4¼ N.E. of Needham Market; ac. 2,399; soil mixed, overlying stiff loam. The church of St. Lambert (restored 1873) is Dec. In the churchyard is a monument in white marble (much discoloured) to one of the Wingfield family. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The charities for various purposes amount to about £120 a year. Broughton Hall, once a seat, is now a farmhouse; it has two massive chimneys, one of which has three niches on the outside, and the upper portion is of an octagonal form; there is a moat which still nearly surrounds the Hall.

Stonham Earl. [EARL STONHAM.]

Stonham, Little, or **Parva**, pa. and vil., Mid Suff., 3½ N.E. of Needham Market; ac. 1,193; soil heavy, overlying gault. The church of St. Mary (restored 1886) is Gothic; the ancient octagonal font bears a representation of the Crucifixion; it has a double hammer-beam roof of wood richly carved in curious devices, with figures of apostles and saints; in the chancel are piscina and sedilia. The Baptists have a chapel. There are extensive maltings and various charities.

Stonnall, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Shenstone (q.v.), S. Staffs., 5 S.W. of Lichfield. The church of St. Peter was built in 1822. The wake is held on the Sunday after June 29.

Stonnis, or **Black Rocks**, Mid Derbys., about 2½ S. of Matlock and 1 S. of Cromford. A very fine view of Matlock and the surrounding country is obtained from this point.

Stonor Park. [ASSENDON, UPPER.]

Stonton Wyville, or **Staunton**, pa., S. Leics., 5 N. of Market Harborough; ac. 1,200; soil loamy clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Denis is E. Eng., and contains in the chancel a tomb with recumbent effigy to Edmund Brudenell, dated 1590; a marble monument to Thomas Brudenell (d. 1661) and Dorothy his wife (d. 1653), and several other gravestones to the same family. The font is ancient.

Stony Cross. [MINSTEAD.]

Stonydelph, ha., pa. of Tamworth (q.v.), N. Warws., 1½ S. of Amington (q.v.).

Stonyford (1), vil., pas. of Stonecarthy and Ennisnag (q.v.), Mid co. Kilk., Ir., about 9 S. of Kilkenny.

Stonyford (2), stream, S. co. Meath, Ir., becomes the S. on its entrance into Meath co., known as the Stonestown during its course through Westmeath. It flows in a S.E. direction for about 4 miles to the Blackwater, which it joins about 3 S.W. of Trim.

Stonyhurst. [AIGHTON, BAILEY, AND CHAIGLEY.]

Stony Stratford, mkt. to. and head of a petty sess. div. on the Ouse, N.E. Bucks., on the borders of Northants, 8 N.E. of Buckingham. It comprises the two pas. of S. S. East and S. S. West, with an area of 89 ac. and 64 ac. respectively. The to. mainly consists of one long street and the Market Square, and is built on the Watling Street. At the west end of the to., connecting it with Old Stratford, in Northants, is a handsome stone bridge of three arches spanning the Ouse. This place is supposed to have been the *Lactodorum* of the Romans; a Roman urn and a number of Roman coins have been discovered here. King

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stoney Stanton	Elmesthorpe (1)	104	1,220
Stonham Aspall	Needham (4½)	77	720
Stonham, Little	Needham (3½)	77	346
Stonnall	Brownhills (2½)	124	619

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stonton Wyville	Langton	86	56
Stonyford (1)	Thomastown (5)	92	119
Stony Stratford	Wolverton (2)	52	2,019

Edward IV. appears to have gone from this place to Grafton in 1464 to marry Elizabeth Woodville; the oak, under which tradition says they first met, is still standing, and is known as the "Queen's Oak." At an inn in this town the youthful and unfortunate monarch Edward V. is said to have slept on his journey to London to be crowned. One of the memorial crosses to Eleanor, queen of Edward I., stood at the western end of the to., but was demolished about 1646 during the Civil War. In May, 1742, a fire destroyed a large portion of the to. and part of the church of St. Mary Magdalene; the tower, which still remains, has a saddle-back roof and is considered a particularly good specimen of the Perp. period. The church of St. Giles (originally a chantry chapel, founded about 1450, and endowed in 1482) was rebuilt in 1776 in a debased Gothic style; the Perp. tower is the only part of the original structure which now remains. There are also Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. The County Police Court (1865) is in the middle of the Market Square. The market is held on Friday for corn and the cattle market the first Monday in every month; pleasure fairs take place on August 2, and the Friday following Oct. 10. Here are engineering works occupied principally in building small steam launches and tugs. The to. has a provident dispensary with a small cottage hospital. There are charities of £200 yearly, for lighting, paving, and cleansing the to., and about £100 is yearly distributed in doles. About 17 ac. of allotment ground have been appropriated for the use of the poor at a low rental.

Stony Stratford, East. [STONY STRATFORD.]

Stony Stratford, West. [STONY STRATFORD.]

Stoodley, or **Stoodleigh,** pa. and small vil., N. Dev., 5¾ N.N.W. of Tiverton; ac. 4,336; soil shallow and light, overlying clay. The church of St. Margaret (restored 1872) is E. Eng. and later. There is a charity of £16 5s. yearly.

Stoodley Pike, hill, W.R. Yorks., about 10 W. of Halifax. On its summit is an obelisk erected to commemorate the termination of the Crimean War in 1856.

Stoop, vil., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Dumfries (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc.

Stopham, pa. and vil. on the Arun (here crossed by a 14th-cent. bridge of seven arches), Mid Sussex, 4 S.E. of Petworth; ac. 875; soil sand, overlying gravel. The E. Eng. and Dec. church of St. Mary contains a pavement almost entirely composed of large slabs of Sussex marble, inlaid with brass effigies and memorials of the Barttelot family; the earliest of these commemorates John Barttelot (d. 1428), beside whom lies his son of the same name who fought at Agincourt (d. 1453). In the chancel windows are the quartered arms of the Barttelots, which are said to have been removed from the great window of the old hall (1638); judging from its heraldry it must have been executed in the 16th cent.; the north window, containing figures of the Stophams and Barttelots, dates from the 15th cent. The font is octagonal and ornamented with quatrefoils. *S. House* (almost entirely rebuilt 1878) has some rooms dating from the Tudor period. The Manor House has generally been identified with an old building near the church, now occupied as a farmhouse; it contains an old fire-back with the pattern of an oak-tree, bearing the initials C. R. and the words "The Royal Oak."

Stopsley, eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of and 2 N. from Luton (q.v.), S. Beds. The church of St. Thomas (1862) is in E. Eng. style. There are Methodist and Baptist chapels.

Storeton, tp. and vil., pa. of Bebington (q.v.), N.W. Chesh., about 5 S.W. of Liverpool; ac. 1,298. The quarries here present many interesting geological features.

Storiths, ha., pa. of and 7 N.E. from Skipton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. [HAZLEWOOD AND STORITHS.]

Storkhill and Sandholme, tp., pa. of Beverley St. John (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., about 1½ N.E. of Beverley; ac. 322. Storkhill consists of a farmhouse and a few cottages, and lies on the north side of the road to Holderness; and Sandholme consists of about half-a-dozen cottages. The Hull forms the boundary of the tp. on the north.

Stormont, ancient dis. in E. Perths., Sc., embracing the greater part of the pas. of Blairgowrie, Caputh, Clunie, and Dunkeld and Dowally, the whole of Kinloch and Lethendy, and a portion of Bendochy. It extends about 14 miles from the Ericht on the east to the Tay on the west, its south boundary being formed by the Tay, and that on the north by the outskirts of the highlands. Its average breadth is 7 miles.

Stormontfield, vil. on the Tay, pa. of Scone (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., about 4 N. of Perth. Salmon-breeding is carried on.

Stornoway, pa. and seaport in the island of Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross and Crom., Sc.; ac. 63,224. In this pa. the surface generally is flat and moorland, the shores partly sand and partly rock, and indented by a number of bays. The to., which has greatly increased in importance of late years, is 60 N. of Portree (in Skye), and 45 from Poolewe, in Loch Ewe. It is situated at the head

GENERAL VIEW OF STORNOWAY.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
S. Stratford, East	Wolverton (2)	52	859
S. Stratford, West	Wolverton (2)	52	1,160
Stoodley	Tiverton (6)	179	398
Stoop	Dumfries	332	743
Stopham	Pulborough (1)	50	151

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stopsley	Luton (2)	30	811
Storeton	Rock Ferry (2)	193	256
Storkhill and S.	Beverley (1½)	203	32
Stornoway, pa.	Oban (180)	504	11,725
Stornoway, mkt. to.	Oban (180)	504	3,285

of Stornoway Harbour, one of the safest and most commodious in the north, and easy of access to vessels of any burthen at any time of the tide. Round this harbour the to. is built, in form of an amphitheatre. A lighthouse stands on Arinish point, on the south side of the harbour. Besides the pa. church there are Gaelic and English Free churches, an Episcopal and a United Presbyterian church. A quay, with slips and landing places, has been constructed; and here a fish mart was built in 1894. The Free Church school is conducted upon the plan of the Normal Seminary, and there are in all ten public schools. The Nicholson Institution has an endowment of £35 yearly for the teacher, and the Lewis Hospital has been erected a short distance from the to. The Masonic Hall is a handsome structure; in it are held assemblies, concerts and public meetings; in the same building is a public library. S. has several societies for mutual improvement, and a public library and reading-room. Steamers ply frequently between Glasgow and S., besides those which call at S. weekly. *S. Castle*, a fine mansion in the Tudor castellated style, occupying a commanding position west of the to., is a seat.

Storridge, eccl. pa., pa. of Cradley (q.v.), N.E. Herefords., 8 S.E. of Bromyard. The church of St. John the Evangelist was built (1856) in various styles.

Storrington, pa. and pretty vil., Mid Sussex, 9 N.E. of Arundel; ac. 2,989; soil and subsoil clay and sand. The church of St. Mary, partly rebuilt, is Gothic, and contains a stone reredos, the central portion of which is divided into three compartments containing sculptured representations of scriptural subjects, and the whole is surmounted by crocketed arches. There are some good monuments, including a brass to Henry Wilsha, B.D. (d. 1591). The Catholic Priory of Our Lady of England (opened 1888) belongs to canons regular of the Premonstratension Order. There is a large educational establishment at S. for gentlemen's sons preparing for the army. Fairs are held for cattle and horses on May 13, and for cattle and pedlary on Nov. 11. The market has long been discontinued. There are charities amounting to about £72 yearly. *Fryern House* and *S. Abbey* are seats.

Storr Rock. [SNIZORT.]

Storrs, ha., pa. of Windermere (q.v.), S.W. Westmd., about 2 S. of Bowness. Here is an observatory known as the Temple. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Stort, river, Essex and Herts., rises in the N.W. vicinity of Clavering, N.W. Essex, and runs S. by E. through that co. to Stanstead Mountfitchet, then S. by W. between Essex and Herts., past Bishop Stortford and Sawbridgeworth to the vicinity of Harlow; and finally E.S.E. past Harlow and Roydon to the Lea. Its length is about 22 miles.

Storwood, tp., pa. of Thornton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 8 S.W. of Pocklington; ac. 1,222. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Stotfield, vil. forming the west portion of the towns of Lossiemouth and Branderburgh (q.v.), pa. of Drainie, N. Elgs., Sc. S. is a favourite summer resort and contains many villa residences. The sea-bathing, on the sands below it, is excellent, and there are good golf-links in the neighbourhood. The vil. commands good views of the hills on the other side of the Moray Firth.

Stotfold (1), pa. and vil., E. Beds., on the Herts. border, 5½ S.E. of Biggleswade; ac. 2,397; soil light clay, with beds of gravel, overlying gault. The church of St. Mary (restored 1890) is chiefly E. Perp. There are grotesque heads in several of the bosses, and to the hood mouldings of the principal arches; there were formerly some curious frescoes of St. George and the Dragon, St. Michael weighing souls, etc., but these are now destroyed; the font is of Perp. date. There is a Calvinistic Baptist chapel, a Baptist chapel, and a Wesleyan chapel. There are seven almshouses (1842) for the church poor, and other charities to the amount of about £80 yearly. Brick and tile making are carried on, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the straw-plait trade; here is also a brewery. The Lunatic Asylum for the cos. of Herts., Beds., and Hunts. is situated in this pa.

Stotfold (2), tp., pa. of Hooton Pagnell (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 N.W. of Doncaster; ac. 252.

Stottesden, pa., tp., and vil. on the Rea, S.E. Salop, 5 N. of Cleobury Mortimer; ac. of pa. 11,603, of tp. 9,486; soil various, subsoil chiefly rock. The church of St. Mary (restored) is Norm. and later periods; at the west end is a Saxon doorway; there is a Norm. font and some fragments of old glass. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel.

Stoughton (1), pa., S.W. Sussex, 7 N.W. of Chichester; ac. 5,373; soil light loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng.; the chancel shows internal coignes and herring-bone work characteristic of Saxon architecture; a large and light Norm. arch separates the chancel from the nave. There is a small charity.

Stoughton (2), chap., tp., and vil., pa. of Thurnby (q.v.), Mid Leics., 3½ S.E. of Leicester; ac. 1,482. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1866) is Gothic, and contains monuments to Thomas Farnham (d. 1562), Sir Thomas Beaumont (d. 1614), and Rear-Admiral Basil Beaumont (d. 1703). *S. Grange* is a seat.

Stoughton (3), pl., pa. of and about 2 N. from Guildford (q.v.), S.W. Surrey. Here are large barracks and the Guildford cemetery.

Stoughton Cross, ha., pa. of Wedmore (q.v.), N. Somerset, about 3 S.W. of Cheddar.

Stoulton, pa. and vil., S. Worcs., 5 S.E. of Worcester on the road to Evesham; ac. 1,837; soil various, chiefly clay, gravel and sand; subsoil various. The church of St. Edmund (restored 1848) is chiefly late Norm., Dec., and Perp. The chancel and the nave, which is unusually wide, have traces of Norm. work; the church possesses an ancient embroidered altar cloth, formed out of

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Storridge	Great Malvern (3)	129	309
Storrington	Pulborough (4)	50	1,293
Storwood	Pocklington (8)	198	83
Stotfield	Lossiemouth (1)	584	191
Stotfold (1)	Arlesey (2)	37	3,004
Stotfold (2)	Doncaster (6)	156	4

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stottesden, pa.	Cleob'ry Mortimer(5	143	1,300
Stottesden, tp.	Cleob'ry Mortimer(5	143	971
Stoughton (1)	Emsworth (5)	77	604
Stoughton (2)	Thurnby&Scratt't(1	142	118
Stoulton	Wadborough (1)	159	318

an old cope; in the church is a handsome mural monument to William Acton, dated 1854. The charities amount to about £6 yearly, distributed to the poor, in bread and clothing, on St. Thomas's day, and a clothing society for assisting to clothe poor women and school children. *Wolverton Hall* is a seat.

Stoupbrow, ha. and cliff, pa. of Fylingdales (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., about 8 S. of Whitby. The cliff, which is nearly 900 ft. above sea-level, commands a fine view.

Stour-, for places not found under this spelling, *see also* STORE- and STUR-.

Stour (1), river, between S. Suff. and N.E. Essex, rises near Horseheath, just within the Cambs. border, and entering Suff. runs E.S.E. to Haverhill and thence S.E. through Suff. to Whixoe. From this point it forms the boundary between Suff. and Essex. Its course is E. by N. past Clare and Cavendish to Long Melford, S.S.E. past Sudbury to Bures St. Mary, and E. past Nayland, Stratford St. Mary, Dedham, and East Bergholt to Manningtree, where the estuary begins. The latter is a very fine sheet of water, 11 miles long from west to east between Manningtree and Harwich, with a maximum breadth of 2 miles. At Harwich the S. meets the Orwell (q.v.), and turning S. they flow together into the North Sea. The rich scenery of the S. is known to lovers of art through the paintings of Gainsborough and Constable, who were natives of Sudbury and East Bergholt respectively. It is about 50 miles long, its principal tributary being the Bret.

Stour (2), river, Kent, rises at Postling, 3 N. by W. of Hythe, and runs S.W. to Stamford, and thence N.W. past Sellinge, Mersham, and Sevington to Ashford. Its course N.N.E. between Ashford and Canterbury is rendered very picturesque by the beautiful grounds of *Olantigh Towers*, *Godmersham Park*, and *Chilham Park*. From this point the river runs N.E. to Canterbury, and thence E.N.E. past Fordwick (where it becomes navigable) to Stourmouth, where it is joined by the Lesser Stour. Here it divides into two branches, the main stream proceeding E.S.E. and S. past Richborough Castle to Sandwich, and thence N. by E. to Pegwell Bay. The other branch, now a very slender rivulet, runs N.N.W. to Reculver. The two branches once formed a channel, some 3 miles wide, called the Wantsum, which separated the Isle of Thanet from the rest of Kent. The river is about 40 miles long.

Stour (3), river, N.W. Oxon, S. Warws., and S.E. Worcs., rises 5½ S.W. by W. of Banbury, and runs due W. to Burmington, where it touches the co. of Glouc. Here it turns N., flowing past Shipston-on-Stour to Eatington, and thence pursues its course N.W. by Whitchurch, Preston, Atherstone, and Clifford Chambers to the Avon, which it joins 1½ W.S.W. of Stratford-on-Avon. Its length is about 20 miles.

Stour (4), river of Wilts., Somerset, Dors., and Hants, running during the greater part of its course through Dors. It rises in the grounds of *Stourhead Park* in Wilts., and, after flowing about 2 S. through Somerset, enters Dors. at Silton. It then winds S.W., S., and S.E. past Gillingham, Fifehead Magdalen, and Hinton Saint Mary to Sturminster Newton. From Sturminster Newton to Sturminster Marshall its course is S.E. past Shillingstone, Blandford, and Tarrant Crawford. At Blandford, where the river passes through the beautiful grounds of *Bryanstone House*, the scenery is extremely fine. From Sturminster Marshall it pursues its course past Wimborne Minster to West Parley on the Hants border, the general direction of its course being E. by S. Entering Hants it winds E.S.E. to Christchurch, uniting its waters with those of the Avon before it enters Christchurch Bay. Its length is about 55 miles.

Stour (5), river, N. Worcs. and S. Staffs., rises in or close to the estate of the *Leasowes*, famous through its connection with the poet Shenstone, and, passing Halesowen, runs E. along the Staffs. border past Cradley, the Lye, and Stourbridge. After flowing a short distance E. and then S. past Kinver it re-enters Worcs., and runs S. by E. past Kidderminster to the Severn at Stourport. The river furnishes water-power to a large number of spinning-mills and other factories. Its length is about 20 miles.

Stourbridge, tp., U. and mkt. to., on the south bank of the Stour, pa. of Old Swinford (q.v.), N. Worcs., 5 S. of Dudley; ac. 450. Steam tramcars run every twenty minutes to and from Brierley Hill and Dudley. Here are eccl. pas. with modern churches, a Catholic church (from the designs of A. W. Pugin), a Presbyterian chapel containing numerous monuments, and places of worship for various bodies of Nonconformists. The Endowed Grammar School, in High Street, was founded by King Edward VI. in 1552, and reorganised in 1875. The School of Science and Art is in the Theatre Road. The Bluecoat or Hospital School, Hagley Road, was founded in 1667, and enlarged in 1884 by the addition of a new wing; 160 boys are maintained, clothed, and educated, and are subsequently apprenticed to various trades for seven years. A new town hall was erected in Market Street in 1887. The Town Commissioners have also erected new town offices, including a board room, fire station, and a Corn Exchange. There is a large and convenient market-place. A weekly corn market is held on Friday in the Corn Exchange; another market is also held on Saturday. Fairs are held in March and first Monday in September; the former was once a great fair for horses, and commences seven days or a fortnight before the last Monday in March. S. has an Institute with reading rooms, a library, and a theatre. There are large ironworks, and the to. is noted for the manufacture of fire-brick; there are also glue works, a brewery, malthouse, skinyard, parchment manufactory, and many glass works in the neighbourhood. Many of the inhabitants are employed as nailers, or in making shovels, spades, scythes, chains, traces, and anvils. The Corbett Hospital (1892), which bears the name of its founder, is at Amblecote in the Staffs. portion of the pa. of Old Swinford. A company of refugees who came to England from Hungary and Lorraine in 1555 or 1556, headed by one Henzoil Henzey, formed an encampment here at the Lye Waste, and began the manufacture of glass and pottery from the valuable fire-clay of the locality. The precise spot upon which the strangers took up their abode, and where the first glass-house was erected, is still known by the name of Hungary Hill. To the existence of this clay may be attributed the localising of glass-making in the district. The other materials needed, with the exception of coal, are only to be procured at a distance.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Pop.	Area.
Stourbridge	Stourbridge	141	2,388

Stour, East, pa. and vil. on the Stour, N. Dors., 4 W. of Shaftesbury; ac. 1,678; soil clay, overlying marl and stone. Christ Church was built in 1841, in Norm. style, on the site of the old church. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels. There is a Temperance Hall.

Stourhead Park. [STOURTON.]

Stour, Lesser, stream, E. Kent, rises at Bishopsbourne, in the grounds of *Bourne Place*, and runs N.E. past Patrixbourne, Beaksbourne, Littlebourn, and Ickham, joining the Stour at Stourmouth after a course of 17 miles.

Stourmouth, pa. and vil., N.E. Kent, 10 N.E. of Canterbury; ac. 894; soil loam, overlying sand. The church of All Saints (restored 1845) is E. Eng., and contains portions of the rood-screen, a curious font, and some encaustic tiles. There is a small charity, and the school has a small endowment. Malting and brewing are carried on. The Stour formerly flowed into the sea at S.

Stourpaine, pa. and vil. on the Stour, Mid Dors., 3 N.N.W. of Blandford; ac. 2,272; soil chalky loam, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of the Holy Trinity was rebuilt 1858, in Gothic style. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. The Church House consists of a large recreation room, reading room, and library. Hod Hill (q.v.) is in the pa.

Stourport, tp. and mkt. to., head of petty sess. div., and a polling place for the co., pa. of and 4 S.W. of Kidderminster (q.v.), N. Worcs.; ac. 1,317. Here is the junction of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal and of the Stour with the river Severn, on which there is a considerable carrying trade to all parts of the kingdom. The Severn is here crossed by a handsome iron bridge, opened in 1870. Besides the churches of the eccl. pa. of Lower Mitton (q.v.), there are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The S. Literary Institute has a library. In the to. is a large tannery, and an iron foundry for hollow ware, hinges, etc.; the Wilden ironworks, about 1 mile distant, also employ many hands; carpet-weaving is carried on at a number of mills, and there are also maltings. The wharfage here is excellent, but the river traffic is less extensive than formerly. The markets (W. & S.) are now nearly obsolete. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in April, July, and October, toll and pen free. At Red Stone, near S., is a hermitage, hewn out of the red sandstone rock, adjoining the Severn; here was formerly a ferry.

Stour Provost, pa. and vil. on the Stour, N. Dors., 4¾ W. of Shaftesbury; ac. 2,730; soil rich loam, subsoil rocky. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng. The Primitive Methodists and Congregationalists have chapels. There is a quarry on the manor farm producing building stone. In the vil. is a flour mill. A court leet is held biennially.

Stourton (1), pa. (partly in Somerset) and vil., S.W. Wilts., 7 N.W. of Wincanton; ac. 3,385; soil sandy, overlying gravel, chalk, and flint. The church of St. Peter is of various periods; it contains a number of memorials to the Stourton and Hoare families. The Stourtons were settled here before the Norman accession. In *Stourhead Park* stands the old Bristol High Cross, a beautiful and highly-interesting structure, finally taken down in 1763, when its fragments were deposited in the Cathedral and there remained until 1768, when the cross was re-erected where it stands; it was completely restored 1894–95. In the ornamental gardens is an ancient well. Near the source of the Stour now stands a building formerly at the south-west corner of St. Peter's Street, Bristol, and known as St. Peter's Pump, removed here in 1765. In the manor of Bonham stands the ancient Catholic chapel, repaired in 1882. There are charities amounting to about £75 annually.

Stourton (2), tp. and vil., pa. of Whichford (q.v.), S. Warws., 4 S. of Shipston-on-Stour; ac. 931. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Stourton (3), ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Rothwell (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The Midland Railway Company have erected repairing sheds here.

Stourton Castle (1). [ALLERTON MAULEVERER.]

Stourton Castle (2). [KINVER.]

Stourton Caundle. [CAUNDLE STOURTON.]

Stour, West, small pa. and vil. on the Stour, N. Dors., 5½ W. of Shaftesbury; ac. 998; soil sand and clay, overlying stone and gravel. The church of St. Mary contains an ancient Dec. chancel; its tower is Perp. The Baptists and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

Stouting. [STOWTING.]

Stoven, pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 5 N.E. of Halesworth; ac. 771; soil partly mixed and partly heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Margaret (repaired 1849) is Norm.

Stover Canal, S. Dev., runs from the head of the navigable portion of the Teign to the vil. of Teigngrace (q.v.), a distance of about 2 miles.

Stow-, for names not found under this spelling, *see also* STOWE.

Stow (1), or **Stow-by-Gainsborough**, pa., tp., and vil., W. Lincs., 7¾ S.E. of Gainsborough; ac. 2,786; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. St. Mary's Church (restored 1853–65) originally served as the Cathedral church of the ancient diocese of Sidnacester in Lindsey, founded in the 7th cent.; it stands on the site of a still older one, erected by Egfrid. It is chiefly E. Norm. The transept, including the central piers and arches supporting the tower, undoubtedly formed part of the ancient cathedral, but the upper portion of the walls has been rebuilt, yet still in the Saxon period; the existing nave dates from a little before the Conquest; the choir is the work of Bishop Remigius (1070–92); the church has three beautiful doorways in the nave, each of which is a fine specimen of Norm. work; a large pillar at the west end of the nave, left unrestored, bears marks of the great conflagration at S., A.D. 1156, referred to in the annals of the Court of Exchequer; in 1865, during the removal of some stonework, evidences were met with of the

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stour, East	Gillingham (2)	105	444
Stourmouth	Grove Ferry (1½)	76	330
Stourpaine	Shillingstone (3)	123	490
Stourport	Stourport	134	3,504
Stour Provost	Gillingham (3)	105	700
Stourton (1)	Gillingham (7)	105	410
Stourton (2)	Moret'n-in-the-M. (9	91	153
Stour, West	Gillingham (4)	105	158
Stoven	Brampton (3)	105	115
Stow (1), pa.	Stow Park	141	861
Stow (1), tp.	Stow Park	141	289

existence of an altar here, dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury; and above the site of the altar were considerable remains of a wall-painting representing the figure of an archbishop vested, and on either side scenes from the martyrdom of à Becket. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. The remains of the moat of an episcopal residence, once occupied by St. Hugh, still exist in S. Park. S. fair, held October 10, is still kept up, principally for the sale of colts.

Stow (2), pa., tp., and vil., S.W. Hunts., 2 N. of Kimbolton; ac. of pa. 1,475, of tp. 844; soil clay, overlying strong clay. The church of St. Botolph (restored 1880) is E. Eng., with traces of Saxon and Norm. work; on the south side of the chancel is a Norm. doorway with zig-zag mouldings, and the tympanum exhibits carvings of a female figure somewhat like a mermaid and two animals resembling oxen; there are two statue brackets, a piscina, and an aumbry in the chancel. A wall monument and a brass commemorate Sir Thomas Maples (d. 1634), and two other slabs, Richard and Ann Elmes, 1682; the church plate includes a silver paten of 1491-92. There is a small Moravian chapel.

Stow (3), extensive pa. and vil., S. Edins., Sc., nearly 16 miles in length and 8 broad, extending into Selks.; ac. 36,843; soil fertile, overlying chiefly Silurian rocks. The vil. is 24 S.E. of Edinburgh on the road to Carlisle. The Town Hall is in part devoted to a literary institute and library, and also includes a large room for lectures and public meetings. There are three woollen manufactories. Hirings for servants are held on Friday before the last Monday in Feb. and the second Tuesday in March. *Ashiestiel*, the residence of Scott previous to his removal to Abbotsford, *Bowland*, *Laidlawstiel*, and *Torsonce House* are seats.

Stow Bardolph, pa. and vil. on the Ouse, W. Norf., 2 N. of Downham Market; ac. 6,172; soil peat and gravel, overlying clay. The church of the Holy Trinity (restored 1850) is Dec.; attached to the church, on the north side, is a spacious mortuary chapel (built by Nicholas Hare, Esq., of S. B., who died in 1591) containing several handsome and highly finished monuments to the Hare family. Here are Baptist, Primitive Methodist, and Free Methodist chapels. The charities are £169 10s. yearly value. Here are six almshouses, erected and endowed in 1603, by Sir Ralph Hare, for six poor persons, being either natives of or residents for ten years in the pa. A large fair is held here on the Saturday after Whitsuntide. *Stow Hall*, a mansion in Elizabethan style, is a seat.

Stow-Bedon, pa. and vil., S.W. Norf., 4 S. of Watton; ac. 1,692; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Botolph (restored 1852) is chiefly Perp.; on the north side are two small E. Dec. windows, and in the chancel two lancets filled with old stained glass taken from Hildersham Church, Cambridge; near the south wall of the chancel are three ancient tombs bearing floriated crosses. Ray's charity of £1 10s. 9d. yearly is for bread, and the fuel allotment produces £14 15s. yearly. Stow-Bedon Mere is about 23 ac. in extent.

Stow-by-Gainsborough. [STOW (1).]

Stowe (1), pa., N.W. Bucks., 3½ N.N.W. of Buckingham; ac. 2,952; soil gravel and clay, subsoil various. The church of St. Mary, situated in the private grounds of *S. House*, is of various periods. *S. House*, in which the Comte de Paris died, 1894, is a noble mansion of stone. The hall was painted by Kent with allegorical representations of the seven planets, that of Mars being a portrait of William III. The Egyptian Hall is decorated with hieroglyphics. The chapel contains an organ which belonged to James II. There are some valuable specimens in the armoury, and the library contains about 20,000 volumes, together with many valuable portraits. The ornamental gardens, occupying nearly 500 ac., were laid out by Lancelot Browne. The entrance to the park from Buckingham is by a beautiful Corinthian arch, at the end of an avenue 2 miles in length. To the north of the park are the S. woods. *Boycott Manor House* is another seat.

Stowe (2), pa. and vil., Mid Staffs., 7 N.E. of Stafford; ac. 5,120; soil loam, overlying marl and stone. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1866 and 1879) is Norm., E. Eng., and later periods; the chancel contains much Norm. work; there is an altar tomb to Viscount Hereford and his two wives, and a brass to Sir Thomas Newport. In the churchyard is an ancient cross. There are several charities.

Stowe (3), or **Stowe-by-Market-Deeping**, pa., S. Lincs., 6 N.E. of Stamford; ac. 355; soil light loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist was taken down in 1772.

Stowe (4), pa., S.W. Salop, 2 N.E. of Knighton; ac. 2,735; soil gravelly, overlying loamy clay. The church of St. Michael contains remains of a rood-loft. The charities are small.

Stowe (5), ha., pa. of Threekingham (q.v.), S. Lincs., about 7 S. of Sleaford.

Stowe-by-Market-Deeping. [STOWE (3).]

Stowell (1), pa., S.E. Somerset, 4 S.W. of Wincanton; ac. 903; soil stonebrash, overlying clay and limestone. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (1834) is in E. Eng. style.

Stowell (2), pa. near the Coln, E. Glouces., 2 S.W. of Northleach; ac. 851; soil stonebrash, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Leonard is Dec. and Norm. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Stowe Nine Churches, pa. and vil., S. Northants, 6 S.E. of Daventry; ac. 1,772; soil red loam with clay and limestone, overlying iron ore. The Grand Junction Canal passes through the pa. The church of St. Michael was originally Norm.; the doorway leading from the tower into the nave is Norm. In the church is an ancient altar-tomb with the effigy of a cross-legged knight in chain mail, covered by a flowing tunic or cyclas; the front of the tomb bears a shield with the arms of de l'Isle,

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stow (2), pa.	Kimbolton (2)	87	157
Stow (2), tp.	Kimbolton	87	134
Stow (3), pa.	Stow	370	2,201
Stow (3), vil.	Stow	370	421
Stow Bardolph	Stow (1½)	88	1,318
Stow-Bedon	Stow-Bedon	100	320
Stowe (1)	Buckingham (3½)	60	311
Stowe (2)	Chartley	142	889
Stowe (3)	Tallington (3)	85	21
Stowe (4)	Knighton (2)	181	284
Stowell (1)	Templecombe (1)	112	94
Stowell (2)	Cirencester (9)	93	83
Stowe Nine Churches	Weedon (2)	70	244

and the effigy has been assigned to Sir Gerard de l'Isle, lord of Stowe in 1272; he died about 1287; there is also an altar-tomb with recumbent effigy of the Lady Elizabeth (d. 1630), daughter and co-heiress of John Lord Latimer, and wife successively of Sir John Danvers and Sir Edmund Carey. At the entrance to the churchyard is a lych-gate. The chapel-of-ease of St. James the Great, Upper Stowe, is in E. Eng. style. A charity of £30 yearly is for apprenticing poor children. There are some remains of old Roman encampments in this pa. Ironstone and lime are obtained here.

Stower-, for places not found under this spelling, see STOUR-.

Stowey, pa., N.E. Somerset, 9½ S. of Bristol; ac. 779; soil loamy clay, subsoil clayey and red sandstone. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is in Norm. style. There are some small charities. *Sutton Court*, a seat, has a tower and court wall dating from Edward II.'s reign; the manor-house was added to the tower previous to the time of Henry VIII.; a chapel and great parlour were added in 1558. John Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, was once concealed here during the Marian persecutions, and John Locke was at one time a frequent visitor.

Stowey, Nether, pa. and vil., N.W. Somerset, 9 W. of Bridgwater; ac. 1,073; soil loamy, overlying stone. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt, excepting the tower, in 1850) is E. Eng. Here is a Congregational chapel. The charities are small. Stone is quarried. Coleridge lived here from 1797 to 1800, and there is an inscribed stone on the house he occupied and in which he composed some of his finest poetry. On Castle Hill are the ruins of the residence of James, fourteenth Baron Audley, who was executed for taking part in the Cornish insurrection in 1497. Red deer are hunted on the Quantocks. Part of the population, locally known as "broom squires," are employed in the manufacture of birch-brooms.

Stowey, Over, pa. and vil., N.W. Somerset, 9 W. of Bridgwater; ac. 3,647; soil red clay, overlying stone. The church of St. Mary Magdalene is Perp., and has an ancient font. There are some small charities. Sandstone and limestone are quarried. *Quantock Lodge* is a seat.

Stowford (1), pa. and vil. in the valley of one of the tributaries of the Lyd, W. Dev., 7 N.E. of Launceston; ac. 2,065; soil loamy, overlying clay and slate. The Perp. church of St. John the Baptist was restored in 1874 from designs by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., when a profusion of carved oak work was introduced. There are Bible Christian and Baptist chapels. *Haine* is a seat.

Stowford (2), ha., pa. of and 3 N. from Bratton Fleming (q.v.), N. Dev.

Stow Langtoft, pa. and vil., N.W. Suff., 8 N.E. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 1,456; soil mixed, overlying chalk, clay, and gravel. The church of St. George is of the Trans. period from E. Eng. to Dec. It contains a curious monument (1618) representing two women kneeling before a man with an open book, and underneath are the figures of eight kneeling children; it commemorates one of the D'Ewes family, his wives, and their children. There are also many fine oak carvings. In the south wall of the nave is a piscina. *The Hall*, a mansion in Italian style, stands in a well-wooded park.

Stow Maries, pa. and vil. on the Crouch, S.E. Essex, 7 S. of Maldon; ac. 2,452; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary and St. Margaret (restored 1870) is Perp., and contains the original piscinæ, an interesting trefoil niche, and a tomb with brass to the Cammocke family. There is a small charity.

Stowmarket, pa., tp., mkt. to., and head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., on the Gipping, N.W. Suff., 12 N.W. of Ipswich; ac. of pa. 2,158, of tp. 999. The church of SS. Peter and Mary (restored 1865) is a large cathedral-like building of the Dec. and E. Eng. periods. In the church is a monument to Dr. Young, once vicar of this pa., and tutor to Milton. The old vicarage house is very ancient, parts of it dating before the reign of Elizabeth; a room in it where Milton visited his tutor is still preserved, and in the grounds a mulberry-tree of considerable size retains the poet's name. There is a Catholic church, and various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. The Corn Exchange and Assembly Room were originally built in 1836. The corn market (TH.) is well attended. On the same day is a market for cattle, sheep, pigs, and horses, and a show of cattle, sheep, and pigs early in September. The Literary Institute and the Young Men's Society were amalgamated in 1873, and in 1874 they erected a building in Ipswich Street. A considerable trade in corn, malt, coal, slate, and timber is carried on. Here are chemical-manure, gun-cotton, and agricultural-implement manufactories. There are several hop gardens in the vicinity. S. has various charities for the benefit of the poor and for educational purposes, amounting in the whole to £315 yearly. Thorney Hall, near the station, was from the Norman accession to the reign of Henry I. the seat of the King's bailiff; the portion of the Hall now standing has been converted into maltings. *Abbots Hall* and *Hill House* are seats.

Stowmarket Division, one of the five parl. divs. of Suffolk. It lies in the north-west of the co. and returns one member.

Stow-on-the-Wold, pa., tp., U. and mkt. to. (TH.), and head of Co. Co. dis. and petty sess. div., E. Glouc., 9 N.N.E. of Northleach; ac. of pa. 3,130, of tp. 33. The to. is irregularly built on the summit of a hill and commands extensive views. The church of St. Edward (said to have been built by Ailmore or Æthelmer, Earl of Cornwall and Devon, in the reign of Ethelred) is a handsome and spacious edifice of stone with Norm., E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. work; in the chancel are sedilia and a piscina with canopy; there are several memorials to members of the Chamberlayne family. Here are Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels. In 1604 Richard Shepham, citizen and

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stowey	Clutton (1½)	121	183
Stowey, Nether	Bridgwater (7)	152	634
Stowey, Over	Bridgwater (8)	152	422
Stowford (1)	Liston (3)	255	326
Stow Langtoft	Thurston (3)	82	177
Stow Maries	Fambridge (2)	37	176
Stowmarket, pa.	Stowmarket	81	4,384
Stowmarket. tp.	Stowmarket	81	4,339
Stowmarket Division	.....	.....	55,593
Stow-on-the-W., pa.	St'w-on-the-Wold(1	89	1,878

merchant-tailor of London, built and endowed nine almshouses and a free grammar school; the endowment now amounts to £39 8s. yearly, of which sum £23 8s. is appropriated to the poor persons residing in the almshouses. The master of the national school now occupies the school-house, and the school-room is used for parochial purposes. There are also several useful charities, amounting to £147 yearly, which is given in meat, coals, and bread. During the Great Rebellion (1642-45) Stow was once or twice the scene of conflicts, and on March 21, 1645, a severe battle was fought on the Donnington side of the to., when the Royalists were defeated with the loss of their general, Sir Jacob Astley, and 1,500 men. King Charles I. slept here on his way to reduce the town of Leicester. In the Market Square is an ancient cross, restored in 1878. The stocks are still standing on the green. Fairs are held on May 12 and Oct. 24 for cattle, sheep, horses, cheese, and general merchandise; there are also two statute fairs for hiring servants, one on the Thursday before and the other on the Thursday after Oct. 11. St. Edward's Hall, in the Market Square, is in Elizabethan style; it contains a reading and news room, a circulating library, and a large assembly-room for public meetings and entertainments,

Stowting, pa. and vil., S.E. Kent, 6 N.E. of Hythe; ac. 1,631; soil chalky loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary is of E. Eng. and later periods, and possesses some fine old glass; there are sedilia and a piscina in the chancel, and the vestry is enclosed by a wooden screen.

Stow Upland, pa. on the Gipping, Mid Suff., opposite Stowmarket; ac. 2,841; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of the Holy Trinity (1843) is in E. Eng. style. There is a Congregational chapel. Columbyne Hall, an ancient building surrounded by a moat, is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Stow, West, pa. on the Lark, N.W. Suff., 4 N.N.W. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 2,926; soil light and sandy, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Mary is an ancient building of flint and stone. The Hall, now occupied by a farm steward, is a 16th-cent. building, and was the residence of the Master of the Horse to Mary Tudor, Dowager Queen of France, whose arms, with those of her second husband Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, are still distinguishable on the exterior.

Stow-with-Quy, pa., E. Cambs., 5 E.N.E. of Cambridge; ac. 1,820; soil various. The church of St. Mary (restored 1881), situated close to the main road, is Dec.; the clerestory is Perp., and the rood screen of the same date; the north aisle, also Perp., retains a piscina, and has some modern memorials to the Martin family. The church contains a curious brass with effigies of a man in armour, his wife (figure now lost), twelve sons and four daughters, and mutilated inscription, which, when perfect, commemorated John Ansty (*c.* 1465), formerly lord of this "ville," and founder of Ansty's Charity, and Johanna his wife; there is also a brass with arms and inscription to Edward Stern (1641), and some 17th-cent. slabs inscribed to the Lawrence family. Here is a small Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to £14 yearly.

Stow Wood, formerly a pa., now amalgamated with the pa. of Beckley (q.v.), E. Oxon.

Strabane, large mkt. and U. to. (formerly a parl. bor.), pas. of Camus, Leckpatrick, and Urney (q.v.), N. co. Tyr., Ir., 14½ S.S.W. of Londonderry. The environs are full of interest and beauty, the to. standing in a kind of amphitheatre of mountains. The Mourne river, which, with the Finn, forms, at Lifford, the Foyle, is one of the most beautiful rivers in Ireland; and the valleys of those rivers vie with one another in luxuriance and loveliness. S. was but an inconsiderable vil., until James I., in 1611, granted the surrounding dis. to the Earl of Abercorn, who subsequently erected a strong castle and built a to., which now ranks among the first in the co. It consists of four principal and several smaller streets; the houses generally are well built, and many of them spacious and handsome. The general appearance of the to. altogether is prepossessing, and its aspect rendered additionally pleasing by the thriving orchards and gardens in the outskirts. The Protestant church, built in 1619 by the Earl of Abercorn, has been replaced by a handsome modern edifice, opened in 1879, in E. Eng. style. The Catholic church is a large cruciform edifice; there are also Presbyterian meeting-houses and a Wesleyan chapel. The community of the convent of Mount St. Joseph carry on a certified industrial school, large day and special-class school and orphanage; a church with handsome spire is attached to the building. There is an intermediate school, and several others conducted on the National plan, also a dispensary. The manufacture of shirts is carried on here to a large extent, and there is an iron and brass foundry. The trade in grain is considerable, quantities being shipped from this market for Liverpool, Glasgow, and other ports. The workhouse, near the to., was built in 1840. The market days are Tuesday for corn, provisions, and various commodities, and Wednesday for flax. Fairs are held on Feb. 1, May 12, Aug. 1, Nov. 12, and on the first Thursday in Jan., March, April, June, July, Sept., Oct., and Dec. S. gives the inferior titles of Baron and Viscount to the Abercorn family.

Strabane, Lower, bar., N. co. Tyr., Ir., bounded on the north and east by co. Londonderry, on the south-east by Upper Strabane bar., on the south by East and West Omagh bars., and on the west by West Omagh bar. and co. Donegal. It is traversed by the Irish North-Western Railway, and contains the tos. of Strabane and Newtown Stewart.

Strabane, Upper, bar., N. co. Tyr., Ir., bounded on the north by Lower Strabane bar. and co. Londonderry, on the east by co. Londonderry and Upper Dungannon bar., on the south by East Omagh bar., and on the west by Lower Strabane bar. The Irish North-Western Railway passes through the south-west corner of the bar., and the Sperrin Mountains are on its north border.

Straboe (1), pa., E. Maryborough bar., N. Q. Co., Ir., 2½ S.E. of Mountmellick; ac. 5,742.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stow-on-the-W., tp.	St'w-on-the-Wold (1	89	1,204
Stow-on-the-W., to.	St'w-on-the-Wold (1	89	1,525
Stowting	Westenhanger (3)	63	207
Stow Upland	Stowmarket (1)	81	1,240
Stow, West	Bury St. Edmunds (4)	77	193

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stow-with-Quy	Quy	60	[illegible]
Strabane	Strabane	163	[illegible]
Strabane, Lower	.....	.....	[illegible]
Strabane, Upper	.....	.....	[illegible]
Straboe (1)	Mountmellick (2½)	59	[illegible]

Straboe (2), pa., Rathvilly bar., N. co. Carlow, Ir., 3 W. of Tullow; ac. 1,099.

Strabreaga Bay. [TRAWBREAGA BAY.]

Stracathro, pa. on the West Water, N.E. Forfs., Sc., about 4 N.E. of Brechin; ac. 5,240; soil loam and clay, overlying old red sandstone. In the old church of S., of which there are no remains, Baliol did homage in 1296 to Edward I. The present church is a plain building, dating from the end of the 18th cent. *S. House* is a seat in Classic style.

Strachan, pa. and vil., W. Kincards., Sc.; ac. 41,672. The vil. lies 3½ S. of Banchory. The water of Feugh passes through the pa. The pa. for the greater part consists of a mass of hills, some of which belong to the Grampians. The land is low towards the north, on which quarter it is bounded by the Dee, where it is tolerably well cultivated, and some of it planted, strawberries being extensively grown.

Strachur, vil. on Loch Fyne, pas. of Strachur and Stralachlan (q.v.), S. Args., Sc., 5 S. of Inveraray. There is a church (1789), a Free church, and a public school. *S. Park* is a seat.

Strachur and Stralachlan, pa., S. Args., Sc., extending for 18 miles down the eastern shores of Loch Fyne, from St. Catherine's Ferry to Otter Ferry; ac. 382,777. The dis. is generally mountainous.

Stradbally (1), bar., E. Q. Co., Ir., bounded on the north by Portnahinch bar., on the east by co. Kildare, on the south by Ballyadams and Cullenagh bars., and on the west by Maryborough East bar. It contains the to. of Stradbally, and the Grand Canal traverses the north-east corner of the bar.

Stradbally (2), pa. and small mkt. to. (S.) on a tributary of the Barrow, Stradbally bar., E. Q. Co., Ir., 6 E. of Maryborough; ac. 2,466. The Protestant Episcopal Church has a small pinnacled tower with clock; there is a Catholic church (1893) and a Methodist meeting-house; there is also a convent of the Presentation order, comprising schools for girls. The to. consists of one long street, tolerably spacious; the Court House is a handsome and ornamental structure. The manufacture of cotton goods was formerly carried on to a considerable extent. The surrounding country is delightful. *S. Hall* and *Brockley Park* are seats.

Stradbally (3), coast pa. and vil., Decies-without-Drum bar., S. co. Waterf., Ir., 8 N.E. of Dungarvan; ac. 10,917. The coast here to the east of Dungarvan Bay has cliffs 250 ft. high. *Woodhouse* is a seat.

Stradbally (4), pa. on an inlet of Galway Bay, Dunkellin bar., S. co. Galway, Ir., 3 S. of Oranmore; ac. 4,167. There are two Catholic chapels and several schools. *Kilcornan House* is a seat.

Stradbally (5), pa. Clanwilliam bar., N.E. co. Lim., Ir., 7 N.E. of Limerick; ac. 6,488. It contains two islands and the tos. of Castleconnell and Montpelier (q.v.).

Stradbally (6), coast pa. and vil., Corkaguiny bar., N.W. co. Kerry, Ir., 3 N. of Castlegregory; ac. 4,020.

Stradbroke, or **Stradbrook,** pa., N.E. Suff., 7 E. of Eye; ac. 3,762; soil heavy. The church of All Saints (restored 1872) is in Perp. style, and contains a very fine old font. There is a Baptist chapel. There are charities to the amount of £80 per year, left for the repairs of the church and the expenses of public worship, and £10 for the use of the poor.

Straddle, vil., pa. of Vowchurch (q.v.), S.W. Herefords., 8½ S.W. of Hereford.

Strade, or **Straid,** rivulet, S.E. Q. Co., Ir., rises in Cullenagh bar., about 2 S. of Timahoe, and flows for about 8 miles in a N.E. direction past Stradbally to the Barrow, which it joins about 4 N. of Athy. [STRAID.]

Stradishall, pa. and vil., S. Suff., 5 N. by W. of Clare; ac. 1,318; soil loam and clay, subsoil various. The church of St. Margaret is E. Eng. In this pa. Thomson wrote his "Winter." *S. Place,* a handsome modern mansion, is a seat.

Stradone, vil., pa. of Larah (q.v.), Mid co. Cav., Ir., 6 S.E. of Cavan. The Protestant church of Larah is about a mile from the vil.

Stradsett, pa. and vil., S.W. Norf., 4 N.E. of Downham, on the road to Swaffham; ac. 1,318; soil mixed and of excellent quality, overlying drift, clay, and greensand. The church of St. Mary (restored 1891) is E. Eng. Under the Inclosure Act, a sum of not less than £5, or more than £10, is to be laid out in coals yearly for the poor. *S. Hall,* a large and ancient mansion in an extensive park, is a seat.

Strae, stream, pa. of Glenorchy and Inishail (q.v.), S. Args., Sc., rises to the west of Glen Orchy, and flows for nearly 9 miles in a S.W. direction through Glen Strae to the Orchy, which it joins near the head of Loch Awe.

Straffan, pa. and small vil. on the Liffey, North Salt bar., N.E. co. Kildare, Ir., 13 W. of Dublin; ac. 2,286. There are Protestant and Catholic churches in the vil., and a National school. *S. House* is a seat.

Strageath, pl. on the Earn, pa. of Muthill (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc. There are traces of a Roman camp.

Stragglethorpe (1), pa. and vil. on the Brant, W. Lincs., 8 E. of Newark; ac. 1,150; soil heavy loam and clay, overlying principally clay. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng., containing a marble monument to Sir Richard Earle, Bart. (d. 1697).

Stragglethorpe (2), ha., pa. of Cotgrave (q.v.), S. Notts., about 7 S.E. of Nottingham.

Strahart, ha. on the Slaney, pa. of Ballycarney (q.v.), W. co. Wex., Ir., 8 N.W. of Enniscorthy.

Straid (1), vil., pa. of Ballynure (q.v.), S.E. co. Antr., Ir., 5½ N.W. of Carrickfergus. [STRADE.]

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Straboe (2)	Tullow (3)	52	119
Stracathro	Craigoe (5)	492	505
Strachan	Banchory (3½)	543	655
Strachur & Stralach-	Dalmally (20)	479	748
Stradbally (1) [lan	.....	.....	3949
Stradbally (2), pa.	Maryborough (6)	51	1224
Stradbally (2), to.	Maryborough (6)	51	911
Stradbally (3), pa.	Kilmacthomas (4)	127	1520
Stradbally (3), vil.	Kilmacthomas (4)	127	315
Stradbally (4)	Oranmore (3)	123	486
Stradbally (5)	Castleconnell	131	2591
Stradbally (6)	Castlegregory (3)	223	788
Stradbroke	Eye (7)	94	1069
Stradishall	Clare (5)	62	362
Stradsett	Downham (4)	86	122
Straffan	Straffan	14	461
Stragglethorpe	Leadenham (3)	118	73
Straid (1)	Carrickfergus (5½)	123	143

Straid (2). [TEMPLEMORE (3).]

Straidbilly, ha., pa. of Billy (q.v.), N. co. Antr., Ir., 2 S.E. of Bushmills.

Straid Hill (1,002 ft.), Tirkeeran bar., W. co. Londy., Ir., about 4 S.E. of Claudy.

Straiton (1), pa. and vil., E. Ayrs., Sc.; ac. 49,801. The pa., which extends about 20 miles in length by 8 in breadth, consists for the most part of pasture land, the surface, especially in the south-east, being wild and rocky, interspersed with a number of small lakes; there is, however, a considerable supply of natural wood and several extensive plantations, and besides the Girvan and lakes, the pa. is watered by the Doon. The vil. is situated on the banks of the Girvan, about 7 S.E. of Maybole. The inhabitants are for the most part occupied in agricultural pursuits. About ½ S. of the vil. are the remains of an oblong entrenchment, presumed to be of Roman origin; various ancient relics have been found on the spot, including two carved vases or urns containing ashes. *Blairquhan Castle* and *Milton Lodge* are seats.

Straiton (2), vil., pa. of Liberton (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 4 S. of Edinburgh. Near here the battle of Roslin was fought in 1302. [MEADOWBANK AND STRAITON.]

Stramore, Upper, ha., pa. of Gartan (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., about 10 N.W. of Letterkenny.

Stramshall, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Uttoxeter (q.v.), E. Staffs. The church of St. Michael's and All Angels (1852) is in E. Eng. style. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Stranagawilly, ha., pa. of Learmount (q.v.), N. co. Tyr., Ir., 12 N.E. of Strabane.

Stranagummer, ha., pa. of Kilskeery (q.v.), S. co. Tyr., Ir., about 7½ N.E. of Enniskillen.

Stranathrow, fishing vil., pa. of Fetteresso (q.v.), E. Kincs., Sc., 5 N.E. of Stonehaven.

Strancally Castle, ruins, S.W. co. Waterf., Ir., overlooking the Blackwater, 7 N. of Youghal. In the rock on which the castle stands is a cave known as the "Murdering Hole," where it is said a chieftain called "the Brigadier" used to entice strangers and do them to death.

Strand Division, one of the parl. divs. of London (q.v.), S.E. Middx. It lies immediately west of the City, and returns one member.

Strandhall, ha., pa. of Rushen (q.v.), I. of M., 2 N.W. of Castletown.

Strand-on-the-Green, ha., close to Kew Bridge, on the bank of the Thames, pa. of Chiswick (q.v.), S. Middx., 1 S. of Brentford. There is a Wesleyan mission room.

Strands, vil. at the bottom of Wastwater, pa. of St. Bees (q.v.), S. Cumb., 6 N.E. of Ravenglass.

Strandtown, vil., pa. of Holywood (q.v.), N.E. co. Down, Ir., 2½ E. of and in the parl. bor. of Belfast.

Strang, vil., pa. of Braddan (q.v.), I. of M., about 2 N.W. of Douglas.

Strangeways, vil. with railway station, pa. of and 3½ E. from Wigan (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Straidbilly	Coleraine (7)	166	126
Straiton (1)	Dalmellington (5½)	395	1060
Stramshall	Uttoxeter (1½)	135	418
Strand Division	.....	.....	64733
Strandtown	Belfast (2½)	113	472

Strangford, seaport, pa. of Ballyculter (q.v.), E. co. Down, Ir., 6 N.E. of Downpatrick, situated immediately opposite to Portaferry, on the west shore of the strait from the sea to S. Lough, through which the tide rushes at the rate of about 6 miles an hour. The places of worship are a Protestant chapel-of-ease to the church of Ballyculter, and one each for Catholics, Presbyterians, and Wesleyans. There is an endowed school and also an infant school. The to. is small, but there is a quay, and the place participates in similar traffic and trades, but far more limited, with those which flourish at Portaferry. The to., which derives considerable consequence from the vicinity of the fine lough of its name, contains a number of good houses and a custom house; from the latter, on the quay, a charming view of Portaferry, of the lough, and of the country on the south and west is commanded. *Castleward* and *Old Court* are seats.

Strangford Lough, inlet of the sea, N.E. co. Down, Ir., 10 E. by S. of Belfast. The lough extends about 14 N.N.W. and S.S.E., and has a breadth varying from 2½ to 5 miles; the channel connecting it with the open sea forms a south continuation of the lough, 6 miles long, and ranging in breadth from ½ mile to 1 mile. The tos. of Portaferry and Strangford are situated on the opposite sides of this channel, near its north extremity. Towards the east the lough is divided from the sea by a narrow peninsula, consisting of the bars. of Lower and Upper Ards. The numerous islands scattered about the lake (some of which are inhabited), as well as its narrow entrance, give it the appearance of an inland lake. It affords good shelter for large vessels, but the navigation is difficult. Newtown Ards is picturesquely situated at its north extremity, and the demesne of Mount Stewart and the ruins of Grey Abbey in its south-east vicinity render the scenery on the banks in this part of the lake very attractive.

Stranocum, vil. with railway station, pa. of Ballymoney (q.v.), N. co. Antr., Ir., about 5 N.E. of Ballymoney. The river Bush flows past the vil. in which are corn and flax mills. Fairs are held in February, March, April, June, July, August, and September.

Stranoodan, ha., pa. of Kilmore (q.v.), Mid co. Monaghan, Ir., 4½ S.W. of Monaghan.

Stranorlar, pa. and mkt. to. (P. & S.) on the Finn, Raphoe South bar., S. co. Don., Ir., 28 S.W. of Londonderry; ac. 15,511; soil loam, overlying sand. The stupendous mountains of Barnesmore, remarkable for their perpendicular ascent and for their beautifully-varied rocks and herbage, form the Gap of the same name; through this chasm a fine stream flows into Lough Esk; it is also the pass between the north and west of Ireland coastwise, and on the main road to Donegal. There are Protestant and Catholic churches, and places of worship for Presbyterians and Reformed Presbyterians. The to. consists principally of one street. Fairs are held in July, August, and October, and on the first Saturday in every month. Isaac Butt, the originator of Home Rule, was a native of

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Strangford	Downpatrick (6)	140	[illegible]
Stranocum	Stranocum	195	[illegible]
Stranorlar, pa.	Stranorlar	175	[illegible]
Stranorlar, to.	Stranorlar	175	[illegible]

s buried in the pa. churchyard. *Drumbor* and *Meen Glas* are seats.

anraer, pa., royal burgh, and ancient seaport, Sc.; ac. 55. The to., about 8 N.E. of Port-k, is seated at the head of the sea-loch, Loch which extends for 8 miles from its mouth, about 2½ miles wide at its broadest part. Established church, in Church Street, is a ome structure in E. Eng. style. The second h connected with the Establishment is at the rn extremity of the to., on a lofty eminence, ith its tower is a conspicuous landmark from ch. The old town hall, in George Street, is used as an armoury and drill hall for the teers. The County Buildings, in Lewis Street, d in 1874, contain court-house, town hall, and offices. The bay of S. affords excellent rage, as the motto on the burgh arms tissima Statio") implies, and the harbour is large and commodious, affording excellent

STRANRAER, FROM GALLOWHILL.
(*Photo. J. P. Milnes, Stranraer.*)

nmodation to all classes of vessels. The east is used for the large cross-channel traffic now ng by the Stranraer route between Great in and Ireland, and is connected with the ay by a harbour branch. The sea-bathing is lent, and the loch is beautifully situated for . There is a coastguard station here and stom house. The bay at one time afforded lendid supply of oysters, but the beds have rly become impoverished, thus rendering the ry unprofitable. There are, however, several s of white fish caught, and occasionally herrings got equal in quality to the best obtained on other part of the Scottish coast. S. has a very and mills, through which large quantities ain pass every year; it is particularly notice-for the extensive nurseries on all sides of the which afford employment to many persons. district is agricultural, grain, cheese, and all s of farm produce and cattle, being conveyed lasgow regularly by railway and twice a week eamer. The market is held on Friday. The wing are the annual fairs:—For horses, the Monday in January, the Thursday before 29, and the Monday before the second sday in October; for cattle, on the third Friday in every month, commencing in April and ending in November; other fairs for general business are also held in May and August. In the centre of the to. stands a building, originally a castle, of considerable antiquity, but the date of its foundation has not been satisfactorily ascertained; it is mentioned in a charter granted by James VI., and is called the "Tower, fortalice, and manor-place of Chapell," and was once the residence of the family of Kennedy, of Chapel and Chrychan. It was used by Graham of Claverhouse as his headquarters in the district during the Covenanting period.

Stranton, pa. and tp., S.E. Dur., 12 N.E. of Stockton; ac. of pa. 6,256, of tp. 2,831; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored) is chiefly Dec. and Perp. with some portions of Norm. work. Most of it dates from about 1350, but a small portion of it seems to be earlier work (about 1250). It is supposed to occupy the site of the church given by Robert de Brus to Guisborough priory about 1154. In the chancel is a piscina, and there is a portion of another in the south aisle.

Strata Florida, eccl. pa., pa. of Caron (q.v.), E. Cardigs., about 5 N.E. of Tregaron. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. [CARON-UWCH-CLAWDD.]

Stratfield Mortimer, pa., tp., and vil., S.W. Berks., 7 S.S.W. of Reading; ac. of pa. 3,698, of tp. 3,032; soil light gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (rebuilt 1869) in Gothic style contains some ancient monuments and brasses dating from the 15th cent. In the vestry is a Saxon slab found below the chancel of the former church and commemorating Ædelward, supposed to be the Ealdorman of Hampshire; its probable date is about 1020. The mission chapel of St. John was erected 1881–82. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. A Working Men's Club was erected in 1892. The charities amount to about £220 yearly. *Mortimer Hill*, *M. House*, *M. Lodge*, *Wakefield House*, and *Warrennes Wood* are seats.

Stratfieldsaye, pa., tp. and pleasant vil., N. Hants, on the border of Berks., about 8 N.E. of Basingstoke; ac. of pa. 3,692, of tp. 2,743; soil various, overlying chiefly clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, situated near the western extremity of the park, and rebuilt in 1784, is a flint edifice, in the form of a Greek cross; in the south transept is a marble monument (dated 1636) to Sir William Pitt, west of which is a fine mural tablet, by Flaxman, to George Pitt, first Baron Rivers of that family, who died 1803. In the chancel are two brasses dated 1558 and 1594 to the Dabridgecourt family; also a mural monument of stone to Mr. John Howsman, rector of this church, 1626. In October, 1883, a mural monument was placed in the chancel to the Very Rev. the Hon. Gerald Wellesley, Dean of Windsor; it includes a life-sized medallion portrait of the dean in bold relief, and beneath an inscription and the arms of the family. Charities of £21 yearly value are distributed in bread and clothing. Stratfield means the field of the road or way, the ancient Roman road from London to Silchester crossing the pas. of that name, of which there are three; the

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
anraer, pa.	Stranraer	405	3158
anraer, roy. bor.	Stranraer	405	3136
anraer, to.	Stranraer	405	6193
nton, pa.	West Hartlepool (½)	247	44252
nton, tp.	West Hartlepool (½)	247	41826

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION
Strata Florida	Strata Florida	257	559
Stratfield Mort., pa.	Mortimer	43	1760
Stratfield Mort., tp.	Mortimer	43	1236
Stratfieldsaye, pa.	Mortimer (3)	43	833
Stratfieldsaye, tp.	Mortimer (3)	43	541

terminal name of this pa. is derived from the family of Saye, who once held the manor. Early in the 19th cent. it was presented by Parliament to the Duke of Wellington, whose successor holds it of the Crown on condition of presenting to the Sovereign on each succeeding anniversary of the battle of Waterloo a flag, which is placed in the armoury or guard chamber at Windsor Castle. *Stratfieldsaye*, a pleasing specimen of modern architecture, stands in the midst of a very large well-timbered park, which contains within its limits the pa. church and the rectory-house; the Loddon flows through the park and forms several delightful sheets of water in front of the mansion. A monument was erected here in 1866 to the first Duke of Wellington; it consists of three courses of steps supporting a plinth of dressed granite, also formed of three courses; upon this rests a moulded base, on which is a block of granite; this stone is surmounted by a monolith column having a bronze base; supported by this column, on a pedestal, is the statue of the duke, in the uniform of a field-marshal.

Stratfield Turgis, pa. and pleasant vil., N. Hants, 7 N.E. of Basingstoke; ac. 1,034; soil loam and sandy, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (rebuilt 1792) is in E. Eng. style.

Stratford (1), to., forming part of the bor. of West Ham (q.v.), S.W. Essex, forming an east suburb of London, 2¼ E.N.E. of St. Paul's. The to. is situated on the east bank of the Lea, which is here crossed by a bridge joining S. to Bow. Its importance as a manufacturing to. dates from 1847, when the works of the Eastern Counties Railway (now the Great Eastern Railway) were established here under the superintendence of George Hudson, the celebrated "railway king," who was then chairman. The to. comprises three eccl. pas., each of which has a modern church. St. John's Church (1834), a handsome edifice of brick and stone, is in E. Eng. style; Christ Church (1851) and St. Paul's are in Dec. style. In St. John's churchyard stands the Martyrs' Memorial, a graceful monument of Gothic character, erected in 1879 to commemorate eighteen martyrs burnt in 1556. The other places of worship include a Roman Catholic church in the style of the Italian Renaissance, dedicated to St. Francis of Assisi, and Presbyterian, Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive and Free Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The Town Hall (built 1869 and enlarged 1886) is an imposing edifice in the style of the Italian Renaissance, with a lofty tower. The works of the Great Eastern Railway extend over 52 ac., and give employment to upwards of 5,000 persons. Both engines and waggons are constructed on a very extensive scale. S. is also celebrated for its candle, varnish, colour, and chemical works; brewing and distilling are conducted on a large scale; and there are jute mills, leather factories, and stone-yards. Near the Town Hall is an obelisk commemorating the late Samuel Gurney (d. 1856), who rendered many important services to the to. S. formerly possessed a Cistercian Abbey, founded by William de Montfichet, which at one time formed the abode of Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury, beheaded by Henry VIII. in 1539. The naturalist, George Edwards (1692–1713), was a native, and he was also buried here.

Stratford (2), ha., pa. of Sandy (q.v.), E. Beds., 2½ N.W. of Biggleswade.

Stratford Fenny. [FENNY STRATFORD.]

Stratford-le-Bow. [BOW (2).]

Stratford Marsh, eccl. pa., pa. of West Ham (q.v.), S.W. Essex, within the to. of Stratford. Christ Church is a modern building.

Stratford, Old (1), pa. and tp., S.W. Warws., about 8 S.W. of Warwick; ac. of pa. 8,441, of tp. 6,682. This pa. contains the bor. of Stratford-on-Avon (q.v.).

Stratford, Old (2), ha., pa. of Cosgrove (q.v.), S. Northants, 1½ N.W. of Wolverton.

Stratford-on-Avon, mun. bor., tp., and mkt. to. (F.), pa. of Old Stratford (q.v.), S.W. Warws., 8 S.W. of Warwick; ac. 109. The bor. was incorporated in 1553; its privileges were augmented in 1664, and its boundaries enlarged in 1879. The to. is pleasantly situated on an eminence rising gently from the west bank of the Avon. The church of the Holy Trinity (restored 1886) is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. In 1332 John de Stratford founded a chantry here; twenty-one years later Ralph de Stratford erected a mansion for priests, adjoining the west side of the churchyard, called the "College," from its connection with which the church rose to

SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL, STRATFORD-ON-AVON.
(*Photo. Harvey Barton, Bristol.*)

collegiate rank and became possessed of its appropriate dignitaries, of whom one, Dean Balshall in the reign of Edward IV., rebuilt the choir, now the most attractive and certainly the finest part of the church. The old Lady Chapel is now occupied by monuments of the Cloptons, the most ancient of which is a despoiled altar tomb, supposed to be that of Sir Hugh Clopton, Lord Mayor of London in 1492, and the builder of S. Bridge, near the entrance to the to. from the London Road. Here also is the magnificent memorial of George Carew, Earl of Totnes, and Baron of Clopton (d. 1629), where lie in state, robed and coroneted, the figures of the earl and countess. On the south side of Balshall's choir, just above the altar steps, is the mural monument of Shakespeare, with his bust under an arch between two Corinthian columns of black marble, which support an entablature bearing his arms. Next to the grave of the

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stratfield Turgis	Mortimer (3)	43	208
Stratford Marsh	Stratford	4	11400
Stratford, Old, pa.	Stratford-on-Avon	101	8626

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stratford, Old, tp.	Stratford-on-Avon	101	8614
Str'tf'd-on-Av'n, bor.	Stratford-on-Avon	101	8214
Stratf'd-on-Avon, tp.	Stratford-on-Avon	101	284

great dramatist is that of his wife, Anne Hathaway (1623), and of his favourite daughter, Susanna, wife of John Hall (1649); here also are buried Judith, Shakespeare's younger daughter, Dr. Hall, husband of Susanna, and Elizabeth, their only child and Shakespeare's granddaughter. In the same spot is appropriately placed the tomb of John-a-Combe, the friend of Shakespeare (1614), with his effigy, a majestic gowned figure carved in alabaster. On the north wall are memorials to others of this family (1649–1713), and on the south wall to the family of Rawlins (1681–96). The tomb of Dean Balshall (1491) is a raised altar-tomb, now much defaced, within the communion rails on the north side. The chapel-of-ease of St. James is in E. Eng. style. Guild Chapel, or the Chapel of the Holy Cross, was founded in 1269 by Robert de Stratford, first master of the Guild, and partially rebuilt by Sir Hugh Clopton in the reign of Henry VIII.; it is a Dec. building with an embattled western tower, containing one bell, presented to the to. by Sir Hugh, and rung as a curfew for the six winter months of the year, commencing September 11. There is also a Catholic church from designs by A. W. Pugin, and various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. The Grammar School of King Edward VI., Church Street, in which Shakespeare was educated, was founded in 1482 by Thomas Jolliffe, a native of the to., and re-founded by the King in 1553. The school buildings adjoin the Chapel of the Holy Cross. The birthplace of Shakespeare and the site of the house, "New Place," where he spent the later years of his life, with the grounds attached thereto, were purchased by public subscription—the former in 1847, and the latter in 1861. The birthplace of Shakespeare is situated in Henley Street, and preserved as far as possible in its ancient condition, the property by which it was immediately surrounded having been razed for its isolation and enclosure. The chief attraction is the room in which the poet is believed to have been born, the ceiling of which, as well as the walls—at some remote period lime-whitened—are now densely covered with pencilled autographs, exceedingly interesting as tokens of homage borne from all parts of the world; here also has been placed a cast of the bust on the poet's monument. Four large apartments are appropriated as a museum and library, and contain relics and books having an immediate relation to the bard and the history of the to. The custodian resides in a house within the grounds, to which the public are admitted on payment of sixpence each, and an additional sixpence for the museum. "New Place" (purchased in 1597 by Shakespeare, who died here in 1616) was in 1876 handed over to the Corporation, in trust for the *ex-officio* and life trustees of the birthplace and museum, and in future will be under their control. Adjoining the site of "New Place" is the residence of the curator, called "Nash House," once belonging to and occupied by Thomas Nash, who married Shakespeare's granddaughter, Elizabeth Hall, afterwards Lady Barnard. The Shakespeare memorial (comprising library, picture gallery, theatre, and central tower), erected on the banks of the Avon, is a building of red brick with stone dressings; the style is principally Early Elizabethan, and harmonises in some measure with Shakespeare's house and with other ancient buildings in Stratford. It was opened in 1879. The old theatre was taken down in 1872 and the site thrown into Shakespeare's great garden, of which it originally formed part. The Childs Fountain and Clock Tower, presented to the to. by Mr. G. W. Childs of Philadelphia in 1887, is a lofty pyramidal structure of Peterhead granite and hard freestone. The Shakespeare Memorial Statue, presented by Lord Ronald Gower, was unveiled in 1888. The town hall was originally erected on its present site in 1633, and stood on stone pillars, the basement being occupied as a market, with a gaol at one end and a pillory at the other. In 1767–68 the building was almost entirely re-erected, and a life-sized statue of Shakespeare (presented to the to. by Garrick in 1769, the year of the Jubilee) was subsequently placed upon the north front. In 1863 further alterations were made, and other improvements were effected in 1876. The chief saloon on the upper storey is decorated with some fine paintings, including a whole-length portrait of Shakespeare by Wilson, and a corresponding one of Garrick by Gainsborough; one of Queen Anne by Murray; and another of the Duke of Dorset. The Corporation possesses an interesting series of official maces. The Corn Exchange, in High Street, was erected in 1855, and has a spacious hall, let for balls, concerts, and dramatic entertainments. The Market House, erected about 1820, stands near the site of the old market cross. Eleven fairs are held during the year. These are, however, gradually dying out and being replaced by weekly stock sales. S. has a hospital (opened 1884), a hospital for infectious diseases, and a nursing home and children's hospital. There are almshouses in Church Street, founded by Edward VI. for twelve poor men and twelve women, and four others in Guild Street. In the to. is an extensive brewery.

Stratford-on-Slaney, vil. on the Slaney, pa. of Rathbean (q.v.), W. co. Wick., Ir., 4 s.w. of Baltinglass. It is beautifully situated on an elevated site about 200 ft. high. There are Protestant and Catholic churches.

Stratford St. Andrew, pa. and vil. on the Alde, S.E. Suff., about 3½ s.w. of Saxmundham; ac. 793; soil mixed, part being clay and the chief portion light sand and gravel, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1870) is E. Eng.; there is an ancient piscina in the chancel.

Stratford St. Anthony, or **Stratford Tony,** pa., S.E. Wilts., 4 s.w. of Salisbury; ac. 1,530; soil gravel and chalk, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary (restored 1882) is Gothic.

Stratford St. Mary, pa. and vil. on the navigable Stour, S.E. Suff., 10 s.w. of Ipswich, on the borders of Essex; ac. 1,410; soil mixed, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1879) is Perp.; some lettering in stone and flint is placed round the exterior of the north aisle, and consists of inscriptions commemorative of several members of the Morse family, who have at different periods, reaching back as early as 1499, extended and altered the building; this

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stratford-on-Slaney	Baltinglass (4)	42	228
Stratford St. Andrew	Marlesford (2½)	86	202
Stratf'rdSt.Anthony	Salisbury (4)	84	115
Stratford St. Mary	Manningtree (3½)	59	522

lettering is considered to be unique. There is a Congregational chapel.

Stratford, Stony. [STONY STRATFORD.]

Stratford Tony. [STRATFORD ST. ANTHONY.]

Stratford-under-the-Castle, pa. and vil. on the Avon, S.E. Wilts., 2 N.W. of Salisbury; ac. 1,480; soil and subsoil chalk and gravel. The church of St. Lawrence is chiefly E. Eng. In the chancel is a mural tablet to Dr. Nisbet, whose widow Nelson married. Mawarden Court (now the vicarage), the greater part of which was built in 1673, was occupied by Thomas Pitt, the grandfather of Lord Chatham, who probably resided here also.

Strath, for places preceded by STRATH and not found here, *see* principal name—*e.g.* STRATH DIONARD, *see* DIONARD.

Strath, pa., S.E. Skye, Inner Hebrides, Invs., Sc., comprising the islands of Longay, Pabbay, and Scalpay; ac. 71,411; soil various, in parts clay, in others a rich black loam, but for the most part mossy. The pa. church is about 2 N.W. of Broadford, and there is a ferry from here to Kyle Inn, on the mainland.

Strath Affric. [GLEN AFFRIC.]

Strath Allan, valley of the Allan (q.v.), Perths. and Stirls., Sc. Dunblane is the most important place in S. Allan, which is celebrated for its picturesque scenery.

Strath Ardle, valley of the Ardle, N.E. Perths., Sc. It branches off to the west of Glen Shee, and extends in a north-west direction for about 12 miles.

Strathaven, burgh of bar. and mkt. to. (TH.) on the Avon, pa. of Avondale (q.v.), W. Lanarks., Sc., 15 S. by E. of Glasgow. There are Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Baptist, and Roman Catholic churches. The local trade is chiefly in cheese and grain, and the silk, cotton, and hosiery goods manufactured here. The market is well attended. Fairs are held on the first Thursdays in Jan., March, and April, for cattle and hiring servants; Thursday in Whitsun week, the last Thursday in June, the second Thursday in Aug., and (the old fair) on Nov. 2. On the south side of the Avon remains of a Roman road can be traced for several miles.

Strath Avon, valley of the Avon, S.W. and N. Banffs., Sc. It extends for about 30 miles, and branches off from the Spey valley.

Strathbeg, Loch of, between pas. of Lonmay and Crimond (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., 6 S.E. of Fraserburgh. It is separated from the sea by a narrow strip of land, and has a castle on its south-east shore.

Strathblane, pa. and vil., S.W. Stirls., Sc.; ac. 9,068. The pa. derives its name from the vale of the river Blane, which pursues a N.W. course through it; the land of this valley is exceedingly fertile, while the hills are clothed with natural woods. The vil. is 8 N. of Glasgow, at the junction of the roads from Glasgow and Kirkintilloch through Aberfoyle to Loch Katrine, and has a railway station. Here are extensive calico-printing works. *Craigend Castle*, in a small park, *Duntreath Castle*, and *Mugdock Castle* are seats.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stratford-u.-the-C.	Salisbury (2)	84	321
Strath	Strome Ferry (12½)	661	2399
Strathaven	Strathaven (1)	404	3478
Strathblane	Strathblane	410	1671
Strathbungo	Strathbungo	401	3811

Strath Bogie, valley of the Bogie, N.W. Sc. It extends for about 14 miles, and the is wild and picturesque. Huntly (q.v.) is k the capital of Strath Bogie.

Strathbran, dis., pa. of Little Dunkel Mid Perths., Sc. It consists of a valle 9 miles long, through which flows the B the lower portion the soil is fertile and w but the upper portion is poor and unpr Here is a hunting-lodge with extensive sho

Strath Brora, valley of the Brora, S.E. Sc. It is about 16 miles long, the up characterised by wild scenery, containi Brora.

Strathbungo, *q.s.* pa. and south su Glasgow, pa. of Govan (q.v.), E. Renfs. a Lanarks., Sc. S. lies between Pollokshield north-west, Crossmyloof on the south-w Govanhill and Crosshill on the east.

Strath Carron, valley of the Carron, S. and Crom., Sc., extends for about 14 mi terminates in Loch Carron. There is a station (Strathcarron) at the head of the l

Strath Conon or **Conan,** valley of the S.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., extends for a miles. It contains the Conon Falls an Luichart.

Strath Dearn, valley, Invs. and Nairns., river Findhorn runs through this valley.

Strathdon, pa. and vil. on the Don, W. Sc., about 14 N. of Ballater; ac. 47,728. T is for the most part fertile, and tolera cultivated.

Strath Earn, valley of the Earn, S. Per It extends for about 32 miles from Loch the Bridge of Earn. It is liable to floods fr somewhat frequent overflowing of the Earn.

Strathendry. [LESLIE.]

Strathfieldsaye. [STRATFIELDSAYE.]

Strathfillan, *q.s.* pa. formed from the Killin (q.v.), W. Perths., and the pa. of Gle and Inishail (q.v.), N.E. Args., Sc. It is 14 S. of Killin vil., and contains Clifton, Crian and Tyndrum. The name is also given valley of the Fillan.

Strath Garve, valley of the Garve, Mid Ro Crom., Sc. It extends for about 18 miles, Loch Garve at its head. Ben Wyvis overlo from the east.

Strath Glass, valley of the Glass, N. Inv extends for about 12 miles from the junct the Farrar and the Glass, and is characteris beautiful, richly-wooded scenery.

Strath Gryfe, valley of the Gryfe, N. Renfs extends for about 16 miles. The scenery is w being wild and bare in the upper part and r pasture-land lower down. *Gryfe Castle* is s bank of the river.

Strathkinness, *q.s.* pa. and vil., pa. Andrews (q.v.), E. Fifes., Sc., 3 W. of the St. Andrews.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		
Strathdon	Ballater (14)	570	
Strathfillan	Crianlarich	462	
Strathkinness *q.s.* pa.	St. Andrews (3)	443	
Strathkinness, vil.	St. Andrews (3)	443	

pa. and burgh of bar. on the
es., Sc., 3 N.W. of Falkland; ac.
e south side of the river light and
north side deeper and of richer
. extends 4 miles from north to
in breadth. The burgh is com-
tions—Cashfeus and Strathmiglo—
efly of two streets with several
. The Town House stands in
e of the principal street; it has
e, surmounted by a spire nearly
om the front of the steeple pro-
pillar which formerly served as
much defaced; above this are
ne house of Burleigh. On the
the Miglo is the vil. of Cashfeus,
e old to, and this vil. is a level
Town Green, intersected by the
ging to the burgh. The principal
nufacture of linen, and there are
h works. A fair is held at S. on
n June.

), Sc., in its wider sense, compre-
e of the
between
ne High-
rth-west,
x, Ochil,
s on the
s district
of the
, Stirls.,
s., and
at Ard-
Firth of
ith-west,
Stone-
orth Sea
. In it
ne whole
an, the
Strath
Howe of
valley is
, with a breadth ranging from
and presents a great variety
ery. In its narrower sense, S.
the part of the vale between
Perths. and Brechin in Forfs.,
e Sidlaw Hills. S. is a fertile,
picturesque, and populous tract of

2), valley, pa. of Halkirk (q.v.),
it is watered by the Thurso. It
d of Loch More in a north-east

valley of the Naver, N. Suths., Sc.,
ut 19 miles from Loch Naver in
to the mouth of the river. It is
l the soil is generally fertile.
[OYKELL.]

vil. with railway station in valley
e, pa. of Fodderty (q.v.), S.E. Ross
l w. of Dingwall. The vil. is noted
prings, which have the reputation
ial in cases of kidney and skin
diseases, as well as of rheumatism. There are baths, pavilions, and hotels, and the place is much frequented as a watering-place. The valley is one of the prettiest in North Scotland, but is somewhat disfigured by the Dingwall and Skye railway embankment. S. extends from the slopes of Ben Wyvis to the upper reaches of Cromarty Firth at Dingwall.

Strath Tirry, valley of the Tirry, pa. of Lairg (q.v.), S. Suths., Sc. It extends for about 10 miles to the north-east of Loch Shin, the river emptying itself into the loch.

Strath Ullie, valley, pa. of Kildonan (q.v.), S.E. Suths., Sc., watered by the Helmsdale. It extends for about 15 miles, and is characterised by fine Highland scenery.

Strathy, *q.s.* pa. (extending into the pa. of Reay) and vil., pa. of Farr (q.v.), N.E. Suths., Sc., 2 E. of Armadale. It has an Established church, a Free church, and a public school.

Strathy Bay. [STRATHY WATER.]

Strathy, Loch, a small loch in the south-east part of the pa. of Farr (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc.

STRATHPEFFER, LOOKING TOWARDS WYVIS.

Strathy Point, the most northerly part of the pa. of Farr (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., about 4 w. of the vil. of Strathy.

Strathy Water, stream, N. Suths., Sc. It rises in Loch Strathy, and, after a general northerly course of about 15 miles, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, near Strathy vil. At its mouth is an inlet of the sea, sometimes called S. Bay.

Strathyre, vil. with railway station, pa. of Balquhidder (q.v.), W. Perths., Sc., 8 N.W. of Callander. It is a favourite resort of summer visitors.

Stratton (1), pa., U. and mkt. to. (T.), N. Cornw., 8 w. of Holsworthy; ac. 2,837; soil light loam, subsoil various. The to. is so called from its position on a Roman road (*stratum*) leading from Cornwall into Devon. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1878) is Dec. and Perp.; in the north aisle is a tomb with the effigy of a Crusader, supposed to represent Sir Ranulph de Blancheminster, and at the east end of the north aisle is an altar-tomb of black marble with brass effigies of Sir John Arundell, of Trerice, knight (d. 1561), his two wives, Mary (Bevyll) and Juliana (Eryssy) (d. 1567), and twelve children; the figure of the knight is in complete armour; the two wives are clad in furred and richly-ornamented robes with long hanging slashed sleeves. The circular font of Trans. date is encircled with a cable moulding, and the benches are of ancient carved oak; on the quoin of an ancient doorway (now blocked up) at the west end of the north aisle is carved the date 1160; the exterior walls of this aisle are Norm.

	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Popu-lation.
	Strathmiglo	433	1772
h	Strathmiglo	433	1099
	Strathpeffer	613	350

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Popu-lation.
Strathy	Thurso (19)	744	1669
Stratton (1)	Holsworthy (8)	218	1880

There are Wesleyan, Free Methodist, and Bible Christian chapels. The S. Institute has recreation, smoking, and reading rooms, and a library. Fairs are held on May 19, Nov. 8, and Dec. 11. The cottage hospital (1866) is intended for the benefit of the poor of the pas. comprised within the union. About ½ W. of the to., within a farm orchard, are the remains of a quadrangular moat, once surrounding a fortified residence, and now called "Binhamy Castle." Vestiges of Roman roads are found in various parts of the pa. At Stamford Hill, near the to., the Parliamentary forces were defeated by the Cornish Royalist army, under Sir Bevill Grenville and Sir Ralph Hopton, on May 16, 1643; a tablet in commemoration of the event is placed in the wall of the Tree inn, formerly the old manor-house.

Stratton (2), pa. and vil. on the Frome, Mid Dors., 3½ N.W. of Dorchester; ac. 1,683; soil gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary is Perp. *Wrackleford House* is a seat.

Stratton (3), pa. and vil. on the Churn, S.E. Gloucs., 16 S.E. of Gloucester; ac. 1,424; soil stonebrash, overlying limestone rock. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng. *S. House* is a seat.

Stratton Audley, pa. and vil., N.E. Oxon., 7 S.W. of Buckingham; ac. 1,981; soil loam and stonebrash, overlying stonebrash. The name of the vil. is derived from its position on the Roman road or "street" leading from Alchester to Lactodorum, and from its possession by the Audleys from the time of Henry III. The church of SS. Mary and Edburga is of various periods; the chancel retains a piscina. At the east end of the south aisle is a monument of white marble to Sir John Borlase (d. 1688), with his effigy in the dress of a Roman warrior reclining on a mattress, with weeping figures on each side. There is a monument also to Baldwin Borlase, his brother. Traces of a Roman road and the site of a camp are visible in this pa. To the south of the church are some remains of the foundations of a castle; the angles of the foundation were excavated about 1870. *S. A. Hall* is a seat.

Stratton, East, pa. and small vil., W. Hants, 8 N.E. of Winchester, near the road to Basingstoke; ac. 2,140; soil clay and chalk, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints is in Gothic style; it was built in the place of the old church in the park. An elegant cross (erected 1890) marks the site. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. There is a reading-room and Working Men's Club. *S. House* stands in a park of about 300 ac.; it is an old mansion which has been added to at various times and in different styles. It was formerly a seat of the Russell family, Dukes of Bedford, and was once occupied by the Lady Rachel, widow of Lord William Russell, who was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields (1683).

Stratton Hall, pa., S.E. Suff., about 3 N.E. of Harwich; ac. 505.

Stratton, Long, or **Stratton St. Mary,** pa. and vil. (formerly a mkt. to.), S. Norf., 10½ S. by W. of Norwich, on the high road to Ipswich; ac. 1,414; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of S. Mary is a large Dec. building; the east window is filled with fragments of ancient stained glass, gathered from various churches. On the north side of the chancel is a marble monument with recumbent effigies to Sir Edmund Reve, Justice of the Common Pleas, in his robes (d. 1647), and to his lady (d. 1657); there is also an altar-tomb (which formerly had brasses) to John de Swaffham Bulbeck, rector here at the latter part of the 15th cent. The chancel retains double sedilia and a piscina, and there is a piscina in the south aisle; the benches have finely-carved poppy heads. Here is a Congregational chapel. The charities amount to about £8 a year. In 1773 several Roman urns were found here in a gravel pit.

Stratton-on-the-Fosse, pa. and vil. on the Foss or Roman road, E. Somerset, 9 N.W. of Frome; ac. 1,145; soil variable, overlying clay and limestone. The church of St. Vigor (restored 1882) is Norm., with some Perp. work, including a stone pulpit and the font. There are some small charities. Coal and ironstone abound. *Stratton House,* a seat, is a fine old manor-house, all the rooms being panelled in oak.

Stratton St. Margaret, pa. and vil., N. Wilts., 2½ N.E. of Swindon; ac. 2,852; soil principally stonebrash, subsoil loamy. This place takes its name from the old Roman road running through it. The church of St. Margaret is E. Eng.; it contains monumental tablets to William and Alice Hedges (1645), to Catherine Hedges (1649), and William Hedges (1693). There is a mission church, and the Baptists and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The charities are small. The workhouse of the Highworth and Swindon Union is situated in this pa.; it is a brick and stone structure, erected in 1847. *Kingsdown House,* in Elizabethan style, is a seat.

Stratton St. Mary. [STRATTON, LONG.]

Stratton St. Michael, pa., S. Norf., adjoining Stratton, Long (q.v.); ac. 1,055; soil mixed, overlying mostly clay. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng.; the chancel retains a piscina, and the stairs formerly leading to the rood-loft still remain. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Stratton Strawless, pa. and vil., N. Norf., 4½ S. of Aylsham; ac. 1,608; soil sand and gravel, overlying brick-earth. The Perp. church of St. Margaret (restored 1883) retains some portions of stained glass and various monuments. The poor's land consists of about 28 ac., in the pa. of Marsham, which lets for £21 yearly. *S. S. Hall,* a large modern mansion in a pleasant park, near the Norwich road, is a seat.

Stratton, Upper, ha., pa. of Stratton St. Margaret (q.v.), N.E. Wilts., about 3 N. of Swindon.

Stratton, West, ha., pa. of Micheldever (q.v.), Mid Hants, 7½ N. of Winchester.

Strawberry Hill. [TWICKENHAM.]

Straw Island, islet in Killeany Bay, island of Inishmore (q.v.), Aran Islands, S.W. co. Galway.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stratton (2)	Dorchester (3½)	135	329
Stratton (3)	Cirencester (1)	93	836
Stratton Audley	Launton (2)	64	405
Stratton, East	Micheldever (2½)	58	306
Stratton Hall	Orwell (2)	78	16
Stratton, Long	Forncett (2)	104	616
Stratton-on-the-F.	Chilcompton (1)	135	297
Strat'n St. Margaret	Stratton	78	3233
Stratton St. Michael	Forncett (3)	104	249
Stratton Strawless	Buxton Lammas (1½)	128	137

Ir., 20 w. of Ballyvaghan. Here is a lighthouse, with a fixed red light visible 6 miles.

Streamstown, ha. with railway station, pa. of Ardnurcher (q.v.), S. co. Wstm., Ir., 11 s.w. of Mullingar.

Streamstown Bay, W. co. Galway, Ir., 2 N.W. of Clifden; it runs inland for about 3½ miles.

Streat. [STREET (2).]

Streatham, large suburban pa. and residential dis. in the bor. of Wandsworth, N.E. Surrey, 7 S.W. of St. Paul's; ac. 2,914. It derives its name from its situation as a *ham* or village on the Roman street or road. The church of St. Leonard (rebuilt in 1830) is E. Eng.; the pulpit, of fine carved oak, belonged to the old church; and among the sepulchral memorials removed from the old church is a much-mutilated figure of a knight in mail and plaited armour under a canopy, and assigned to the 14th cent. Near the east end are two marble tablets, with inscriptions in Latin by Dr. Johnson, to Hester-Maria Salusbury, daughter of Sir Thomas Cotton, Bart., of Combermere, and mother of Mrs. Thrale (afterwards Mrs. Piozzi), and Henry Thrale, Esq., of S. Park; the former died in 1773, the latter in 1781. There is also one of white marble by Flaxman to Mrs. H. M. Hoare, third daughter of Mr. Thrale (d. 1824). There are several eccl. pas. with modern churches, and places of worship for the principal Dissenting bodies. The St. Pancras Auxiliary Workhouse, S. Hill, occupies the buildings formerly tenanted by the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, now at Redhill (q.v.). The Magdalen Hospital, Leigham Court Road, a home for penitent fallen women, founded in 1758, was removed from Blackfriars Road to S. in 1868. The charities are numerous and amount to £190 yearly. Thrale's Almshouses (founded 1832) form a block of cottage residences, in Tudor style, for four aged women, each of whom receives 4s. 6d. per week. In 1650 a cathartic mineral spring, now known as "Streatham Wells," was discovered, and is still held in esteem as a remedy for scorbutic complaints. S. Common, about 60 ac. in extent, is under the control of the London County Council. The principal mansions are *Hill House*, *Leigham House*, *Leigham Mead*, *Norfolk House*, and *Park Hill House*.

Streatlam and Stainton, tp., pa. of Gainford (q.v.), S. Dur., 2 N.E. of Barnard Castle. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are several free stone quarries. *Streatlam Castle*, a seat, stands in a finely-timbered park well stocked with deer, and was anciently encompassed by a moat, traces of which yet remain on the north-east. The castle is assumed to have been originally erected by the Baliol family. The whole structure was rebuilt in 1450; the greater part of this building still remains within the existing front, built in 1718–21, when the mansion was cased with freestone and otherwise modernised in the Italian style. The south front rises from a terrace, and consists of a central block with advanced wings, balustraded and finished with cupolas. On portions of the old building are the arms of several families; the interior contains some curious antique furniture, some family portraits and valuable pictures.

THE THAMES AT STREATLEY.
(Photo. W. H. Beer & Co., Covent Garden, W.C.)

Streatley (1), pa. and pretty vil. on the Thames, W. Berks., 10 N.W. of Reading; ac. 1,500; soil chalk and loam, overlying chalk. The Trans. church of St. Mary contains some good brasses, two of which date from 1440 and 1603. The charities amount to £70 yearly. In the neighbourhood, which is much resorted to by artists, are many handsome residences. The earliest notice of this place is in the cartulary of the Abbey of Abingdon, which recites a gift of land at "Streatlea" by Ina, King of Wessex (A.D. 687).

Streatley (2), pa. and vil., S. Beds., 5 N. of Luton; ac. 2,455; soil chalk and clay. The church of St. Margaret is Perp., with an E. Eng. font. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The sum of £10 is annually paid out of the Sharpenhoe estate for the free education of eight children.

Street (1), pa. and vil., Mid Somerset, 8 S.W. of Wells; ac. 2,913; soil clayey, overlying blue lias. Holy Trinity Church is Perp. Here are Congre-

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Streatham	Streatham	7	42972
Streatlam&Stainton	Barnard Castle (2)	249	299
Streatley (1)	Goring (1)	45	607
Streatley (2)	Harlington (2)	37	296
Street (1)	Glastonbury (2)	131	3517

gational, Baptist, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, and the Society of Friends have a meeting-house. There is a club and institute with a large hall, library, and museum. Cox's charity produces about £275 yearly. Shoes are manufactured, and there are blue lias stone quarries. *Abbey Grange* and *Elmhurst* are seats.

Street (2), or **Streat**, pa. and vil., Mid Sussex, 6½ N.W. of Lewes; ac. 1,281; soil loam and sand, overlying sand, clay, and chalk. The E. Eng. church (dedication unknown), with Dec. additions, was restored 1852 and enlarged 1882. In 1887, to commemorate the jubilee of the reign of Queen Victoria, a large "V" was cut on the north slope of the Downs, and is discernible at a considerable distance. *Streat Place*, a fine old Tudor mansion, is a seat.

Street (3), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Blackawton (q.v.), S. Dev., 5 S.W. of Dartmouth. The church of St. Michael (1836) is in Gothic style. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Street (4), ha., pa. of Kingsland (q.v.), N. Herefords., about 5 W. of Leominster.

Street (5), pa. and vil. on the Inny, Ardagh and Moygoish bars., N. co. Wstm. and E. co. Longf., Ir., 2½ N.E. of Rathowen; ac. 16,328. *Coolamber Castle* is a seat.

Street Aston, ha. on the road from Coventry to Lutterworth, pa. of Monks Kirby (q.v.), E. Warws., 6 N.W. of Rugby.

Street, East, pa. of and ½ N.W. from West Pennard (q.v.), E. Somerset.

Streethay, tp., pa. of Lichfield St. Michael (q.v.), S.E. Staffs., 2 N.E. of Lichfield; ac. 978.

Streethorpe. [EDENTHORPE.]

Streethouses, small ha. taking its name from the Roman road which runs here, pas. of Bolton Percy and Bilbrough (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N.E. of Tadcaster.

Streetlam, ha., pa. of Danby Wiske (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4½ N.W. of Northallerton.

Streeve, mountain (1,282 ft.), Keenaght bar., Mid co. Londy., Ir., about 4 S. of Dungiven.

Strefford, ha., pa. of Wistanton (q.v.), S. Salop, about 8½ N.W. of Ludlow.

Strelley, pa. and vil., S.W. Notts., 5 N.W. by W. of Nottingham; ac. 1,041; soil loam, overlying limestone. The church of All Saints (restored 1855) is E. Eng. and Dec.; among the monuments are those of John de Strelley (d. 1500), Robert de Strelley (1489), Ralf Edge (d. 1684); there is an oak rood-screen, an ancient font, and some old glass. *S. Hall*, a seat, occupies the site of an older mansion.

Strellington, ha., pa. of Boxgrove (q.v.), S.W. Sussex, 3 N.E. of Chichester.

Strensall, pleasant pa., tp., and vil. on the Foss, N.R. Yorks., 6 N.E. of York; ac. of pa. 6,420, of tp. 2,909; soil principally sand, subsoil sandy. The church of St. Mary was rebuilt 1865–66, in E. Dec. style. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities amount to £50 yearly. A military training camp has been formed here.

Strensham, pa. and vil. on the Avon, S. Worcs., 5 S.W. of Pershore; ac. 1,800; soil clay and loam, subsoil chiefly clay. The church of St. John the Baptist is chiefly Dec. and Perp., containing brasses to Robert Russell (*c.* 1390), Sir John Russell (d. 1556), and his wife Edith (1562); a monument to Sir Francis Russell (d. 1705), and a memorial to Samuel Butler, the author of "Hudibras," born here 1612. Remains of the rood-loft still exist as well as some old paintings. There are nine almshouses, founded in 1697. S. has some remains of the old castle of the Russells. *S. Court* is a seat.

Stretford (1), pa., Mid Herefords., 11 N.W. of Hereford; ac. 434; soil sandy and loamy in parts, overlying clay. The E. Eng. church of St. Peter (restored 1875) contains several tombs of the early part of the 14th cent., with recumbent effigies of knights and ladies. Some shields of arms are carved on the corbels of the roof.

Stretford (2), tp., and to., pa. of and 4 S.W. from Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.; ac. 3,255. There are two eccl. pas., with modern churches, a Roman Catholic church, and Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The Local Board offices were built in 1888, and S. has a Public Hall, a Free Library, and other institutions. Henshaw's Blind Asylum was established in 1807, and a school for the deaf and dumb in 1823. There are Botanical Gardens and public recreation grounds. The charities are small. The Manchester Docks of the Manchester Ship Canal are at Cornbrook.

Stretford Division, one of the 23 parl. divs. of Lancs. It lies in the south-east of the co., and returns one member.

Strethall, pa. and vil., N.W. Essex, 4 N.W. of Saffron Walden; ac. 606; soil light, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary (restored 1868) is Norm.

Stretham, pa., tp., and vil. on the Cam, N. Cambs., 12 N. by E. of Cambridge; ac. of pa. 4,844, of tp. 3,809; soil stiff clay, overlying clay. The houses are small and most of them are modern, having been erected since the fire in May, 1844, when a great part of the place was burned. The church of St. James (restored 1876) is Perp.; there is a very fine oak carved screen dating from 1440. Here are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. In the high road, near the church, is an ancient stone cross dating from about 1400. Charities of £129 yearly value are distributed in fuel and clothing.

Stretton (1), pa. and vil., E. Rutld., 8 N.E. of Oakham; ac. 1,976; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1881) is E. Eng., with some Norm. portions. *Stocken Hall* is a seat.

Stretton (2), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Penkridge (q.v.), S.W. Staffs., 9 N. of Wolverhampton; ac. 1,585. The church of St. John is

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Street (2)	Plumpton (2)	45	208
Street (3)	Kingwear (4½)	224	392
Street (5), pa.	Street	63	1660
Street (5), vil.	Street	63	100
Streethay	Lichfield (2)	116	276
Strelley	Ilkeston (2)	126	204
Strensall, pa.	Strensall	195	1163
Strensall, tp.	Strensall	195	470
Strensham	Eckington (1)	152	232

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stretford (1)	Leominster (4½)	156	38
Stretford (2)	Stretford	187	21751
Stretford Division	.....	.....	67004
Strethall	Gt. Chesterford (4)	46	42
Stretham, pa.	Stretham (1)	71	1276
Stretham, tp.	Stretham (1)	71	1055
Stretton (1)	Stamford (8)	92	194
Stretton (2)	Penkridge (3)	134	224

Norm. and E. Eng., the nave having been rebuilt in the latter style in 1860. There is a small charity. *S. Hall*, a seat, was built from designs by Inigo Jones.

Stretton (3), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Great Budworth (q.v.), N. Chesh., 3½ S.E. of Warrington; ac. 1,133. The church of St. Matthew was built 1827, in Gothic style.

Stretton (4), tp., on the Dove and Trent, pa. of and 2 N. from Burton (q.v.), E. Staffs.; ac. 1,210.

Stretton (5), tp., pa. of North Wingfield (q.v.), N.E. Derbys., about 6 S. of Chesterfield; ac. 1,574.

Stretton (6), tp., pa. of Tilston (q.v.), S.W. Chesh., 3 S.W. of Broxton; ac. 869. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Stretton Baskerville, pa., E. Warws., 4 S.E. of Nuneaton; ac. 1,019; soil sand and clay, overlying gravel and clay. There is now no church, though its site and that of the manor-house can still be traced.

Stretton-en-le-Field, pa. and vil. on the Mease, S. Derbys., 5 S.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch; ac. 1,048; soil light, subsoil chiefly sandstone. The church of St. Michael dates from the 14th cent. The aisle is separated from the nave by three pointed arches on square piers with capitals placed diamond-wise; the octagonal font dates from *c.* 1662. In the north wall of the aisle is a recess enclosing a monumental slab 7 ft. in length, and bearing a plain Latin cross in slight relief. In the same aisle is an alabaster slab with the incised figure of a priest and an inscription to Walter Savage, rector of S. (d. 1513). *S. Hall* is a seat.

Stretton Grandison, pa. and vil. by the Frome, N.W. Herefords., 8 N.W. of Ledbury; ac. 841; soil mostly heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Lawrence is Dec. The charities amount to about £15 yearly. *Homend* is a seat.

Stretton, Great, or **Stretton Magna**, chap. and tp., pa. of Glenn Magna (q.v.), S. Leics., 5 S.E. of Leicester; ac. 703. The church of St. Giles is E. Eng. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Stretton, Little (1), or **Stretton Parva**, chap., tp., and small vil., pa. of Kings Norton (q.v.), S. Leics., 6 S.E. of Leicester; ac. 703. The church of St. John the Baptist is E. Eng.

Stretton, Little (2), ha., pa. of and 1½ S. from Church Stretton (q.v.), S. Salop.

Stretton Magna. [STRETTON, GREAT.]

Stretton-on-Dunsmore, pa., tp., and vil., E. Warws., 8 N.E. of Leamington; ac. 2,822; soil light, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints was built 1835, in E. Eng. style. There was formerly a chantry here, founded *temp.* Edward III. by Thomas de Wolvardynton.

Stretton-on-the-Foss, pa. and vil., S. Warws., 4 N. of Moreton-in-the-Marsh; ac. 1,992; soil clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Peter (rebuilt 1842) is Dec.; and the Primitive Methodists have a chapel. There is a saline spring.

Stretton Parva. [STRETTON, LITTLE (1).]

Stretton Sugwas, pa. and scattered vil., Mid Herefords., 4 N.W. of Hereford; ac. 1,389; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary Magdalen was rebuilt 1877, in Dec. style, on a new site, the whole of the old work being carefully incorporated, including some fine Norm. remains and the 17th-cent. tower, built of brick and timber. The entrance to the church is through a handsome lich-gate. Cider and perry are made here. *Sugwas Court* is a seat.

Stretton-under-Foss, tp. and vil., pa. of Monks Kirby (q.v.), E. Warws., 6 N.W. of Rugby; ac. 1,231. Here is a Congregational chapel. *Newbold Revel* is a seat.

Stretton-with-Wetmoor, eccl. pa. and vil. on the Dove and the Trent, pa. of and 2 N. from Burton-on-Trent (q.v.), E. Staffs. The church of St. Mary has been rebuilt. There is a Free Methodist chapel. The pa. contains ironworks.

Strichen, pa. and vil., N.E. Abers., Sc., 9 S. of Fraserburgh; ac. 10,183. The Established church (1799) is a plain stone building; the Episcopal church of All Saints is a small structure in E. Eng. style; the Free church is in Gothic style. The town house is a structure erected in the year 1816. On the side of one of the hills in this pa. are the figures of a horse and a stag, formed by large pieces of stone, which have a singular effect at a distance. Fairs are held on the first Thursday of every month. *S. House* is surrounded by an extensive park, embracing the finest woods and trees in Buchan district.

Strickland, Great, tp. and scattered vil., pa. of Morland (q.v.), N. Westmd., about 4 N. of Shap; ac. 2,339. Here is a chapel-of-ease and a Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to about £9 yearly.

Strickland Kettle, tp. on the Kent, pa. of and 2 N.W. from Kendal (q.v.), S. Westmd.; ac. 2,349. There are several small charities. Paper is made here. *Ellergreen* and *Tolston Hall* are seats.

Strickland, Little, tp. and small vil., pa. of Morland (q.v.), N. Westmd., 3½ N. of Shap; ac. 790. L. S. Hall (now occupied as a farmhouse) is a mansion of the Tudor period, standing on a rocky eminence in the vil. The charities amount to about £5 a year.

Strickland Roger, tp. on the Sprint and Kent, pa. of and 2 N. from Kendal, S. Westmd.; ac. 3,210. There are some small charities. Here is a woollen factory.

Strid (= "Tumult"), narrow chasm on the Wharfe, W.R. Yorks., 5½ E.N.E. of Skipton. The chasm forms the narrowest portion of a ravine some 50 yds. long, and at its widest only a yard or

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stretton (3) ec. pa.	Warrington (3½)	182	651
Stretton (3) tp.	Warrington (3½)	182	396
Stretton (4)	Burton-on-Trent (2)	127	825
Stretton (5)	Malpas (4)	177	608
Stretton (6)	Stretton	144	92
Stretton Baskerville	Hinckley (1½)	101	56
Stretton-en-le-F., pa.	Measham (½)	112	359
Stretton-en-le-F., tp.	Measham (½)	112	67
Stretton Grandison	Stoke Edith (2)	139	78
Stretton, Great	Glenn (3)	92	32
Stretton, Little	Glenn (3)	92	72
Stretton-on-D., pa.	Brandon (2½)	89	893
Stretton-on-D., tp.	Brandon (2½)	89	614
Stretton-on-the-Foss	Stretton-on-Foss	95	366
Stretton Sugwas	Credenhill (1½)	150	350
Stretton-under-Foss	Brinklow	88	241
Stretton-w.-Wetm.	Burton-on-Trent (2)	127	1381
Strichen, pa.	Strichen	565	2552
Strichen, vil.	Strichen	565	1133
Strickland, Great	Clifton (2)	277	241
Strickland Kettle	Kendal (2)	251	738
Strickland, Little	Clifton (3½)	277	112
Strickland Roger	Kendal (2)	251	423

two across. The name is due to the uproar occasioned by the river as it rushes through the channel, and does not mean the "striding-place," as Wordsworth would have us believe in his well-known poem: doubt has also been thrown on the

THE STRID.

authenticity of the legend which forms its subject. The story is that the heir of the house of Romilly lost his life in attempting to leap the chasm whilst he was hunting, and that the monastery of Embsay (afterwards removed to Bolton) was erected by his mother in his memory. The S. has always been a favourite scene with artists; among the many pictures in which it is represented is a beautiful drawing by Turner.

Striding Edge (2,500 ft.), a spur of Helvellyn, just within the co. of Westmd. It is one of the favourite routes up Helvellyn.

Striguil or **Troggy Castle,** ruins of an ancient castle, S. Mon., about 4 S.E. of Usk. It was built by Richard Strongbow. Only an octagon tower with arched windows remains.

Strines, ha. with railway station, pa. of Glossop (q.v.), N. Derbys., 1 W. of New Mills. Calico-printing is carried on extensively, and the place is a popular resort for picnic- and pleasure-parties.

Stringston, pa. and small vil., N.W. Somerset, 10 N.W. of Bridgwater; ac. 1,193; soil chiefly stonebrash. The church (dedication unknown), restored 1879, has a fine cross in the churchyard. There are some small charities.

Striven, Loch, an inlet of the sea, pa. of Inverchaolain (q.v.), S. Args., Sc., forming an arm of the Firth of Clyde. It runs inland for 9 miles in a N.W. direction from the entrance to the Kyles of Bute.

Strixton, pa. and vil., E. Northants, 4½ S.E. of Wellingborough; ac. 880; soil of a fertile mixed character, overlying limestone. The church of St. John (rebuilt 1874) is in E. Eng. style; a staircase leading to it is enclosed in the thickness of the south-west angle of the wall; the chancel retains a double piscina, close to which is a small square-headed side window. A tomb containing the skeleton of a priest, with the usual sacramental vessels, was discovered in the south wall of the chancel when that part of the building was taken down.

Stroan, Loch, pa. of Kells (q.v.), Mid Kirkcuds., Sc., about 1 W. of New Galloway railway station. The Dee flows through the loch.

Strokestown, U. and mkt. to. (F.) and head of petty sess. div., pas. of Bumlin and Kiltrustan (q.v.), E. co. Roscom., Ir., 7 S.S.E. of Elphin, on the main road from Dublin to Ballina. The to. consists of two principal streets, intersecting each other at right angles; they are clean and spacious. The Protestant church, a stone building in Gothic style, forms a regular octagon, and is stated to be the only one in Ireland of that shape and a model of the Holy Sepulchre, and has a tower and spire. The Catholic church is a commodious structure. There is a court-house, with bridewell attached, a dispensary, and constabulary barracks. A workhouse and fever hospital were erected in 1852. S. has also a large cattle market for the regular sales of live stock. The business of the place is chiefly of a domestic and retail character, together with a large wool and corn trade, and large stores have been built for the merchants in the market, the land round here being highly favourable for the production of grain. Fairs are held on Jan. 16, March 17, April 13, the Tuesday after May 12, June, October, and November, Sept. 18, and one on Aug. 27, long celebrated as a large meeting for the sale of cattle.

Stroma, island in Pentland Firth, pa. of Canisbay (q.v.), N. Caiths., Sc., 3½ N.W. of Duncansbay Head. It is 2½ miles long by 1 mile wide.

Strome Ferry, pl. with railway station on south of Loch Carron, pa. of Lochalsh (q.v.), S.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., about 5 N.W. of Balmacarra. The ruins of Strome Castle are on the opposite shore.

Stromness, pa., burgh of barony, and seaport, with a monthly market (1st W.), on Mainland (or Pomona) Island, opposite to and N. of Hoy Island, from which it is divided by the Sound of Hoy; ac. of pa. 7,618. S. lies 14 W. of Kirkwall, and is irregularly built, the houses having been erected without any regard to uniformity of arrangement, and generally as near the sea as possible. Some are even within flood mark, and protected by bulwarks, quays, and jetties. The streets are paved, and there are gas works in the to. A public library is supported by annual subscriptions. An annual fair is held on the first Tuesday in September. The Orkney Natural History Society's Museum contains Hugh Miller's celebrated *Asterolepis*, and many other specimens of much interest. S. Harbour is a fine natural basin, extending from south to north more than a mile, and sheltered from the Atlantic on the west by a high ridge, the south extremity of which forms the north side of Hoy Sound; while its entrance is protected partly by the island of Graemsay, which lies midway in the sound, and partly by a ness or point of land which stretches from the west. On the east it is shielded by two small islands, and beyond these, in a roadstead, is excellent anchorage for shipping. It was formerly not uncommon in the spring months to see in these havens upwards of 50 large vessels on

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stringston	Watchet (7)	175	125
Strixton	Wellingborough (4½)	65	61
Strokestown	Roscommon (9)	98	839

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stroma	Thurso (20)	744	327
Stromness, pa.	Thurso (33)	744	2033
Stromness, tp.	Thurso (33)	741	1698

way to the northern whale fishery calling
o complete their complement of men, gener-
bout 20 for each ship. In some years there
pwards of 700 men furnished from this port
vis Straits, besides 150 apprentices, but the
ers have for some years been gradually
ishing. There are two patent slips, and
rly shipbuilding was carried on, but the

STROMNESS, FROM THE NORTH.

ss now consists chiefly of repairing vessels.
ier, a substantial erection, was built in 1878
tended in 1894, and large steamers can enter
state of the tide. Lobster- and cod-fishing
ried on to some extent; during the last few
an extensive herring fishery has sprung up,
hich from four to six hundred boats are
ed from all the ports of the north and east
of Scotland. The bulk of the herrings are
and sent to the English and continental
ts.

nachlachar, pl. with inn and pier on west
and near the head of Loch Katrine, pa. of
nan (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc.

ne, *q.s.* pa. and vil., forming part of the
ng-place of Blairmore and Strone, pa. of
n and Kilmun (q.v.), S.E. Args., Sc., 6 N.W.
eenock (by water). It depends upon its
s during the summer months, and has no
r trade.

nfearnan, another name for Fernan (q.v.).

nsay, island, pa. of Stronsay and Eday (q.v.),
Sc., 7 N.E. of Mull Head in Mainland. It is
7 miles long by nearly 5 miles wide, and
o 154 ft. in height. The Well of Kildinguie
s island once had a great reputation for its
powers in cases of leprosy.

nsay and Eday, pa., Orkney, Sc., comprising
lands of Auskerry, Eday, Papa-Stronsay,
y and Stronsay, 22 N.E. of Kirkwall; ac.
. Communication with Kirkwall by steamer
times weekly in summer and twice in winter.

ntian, *q.s.* pa. and vil., pa. of Ardnamurchan,
gs., Sc., 18 N. by W. of Oban. The *q.s.* pa. is
in Morvern pa. The vil. is situated on the
shore of Loch Sunart, near its upper or east
nity. There is an Established church (erected

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
	Greenock (6)	422	573
ay	Thurso (60)	744	1275
ay and Eday	Thurso (60)	744	2014
ian	Oban (25)	504	674

1827) and a Free church. Here is a glen containing lead-mines. Many rare minerals have been found in the glen. At its opening is *S. House.*

Strood, pa. and ancient to., N.W. Kent, separated from Rochester and Chatham by the Medway, over which there is a fine iron bridge of three arches; ac. 1,340. The church of St. Nicholas, originally E. Eng., was rebuilt (with the exception of the tower) in 1812. The church of the eccl. pa. of St. Mary the Virgin is in E. Eng. style. The poor have £18 15s. yearly in bread. There are Congregational and Methodist chapels. Here is a branch of the Rochester Conservative Club. Brickmaking is carried on on a large scale, and here are extensive oil-seed-crushing mills. The manor was given by Henry II. to the Knights Templar, who had a preceptory at S.; part of the original building, now called Temple Farm, still remains.

Stroove, vil. on the banks of Lough Foyle, pa. of Lower Moville (q.v.), N.E. co. Don., Ir., 7 N.E. of Moville.

Stroove Head, headland, north-east coast of co. Don., Ir., just S. of Inishowen Head, at the mouth of Lough Foyle.

Stroud, pa., mkt. and U. to., head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., Mid Glouc., 10 S. of Gloucester; ac. 3,731. S. is a long and straggling to., built upon the side of a hill and commanding varied and extensive views, and the neighbourhood comprises many points of interest. The pa. church of St. Lawrence, rebuilt (with the exception of the tower and spire) in 1868, is in the Gothic style of the 14th cent. There are also eccl. pas. with modern churches, a Catholic church with a convent, a Jewish synagogue, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The town hall, in the market place, was erected at the end of the 16th cent.; the County Court and the meetings of the Local Board of Health are held here. The Free Library (1888) contains news and reading-rooms. The Subscription Rooms (1834) include a large room used for lectures, public meetings, and entertainments. The S. Club occupy the remainder of the premises. Badbrook Hall (1869) includes a large room for lectures and concerts, and has also a good reading-room. Here the Conservative Association has its offices and holds its meetings. The General Hospital was erected in 1875. The charities, amounting to about £600 a year, are applied to the repairs of the pa. church and the education and maintenance of poor boys and the relief of the poor. The market is held on Fridays; there is also a monthly market on the third Tuesday in the month, and two annual fairs are held on May 10 and August 21. The district of S. is the principal seat of the West of England cloth manufacture, the goods produced here being widely celebrated. There are a large number of very extensive mills, employing several thousand hands; the broadcloth produced is celebrated all over the world. Scarlet dyeing has also, from time immemorial, been a speciality of this valley, the water being believed to possess some peculiarity which imparts a tone of colour unequalled else-

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Strood	Strood	30	7982
Stroud, pa.	Stroud	102	11519
Stroud, to.	Stroud	102	9818

where. Extensive breweries, flour mills, iron foundries, logwood crushing mills, shawl, pin, umbrella- and parasol-stick factories, and several saw mills are also maintained, and a large business, employing some thousands of hands, is done in the wholesale clothing trade. *Lypiatt Park* is an ancient and celebrated mansion, formerly possessed by the Throgmortons, and is said to be one of the places where the conspirators of the Gunpowder Plot held their meetings; there is a letter still extant addressed to Robert Catesbye at Lypiatt from William Parker, Lord Monteagle. *Brown's Hill Court*, *Stratford Park*, and *The Grove* are also seats.

Stroud (or **Mid**) **Division,** one of the five parl. divs. of Glouces.; it returns one member.

Stroud End, vil., pa. of Painswick (q.v.), Mid Glouces., adjoining Stroud. There is an iron church dedicated to All Saints.

Stroud Green, eccl. pa., forming north suburb of London, pa. of Hornsey (q.v.), E. Middx., 4 N. of St. Paul's. The dis. occupies the high ground immediately south-west of Finsbury Park. Trinity Church (1880) is a brick structure in E. Eng. style. There are Baptist and Congregational chapels.

Stroudwater Canal, Mid Glouces., runs 8 W. and N.W. from Stroud to Framilode on the Severn. It was constructed in 1775, and has a fall of 802 ft. The S. Canal communicates with the Thames and Severn Canal, which runs E. to Lechlade.

Stroxton, pa. and vil., S.W. Lincs., 4 S.W. of Grantham; ac. 972; soil creach, overlying stone. The church of All Saints (restored 1874–75) is Norm. and E. Eng. Several small carved dedication crosses belonging to the old fabric have been replaced nearly in the position which they previously occupied; the chancel retains a piscina, and on the north side an arched aumbry of E. Eng. date. A fine E. Eng. tombstone with raised floriated cross, found near the west end of the church, has been placed on a slab near the porch; in the transept is a mural monument with arms to William Blyth, of S. (1644).

Struan (1), small vil. with railway station, pa. of and 5 N. from Blair Athole (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc. In the churchyard is a remarkable stone with a Runic inscription.

Struan (2), ha. with inn on Loch Bracadale, pa. of and nearly 1 S.W. from Bracadalé (q.v.), Skye island, Invs., Sc.

Strubby, pa. and vil., E. Lincs., about 4 N. of Alford; ac. 2,048; soil clay, overlying blue clay and red marl. The church of St. Oswald (rebuilt 1857) is in E. Dec. and Perp. styles; the only existing portion of the old church is the south arcade. In the church are several monuments to the Ballett family, including one dated 1531; another to William Ballett, of Woodthorpe, and alderman of London (1648), aged 99; and a third to Charles Ballett, Esq. (1703). In the chancel is a female effigy. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stroud Division	.....	.....	56488
Stroud Green	.....	.....	8554
Stroxton	Grantham (4)	105	101
Strubby	Alford (4)	130	270
Strumpshaw	Buckenham (1)	122	386

Struell, pl., pa. of Down (q.v.), S. co. Down, Ir., 1½ S.E. of Downpatrick. Here are four holy wells, to which numbers of pilgrims resort on Midsummer Day. Doyle says that the wells are known as "the Body Well or Well of Sins, the Limb Well, the Eye Well, and the Well of Life.

Strug's Hill, ha., pa. of Sutterton (q.v.), S.E. Lincs., 5 S. of Boston.

Strule, river, Upper and Lower Strabane bars., N.W. co. Don., Ir., is formed by the union of two headstreams at Omagh, and flows thence N. by W. to Newtown Stewart and N.W. to its confluence with the Derg, their united streams forming the river Mourne. The length of the S. is about 12 miles.

Strumble Head, promontory, N. Pembs., about 5 N.W. of Fishguard.

Strumpshaw, pr. and vil., E. Norf., 8½ E. of Norwich; ac. 1,311; soil good mixed, overlying gravel and brick-earth. The church of St. Peter (restored 1893) is E. Eng.; the painted rood-screen remains, and there are some brasses. The Primitive Methodists have a mission-room here. There are a few small charities. *The Hall*, in a small finely-timbered park, is a seat.

Struy, ha. at the confluence of the Glass and the Farrer, pa. of Kiltarlity and Convinth (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., about 10 S.W. of Beauly.

Stuartfield. [Stewartfield.]

Stuartown, vil., pa. of Petty (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., forming part of the vil. of Campbelltown.

Stubbin, ha., pa. of Wath-upon-Dearne (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 6 S.E. of Barnsley.

Stubbings, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Cookham and Bisham (q.v.), N.E. Berks., 3 W. of Maidenhead. The church of St. James the Less was built 1850, in E. Dec. style.

Stubbington, ha., pa. of Titchfield (q.v.), S. Hants, about 3 S.W. of Fareham.

Stubbins, vil. with railway station, pa. of and 5 N. from Bury (q.v.), Mid Lancs.

Stubby Lane, ha., pa. of Hanbury (q.v.), E. Staffs., about 1 S. of Sudbury.

Stublach, pl., formerly a tp., pa. of and 3 N. from Middlewich (q.v.), Mid Chesh.; ac. 355.

Stubton, pa. and vil., W. Lincs., 6 S.E. of Newark; ac. 1,158; soil stiff loam and clay, overlying clay and stone. The church of St. Martin is chiefly Gothic. The Hargreave charity of about £71 yearly is applied partly to church expenses, and the residue is carried to the poor rates. *S. Hall*, with extensive grounds, is a seat.

Stubwood, ha., pa. of Rocester (q.v.), E. Staffs., ¾ S.W. of Denstone.

Stuc Achroin, mountain (3,189 ft.), W. Perths., Sc., near Ben Vorlich, about 6 N. of Callander.

Stuchbury, pa., S. Northants, 5 N.W. of Brackley; ac. 1,058; soil generally a stiff clay, overlying rock. The chapel of St. John in this pa. was attached to the Cluniac monastery of SS. Mary and John the Evangelist at Northampton, but has long been destroyed.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Stuartown	Fort George (6)	580	1[illegible]
Stubbings	Cookham (2)	27	3[illegible]
Stubton	Claypole (1)	115	12[illegible]
Stuchbury	Helmdon (4)	75	[illegible]

Studdow, ha., pa. of Fingall (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., about 1½ W. of Burton Constable.

Studfall Castle, ruins of an ancient Roman camp, pa. of Lympne (q.v.), E. Kent, 3 W. of Hythe. The camp once covered or enclosed 10 ac. of ground; the fragments of the walls still remaining show it to have been a fortress of great strength.

Studham, pa., tp. (partly in Herts.), and vil., S. Beds., 4 S. of Dunstable; ac. of pa. 3,192, of tp. 3,033; soil gravel and clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1893) is of mixed periods; the font is circular, and the bowl is surrounded with figures of dragons and foliage. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A sum of £10 yearly was bequeathed for educational purposes. There is a common, on the Beds. portion of which the poor have the privilege of cutting furze for fuel.

Studland, pa. and very picturesque vil., embowered in trees, S.E. Dors., 3 N. of Swanage; ac. 4,804 and 3,010 of water and foreshore; soil various, overlying principally chalk. The pa. is situated at the eastern extremity of the Isle of Purbeck, and is bounded on the north by Poole Harbour, on the east by S. Bay, and on the south-east by Swanage Bay. S. Bay affords excellent anchorage for ships drawing 15 or 16 ft. of water, but is open to the east and south-east winds. The church of St.

COTTAGES AT STUDLAND.

Nicholas (restored 1883), a building of Purbeck stone, is a nearly perfect specimen of the Norm. period. The erection of the tower, which has never been finished, is supposed to have been relinquished through the sinking of the chancel arch. The east window, of three small lancet lights, is apparently of the Dec. period. During the restoration traces were found of what appears to have been Saxon work. On S. Common are a number of barrows, and a very remarkable insulated block of ironstone, called Agglestone, about 80 ft. in circumference and nearly 20 ft. in height, surrounded by an artificial morass; Puckstone is another similar curiosity.

Studley (1), pa. and vil. on the Arrow, W. Warws., 15 S. of Birmingham; ac. 4,083; soil and subsoil marl. The Dec. church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1888) was given to the canons of S. on the foundation of the Augustinian priory in the reign of Stephen by Peter Corbicon or De Studley. In the north wall is a richly-worked semicircular-headed doorway of the 12th cent., belonging to the ancient Norm. church. The south aisle has an E. Eng. doorway, and on the south side a 15th-cent. doorway gives access to the chancel from without. During the restoration the stone steps to the rood-loft were discovered in the wall, and also a stone carved with the Holy Lamb and flag. There are a number of 15th-, 16th-, and 17th-cent. monuments. The Roman Catholic church of St. Mary was erected 1851–53, in Gothic style. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. A fair is held on Sept. 28. The trade consists almost exclusively in the manufacture of ordinary and sewing-machine needles, bodkins, fishing tackle, and fish-hooks. There are a number of charities. *S. Castle,* a modern mansion standing in a spacious park, is a seat.

Studley (2), eccl. pa., pa. of Trowbridge (q.v.), W. Wilts., adjoining Trowbridge on the south. The church of St. John is a plain stone building in Gothic style. The Baptists have a chapel.

Studley (3), tp. and vil., pa. of Beckley (q.v.), Mid Oxon., 7 N.N.E. of Oxford; ac. 952.

Studley (4). [HORTON-WITH-STUDLEY.]

Studley (5). [ALDFIELD-CUM-STUDLEY.]

Studley Nether and Over. [LINDRICK.]

Studley Roger, tp., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 986.

Studley Royal, or **Studley Hall,** seat of the Marquis of Ripon, pa. of and about 2 S.W. from Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The house, rebuilt in the 18th cent., is a stone mansion; various improvements and alterations have been made during the 19th cent., and attached to the house is a private chapel. A fragment of the ancient edifice, dating from the 15th cent., still remains. The park contains many fine trees, and a noble avenue of limes upwards of a mile in length, leading from the lodge to the church of St. Mary. [ALDFIELD-CUM-STUDLEY.] The beautiful pleasure grounds occupy a portion of the valley of the Skell Beck; the sides of the ravine enclosing the grounds are densely covered with fine evergreen and deciduous shrubs, and contain some magnificent specimens of coniferæ. The Skell Beck, which flows through the valley, has been in places expanded into fine sheets of water, on the margin of which are antique statues; lower down, the stream is bordered with balustraded terraces and, finally descending abruptly in a broad cascade, forms a large lake shut in by lofty trees. Splendid lawns surround the waters, and there are delightful walks by the stream and through the woods. [FOUNTAINS ABBEY.]

Stukeley, Great, pa. and vil., Mid Hunts., 2 N. of Huntingdon; ac. 2,786; soil clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Bartholomew is E. Eng. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Stukeley, Little, pa. and vil., Mid Hunts., 3 N.W. of Huntingdon; ac. 1,440; soil stiff clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Martin (restored 1887) is chiefly of the Perp. period, with some portions of

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Studham, pa.	Dunstable (4)	37	650
Studham, tp.	Dunstable (4)	37	376
Studland	Swanage (3)	131	432
Studley (1)	Studley	150	2566
Studley (2)	Trowbridge (1)	97	283
Studley (3)	Islip (5)	72	79
Studley Roger	Ripon (1½)	214	156
Stukeley, Great	Huntingdon (2)	59	393
Stukeley, Little	Huntingdon (3)	59	264

earlier date; the font, of the Dec. period, is richly ornamented. Here is a small chapel.

Stumpcross, ha., pa. of Batley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 S.W. of Leeds, adjoining the tp. of Morley.

Stunishad, Loch, pa. of Durness (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc. It lies at an elevation of nearly 600 ft. above sea level, and is rather more than ½ mile long by about ¼ mile broad.

Stuntney, eccl. pa., pa. of Ely, Holy Trinity (q.v.), N. Cambs. The church was originally a Norm. chapel; the Norm. chancel has been restored; the nave and tower were rebuilt in 1876, three Norm. doorways being carefully preserved.

Sturgate, ha., pa. of Springthorpe (q.v.), W. Lincs., 5½ S.E. of Gainsborough.

Sturmer, or **Sturmere**, pa. and vil., N. Essex, 13½ N.W. of Halstead; ac. 945; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1883) is of mixed periods, including some Norm. work. S. Hall is now a farmhouse.

Sturminster Marshall, pa. and vil. on the Stour, S. Dors., 6 S.E. of Blandford; ac. 3,851; soil light loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is partly Norm. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. The charities amount to about £16 annually. *Henbury House* is a seat.

Sturminster Newton, pa. and mkt. and U. to. on the banks of the Stour, N. Dors., 10 N.W. of Blandford; ac. 4,498 and 48 water; soil partly clay and partly loam, overlying clay and gravel. The Perp. church of St. Mary was built by one of the last abbots of Glastonbury in 1486 (of the old church, anterior to 1486, there is no existing record); it was in 1827 nearly rebuilt and considerably enlarged. There are also Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. There is a market every alternate Monday, chiefly for cattle; repository sales are held on Mondays, fairs on May 12 and Oct. 24. There is a charity of £16 5s. yearly, partly applied to the apprenticing of a boy and girl and partly given to the poor attending the pa. church; other charities, amounting to about £20 a year, are for distribution. Here are the ruins of an old Saxon castle, within a vallum and ditch, seated on a hill; the ground-plan was in the form of the letter D.

Sturminster Newton Castle, a former name of Sturminster Newton (q.v.).

Sturry, pa. and vil. on the Stour, E. Kent, 5 S. of Herne Bay; ac. 3,151; soil loam and clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1869) is E. Eng., with some Norm., Dec., and Perp. work; the chancel contains a piscina and an aumbry. Here are Wesleyan and Baptist chapels. The charities are small.

Sturston (1), pa. and vil., S.W. Norf., 6 S.W. of Watton; ac. 2,000; soil light, overlying marl and in places clay. The church of the Holy Cross is now in ruins.

Sturston (2), tp., pa. of and adjoining Ashbourne (q.v.), W. Derbys.; ac. 807. S. Hall, a Tudor structure, is now occupied as a farmhouse. *The Grove* is a seat.

Sturton (1), or **Sturton-le-Steeple**, pa. and vil., N. Notts., 6½ N.E. of E. Retford; ac. 4,034; soil clayey, overlying marl. The church of St. Peter is of various periods. In the south aisle is a piscina; on the north side of the transept is a recumbent stone effigy of the 13th cent., but much mutilated, and on the south side a monument to Lady Earle (d. 1699). Within the chancel rails are two tombs—on the north side that of Colonel Francis Thornhagh, a Parliamentary officer, killed at the battle of Preston (1648), and on the south side that of his father. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to about £20 yearly. *S. High House* is a seat.

Sturton (2), tp., pa. of Stow (q.v.), W. Lincs., 8¾ S.E. of Gainsborough; ac. 2,033. St. Hugh's mission church (1879) is a building in the Lancet style. There are also Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Plymouth Brethren chapels, and a meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends. Bricks and tiles are made.

Sturton (3), or **Storton**, ha., pa. of and ½ S. from Scawby (q.v.), N. Lincs.

Sturton Grange (1), tp., pa. of and 2 S. from Aberford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 871. In the neighbourhood are lime quarries and extensive collieries.

Sturton Grange (2), tp., pa. of Warkworth (q.v.), E. Northumb., about 7 S. of Alnwick; ac. 1,114.

Sturton, Great, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 5½ S.E. of Wragby; soil marl and white clay, overlying mostly white and blue clay. The church of All Saints is an ancient building of stone. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. S. is supposed to have been a Roman station.

Sturton-le-Steeple. [STURTON (1).]

Stuston, pa. and vil. on the Waveney, N. Suff., 2½ N. of Eye; ac. 629 and 146 common; soil mixed, overlying gravel and clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1878) is in Perp. style.

Stutton (1), pa. and vil. on the navigable Stour, S.E. Suff., 8 S. of Ipswich; ac. 2,120 land, 606 water; soil various, overlying various. The church of St. Peter (restored 1875) is Perp. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are six almshouses and some small charities. Crepping Hall is now a farmhouse. *Alton Hall* and *Crowe Hall* are seats. *S. Hall*, another seat, is Elizabethan.

Stutton (2), vil., pa. of and 3 S.S.W. from Tadcaster (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Stutton-with-Haslewood, tp., pa. of and 3 S.S.W. from Tadcaster (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,795. *Haslewood Castle* is a magnificent building standing on a lofty eminence, from which may be seen the cathedrals of Lincoln and York. It was castellated under a grant of King Edward II. to Sir William Vavasour (1286), the Catholic Gothic chapel

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Stuntney	Ely (2)	70	294
Sturmer	Sturmer	57	342
Sturminster Marshall	Bailey Gate	115	806
Sturminster Newton	Sturminster Newton	120	1863
Sturry	Sturry	72	1204
Sturston (1)	Watton (6)	103	78
Sturston (2)	Ashbourne (1)	152	871
Sturton (1)	Sturton	145	505
Sturton (2)	Stow Park (2)	141	57
Sturton Grange (1)	Garforth	188	53
Sturton Grange (2)	Warkworth (1)	303	78
Sturton, Great	Horncastle (5)	130	136
Stuston	Diss (1)	95	194
Stutton (1)	Bentley (4)	63	542
St't'n-w.-Haslewood	Stutton	188	315

adjoining the castle being founded in the same year. This was the only chapel in England not closed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Styal, ha., pa. of Wilmslow (q.v.), N.E. Chesh., 1½ W. of Handforth. A chapel-of-ease was erected in 1835–36. There are also Unitarian and Wesleyan chapels. Quarry Bank Cotton Mill, on the Bollin, is one of the earliest mills of this kind in the country, having been started in 1784; it has been in continuous work for over a century under four generations of the same family. *Norcliffe Hall* and *Quarry Bank House* are seats.

Stybarrow Crag, a fine crag overlooking Ullswater, N.W. Westmd. It commands a very fine view of the lake, though not of itself any considerable height.

Stydd (anciently "Stedde"), formerly a separate tp., now amalgamated with Yeaveley (q.v.), pa. of Shirley (q.v.), S.W. Derbys., 1 S.W. of Yeaveley. In the reign of Richard I. Ralph le Salter gave the Benedictine hermitage here to the Knights Hospitaller. There are still considerable remains of the chapel; there is also, close to the chapel wall, a font of the same period, and on the sward a coffin-slab incised with a floriated cross and a sword. The Hall adjoins these ruins, and was at one time moated; it was restored some years since, and is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Styford, tp. on the north bank of the Tyne, pa. of Bywell St. Andrew (q.v.), S. Northumb., 2 N. of Riding Mill; ac. 1,014. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Sty Head Pass, mountain pass (1,600 ft. above sea level) connecting Wastdale with the Rosthwaite Valley, S. Cumb. It is one of the most celebrated passes in the English Lake district, being a part of one of the routes up Scafell Pike. The ascent is easy.

Sty Head Tarn, a small tarn near the head of Sty Head Pass (q.v.), S. Cumb., 1,430 ft. above the level of the sea.

Styrrup, tp., pa. of Blyth (q.v.), N. Notts., 6 N.E. by N. of Worksop; ac. 3,046.

Subberthwaite, tp., pa. of and 6 N. from Ulverston (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. 1,237. A great quantity of the land is waste, with rocks and woodland. Here are slate quarries.

Subulter, pa., Duhallow bar., N. co. Cork, Ir., 3 E. of Kanturk; ac. 741.

Suck, river, cos. Roscom. and Galway, Ir., rises in Castlereagh bar., co. Roscom., near the border of co. Mayo, and flows E. to the to. of Castlereagh, and then S.E. to Ballymoe. Here it begins to form the boundary between cos. Roscom. and Galway, which it divides for the remainder of its course, excepting in the neighbourhood of Athleague, where it diverges into Athlone bar., co. Roscom. From Ballymoe it runs S.E. along the verge of Ballymoe bar., then S. by E. along that of Athlone bar. to Ballinasloe, after which its course is S.E. and E. by S. to the Shannon and Shannonbridge. Its length is about 60 miles.

Suckley, pa., tp., and vil., W. Worcs., 10 S.W. of Worcester; ac. of pa. 5,179, of tp. 2,692; soil loam, clay, and marl, overlying clay and marl. The church of St. John the Baptist was pulled down in 1879 and a new building erected in Dec. style, which contains the founder's tomb and a piscina from the old church; a brass commemorates Thomas Littleton (d. 1665); the font is Norm. There are several charities. *S. Court* is a seat.

Sudborough, pa. and vil., N. Northants, 3 N.W. of Thrapston; ac. 1,781; soil mixed, overlying clay and limestone with much ironstone. The church of All Saints (restored 1891) is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; in the north transept is a mural brass to William West (d. 1390) and Joan his wife (d. 1415), with eight children; under an arch in the north wall of the chancel is an ancient altar-tomb of stone, with the brass effigy of a knight in armour dating from the 16th cent., said to represent a De Vere.

Sudbourne, pa. and vil. between the navigable rivers Alde and Ore, S.E. Suff., 12 E. of Woodbridge; ac. 5,349; soil various, overlying sand and clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1879) is Perp.; the chancel contains a monument to Sir Michael Stanhope, a former owner of the land, and beneath the communion table is a vault belonging to the Hertford family. During the restoration several interesting discoveries were made, including upwards of 2,600 coins belonging to the reigns of King John, Henry II. and III., and the Lion King of Scotland, found in the nave immediately under the floor; a piscina in the chancel, and some old tiles of Suffolk ware which formerly formed the paving of the chancel; a fine Norm. doorway was also discovered plastered over on the south side. Beds of oysters have been found in making excavations near the church. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Sudbrook (1), vil. on the Severn, pa. of Portskewett (q.v.), S. Mon., 4¼ S.W. of Chepstow. It was once a distinct pa., and there are the ruins of a small pa. church on a cliff overlooking the Bristol Channel. There is a ship-building yard.

Sudbrook (2), ha., pa. of Ancaster (q.v.), S.W. Lincs., about 7 N.E. of Grantham.

Sudbrooke, pa., Mid Lincs., 5 N.E. of Lincoln; ac. 851; soil heavy loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Edward (rebuilt 1860) is in Norm. style. Some fragments of the former church of Late Norm. date have been carefully preserved. The charities amount to a little over £20 a year. *S. Holm* is a seat.

Sudbury (1), pa., mun. bor., U. and mkt. to. (TH. & S.), and head of Co. Co. dis., S. Suff., 16 S. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 1,170. In the Saxon Chronicle S. is written Suthberie (or *south*-borough), a name it is supposed to have obtained in order to distinguish it from Norwich. It was once a place of note, and one of the first towns in which Edward III. settled the Flemings, in order to instruct his subjects in the woollen manufacture. A church and priory, of which few vestiges remain, were erected here in 1272 for Dominicans. The Knights Hospitaller had a house near the bridge, with the tolls of which it was endowed, and near the to. was a Benedictine

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Styford	Hexham (5½)	289	84
Styrrup	Bawtry (3½)	148	471
Subberthwaite	Ulverston (6)	255	109
Subulter	Kanturk (3)	156	111
Suckley, pa.	Suckley	130	1195
Suckley, tp.	Suckley	130	664
Sudborough	Thrapston (3)	79	247
Sudbourne	Aldeburgh (4)	99	568
Sudbrooke	Ancaster (1)	115	86
Sudbury (1), pa.	Sudbury	58	6323
Sudbury (1), bor.	Sudbury	58	7069

cell, attached to Westminster Abbey. S. sent two members to Parliament until 1844, when it was disfranchised. All Saints' Church (restored 1882) was, from 1150 to the Reformation, appropriated to the abbey of St. Alban; it is a fine Perp. structure of flint and rubble, and has a chaste and elegant pulpit (1490) and rich parclose screens; the stained glass in all the S. churches was destroyed by Dowsing in 1643. St. Gregory and St. Peter form a united eccl. pa. St. Gregory's Church (restored 1854), once collegiate, is Perp.; the font, which is modern, has a cover of rich pre-reformation carved tabernacle work; the head of Simon Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was beheaded by the rabble in Wat Tyler's insurrection in 1381, is preserved here. St. Peter's Church (restored 1854) is also Perp. The Catholics have a church and a convent, and there are also Congregational, Baptist, and Primitive Methodist chapels, and the Society of Friends have a place of meeting. St. Leonard's Hospital, founded in 1867, is supported by voluntary contributions and an old charity for the relief of lepers. The town hall and the Corn Exchange are substantial buildings. Fairs were held in March and July, but have been abolished. The Literary and Mechanics' Institution (1834) has two large reading-rooms and an excellent library. The Victoria Hall, a building of red brick in Prince Street, is licensed for stage plays. There are Conservative and Liberal Clubs. Here are cocoa-nut matting and weaving manufactories, flour mills, malt and lime kilns. Malting is most extensively carried on. There is a landing quay near the railway station, now seldom used, the railway having superseded water carriage. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufactures, chiefly of silk, velvet, stays, and mats. Thomas Gainsborough, R.A., the celebrated artist, was born at S. in 1727.

Sudbury (2), pa. and vil., N. Derbys., 10 N.E. of Burton; ac. 3,546; soil light loam, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints (restored 1873–86) is Late Perp. with some Norm. and E. Eng. details. It contains a fine monument to the builder of S. Hall, and many others to the Vernon and Montgomery family, most of them kept in a chapel erected at the east end of the north aisle; the oldest of these are the recumbent effigies of two females, probably of the 13th cent., their wimpled heads resting on diamond-shaped pillows, and holding hearts in their hands; these are supposed to represent ladies of the Montgomery family. In 1850 a memorial window was placed in the chancel by H.M. the Queen and the Prince Consort to George Edward Anson, Esq., C.B., many years Keeper of the Privy Purse to Her Majesty, and a native of S. There is a reading-room and library. Charities amount to about £50 yearly. *S. Hall* is a fine Elizabethan mansion with a magnificent gallery, containing a valuable library. The adjacent park, extending over about 600 ac., is well stocked with deer. There is a superb view across the valley of the Dove to Needwood Forest.

Sudbury (3), ha. with railway station, pa. of Harrow (q.v.), Mid Middx., 7½ N.W. of London. There is a hall for Evangelistic meetings. The Home here in connection with the National Refuge Institution for destitute girls, known as S. Hall, was opened in 1873. *S. Lodge* is a seat.

Sudbury (or **South**) **Division**, one of the five parl. divs. of Suffolk. It returns one member.

Sudbury St. Bartholomew, pa. within the to. of Sudbury (q.v.), S. Suff.; ac. 159.

Sudeley Manor, pa. on the Isborne, N. Glouc. 8 N.E. of Cheltenham; ac. 2,622; soil stonebrash overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1858–63) is Perp.; the church was desecrated by the Parliamentary forces, and then was allowed to fall into decay; a costly modern monument commemorates Queen Catherine Parr, who died at *S. Castle* (1548) and was buried here, the funeral service being read by Miles Coverdale. George sixth Lord Chandos (d. 1654), is also buried here. *S. Castle* was first built in the reign of Stephen and was reconstructed on a great scale by Ralph Boteler, *temp.* Henry VI.; in 1469 Lord Sudeley surrendered it to Edward IV., and, after passing through various hands, it was granted by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Seymour, who married Queen Catherine Parr. During the Civil War the building was almost ruined; it was largely restored in 1840. It contains some good portraits and other pictures, and some interesting pieces of furniture; the old pleasaunce was discovered in 1850, and now forms part of the garden; many Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood.

Suffield, pa., N. Norf., 3½ N.W. of North Walsham; ac. 1,447; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Margaret (restored 1879) is in Gothic style.

Suffield-with-Everley, tp., pa. of and 1½ E. from Hackness (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,911.

Suffolk, one of the largest English shires, the twelfth in size, is a maritime co. on the east coast, and the most easterly co. in England. It derives its name from having been occupied by the South folk of the East English, who established their kingdom here, the North folk occupying the other part of their kingdom, whence its name of Norfolk. S. is of a crescent shape, joining on to the south of the oval of Norfolk; its sea-coast is low, and forms its eastern and south-eastern border. On the north it is divided from Norfolk by the Yare, Waveney, and Little Ouse; on the west the Lark separates it from Cambs.; and on the south the Stour is the boundary between it and Essex. The greatest length is nearly 70 miles, and the greatest breadth is 52 miles; the area is 944,060 ac. The extreme north-west of the co. runs into the Fen district in the valley of the Lark, near Mildenhall. There are low chalk hills between Thetford and Newmarket, forming a very poor barren soil. The chalk continues eastward, but its long easterly slope is overlaid by many beds of clay and sand of recent age, so that S. has a soil of an extremely varied nature, admitting of the cultivation in some part or other of nearly every product which will grow in our island, and requiring a thorough

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Sudbury (2)	Sudbury	136	530
Sudbury Division	.....	.....	55638
S. St. Bartholomew	Sudbury	58	5
Sudeley Manor	Cheltenham	109	87

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Pop.
Suffield	Felmingham (1)	143	[illegible]
Suffield-w.-Everley	Scarborough (4½)	230	[illegible]
Suffolk	.....	.....	37125

knowledge of agriculture on the part of the farmer in order to crop each district to the best advantage. The shore is mostly low and marshy, and defended by sandbanks and crag cliffs. The rivers afford convenience for agricultural purposes and for navigation. The northern districts are supplied by the Waveney and the Yare. The north-eastern district is watered by the Little Ouse and Lark, which are feeders of the Great Ouse and run down to the port of Lynn. The southern border is supplied by the Stour and the Orwell, or Gipping. Other streams are the Deben, the Alde, or Ore, and the Blyth. Indeed, most of the tos. in S. have river navigation, and there is hardly a part of the co. 10 miles from a navigable stream. For East S. the chief places of trade are Harwich, Ipswich, Lowestoft, and Yarmouth, the first and last places lying out of the shire. Aldeburgh, Southwold, Felixstowe, and Lowestoft are frequented as watering-places, and many of the small tos. on the coast are fishing stations. The railway communication is afforded by the several lines of the Great Eastern system. Communication with the Midland counties and the North is effected by Peterborough. All over the co. are good roads. The productions of the co. are cement stone (for Roman cement), lime, marl, whiting, bricks, salt, corn, malt, hops, flax, and cattle; the breeds of horses and pigs have some repute. The fisheries are on a considerable scale. The herring fishery begins about a fortnight before Michaelmas and lasts till Martinmas; before the commencement of the herring season many of the fishermen are employed in the mackerel fishery, Lowestoft being the chief fishing town and of rising importance. The tillage of S. is in a high condition, though the soil generally is not rich, and is susceptible of great improvement. It is estimated that there are about 46,000 ac. of rich loam, 80,000 ac. of marsh land, 450,000 ac. of heavy loam or wet clay, 150,000 ac. of sand on a subsoil of crag, and occasionally rich, and 100,000 ac. of poor sand, on chalk. The tillage, of course, varies according to the nature of the soil; but the S. farmers bear a high character for practical and scientific skill in all departments. The makers of agricultural implements at Ipswich, Bury St. Edmunds, Leiston, Peasenhall, and Stowmarket have great reputation; railway plant of every description is produced at Ipswich. Artificial manures are extensively manufactured at Ipswich and Stowmarket; coprolites are largely worked in S., and used in the manufacture of manures; at Stowmarket is a gun-cotton manufactory, and at Brandon gun-flints are produced from flint, which is considered more durable and certain in its fire than any other; extensive brick and tile works are at Stowmarket and Woolpit; malting is carried on in the co. very extensively. The other manufactures are small, and include cotton, silk, velvet, flax, linen, woollen, horsehair seating, cocoanut-fibre mats and rugs, and rabbit-skin dressing; coach- and ship-building is likewise carried on. The mun. bors. are Aldeburgh, Beccles, Bury St. Edmunds, Eye, Ipswich, Lowestoft, Southwold, and Sudbury. Other tos. are Brandon, Bungay, Clare, Debenham, Framlingham, Hadleigh, Halsworth, Haverhill, Lavenham, Mildenhall, Saxmundham, and Stowmarket. Most of the co. is occupied geologically by the chalk formation, part of the great band which extends from Salisbury Plain to the Norfolk coast. The Lower Chalk forms the western slope of the chalk escarpment. A line drawn from Sudbury through Ipswich to the coast near Dunwich will mark the south-east limit of the Upper Chalk. North and west of this line are numerous exposures of the rock in the many pits opened to get the chalk, which is burnt for lime, and the flints, which are used for building purposes. Coming to the Tertiary Period, in the Eocene formation the Thanet beds can be traced a little north of Hadleigh, and at Ipswich. The Reading beds are mottled clays and sands of no great thickness; they are worked for bricks at several places between Ipswich and Sudbury. The London Clay in this co. is seen in the tract of land between the estuaries of the Stour and Orwell, around Neyland, Leyham, Stoke, Stratford, etc.; it is also exposed on each side of the estuary of the Deben, and from thence northwards forms the lower part of the cliffs to a little beyond Orfordness. In this district no beds occur of Upper Eocene or of Miocene age; thus the Pliocene strata rest upon the London Clay, or, where they overlap that formation, upon the chalk. These Pliocene beds occur (in England) only in Suffolk, Norfolk, and Essex, where they are known as the Crag (Celtic *creggan* = "a shell"), being shelly sands containing a large percentage of mollusca of still living species. At the base of the Crag and resting upon the London Clay is a very remarkable stratum, in thickness from 1 to 3 ft., containing coprolites, rolled and polished teeth, and bones of Mastodon, Rhinoceros, Tapir, Hyæna, etc. Above this come the Coralline Crag, the Red Crag, and the Norwich Crag. To the Quarternary period belongs the Forest Bed of Kessingland, which can also be traced in the cliffs at Corton and Hopton, and round the coast of Norfolk. This bed has yielded many bones and teeth of *Rhinoceros etruscus*, Mammoth, Stag, Irish Elk, etc. Recent deposits include river gravels, the fen beds near Mildenhall, and the extensive deposits of sand, shingle, and mud which form low flat tracts near the coast. Many relics of prehistoric man have been found in the co. Rude palæolithic implements have been found in old river-gravels at Brandon and many other places. Of the Neolithic or Newer Stone Age, numerous celts, arrow-heads, flakes, etc., beautifully fashioned out of flint, and often polished by rubbing, have been met with. In pre-Norman times S. was frequently invaded and ravaged by the Northmen, but since the Conquest its history has not been marked by many incidents of great interest. Perhaps the most noteworthy are the defeat of the Dutch by the English fleet off Lowestoft (1665) and in Southwold (or Sole) Bay (1671). The co. is very rich in antiquities, the earliest being the Roman castle at Burgh; the churches, mostly Perp., exhibit much beautiful flint work and fine carved roofs, and there are many old halls, not a few of which are moated. For parl. purposes the co. has five divs.—Eye, Lowestoft, Stowmarket, Sudbury, and Woodbridge—each with one member.

Sufton, ha., pa. of Mordiford (q.v.), S. Herefords., about 4 S.E. of Hereford.

Sugarloaf, eminence (1,954 ft.), pas. of Llangenau, S.E. Brecons., and Llanwenarth Citra, N.W. Mon., 3 N.N.W. of Abergavenny. From the summit there are wide and picturesque views.

Sugar Loaf (1), detached rock (150 ft.) on east side of Stacka Bay, S.W. I. of M., 1¼ S.W. of Port St. Mary. The rock lies ¾ E.N.E. of Spanish Head Its outline is very peculiar.

Sugar Loaf (2). [HANJAGUE.]

Sugar Loaf (3), mountain (1,187 ft.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir., about 8 w. of Bantry.

Sugar Loaf (4), hill, E. co. Waterf., Ir., 4 s.w. of Waterford. On the summit are the ruins of a church and also a cromlech.

Sugar Loaf (5). [SUILVEN.]

Sugar Loaf, Great, mountain (1,659 ft.), N.E. co. Wick., Ir., about 4 s.w. of Bray. It is easy of ascent, and commands a magnificent panoramic view. In clear weather the Welsh hills can be readily seen.

Sugar Loaf, Little, mountain (1,120 ft.), N.E. co. Wick., Ir., about 3 s.w. of Bray.

Sugley (1), eccl. pa. and tp. on the north bank of the Tyne, pa. of Newburn (q.v.), S. Northumb., 4 w. of Newcastle-on-Tyne; ac. 61. The church of the Holy Saviour was erected in 1836–37. The Tyne Ironworks occupy nearly the whole of the tp.

Sugley (2), ha., pa. of Horsley (q.v.), Mid Gloucs., about 5 s. of Stroud.

Sugnall, vil., pa. of Eccleshall (q.v.), W. Staffs., 6 w. of Stone. *S. House* is a seat.

Sugwas Court. [EATON BISHOP.]

Suilven, or **Sugar Loaf,** mountain (2,399 ft.), pa. of Assynt (q.v.), S.W. Suths., Sc. The ascent is difficult. The mountain has been called "the Little Matterhorn."

Suir, river, cos. Tip., Waterf., and Kilk., Ir., rises in the Devil's Bit Mountains, Ikerrin bar., N. co. Tip., Ir., 6 N.W. of Templemore, and runs a few miles E., thence S. by Templemore to Thurles, S.S.W. from Thurles to Golden, and S. by E. and S S.E. from Golden to the Waterf. border, where it suddenly turns N., forming for some miles the boundary between Iffa and Offa West bar. and co. Waterf. On arriving at the verge of Iffa and Offa East bar. it again forms an abrupt curve flowing due E. between Iffa and Offa East bar. on the north and co. Waterf. on the south, past the tos. of Clonmel and Carrick-on-Suir. After leaving Carrick it follows a very irregular course before joining the Barrow at the head of Waterford Harbour, its general direction being E. by S. At Waterford quays extend along its banks for a considerable distance. The most picturesque part of the river is in the neighbourhood of Clonmel, where its banks are well wooded and have many pleasant country seats. Its length is about 85 miles.

Suisgill Burn, stream, rises on the east border of Suths., Sc., and flows in a S.W. direction for about 4½ miles to the Helmsdale, which it joins about 3 N. of Kildonan.

Sul-, for places not found under this spelling, *see also* SULL-.

Sulber, limestone plateau, W.R. Yorks., 2 W.N.W. of Horton-in-Ribblesdale.

Sulby (1), pa., Mid Northants, 7 S.W. of Market Harborough; ac. 1,565; soil clayey, overlying clay and gravel. Here was once an abbey (founded 1155), the only remaining relic of which is a tomb. *S. Hall,* standing in a well-wooded park, is a seat.

Sulby (2), vil., pa. of Lezayre (q.v.), N. I. of M., 4 W. of Ramsey. The church is dedicated to St. Stephen.

Sulby (3), river, N. I. of M., rises on north slope of Snaefell, and runs N. to Sulby vil., and thence E. to the sea at Ramsey. The river traverses a beautiful glen, shut in by lofty granite cliffs and beautifully wooded. The most picturesque part of the glen, containing some fine waterfalls, has lost much of its old character by being converted into a pleasure-ground. The length of the river is about 10 miles.

Sulby Glen. [GLEN MOOAR (1).]

Sule, islet off north coast of Scotland, 38 N.E. by E. of Cape Wrath. The islet is about ¼ mile long and less than ¼ mile broad; its highest point is 50 ft. above the sea. It is frequented by innumerable sea-birds. A lighthouse, built 1894, has a fixed light, visible 18 miles.

Sulgrave, pa. and vil., S. Northants, 2 N.W. of Helmdon; ac. 1,954; soil various. The river Tove or Towe rises in this pa. The church of St. James (restored 1885) contains a brass to Lawrence Washington (d. 1584) with effigies of himself, Anne his wife, and eleven children. They were the ancestors of George Washington. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. The charities amount to £45 16s. yearly and are partly distributed in money and kind, the rest being used for education and apprenticing.

Sulham, pa. and picturesque vil., Mid Berks., 4 W. of Reading; ac. 699; soil sand and loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Nicholas (rebuilt 1838) is in E. Eng. style. *Purley Hall* and *S. House* are seats.

Sulhampstead Abbots, pa., tp., and vil., S. Berks., 5 S.W. of Reading; ac. of pa. 1,926, of tp. 1,417; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The E. Eng. church of St. Mary (restored 1878–79) contains a brass to Ralph Eyer, rector (1521). There is a Congregational church. *S. House* is a seat.

Sulhampstead Banister, pa., tp. and vil., W. Berks., 5½ S.W. of Reading; ac. of pa. 1,132, of tp. 555; soil loam and clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Michael is Norm.

Sulhampstead Banister Lower End, tp., pa. of Sulhampstead Banister (q.v.), W. Berks., 5½ S.W. of Reading; ac. 577.

Sulhampstead Banister Upper End, the former name of the tp. of Sulhampstead Banister (q.v.).

Sullam, ha., pa. of Northmavine (q.v.), E. Shetld., Sc., about 9 N.W. of Voe.

Sullane, river, West Muskerry bar., Mid co. Cork, Ir.; rises in the Derrynasaggait Mountains, and runs 14 E.S.E., joining the Lee a short distance above Macroom.

Sullington, pa., S.W. Sussex, 9 N. of Worthing, on the road to Petworth; ac. 2,340; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Mary is Norm., with later additions; the chancel retains sedilia and a piscina; and the church contains a fine 14th-cent. stone coffin, and the effigy of a knight. *Sandgate,* in Elizabethan style, is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Sugley (1), eccl. pa.	Newcastle-on-T. (4)	271	2994
Sugley (1), tp.	Newcastle-on-T. (4)	271	233
Sulby (1)	Welford (2½)	92	60
Sulgrave	Helmdon (2)	72	426
Sulham	Pangbourne (2)	42	149
Sulhampst'd Ab., pa.	Theale (2)	41	322
Sulhampst'd Ab., tp.	Theale (2)	41	290
S. Banister, pa.	Theale (2)	41	312
S. Banister, tp.	Theale (2)	41	302
S. B., Lower End	Theale (2)	41	119
Sullington	Steyning (6)	53	212

Sullom, or Sullam Voe, a sea-loch on the east coast of the Shetland mainland, Sc.; it runs inland for 8 miles in a S.W. direction, between the pas. of Delting and Northmavine (q.v.). The ha. of Sullam is on the Voe.

Sully (1), pa. on the Bristol Channel, S.E. Glamorgs., 6 S.S.W. from Cardiff; ac. 1,387. The pa. includes the islands of Barry (q.v.) and Sully (q.v.). The church of St. John the Baptist is an ancient Gothic structure, but it has been much modernised; there is an E. Eng. piscina and memorials of the family of Llwen-Madoc. Near the church are some remains of a castle dating from the 12th or 13th cent. Dean Conybeare, the eminent geologist, held the living of S. from 1823 to 1836. *S. House* is a seat.

Sully (2), small island, pa. of Sully (q.v.), off south coast of Cardigs. The island contains a diminutive camp, said to be of Norse origin.

Sumburgh Head, the southernmost point of the Shetland Isles, Sc.; it has a lighthouse, with light visible 24 miles, and serves to warn vessels off S. Roost to the immediate south, where there are dangerous tidal currents.

Summerbridge, ha., pa. of Kirkby Malzeard (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 1½ N.W. of Hartwith. A bridge here crosses the Nidd.

Summercourt, vil., pa. of and ¾ S. from St. Enoder (q.v.), Mid Cornw. An annual fair for cattle and horses is held in Sept.

Summerfield, anciently **Southmere,** pa., for civil purposes connected with Docking (q.v.), N.W. Norf., 1½ N.W. of Docking. The foundations of the church can still be traced.

Summerhill (1), vil., pa. of New Machar (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., near Aberdeen. There is a church.

Summerhill (2), vil., pa. of Laracor (q.v.), S. co. Meath, Ir., 6½ S.E. of Trim. The vil. forms a square, in the centre of which is a green, environed by fine trees. Fairs are held in April, June, Sept. and Nov.

Summerhouse, tp., pa. of Gainford (q.v.), S. Dur., 6 N.W. of Darlington; ac. 800. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Summerhouse Hill, or **Lyn Cliff,** hill, N. Dev., about 1 S. of Lynmouth, between the East Lyn and West Lyn valleys. A summerhouse which formerly stood on the summit has now almost disappeared. A fine view is obtained from the top.

Summer Isles, group of islands at the north entrance of Loch Broom, Ross and Crom., Sc. Tanera More and Tanera Beg are the largest, and of these only Tanera More is inhabited. Their bare, wintry aspect somewhat belies their popular name.

Summerseat, vil. with railway station, pa. of and 3 N.W. from Bury (q.v.), S.E. Lancs. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and also some mills.

Summerstown, eccl. pa., pa. of Wandsworth (q.v.), N.E. Surrey, 2 N.W. of Tooting Graveney. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

Summertown, eccl. pa., pa. of and adjoining Oxford St. Giles (q.v.), Mid Oxon. The church of St. John the Baptist is in E. Eng. style.

Summerville, fishing vil., pa. of Corbally (q.v.), S.E. co. Waterf., Ir., 7 S. of Waterford.

Sunart, dis., pa. of Ardnamurchan (q.v.), N. Args., Sc. It is bounded on the north by Loch Shiel, on the south by Loch Sunart, on the east by Ardgour, and on the west by Ardnamurchan.

Sunart, Loch, an inlet of the sea, Args., Sc., running inland from the Sound of Mull for 20 miles in an easterly direction to within 5 miles of Loch Linnhe. It is about 2 miles wide in most parts. The scenery is of considerable beauty.

Sunbegin, or **Sunbiggin,** ha. at the foot of a lofty scar, pa. of and 3 E. from Orton (q.v.), Mid Westmd. Here are two burial mounds.

Sunbury (in Domesday "Suneberie"), pa. and vil. on the banks of the Thames, S.W. Middx., 5 W. of Kingston; ac. 2,624 and 36 water; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary is a plain brick edifice in the Byzantine or Romanesque style; in the church is a monument to the Lady Jane Coke (d. 1761), besides many mural tablets. The pa. has a Catholic church, and various Non-conformist places of worship. The fourth lock

Sunbury Church.

from London on the Thames is at this vil. The East London Waterworks Company have works here, with extensive filter beds and pumping works on the banks of the Thames. Kempton Park comprises about 500 ac., 58 of which are in the adjoining pa. of Hanworth; about 400 ac. are leased to the Kempton Park Race Company, and have been enclosed within a ring fence; extensive stands, stables, refreshment, telegraph, and other offices have been erected; the race ground is about five minutes' walk from the Sunbury station on the Thames Valley line.

Sunbury, Upper, eccl. pa., pa. of Sunbury (q.v.), S.W. Middx., about 5 W. of Kingston. The church of St. Saviour is a modern building.

Sun Corner, headland, I. of W., at the extreme west of the island, south of Alum Bay.

Suncroft, ha., pa. of Carn (q.v.), Mid co. Kildare, Ir., 4 S.E. of Kildare.

Sunderland (1), parl., mun., and co. bor., pa., seaport, and U. and mkt. to., near the mouth of

Place.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Sully (1)	Sully	171	158
Summerhill (2)	Ferns Lock (5)	23	144
Summerhouse	Piercebridge (2)	238	127
Summerstown	Earlsfield	5	4019
Summertown	Oxford (2½)	63	1649

Place.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Sunbury	Sunbury	17	4099
Sunbury, Upper	Sunbury	17	1387
S'derla'd(1), parl. bor.	Sunderland	261	142248
S'derl'd (1), mun. bor.	Sunderland	261	131015
Sunderland (1), pa.	Sunderland	261	14558

the Wear, N.E. Dur., 12 S.E. of Newcastle; ac. of pa. 220. The par. bor. includes the mun. bor., with the addition of Southwick, and returns two members. The area of the mun. bor. is—in the pa. of Bishopwearmouth, 2,668 ac.; in S., 220 ac.; and in Monkwearmouth, 837 ac.; total, 3,725 ac. S., its port and environs are considered places of great antiquity. Historians disagree as to its name and origin, but the name appears to mean the sundering of the new bor. from the rest of South Wearmouth of King Athelstan's grant. Very little mention is made of its progress until about the middle of the 12th cent., when there occurs a charter of privileges granted by Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham (1153–97). S. is connected with Monkwearmouth by an iron bridge opened in 1796, and reconstructed under the direction of Mr. Robert Stephenson in 1858–59.

The corn market is held on Saturday (the general market day), 12 noon to 1 p.m., in the Garrison Drill Hall. In 1883 the whole of the open space was covered with a glass roof supported on iron pillars. The principal industry of S. consists of iron ship-building, carried on to an extent greater than in any other ports in the empire except those of the Tyne and the Clyde. The coal trade, for which S. has gained such celebrity, gives employment to a large number of persons. There are extensive anchor and chain-cable works, hemp and wire roperies, glass works (flint and bottle), iron and iron forge works, breweries, paper mills and lime kilns, the whole occupying without intermission the south and north banks of the river Wear from its mouth to Hylton, a distance of 5 miles. The principal imports other than coal, etc., are chalk,

SUNDERLAND, LOOKING UP THE RIVER.
(Photo. Poulton and Son, London.)

The pa. church of the Holy Trinity is a plain brick structure in Classic style. Besides the pa. churches of Bishopwearmouth (q.v.) and Monkwearmouth (q.v.) there are several eccl. pas. with modern churches, Catholic churches, a Synagogue, and places of worship for the various bodies of Nonconformists. The Town Hall is a stone structure in the French Renaissance style; in addition to the usual public offices there is a suite of rooms for the School of Art, and a Sanitary Museum. The Borough Museum and Library is in Classic style; on the south side of the building is a winter garden. The building occupied by the Literary Society and Subscription Library comprises a lecture hall, reading-room, and library. The Custom House (1837) is approached from the High Street, and its front faces the Wear. In the Sailors' Home, a brick structure in Flemish style, are the Mercantile Marine and Board of Trade offices. The Public Baths and Washhouses are the property of the Corporation. The bor. has political and social clubs, theatres, and a workmen's hall. There are several hospitals, a Blind Institute, an Orphan Asylum, and several groups of almshouses, some of which are reserved for mariners or their widows.

loam, etc., esparto grass, flour, grain, hay, iron, ore, props, straw, tar and timber; the exports comprise bottles, cement, chemicals, earthenware, patent fuel, iron and lime. The port of S. is formed and protected by a pier on each side of the mouth of the Wear; the north pier, begun in 1706, was completed in 1840; at the end of the pier is a lighthouse. The south pier is a magnificent structure, forming an agreeable and popular promenade, the walk being raised about 2 ft. and protected by a handsome parapet; at the eastern extremity is an iron lighthouse. A new south pier is also in course of erection about 500 yds. south of the harbour entrance. At the south entrance to the South Dock are two other piers, approaching each other from the north-west and south-west nearly at a right angle, and forming a tidal harbour, the waterway at the entrance being about 100 yds. The South Docks, situated on the south side of the entrance to the Wear, and opened in 1850, are the most important docks on the north-east coast, and afford every convenience to the large number of vessels frequenting them. Extensions of a most important character have been made; beside the tidal and half tidal basins, there are three deep-

water docks, grain warehouses, coal staiths, and good piers and covered sheds for the fishing trade. At S. are the barracks of the depôt battery, Western Division Royal Artillery; in the S. division there are eight coastguard stations, and here is a Volunteer Life Brigade with three lifeboats and life-saving rocket apparatus. In the People's or Mowbray Park is a monument, erected by public subscription, to General Sir Henry Havelock, Bart., K.C.B. (born at Ford Hall in this pa., April 5, 1795). There is also a marble statue to commemorate the calamity at the Victoria Hall, S., on June 16, 1883, by which 183 children lost their lives. The park was extended in 1866. Towards the north end is a piece of ornamental water, with islets in its midst. In the neighbourhood of S. are many handsome villa residences.

Sunderland (2), tp. and small vil., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Isell (q.v.), W. Cumb.; ac. 806.

Sunderland Bridge, tp., pa. of St. Oswald (q.v.), Mid Dur., 8 N.E. of Bishop Auckland; ac. 1,442. The Wear is here crossed by a stone bridge of four arches.

Sunderland, North, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., on the east coast, pa. of Bamburgh (q.v.), N.E. Northumb., 8½ E. of Belford; ac. 1,222. The church of St. Paul is in Norm. style. There is an English Presbyterian church.

Sunderland Point, ha., pa. of and 7 S.W. from Lancaster (q.v.), N. Lancs.

Sunderlandwick, tp., pa. of Hutton Cranswick (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 1 S. of Driffield; ac. 823. *S. Hall*, a building in the Italian style, is a seat.

Sunderlin, Shodie, or **Seudy**, lough, pa. of and 1 N. from Ballymore, W. co. Wstm., Ir. The lough is about ¾ mile long from north to south, and ½ mile wide. It is studded with several picturesque islets. During the civil war in 1641 the English occupied an important fortress on the shore of the lake, which was guarded on the land side by a broad moat, crossed by a drawbridge. At a later date it was held for a considerable time by the troops of James II., but eventually captured by Ginkell.

Sundon, pa. and vil., S. Beds., 5 N.W. of Luton; ac. 2,087; soil heavy. The church of St. Mary is chiefly Dec., the font is E. Eng., and there is an interesting Dec. chest; there are a few marble tablets, inscribed to Catherine Faldo (1697), Thomas Cheyne, Esq. (1717), Elizabeth Cheyne (1700), and Thomas Cheyne (1677–78); during some repairs to the floor of the south transept an arched vault was discovered, containing two velvet-covered coffins, respectively inscribed, on silver plates, to the Right Hon. William Clayton, Baron Sundon of Ardagh, and M.P. for St. Mawes (d. 1752); and to Lady Charlotte, his wife (d. 1741). There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels.

Sundridge, pa. and vil. on the Darent, W. Kent, 3½ W. of Sevenoaks; ac. 4,141; soil variable, overlying clay. The church (dedication unknown) is E. Eng. and Perp.; in the chancel is a double piscina and an aumbry. Among the monuments are those to Roger Isly (d. 1429), Sir Thomas Isly (d. 1520), and in the churchyard the tomb of Beilby Porteus, Bishop of Chester (d. 1809); the brass chandelier in the nave, dated 1726, was the gift of Bishop Tenison. There are several charities, including one founded by Bishop Porteus. The Sevenoaks Union Workhouse is here. *Combe Bank*, a house in Italian style near a lake of 5 ac., and *Woodside* are seats.

Sundrum, estate with seat of the same name, pa. of Coylton (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc., 5½ E. of Ayr.

Sunfish Bank, fishing bank off the south-west coast of co. Mayo, Ir., about 24 S.W. of Achill Island. The sunfish, or basking shark, is caught here.

Sunilaws, ha. with railway station, pa. of Carham (q.v.), N. Northumb., 14½ N.W. of Wooler.

Sunk Island, pa. on the Humber, E.R. Yorks., 11 S.E. of Hedon; ac. 6,880; soil warp, overlying sand and silt. The former church of Holy Trinity was removed in 1877, and a new building erected in 1877, in Gothic style. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Sunk Sand, shoal in North Sea off coast of Essex, 10 S.E. of Harwich. The shoal extends 10 N.E. and S.W., with a breadth varying from 1 to 2 miles, and has at its north extremity a fixed light, visible upwards of 10 miles. It is left partly bare at low water.

Sunlaws, estate with seat of the same name on the Teviot, pa. of and about 1 S.E. from Roxburgh (q.v.), N. Roxbs., Sc.

Sunningdale, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Old Windsor (q.v.), S.E. Berks. and N.W. Surrey. Holy Trinity Church (partly rebuilt in 1888) is in E. Eng. style. Here are Congregational and Baptist chapels. There are numerous seats in the neighbourhood.

Sunninghill, pa. and vil., E. Berks., 6 S.W. of Windsor; ac. 3,207; soil gravel and sand, overlying gravel, sand, and clay. The church of St. Michael and All Angels is in Perp. style. There is a Wesleyan chapel. At a place called "The Well" is a chalybeate spring, formerly much frequented. *Buckhurst Park*, *Harewood Lodge*, *Silwood Park*, *S. Park*, *Tetworth Park*, *Tittenhurst Lodge*, and *Titness Park* are seats.

Sunningwell, pa. and vil. by the Thames, N. Berks., 3 N. of Abingdon; ac. 1,331; soil clay, sand, and limestone, overlying gravel. The church of St. Leonard (restored 1877) retains the semi-octagonal Elizabethan porch erected by John Jewel, D.D., who was rector here about 1551 and afterwards Bishop of Salisbury (1559–71); there are some 17th-cent. memorials. S. has a charity of the yearly value of about £43.

Sunny Arbour Hill, eminence, pa. of Malen, S. I. of M., 3 N.N.E. of Castletown. On its brow the old and new roads from Douglas to Castletown unite. The hill commands a fine view of the coast between St. Anne's Head and Castletown.

Sunnybrow, eccl. pa. and ha., pas. of Crook and Willington (q.v.), Mid Dur., 7 S.W. of Durham.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Sunderland (2)	Cockermouth (5)	311	62
Sunderland Bridge	Spennymoor (2)	249	1359
Sunderl'nd, N., ec. pa.	Lucker (3½)	320	945
Sunderland, N., tp.	Lucker (3½)	320	828
Sunderlandwick	Driffield (1½)	213	67
Sundon	Harlington (2)	37	421
Sundridge	Brasted (2)	22	1737
Sunk Island	Ottringham (5)	209	440
Sunningdale	Sunningdale	27	1701
Sunninghill	Ascot	29	3929
Sunningwell	Abingdon (3)	61	243
Sunnybrow	Willington	248	3451

The church of St. John (1886) is in E. Eng. style. There is a temperance hall, and a reading-room with library.

Sunnyside, ha., pa. of Brancepeth (q.v.), Mid Dur., about 3 N. of Crook. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan Methodist chapels. In the vil. is a colliery.

Surbiton, to., pa. of and about 2 S. from Kingston-on-Thames (q.v.), N. Surrey. S. stretches along the bank of the Thames opposite the grounds of Hampton Court Palace, having a broad esplanade skirted by old elms along the river side. South of the railway the land rises, and from the summit of S. Hill some considerable views are obtained. S. has three eccl. pas. with modern churches, and there are Nonconformist chapels. The S. Cottage Hospital was established in 1870. Near S. Common was fought the last skirmish of the Royalists in favour of Charles I., in which Buckingham and Holland were defeated and Lord Francis Villiers was slain. *Southborough Park* is a seat; the house was built by Nash about 1800, and is pleasantly situated in a park.

Surfleet, pa. and vil. on the Glen, S.E. Lincs., 4 N. of Spalding; ac. 3,915; soil black loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Lawrence is Dec. and Perp.; the tower has sunk considerably and the spire is much out of the perpendicular. In the north wall of the chancel is the cross-legged effigy of a knight in armour, with the feet placed under a canopy in the east wall and said to represent one of the Cressys, of Cressy Hall. By the Glen and Welland, which unite in this pa., a small trade is carried on in coals, stone, and gravel. The salt water of the Welland is kept from mixing with the fresh waters of the Glen by stop-gates; there are three bridges across the Glen.

Surlingham, pa. and vil. in the vale of the navigable Yare, surrounded by marshes, S. Norf., 6 E. of Norwich; ac. 1,767; soil mixed, overlying gravel. Of the ancient church of St. Saviour only the tower and part of the walls, covered with ivy, now remain. The church of St. Mary is a small but ancient Gothic building. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The fuel allotment of 23 ac. is let for £12 yearly. A broad has an area of about 70 ac., and there are brickfields in the pa.

Surrey, a metropolitan co. of England on the south bank of the Thames, having communication by means of that river with the sea. It is bounded on the north by the Thames (which separates it from Middlesex), on the east by Kent, on the south by Sussex, on the west by Hants, and on the north-west by Berks. and a small corner of Bucks. It is about 25 miles long from north to south, and 39 miles broad from east to west; ac. 485,128. The surface is in general not elevated, but undulating and diversified, presenting much pleasing scenery. Near the centre a range of hills stretches completely across the co. [DOWNS, NORTH AND SOUTH.] Along the south border a tract, called the Weald of S., unites with the Wealds of Kent and Sussex in forming a flat and very extensive plain, occasionally broken by low hills. The north-west is the least inviting part of the co., consisting principally of heath and moorland waste. The soils include all the principal varieties of plastic and alluvial clays, rich vegetable loam, calcareous earth, and almost barren heath; much of the alluvium, particularly in the vicinity of the metropolis, is occupied by orchards and market gardens, and whole farms are devoted to the raising of medical and aromatic plants. The loamy soils grow excellent barley, oats, and peas, and root-crops; the calcareous soils are chiefly remarkable for their excellent hops and valuable crops of clover. In the north-west of the co. are extensive nurseries. The quantity of grazing land is not extensive; the domestic animals are usually of the ordinary improved breeds. On the Downs many sheep are fed. A good deal of coppice wood and timber is planted. The manufactures in the metropolitan suburbs are extensive and various. On the mill-streams many factories are also established. Gloves and hosiery are made at Godalming; oil, paper, snuff, and sheet-iron, for which there are numerous mills, on the Mole and on the Wandle. There are also several large paper mills. Calico bleaching and printing, once carried on upon the Wandle, has to some extent fallen off. Brush- and broom-making is a considerable business, also paper-making, brewing, and malting. Brick-making, glass-working, cement-working, and pottery form other branches of business. Fullers' earth is dug at Nutfield and Reigate, these being the only places in England, except Midford in Somerset, where this material is found in sufficient quantities for use in the preparation of woollen fabrics and also for toilet purposes. S. also produces clay, brick and potters' earth, white sand for glass, firestone, Sussex and Purbeck marbles, chalk, lime, chert, flint, chalcedony, jet, iron sand and sulphate of barytes. The mun. bors. are Croydon, Godalming, Guildford, Kingston, Reigate, and Richmond. Other tos. are Chertsey, Dorking, Epsom, Farnham, Haslemere, Leatherhead, Mitcham, Walton-on-Thames, and Woking. The chief streams are the Wey and Mole, both tributaries of the Thames. The co. is served by three lines of railway—the London, Brighton and South Coast, the South-Eastern, and the London and South-Western. The facilities afforded by these lines in opening a convenient access to many beautiful sites have caused the co. to be studded with mansions and villas, and S. contains, particularly along the south bank of the Thames, the seats of many well-known persons, nor, perhaps, is any part of the world so thickly occupied with noble and elegant mansions, or with so many well-planted domains. This co., after the expulsion of the Iberians and Britons, seems to have been occupied by a Belgic tribe, the Regni, who were defeated by Julius Cæsar and subsequently subdued by the Romans, by whom the co. was colonised and improved. Under the Saxons S. formed a small kingdom, generally dependent upon one of the larger states, either Sussex or Wessex, until merged by Egbert; it was settled by the same clans as Middlesex, and many of the villages and hamlets in both shires have the same name. It was frequently overrun by the Danes, and many fierce battles were fought between them and its early inhabitants. On the Norman accession this co. was granted to William de Warrenne, as Earl of Surrey, in 1087, and this title continues in the possession of his descendants, the

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Surbiton	Surbiton	12	12178
Surfleet	Surfleet (1)	97	979

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Surlingham	Brundall (2)	120	409
Surrey	.....	.....	1731343

Dukes of Norfolk, whose heirs-apparent are called Earls of Arundel and Surrey. It was in this co. that the Great Charter was signed [RUNNYMEDE], and in 1216, on a small island in the Thames near Staines, a treaty was concluded with the French King by which he agreed to relinquish his claims to the English throne. The first and almost the last military operation during the Civil War occurred at Kingston-on-Thames. Few districts of equal size offer such varied geological attractions as the co. of S. From the old Wealden clays and sands in the south we pass to the chalk ridge in the centre, on the northern slope of which lie various Tertiary strata; to this alternation of rock masses of varying composition and hardness is due the charming scenery for which many parts of the co. are famous. The Weald Clay forms the tract of comparatively flat land which extends from the neighbourhood of Chiddingfold on the west, by Cranley, Ewhurst, Charlwood, Leigh, and Crowhurst, eastwards. It attains its maximum thickness near Leith Hill, where it may be from 900 to 1,000 ft. thick, and from this point it thins to the eastward; it contains occasional layers of shelly limestone, known as Sussex marble, full of a species of *Paludina*, a fresh-water mollusc. The Lower Greensand beds form the line of hills which, with one or two gaps, bound the plain of Weald Clay on the north and west. The Sandgate beds near Nutfield contain fullers' earth; and the Folkestone beds, of light-coloured sands, are often dug for glass-making and building purposes. To the cretaceous formation belongs the Gault, as does the Upper Greensand, quarried for hearthstones. The typical chalk may be seen in the various railway cuttings which cross the chalk hills, and numerous fossils may with little trouble be obtained. To the Tertiary epoch belong the beds in the northern half of the co. These consist of sands and of the London Clay, which runs northwards from Leatherhead and Croydon up to the Thames, extending westward by Stoke past Aldershot; its thickness is about 440 ft., and it is exposed in many brick-yards and tile works. The alluvial deposits are beds of gravel and brick-earth which have been deposited by the rivers during flood time, or in shifting their course. In the gravel along the course of the Mole bones of the elephant and rhinoceros have been found. There are also extensive gravel beds along the rising ground which borders the Thames, as at Peckham, Camberwell, Kennington and Vauxhall, Battersea, etc. Of the older stone implements the only record is one of grey flint found in the gravel at Peasemarsh, between Guildford and Godalming. Of the later Polished Stone age, specimens of celts or axe-heads have been obtained from the Thames at Battersea, from Coway Stakes, near Egham, Kingston-on-Thames, and Titsey. For parl. purposes the co. has six divs.—Chertsey, Epsom, Guildford, Kingston, Reigate, and Wimbledon—each returning one member.

Surrey, ha., pa. of Feering (q.v.), E. Essex, about a mile from Coggeshall.

Sussex, a southern maritime co. of England on the English Channel; bounded on the east by Kent, on the west by Hampshire, and on the north by Surrey. It is oblong in form, 76 miles in length from east to west, and 27 miles from north to south; ac. 933,269. S. belongs to the chalk formation and has some high ranges of downs and hills. [DOWNS, NORTH AND SOUTH.] The north is occupied by the Wealden formation, covering 420,000 ac., and the south by the chalk formations. On the east are marshes and alluvial lands, and on the west the coast is much indented, but at other points it runs out in bold cliffs. The chief hills are Ditchling Beacon, Firle Beacon, Chanctonbury Ring, and near it the lofty eminence known as the Devil's Dyke, and Crowborough Beacon (q.v.). Beachy Head is a bold cliff about 500 ft. high. The rivers are few and of no great importance; the chief are the Adur, Arun, Ouse, and Rother, all flowing south to the English Channel. The culture of S. is applied to its rich marsh lands in fattening cattle, and to its downs for feeding sheep. The shire is famous for its breed of oxen and of Southdown sheep. The minerals are chalk, lime, building stone, firestone, flint, S. marble, salt and sulphuret of iron. Near Battle gypsum has been discovered, from which plaster-of-Paris and cement are made. At Rottingdean pebbles of agate and chalcedony are found, which are cut and polished. Much of the soil, particularly in the Weald, is cold and poor, but a good deal of wheat is raised. Hops are grown in the eastern districts, and in the uplands coppice wood. At West Tarring is an orchard for figs, a fruit much grown in the co. At Worthing there are several nurseries and market gardens, where early fruits, etc., are extensively grown in glasshouses, and sent direct to the London markets. Much fine timber is planted and produced. The woods amount to over 100,000 ac.; formerly they were of great importance for the iron manufacture, the chief seat of which was in Sussex until 1720; the last furnace was extinguished at Ashburnham in 1828. The manufactures are few, chiefly consisting of paper, brushes and brooms, beer, potash, bricks and tiles, pottery and pipes, salt, cement and plaster-of-Paris; coachmaking, currying and tanning, oil grinding, millwrights' work, shipbuilding, block-making, soapboiling, distilling and candle-making are also carried on. Sea-fishing is an important industry. There is steamboat traffic from Newhaven to Dieppe and Havre; from Littlehampton to Honfleur and to Jersey, and occasionally from Rye to Abbeville. The mun. bors. are Arundel, Brighton, Chichester, Eastbourne, Hastings, Lewes, Rye and Worthing. Other towns are Battle, Bognor, East Grinstead, Hailsham, Hayward's Heath, Horsham, Littlehampton, Midhurst, New Shoreham, and Uckfield. In the year 47 this dis was conquered by Vespasian; the Romans founded many towns and stations. After their departure, Ella, at the head of a body of Saxons, Frisians, Warings, and other tribes, came over to the aid of Hengist, conquered the country, and founded the co. of S., or the South Saxons; Regnum, afterwards called Chichester, from Cissa, king of the South Saxons, becoming the seat of government. Later the coast was much ravaged by the Danes, who were defeated by Alfred in 871. Alfred resided in S. frequently, and built many castles and towns. In 1066 was fought the famous battle of Hastings, or Senlac. In 1264 was fought the battle of Lewes, between the barons and Henry III. The result of the ascendancy of the barons was the re-establishment (20 Jan., 1265) of the representative system in the foundation of the House of Commons. During the Parliamentary wars the co. was the scene of frequent conflict. Geologically, S. is composed of

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Sussex	.....	.....	550446

a considerable variety of rocks, and these are well exposed in many fine sections along the coast, and inland in numerous railway cuttings and in excavations which have been made for industrial purposes. The oldest rocks are oolitic, and consist chiefly of the Purbeck beds, the limestones of which are worked at various places. To the Neocomian formation belong the Hastings beds, whence was procured the ironstone formerly smelted in the co.; and the Wealden beds which contain fresh-water fossils chiefly, together with bones of huge reptiles, such as the Iguanodon; they were probably deposited in the estuary of a mighty river, which drained a continent then existing on the north and west, but since submerged, and above these comes the Lower Greensand. To the cretaceous formation belong the Gault, the Upper Greensand, and the Chalk, with its various divs., the last well seen in the Downs. To the Tertiary epoch belong the deposits of the plain lying at the foot of the southern slope of the chalk hills. S. has no boulder clay or glacial deposit; but erratic blocks of granite occur near Selsea Bill. The rivers have formed gravelly deposits along their valleys, which extend for half a mile or so on each side of their present courses. On the coast the sea has in many places wrought great destruction, but the material removed from one point is cast up again at another, and in this way have been formed the extensive flats at Romney Marsh and Pevensey Level. Traces of the Stone Age are plentiful. The implements found all belong, however, to the new stone period; at Cissbury, near Worthing, was a regular manufactory of flint implements. For parl. purposes the co. has six divs. — Chichester, Eastbourne, East Grinstead, Horsham, Lewes, and Rye—each returning one member.

Sustead, pa., N. Norf., 4 s. by w. of Cromer; ac. 522; soil light, overlying gravel. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is a small building of flint, chiefly Dec. and Perp. The old Hall (1663) is a gabled structure of red brick, still standing near the road in a dilapidated condition.

Susworth, ha. on the Trent, pa. of Scotter (q.v.), N. Linos., 6½ N.W. of Kirton-in-Lindsey. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Sutcombe, pa. and vil. by the Waldon, W. Dev., 6 N. of Holsworthy; ac. 3,593; soil light loam, overlying clay and stone rubble. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1889) is of Norm. and later periods. There is a plain Norm. doorway and some remains of a beautifully carved oak rood screen, and a Jacobean pulpit. In the north chapel are a number of 17th and 18th-cent. memorials of the Prideaux family, as also in the south or Thenborough chapel; the capitals of the granite piers of the north arcade, dating from the 16th cent., bear the arms of Prideaux, Hody, and Spencer; and the easternmost bosses in the chancel display the arms of the ancient family of Le Cornu; the bench ends are richly adorned with shields of arms of the De Esse, Giffard, Prideaux, Speecott, Dennis, Wyke, Spencer, and other families, and with panels and shields bearing various monograms. There is a piscina in the chancel, and one in the south chapel. The principal part of the church is paved with ancient tiles. The Bible Christians and Wesleyans have chapels. There is a charity of £60 a year.

Sutgrove, ha., pa. of Miserdene (q.v.), Mid Glouc., 6¼ N.E. of Stroud.

Sutherlandshire, the most northerly but one of the cos. of Scotland, bordered on the north and west by the Atlantic Ocean, which accounts for the rugged and deeply indented coasts on those two faces; it also has a coast line of 26 miles on the Moray Firth on the south-east, and 18 miles along the Dornoch Firth on the south. Its remaining boundaries on the east and south are the cos. of Caithness and Ross respectively, but though it possesses this extensive sea coast it has only one port of any importance, Dornoch (q.v.); from east to west it extends 62 miles, and from north to south 49 miles. It has an area of 2,027 square miles, or 1,297,849 ac., exclusive of 47,633 ac. of water, 12,812 of foreshore, and 1,553 of tidal water. S. appears to have been held by the Picts; the Romans penetrated here, but there is no record of any permanent occupation by them. The Dalriads in 767 fought the Picts at Forteviot, Perthshire, but did not succeed in penetrating further, though in 843 their king succeeded to the Pictish throne, and these northern tribes had to turn their attention to resisting the constant invasions of the Danes, and were also frequently engaged in clan feuds. King James I. made several expeditions to the north to control the clans, but these feuds continued. Early in the 15th cent. the Lord of the Isles invaded this co., but was defeated at the Sands of Fleet, and in 1517 the Mackays made an incursion, but were repulsed. These feuds continued up to the early part of the 17th cent., and in 1650 Montrose ravaged these parts. This large co. consists almost entirely of an uninterrupted succession of mountains, valleys, and morasses. The north and west coasts are bold and rocky, deeply indented by inlets and bays, and with many large promontories, among which Cape Wrath, at the north-western corner, is most prominent. The interior is divided naturally into three districts—the Eastern, the Middle, and the Western. The first is a level narrow strip of land on the east coast, sheltered from the north by a ridge of mountains from 300 to 800 ft. high; the second is occupied by the four straths of the rivers Helmsdale, Brora, Fleet and Oykel; and the Western dis., which borders on the Atlantic, is wild and mountainous, abounding in salt- and fresh-water lochs. The mountains of greatest altitude in the shire are Ben More (3,273 ft.), Ben Clibrick (3,154 ft.) and Ben Hope (3,040 ft.). The large extent of S. was the last dis. in Scotland subjected to the improvements of modern times. Until about the close of the 18th cent. it was a country lying in nearly the same condition as it must have exhibited centuries before, and, in many respects, was shut out from the progress of civilisation. The great barriers to improvement were the dangerous narrow firths to be crossed, and the want of roads along the shore or into the interior. Parliament advanced a part of the money expended in making roads and bridges in the Highlands, and the Dukes of Sutherland have done much to foster improvements in agriculture. Breeding of sheep is the great staple

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Sustead	Cromer (4)	138	125
Sutcombe	Holsworthy (5)	218	351

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Sutherlandshire	....	.....	21896

business of the shire, for which its sheltered straths and swelling hills, as well as its climate, eminently adapt it. Under the various improvements of store farming the co. rears many thousands of sheep, mostly of the Cheviot breed, of which a great number are annually exported. Attention has also been paid to agriculture, and the soil, being of a sandy, open-bottomed nature, bears excellent crops of oats, barley, turnips, and clover. The exports of farm produce have been much assisted by the erection of piers at Helmsdale and other places on the coast, chiefly at the cost of the late Duke of Sutherland. The building of houses has been greatly facilitated by the abundance of sandstone, limestone and slate found in different parts of the co. Coal has for many years been wrought at Brora (q.v.). From the fishing stations on the coast there are annually exported immense quantities of herrings, besides cod, ling, etc. This co. is almost devoid of manufactures, the only works being at Brora and Rogart, at which places tweeds, blankets, etc., are made. Hand looms are, however, still worked in many of the crofters' houses. The principal rivers are the Brora, Borgie, Naver, Helmsdale, Halladale, Laxford, Inchard, Inver, Shin, Fleet, and Strathmore; the chief sea lochs are the Fleet, Glencoul, Glendhu, Inver, and Laxford; and the principal fresh-water lochs are the Assynt, Cama, Hope, Loyal, Meadie, Merkland, More, Naver, Shin (17 miles long), and the Vevatie. The railway system belongs to the Highland Railway Company, which runs through the co. S. returns one member to Parliament.

Sutors of Cromarty. [CROMARTY FIRTH.]

Sutterby, pa. and vil., E. Lincs., 5 N.W. of Spilsby; ac. 460; soil mostly chalky loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. John the Baptist is a small Perp. edifice. On the Downs to the east are barrows.

Sutterton, pa. and vil., S.E. Lincs., 6 S. of Boston; ac. 2,957; soil a rich loam, overlying clay and loam. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1787) is in Late Norm., E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. styles. At the west end of the nave are three stone monuments, the first of which bears the recumbent effigy of a man in gown and hood, and on the margin is an inscription to John, son of William Boneworth, of Sotton (d. 1382); the next tomb supports a recumbent effigy of Alice, wife of the above-named John; the third tomb on the south side has the figure of a priest in eucharistic vestments and is inscribed to John, son of the preceding John Boneworth and chaplain of Sotton (d. 1400). There are Wesleyan, Baptist, Free Methodist, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities amount to rather more than £200 a year.

Sutton (1), pa., Mid Surrey, 12 S. by road from the Royal Exchange; ac. 1,835; soil in the eastern part light, overlying chalk; in the western part heavy, overlying clay. The old part of the vil. forms one street on the old coach road to Reigate and Brighton, and is pleasantly situated on the verge of the Downs. The population has very much increased within the last few years; in the north-east part of the pa. a modern to. has sprung up, and on the Brighton road, for nearly a mile, and on the roads leading therefrom, a great number of villa residences have been built. The church of St. Nicholas (rebuilt in 1864) is in Gothic style, and contains some fine monuments, including memorials to Isaac Littlebury (d. 1710), translator of Herodotus; to William, first Earl Talbot (d. 1782), and to other members of the Talbot family; there is also a monument to Dorothy

HIGH STREET, SUTTON.

(Mason) (d. 1670), wife of Sir William Brownlowe, of Lincs., and a tablet to Thomas Newte, topographer. At the west end of the churchyard is a large tomb to James Gibson and others of that family, by whom legacies were bequeathed to the pa. in 1773, upon condition that the tomb is opened annually on August 12. There are eccl. pas. with modern churches, a Catholic church, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. Here are the South Metropolitan Schools for pauper children. The charities for distribution amount to £200 a year.

Sutton (2), pa. and vil. on the Deben, S.E. Suff., 4 S.E. of Woodbridge; ac. 5,545 land, 532 tidal water and foreshore; soil sandy, rich loam by the river side, overlying sand and crag. The church of All Saints (restored 1860) is E. Eng.; there is an ancient carved stone font and a handsome Derbyshire alabaster reredos. The Baptists have a chapel. The charities are of the yearly value of £9 4s. The pa. is rich in fossils. *S. Hall* is a seat; on the estate two urns were dug up a few years ago, which contained copper coins of the reign of Constantine. *Wood Hall* is a fine old manorial house.

Sutton (3), pa. and vil., E. Beds., 2½ N.E. of Biggleswade; ac. 2,144; soil principally clay, overlying strong clay. The church of All Saints is E. Eng. and Dec.; the north aisle or Burgoyne chapel contains some magnificent monuments of the Burgoyne family, together with hatchments, flags, and other funereal emblems. The charities are about £21 yearly. A pack-horse bridge, spanning a small stream, gives entrance to the vil.; it is supposed that but three such bridges are now standing in England. *S. Park*, situated in a well-wooded park, is a seat.

Sutton (4), pa., N.W. Sussex, 5 S. of Petworth; ac. 2,068; soil light, overlying malm-rock. The church of St. John is E. Eng. and Dec.; it retains

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sutterby	Alford (4½)	130	36
Sutterton	Algarkirk (1)	101	821
Sutton (1)	Sutton	14	13977
Sutton (2)	Woodbridge (4)	79	500
Sutton (3)	Potton (1½)	75	283
Sutton (4)	Petworth (5)	55	325

some old stained glass and a beautiful screen of old oak. Peter de Sutton held lands here to the value of £10 by the serjeanty of keeping a sparrow-hawk, which in 1298 was altered into an acknowledgment of certain grey-furred gloves.

Sutton (5), pa. and vil. in the Isle of Ely, E. Cambs., 6 W. of Ely; ac. 7,090; soil gravel, overlying clay. The vil. occupies an elevated site, and consists principally of one long street. St. Andrew's Church (restored 1869) is a spacious building with a south porch of Norm. date and a fine Perp. tower. Here are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Sutton (6), pa. and pleasant vil., E. Norf., 16 N.E. of Norwich; ac. 1,383; soil sand, gravel, and brick-earth. The church of St. Michael (restored 1848) is Perp. Here is a tract of land abounding with reed and sedge, which are cut and used for making baskets and horse-collars. An ancient British shield, in good preservation, was found here in 1875.

Sutton (7), pa. and vil. on the Lugg, Mid Herefords., 4½ N. of Hereford; ac. 1,504; soil loam and gravel, overlying gravel and marl. There are some small charities. S. Walls, once a Roman camp, was afterward the site of a palace of the Kings of Mercia, and here Ethelbert, King of the East Angles, was murdered. This pa. has been formed by the amalgamation for civil purposes of the pas. of S. St. Michael and S. St. Nicholas (q.v.).

Sutton (8), pa. and vil., Mid Salop, 1½ S.E. of Shrewsbury; ac. 730; soil loam, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. John, now disused and ruinous, is E. Eng.

Sutton (9), pa., S. Essex, 1 S.E. of Rochford; ac. 721; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1869) is E. Eng. and Dec.

Sutton (10). [SUTTON AND STONEFERRY.]

Sutton (11), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Prescot (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., in the bor. of St. Helens; ac. 3,725. The church of St. Nicholas was built 1849, in Gothic style, to which the church of All Saints is a chapel-of-ease. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The cottage hospital was established in 1873. Here are collieries, plate-glass, cobalt, glass bottle, copper-smelting, earthenware, and drain-pipe works.

Sutton (12), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Castor (q.v.), N. Northants, 6 W. of Peterborough; ac. 921. The church of St. Michael (restored 1867) is Norm. and Perp.

Sutton (13), tp. and vil., pa. of Kildwick (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5½ S.E. of Skipton; ac. 2,348. There are large mills for the manufacture of stuffs, and spinning mills which afford employment to many. *Malsis Hall*, a seat, is an ancient building, formerly the property of the Vavasours. [SUTTON-IN-CRAVEN.]

Sutton (14), tp. and small vil., pas. of Burgh Wallis and Campsall (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1 S.E. of Campsall; ac. 762.

Sutton (15), tp., pa. of Sutton-cum-Lound (q.v.), N. Notts., 3 N.W. by N. of Retford; ac. 2,173.

Sutton (16), tp., pa. of Prestbury (q.v.), E. Chesh., forming a suburban district of Macclesfield; ac. 5,456.

Sutton (17), tp. and vil. on the Weaver, pa. of Runcorn (q.v.), N. Chesh., 2 N.E. of Frodsham; ac. 1,189.

Sutton (18), tp. on the Dee, pa. of Holt (q.v.), S.E. Denbighs., 5 E. by S. of Wrexham; ac. 1,171.

Sutton (19). [BYRAM-CUM-SUTTON.]

Sutton (20), pl. on the Wheelock, pa. of Middlewich (q.v.), N. Chesh., 10 S. of Knutsford.

Sutton (21), vil., pa. of Sutton-cum-Duckmanton (q.v.), N.E. Derbys., 1½ S.W. of Bolsover.

Sutton (22), ha., pa. of South Milton (q.v.), S. Dev., about 3½ S.W. of Kingsbridge.

Sutton (23), ha., pa. of and 2½ E. from Wimborne St. Giles (q.v.), E. Dors.

Sutton (24), ha., pa. of and 3 S.W. from Masham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks. [HEALEY-WITH-SUTTON.]

Sutton (25), vil., pa. of Sutton-in-the-Marsh (q.v.), E. Lincs., 2½ S. of Mablethorpe.

Sutton (26), ha., pa. of Ditcheat (q.v.), S.E. Somerset, 4½ S.W. of Evercreech.

Sutton (27), ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Tenbury (q.v.), W. Worcs.

Sutton (28), vil., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Forton (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Sutton (29), vil., pa. of and adjoining Hestor (q.v.), S.W. Middx. *S. House* is a seat.

Sutton (30), ha., pa. of Beckingham (q.v.), W. Lincs., 4 S.E. of Newark.

Sutton (31), ha., pa. of Stanton Harcourt (q.v.) W. Oxon., 4½ S.E. of Witney.

Sutton (32), ha., pa. of Granby (q.v.), S. Notts., 2 S.W. of Elton.

Sutton (33), or **South Down**, dis. on the north boundary of Dublin Bay, pa. of and 2 S.W. from Howth (q.v.), E. co. Dub., Ir. Under Shelmartin Hill is a cemetery, in which is a small oratory or chapel dedicated to St. Finnan. There are several pleasant villas on the seashore, and in the neighbourhood are oyster-beds.

Sutton and Stoneferry, pa., E.R. Yorks., mostly in the bor. of Hull; ac. 4,760; soil clay, overlying red sand. The church of St. James (restored 1868) is Dec. and Perp., and contains a fine tomb to Sir John de Sutton, *temp.* Edward III. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, a college for clergymen's widows and daughters, founded in 1720, and a hospital for widows, founded in 1804. *Lambwath House*, *Tilworth Grange*, *East Mount*, *S. Grange*, and *S. House* are seats.

Sutton-at-Hone, pa. and vil. on the Darent, N. Kent, 7 S.W. of Gravesend; ac. 3,614; soil loam and gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sutton (5)	Sutton	76	1433
Sutton (6)	Catfield	143	362
Sutton (7)	Moreton-on-Lugg (2)	147	379
Sutton (8)	Shrewsbury (1½)	163	52
Sutton (9)	Rochford (1)	38	156
Sutton (11), eccl. pa.	St. Helens (2)	192	8505
Sutton (11), tp.	St. Helens (2)	192	15668
Sutton (12)	Wansford (½)	100	84

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sutton (13)	Kildwick (1)	217	1935
Sutton (14)	Askern (1½)	163	99
Sutton (15)	Retford (4)	139	344
Sutton (16)	Macclesfield (2)	165	6366
Sutton (17)	Sutton Weaver	177	471
Sutton (18)	Wrexham (5)	196	207
Sutton & Stoneferry	Sutton-on-Hull	200	13306
Sutton-at-Hone	Farningham Road	21	3847

John the Baptist is Dec. and later; the chancel contains a squint, sedile, and piscina, also a monument to Sir Thomas Smith (d. 1625). The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. There are almshouses founded by Sir Thomas Smith. A preceptory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem was founded here in the reign of King John.

Sutton Bassett, pa. and vil. separated from Leics. by the Welland, Mid-Northants, 3 N.E. of Market Harborough; ac. 700; soil clay, sand, and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary was rebuilt about 1856, in Perp. style.

Sutton Benger, pa. and vil. on the Avon, N.W. Wilts., 5 S. of Malmesbury; ac. 1,270; soil various, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints is Dec. with a Perp. tower.

Sutton Bingham, pa. and vil., S.E. Somerset, 3½ S. of Yeovil; ac. 527; soil clay and heavy sand, overlying limestone. The church of All Saints (restored 1882) is Norm.; the chancel has a piscina and some wall paintings dating from the 14th cent.

Sutton Bishops. [BISHOPS SUTTON.]

Sutton Bonnington, pa. and small to., separated from Leics. by the Soar, S.W. Notts., 10 S.W. of Nottingham; ac. 2,055; soil chiefly clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael (restored 1878) is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; in the south aisle is a piscina. The E. Eng. church of St. Anne (restored 1860) is situated upon the slope of a hill; under a wide arched recess on the south side of the chancel is the recumbent effigy of a knight in plate armour, supposed to be a member of the family of Grey; the armour includes a curious collar of ringed mail, and round the neck is a collar of suns and roses; the face is mutilated, and the hands, part of the feet, and sword are wanting. The chancel has a piscina, and a window-seat serving as a sedile. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Reformed Methodists, and Baptists have chapels. The charities amount to about £11 yearly. Kirk Hill is said to have been a Roman camp. The house named "Hobgoblins" is thought to have been a religious house. *The Elms* and *St. Anne's Manor* are seats.

Sutton Bridge, eccl. pa. and to. on the Nene, pa. of Long Sutton (q.v.), S.E. Lincs., partly in Norfolk, 3 E. of Long Sutton. The church of St. Matthew (1843) is in E. Eng. style. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Free Methodist chapels. The Public Institute and Reading Room is furnished with periodicals and newspapers and has a lending library attached. There is a good quay on the river side, and warehouses for corn, coal, and timber. A lofty embanked road extends from the bridge along the Cross Keys Wash, which connects the cos. of Lincoln and Norfolk, and by this means many thousand acres of land were recovered from the sea, and the former unsafe and uncertain mode of transit over the Wash entirely done away with. New docks, covering an area of 12 ac., were opened in 1881, but unfortunately gave way in the same year.

Sutton-by-Dover, pa. and small vil., E. Kent, 6½ N. of Dover; ac. 1,071; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter and St. Paul it chiefly Norm., with an apsidal chancel; the pulpit is Jacobean. The charities are small.

Sutton Cheney, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Market Bosworth (q.v.), W. Leics., 5 N.N.W. of Hinckley; ac. 1,620. The church of St. James is chiefly E. Eng.; the chancel has an open waggon-roof, and retains a piscina and sedilia; one of four arches separating the nave from the aisle is Norm.; the font is Norm. The chancel contains a brass dating from 1563, and a mural monument from 1635; also a handsome monument to Sir William Roberts, Knight (d. 1633), founder of the almshouses here, and an inscribed tablet to Thomas Simpson, F.R.S., the mathematician (d. 1761).

Sutton Coldfield (in Domesday "Svtone"), pa., mun. bor., and to., N. Warws., 7 N.E. of Birmingham, on the road to Lichfield; ac. of pa. and mun. bor. 12,828; soil sandy and peat, overlying gravel. S. claims a very high antiquity, having been once a royal manor, and afterwards an appanage of the powerful Earls of Warwick; it was called "the royal town of Sutton Coldfield," by a charter of incorporation, obtained in the 20th year of King Henry VIII. by John Vesey, or Harman, Bishop of Exeter (1520–49 and 1553–55), a native of this place, to whose munificence may be attributed its subsequent prosperity; besides obtaining from the Crown a grant of a large tract of land for charitable purposes, he built a Town Hall and market house, founded and endowed a school, and established various other charities, and died at Moor Hall, in this pa., in 1555, at the advanced age of 103 years. The to. formerly consisted principally of one street, but has considerably increased within the last few years, the houses being chiefly of red brick, and well built. S. is fast becoming a residential dis. of Birmingham and Walsall, for which purpose it is admirably adapted, as well from the beauty of its scenery as from the dryness of its soil. The pa. church of the Holy Trinity is E. Eng. and Late Perp.; the aisles were the work of Bishop Vesey; the nave, being decayed, was taken down and rebuilt in the 17th cent.; in the north chancel chapel is the tomb of the Bishop, with his recumbent mitred effigy, restored 1876; the interior of this church suffered severely from fire in 1760, but was thoroughly restored; the nave and aisles are now separated from the chancel by an ancient carved oak screen, constructed from a portion of the choir fittings of Worcester Cathedral, removed during the restorations there in 1865; the church retains a carved stone font of Norm. date; there are also brasses to Barbara, daughter of Ralph Simonds, gent., and wife of Roger Eliot, rector of S. Coldfield (1606), with two children, and to Josias Bull, gent. (1606), with five children. There are modern churches, and the Catholics, Baptists, Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Calvinists have places of worship. The Town Hall (built 1858–59) is a red-brick building in Gothic style; the northern portion is known as the Municipal Buildings. The Literary Institute occupies rooms in the structure, and there are others available for public lectures,

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sutton Bassett	Market Harb'gh (3)	83	89
Sutton Benger	Chippenham (4)	94	354
Sutton Bingham	Sutton Bingham	125	56
Sutton Bonnington	Kegworth (1)	116	993
Sutton Bridge, ec. pa.	Sutton Bridge	104	2184
Sutton Bridge, to.	Sutton Bridge	104	2004
Sutton-by-Dover	Walmer (2)	83	128
Sutton Cheney	Shenton (1)	103	239
Sutton Coldfield	Sutton Coldfield	117	8685

besides a reading and news room and library. The Princess Alice Orphanage (built 1884) is in connection with the Children's Home, London. Fairs are held in March, September, and November. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. There are several almshouses, and the estate bequeathed by Bishop Vesey for the benefit of the to. produces about £2,500 annually. New Hall, about 1 s., is a castellated structure, erected in 1200, and enlarged in 1360; it is surrounded by a moat, and is now used as a college for boys. Peddimore Hall, about 4 E., was formerly the seat of the Ardens, who were residents here before the Conquest; the double moat remains, but a farmhouse now occupies the site of the ancient mansion. Adjacent to the to. is a picturesque park of upwards of 2,400 ac., granted by Bishop Vesey to the Corporation, in which the inhabitants have the privilege of pasturing horses and cattle on payment of a small sum; the Crystal Palace promenade gardens, near the park, cover an area of 25 ac.; on and adjoining the park are several fine pools available for boating, fishing, and bathing. A portion of Icknield Street crosses the park. *Moor Hall*, in a densely-wooded park, is a seat; it stands on the site of the original hall erected and inhabited by Bishop Vesey (1528), and part of this structure yet remains; about a quarter of a mile west is a farmhouse, said to have been the birthplace of the bishop.

Sutton Court. [STOWEY.]

Sutton Courtney, pa., tp., and vil. on the Thames, N. Berks., 3 s. of Abingdon; ac. of pa. 4,322, of tp. 2,154; soil clay, gravel and loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is Norm. and later. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. There are six almshouses, and the charities come to about £35 yearly. The "Abbey" was formerly attached to the Abbey of Abingdon, being then used as a hospital.

Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, pa., N. Derbys., 4½ S.E. of Chesterfield; ac. 4,296; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. *Sutton Hall* is a splendid edifice of the Corinthian order built in the 17th cent., and is situated on a bold eminence overlooking an extensive deer park and the fine old ruins and keep of Bolsover Castle.

Sutton-cum-Lound, extensive pa., N. Notts., 3 N.W. by N. of Retford; ac. 4,576; soil sandy loam, overlying sandy rock and gravel. The church of St. Bartholomew is Gothic, and retains piscina, sedilia, and two old oak chests. The Wesleyan Methodists and Primitive Methodists have places of worship.

Sutton, East, pa. and vil., Mid Kent, 6½ S.E. of Maidstone; ac. 1,596; soil Kentish rag and Wealden clay. The church of St. Peter and St. Paul dates from the 14th and 15th cents.; in a side chapel are two unique windows; there are several monuments to the Filmer family. The charities amount to over £50 yearly. *E. S. Park* is a seat.

Sutton, Full. [FULL SUTTON.]

Sutton Grange, tp., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,022. Here are the remains of a Roman encampment.

Sutton, Great, tp. and vil., pa. of Eastham (q.v.), N.W. Chesh., 5 N.W. of Chester; ac. 1,128.

Sutton Howgrave, tp., pa. of Kirklington (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5½ N. of Ripon; ac. 593. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel.

Sutton-in-Ashfield, pa. and irregularly built to., N. Notts. 3 W.S.W. of Mansfield; ac. of pa. 6078, of tp. 4,879; soil clay and sand, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (restored 1863) was built for the most part in the 14th cent., but incorporates portions of the earlier church, dating from 1170; in the chancel is a memorial stone marked with a bow and arrow, supposed to be the grave of an ancient verderer of Sherwood Forest. In the churchyard, which is extensive and planted with trees and shrubs, there is a yew-tree believed to be 700 years old. There are mission churches, Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The Town Hall (built 1890) is a brick structure, and there is a Young Men's Institute and reading-room. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the collieries and in the manufacture of cotton, thread, silk, and wool hosiery. Excellent lime is made from the limestone found here. Fairs for horses and stock are held on Easter Tuesday and the Tuesday before the second Thursday in October; the local feast begins on the second Sunday after July 10, and a large provision market is held every Saturday; the statute fair is on Nov. 27, but with the exception of the provision market these are mostly in abeyance. The reservoir of the Sutton Water Works, on the side of the road to Mansfield, is an open sheet of water 70 ac. in extent, well stocked with fish. There are three charities, one left by Ann Mason in 1669, one given by Elizabeth Boot during her lifetime, and the other by Henry Newton, amounting in all to about £10, appropriated to the clothing and education of poor children.

Sutton-in-Craven, eccl. pa., pa. of Kildwick (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 5½ S.E. of Skipton. The church of St. Thomas is in Dec. style, and there are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Free Methodist chapels. [SUTTON (13).]

Sutton-in-the-Elms, ha., pa. of Broughton Astley (q.v.), S. Leics., 6 N.W. of Lutterworth. The Particular Baptists have a chapel.

Sutton-in-the-Marsh, pa. and vil. on the coast, E. Lincs., 7 N.E. of Alford; ac. 1,668 land, 430 water; soil and subsoil fine alluvial and clay. The church of St. Clement (rebuilt 1860) is a small edifice of brick. There are two Wesleyan chapels and a Primitive Methodist chapel. S. affords excellent bathing, the sands being firm and of considerable extent. A sea wall, about a quarter of a mile long, was built in 1885, and in rear of it is an asphalted promenade and carriage drive, approached by three flights of steps from the shore. Bricks and tiles are made here. Here is a coastguard station.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Sutton Courtney, pa.	Culham (1)	56	1489
Sutton Courtney, tp.	Culham (1)	56	843
Sutton-cum-Duck.	Chesterfield (4½)	146	721
Sutton-cum-Lound	Retford (4)	139	671
Sutton, East	Headcorn (4)	44	336
Sutton, Grange	Ripon (3)	214	37

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Sutton, Great	Little Sutton (1)	189	395
Sutton Howgrave	Melberby (2)	216	81
Sutton-in-Ash., pa.	Sutton	139	13584
Sutton-in-Ash., tp.	Sutton	139	10562
Sutton-in-Craven	Kildwick (1)	217	2736
Sutton-in-the-Marsh	Alford (6)	190	495

furnished with life-saving apparatus of the Board of Trade. A new life-boat was presented in 1888.

Sutton, Little (1), tp. and vil., pa. of Eastham (q.v.), N.W. Chesh., 7 N.W. of Chester; ac. 1,120. Here are Presbyterian and Wesleyan chapels. *S. Old Hall* is a seat.

Sutton, Little (2), ha., pa. of and a little S.E. from Sutton Veney (q.v.), W. Wilts.

Sutton, Little (3), vil., pa. of Sutton-by-Dover (q.v.), E. Kent, about 6½ N. of Dover.

Sutton, Long (1), pa. and mkt. to., S.E. Lincs., 5 E. of Holbeach; ac. 22,324. The church of St. Mary (restored 1866 and 1888) is Norm., E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; the tower and spire constitute one of the most remarkable designs of the Earlier English in the kingdom, and is particularly interesting as one of the very few which, having survived both fire and decay, remains still in its original condition; the spire is of wood, covered with lead, and the pinnacles at its base are similarly constructed. At the north-east corner of the chancel is a small and curious octangular building of two storeys, probably the sacristy, with a newel staircase leading to the upper chamber, which is groined, and has a window-slit looking into the chancel; the south porch is groined, and has a parvise above with embattled parapet; the north porch has a small statue niche; the north aisle retains an aumbry, and in the south aisle is a piscina. In the church is a sepulchral slab, with a cross and inscription to Alys, wife of John Thomas (1485); in one of the south windows is the figure of a knight being stung by a serpent; tradition says it represents John of Gaunt, but it is more probably intended for St. George and the Dragon. There are General Baptist, Congregational, Free Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. A handsome building was erected in 1856 to serve as a Corn Exchange, market, and public rooms. A corn and cattle market is held on Friday; the fairs are on the 13th and 14th of May, and the first Friday after September 25. There are five charities amounting to upwards of £700 annually. Allen's charity produces £434 annually, Phillips' charity £200 yearly. Tilson's charity endows almshouses for four poor widows; Sowter's charity maintains two widows in a cottage; Rodgman's is for repairs of the church. S. once contained a monastery called Ketel; and in the marsh is a farm called King's House, where King John is said to have rested after having lost his carriages and baggage in the Wash.

Sutton, Long (2), pa. and vil. on the Yeo, Mid Somerset, 5 N.W. of Ilchester; ac. 3,672; soil clayey, overlying blue lias. The church of the Holy Trinity is E. Perp.; the nave roof (restored 1878–79) is a fine example of Late Perp. timber work, as is also the rood-screen; the carving of the Late Perp. octagonal pulpit is also remarkable. The chancel has sedilia and a piscina. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Sutton, Little (1)	Little Sutton (1)	189	1094
Sutton, Long (1), pa.	Long Sutton	105	6373
Sutton, Long (1), to.	Long Sutton	105	2439
Sutton, Long (2)	Langport (4)	145	802
Sutton, Long (3)	Winchfield (5)	39	290
Sutton Maddock	Coalport (2)	389	395
Sutton Mallet	Edington (3)	138	119
Sutton Mandeville	Dinton (2)	92	204

Sutton, Long (3), pa. and small vil., N. Hants, 9 S.E. of Basingstoke; ac. 2,290; soil stiff clay and loam, overlying clay and chalk. The church of All Saints is an ancient flint building, with a small wooden tower.

Sutton Maddock, pa. and vil. near the Severn, E. Salop, 4 S. of Shifnal; ac. 2,739; soil clay, loam, and gravel, subsoil various. The church of St. Mary was rebuilt in 1888.

Sutton Mallet, pa., N. Somerset, 5½ E. of Bridgwater; ac. 878; soil marl, loam, and peat, subsoil various. The church was rebuilt in 1879.

Sutton Mandeville, pa., S. Wilts., 10 N.E. of Shaftesbury; ac. 1,259; the soil varies very much, being partly chalk and partly greensand loam, and in one part stonebrash and clay. The church of All Saints (rebuilt with the exception of the tower in 1862) was originally Norm.; the back of the old oak pulpit, which has been preserved, has cut on it the names of the churchwardens and its date (1631). In the churchyard is a fine yew-tree, planted in 1765. The interest of £76 is distributed yearly in coals.

Sutton Montis, pa. and vil., S.E. Somerset, 6 S.W. of Wincanton; ac. 494; soil sandy loam, overlying clay. The church of Holy Trinity is Norm., with a Dec. chancel, and has an ancient carved oak pulpit. There is a charity of £20.

Sutton-on-Plym, eccl. pa., pa. of Plymouth Charles (q.v.), S. Dev., within the bor. of Plymouth. The church of St. John the Evangelist is modern.

Sutton-on-the-Forest, pa., tp., and vil., N.R. Yorks., 8 N. of York; ac. of pa. 10,714, of tp. 6,006; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of All Hallows was rebuilt (with the exception of the tower and south wall of the nave) in 1877, in Late Perp. style. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities amount annually to about £40. Laurence Sterne was vicar of the pa. in 1738. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Sutton-on-the-Hill, pa. and tp., N. Derbys., 7 N. of Burton; ac. of pa. 3,328, of tp. 880; soil chiefly marl. The Dec. church of St. Michael stands on a lofty hill; the west tower, struck by lightning in 1841 and taken down, was rebuilt in 1863. The vicarage is a very fine old castellated mansion.

Sutton Place. [Woking.]

Sutton Pool, harbour formed by an inlet of Plymouth Sound, on the north side of the entrance to the Catwater, near the east outskirts of the to. The harbour extends nearly ½ mile inland. It has a commodious jetty, and is connected with the Great Western and London and South-Western Railway lines.

Sutton Poyntz, ha., pa. of and about ¼ N. from Preston (q.v.), S. Dors. Weymouth is supplied with water from a spring rising here.

Sutton St. Edmunds, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Long Sutton (q.v.), S.E. Lincs., 10 S. of Holbeach; ac. 5,622. The church of St. Edmund (1800) is

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Sutton Montis	Sparkford (2)	125	118
Sutton-on-Plym	Plymouth (1)	229	7206
Sutt'n-on-Forest, pa.	Haxby (4)	192	986
Sutton-on-Forest, tp.	Haxby (4)	192	530
Sutton-on-Hill, pa.	Tutbury (3)	133	488
Sutton-on-Hill, tp.	Tutbury (3)	133	122
Sutton St. E., ec. pa.	Murrow (3)	90	670
Sutton St. E., tp.	Murrow (3)	90	645

a small edifice of brick and stone. There is a General Baptist chapel and one for United Methodists. The poor's lands produce £100 yearly.

Sutton St. James, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Long Sutton (q.v.), S.E. Lincs., 6 S.E. of Holbeach; ac. 2,707. The church of St. James was partially rebuilt in 1879 in Perp. style. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. The charities amount to about £124 yearly. To the west of the vil. stands Ivy Cross, which consists of an octangular base with four tiers of steps supporting a large square stone, in the middle of which rises a broken shaft supported by four flying buttresses; three-quarters of a mile south-west of this is another ancient cross of plainer construction, but much dilapidated.

Sutton St. Mary, tp., pa. of Long Sutton (q.v.), S.E. Lincs., 5 E. of Holbeach; ac. 10,261.

Sutton St. Michael, eccl. pa., pa. of Sutton (q.v.), Mid Herefords., about 4 N. of Hereford. The church of St. Michael was restored about 1865. [SUTTON (7).]

Sutton St. Nicholas (1), or **Lutton Bourne**, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Long Sutton (q.v.), S.E. Lincs., 5 N.E. of Holbeach. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1859) is E. Dec. and Perp., and contains several incised slabs and memorials; the staircase to the rood-loft remains. The pulpit dates from 1702. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel and a Unitarian chapel. Dr. Busby (1606–95), the master of Westminster School, was born here.

Sutton St. Nicholas (2), eccl. pa., pa. of Sutton (q.v.), Mid Herefords., about 4 N. of Hereford. The church of St. Nicholas is Norm. [SUTTON (7).]

Sutton Scotney, large vil. with railway station, pa. of and 1 W. from Wonston (q.v.), Mid Hants. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

Sutton-under-Brailes, pa. and vil. on the Stour, S. Warws., 4¾ S.E. of Shipston-on-Stour; ac. 1,099; soil loamy clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Thomas à Becket (restored 1879) is E. Eng. The only trace of the original building, mentioned in Domesday, is a Saxon door, discovered when the plaster was taken down at the restoration. There is a charity of about £28 yearly.

Sutton-under-Whitestone Cliffe, tp. and vil., pa. of Feliskirk (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 E. of Thirsk; ac. 1,827. There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels.

Sutton-upon-Derwent, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 8 E.S.E. of York; ac. 3,485; soil various, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Michael (repaired 1841 and 1846) is Norm. and Perp., and contains three monumental slabs and a brass. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities are small. Here is a mineral spring and a flour mill. The *Manor House* is a seat.

Sutton-upon-Trent, pa. and large vil. on the navigable Trent, E. Notts., 8 N. of Newark; ac. 2,930; soil mostly good clay, and the remainder sandy loam; subsoil mostly loose gravel, and the rest clay. The 13th-cent. Gothic church of All Saints contains a piscina. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels. There is a Working Men's Institute. The charities amount to about £15 annually. Both the market and fair have been discontinued, but the feast is held on Nov. 1.

Sutton Valence, pa. and vil., Mid Kent, 6 S.E. of Maidstone; ac. 2,171; soil loam and clay, subsoil partly rock. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1828) is in Gothic style. The Congregationalists have a chapel. There are some small charities, and almshouses founded by William Lambe, who also was the founder of the Grammar School in 1576, which possesses several exhibitions and scholarships. There are still some remains of Sutton Castle. *Belringham*, a seat, was built by John Willes, a celebrated cricketer.

Sutton Veney, pa. and vil., W. Wilts., 3 S.E. of Warminster; ac. 4,116; soil sand and clay, overlying chalk and stone. The old church of St. Leonard, of the E. Eng. period, is now in ruins. The church of St. John is in E. Dec. style. The Congregationalists have a chapel. Here are the Kennels of the South and West Wilts. Subscription Foxhounds.

Sutton Waldron, pa. and vil., N.E. Dors., 5 S. of Shaftesbury; ac. 1,105; soil various, subsoil principally chalk. The church of St. Bartholomew was erected 1847 in Dec. style, near the old site.

Sutton Wick, tp., near the Ock, pa. of and 2 W. from Sutton Courtney (q.v.), N. Berks.; ac. 1,306.

Sutton-with-Seaford. [SEAFORD.]

Swaby, pa. and vil., E. Lincs., 6 N.W. of Alford; ac. 1,519; soil mostly chalky loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Nicholas is a modern structure of brick.

Swadlincote, eccl. pa., tp., and to., and head of a petty sess. div., pa. of Church Gresley (q.v.), S. Derbys., 6 S.E. of Burton-on-Trent; ac. 550. Emmanuel Church (built 1848) is in E. Eng. style, and there are Baptist, Wesleyan, Free Methodist, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The Town Hall (built 1861) is a brick structure. A large market is held on Saturday night, principally for provisions. S. is noted for the manufacture of sanitary earthenware, fire-bricks, fire-clay goods, also ironstone and Rockingham ware. The tp. contains collieries. The charities are small; one is given to the National school fund.

Swaffham, pa., U., and mkt. to. (S.), and head of Co. Co. dis., S.W. Norf., 12 W. of Dereham; ac. 7,550. The to. is pleasantly situated on rising ground, in fine open country, 210 ft. above sea level. The inhabitants enjoy peculiar privileges, S. being an ancient demesne. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1888–89) is a cruciform Perp. structure. The north aisle was built by one John Chapman, said to have been a pedlar. His device, carved in certain parts of the building, probably

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Sutton St. J., ec. pa.	Long Sutton (1½)	105	596
Sutton St. J., tp.	Long Sutton (1½)	105	605
Sutton St. Mary	Long Sutton	105	4513
Sutton St. Michael	Moreton-on-Lugg(1)	147	106
Sutton St. N. (1)	Long Sutton (2)	105	610
Sutton St. N. (2)	Moreton-on-Lugg(2)	147	264
Sutton-u.-Brailes	Moreton-in-Marsh(8	91	187
Sutton-u.-W. C.	Thirsk (4)	210	280
Sutton-u.-Derwent	Fangfoss (5)	200	299

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Pop.
Sutton-upon-Trent	Crowpark	127	[illegible]
Sutton Valence	Headcorn (4)	44	[illegible]
Sutton Veney	Warminster (3½)	106	[illegible]
Sutton Waldron	Shillingstone (4)	123	[illegible]
Sutton Wick	Culham (1)	56	[illegible]
Swaby	Sleaford (4)	112	[illegible]
Swadlincote, eccl. pa.	Swadlincote	126	[illegible]
Swadlincote, tp.	Swadlincote	126	[illegible]
Swaffham	Swaffham	111	[illegible]

gave rise to the legend, but is more likely a quaint rebus on his name. Among the monuments is one to John Botwright, seventh master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, sometime rector here, and chaplain to Henry VI., and another to Catherine Steward (d. 1590). There are several brasses, and stones from which the brasses have been taken away. Over the vestry is a priest's chamber, containing some armour and a library. There are places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. S. has a town-hall, assembly rooms, and a cottage hospital. The market cross was rebuilt in 1783. In the to. are iron foundries, and fairs for cattle and sheep are held the second Wednesday in May, the third Wednesday in July, and first Wednesday in November. The charities are numerous, and devoted to keeping up the fabric of the church and the relief of the poor. A priory, a cell to Castleacre (q.v.), was founded here in the reign of Henry II. It was dedicated to St. Guthlac, and "Goodluck's Close," the name given to a piece of land on the north-west, is a corruption of "Guthlac's Stow."

Swaffham Bulbeck, pa. and vil., S.E. Cambs., 6½ w. of Newmarket; ac. 3,943; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary (restored 1876–77) is chiefly Late Dec.; the clerestory is Perp. and the tower E. Eng.; the church is seated with old open benches which bear traces of handsome carving; there is a piscina in the wall of the south aisle, and a cedar chest of the 15th cent. with fine carvings of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection. Here was formerly a Benedictine convent. The charities produce £90 yearly. *Upper Hare Park* is a seat.

Swaffham Prior, pa. and vil., S.E. Cambs., about 6 w. of Newmarket; ac. 5,328; soil loamy, overlying chalk. The vil. is remarkable for its two churches in one churchyard. The church of St.

CHURCHES OF ST. MARY AND ST. CYRIAC.
(*Photo. Hills and Saunders, Cambridge.*)

Mary, which had long been in ruins, but was used as a burying place for the Allix family, was partially restored in 1887; the building as it lately stood consisted of nave, with a portion of the clerestory, fragments of the aisles and transepts, part of the western tower, Norm. and E. Eng., and remains of a western porch. The church of St. Cyriac is a plain embattled structure in a debased Gothic style; in 1814 a rate of 22s. in the pound was levied by the churchwardens to pay for the rebuilding of this church. The famous Puritan, Dr. Edmund Calamy the elder, held the living from 1625 to 1631. There is a Congregational chapel and a reading-room. Charities producing £84 yearly are appropriated partly to the school and partly to the poor. *S. P. House*, built on the site of an Elizabethan mansion, the interior of which was retained, is a seat.

Swafield, pa. and pleasant vil., E. Norf., 2 N. of North Walsham; ac. 814; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Nicholas is Perp. The rent of a farm here is applied to the benefit of the Clergy Widows' Fund.

Swainbost, group of vils. extending from Cross to Port of Ness, pa. of Barvas (q.v.), island of Lewis, Ross and Crom., Sc., about 2 S. of the Butt of Lewis.

Swainby, large vil., pa. of Whorlton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5½ S.W. of Stokesley. It is pleasantly situated on the high road to Thirsk and Northallerton, nearly at the foot of a lofty range of the Cleveland Hills abounding with ironstone, to which a line of railway has been constructed for the transit of minerals. The two sides of the street are divided by a small stream running the whole length of the vil. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. A large quantity of jet has been found on the hills, and there are ironstone mines.

Swainby-with-Allerthorpe, tp., pas. of Pickhill and Burneston (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., about 5 S.E. of Bedale; ac. 868.

Swainshill, ha., pa. of and ¼ S. from Stretton Sugwas (q.v.), Mid Herefords.

Swainsthorpe, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 5 S. by W. of Norwich; ac. 821; soil light and sandy, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Peter (restored 1885) is an ancient building of various periods; there is an ancient and curious monument to John Dearsley (d. 1765) and a brass to Gilbert Havers (d. 1628). The interest of £200 is distributed to the poor in coal and bread during the winter.

Swainswick, pa. and vil., N.E. Somerset, 3 N.E. of Bath; ac. 845; soil loam, overlying lias. The church of St. Mary is Norm., and contains a brass to Edmond Fforde (d. 1439). There are some small charities. William Prynne was born here in 1600; here he also died (1669), and was buried in the church.

Swalcliffe, pa., tp., and vil., N. Oxon., 5 S.W. of Banbury; ac. of pa. 6,946, of tp. 1,679; soil light and sandy. The church of St. Peter and St. Paul (restored 1860) is of various periods; the Dec. chancel retains fine sedilia, a piscina, the rood-loft door, and a Perp. screen; in the nave is some Norm. and E. Eng. work; the south porch is E. Eng. Among the memorials are those to

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Swaffham Bulbeck	Swaffham Prior (1)	64	800
Swaffham Prior	Swaffham Prior	64	1006
Swafield	North Walsham (1½	130	183
Swainbost	Strome Ferry (70)	661	1589
Swainby-w.-Allerth.	Newby Wiske (2)	222	38
Swainsthorpe	Swainsthorpe	110	275
Swainswick	Bath (3)	107	629
Swalcliffe, pa.	Banbury (5)	77	1560
Swalcliffe, tp.	Banbury (5)	77	287

William Loggin (1635) and to John Loggin; brasses to Thomas Merriott (1662), Joyce Newman (1584), Humphrey Wykeham (1650), and Joan Harris (1635); a classic monument to John Hawten (1598), a table tomb to John Duncombe and his wife Elizabeth, and a memorial to Thomas Chamberlayne (1639); some old pews are dated 1637, and the pulpit and reading-desk were given by Anne Wykeham in 1639. There are some small charities. Madmarston Camp is a British fortification, and Roman coins have been found in large numbers. *Lower Lea* and *S. Park* are seats.

Swale, river, N.R. Yorks., rises in two headstreams on the Westmd. border, situated respectively 4½ and 6½ S.S.E. of Kirkby Stephen, which unite 4 E.N.E. of Muker. Winding amongst the fells to the small to. of Muker, the S. continues its E. course as far as Catterick, passing on its way Reeth, Granton, Marrick, Marske, and Richmond. From Catterick the S. runs S.S.E. to a point 2 E. by S. of Boroughbridge, where it unites with the Ure to form the Ouse. Between Catterick (mentioned several times by Bede) and its union with the Ure the river passes by or near the vils. of Kirkby Fleetham, Scruton, and Pickhill on the right, and those of Langton, Kirby Wiske, Topcliffe, Brafferton, and Myton on the left. The baptisms performed by Paulinus, first Bishop of York, after the conversion of Northumbria early in the 7th cent., are thought by some to have taken place at Brafferton, but others consider there is more evidence in favour of Catterick. The length of the river is 60 miles.

Swalecliff, pa. and small vil. on the coast, N.E. Kent, 7 N. of Canterbury; ac. 991 land, 313 water; soil clay, overlying sand. The church of St. John the Baptist (rebuilt 1876) is in E. Eng. style.

Swaledale, the name given to the upper part of the valley of the Swale (q.v.) from its source to Richmond. S. comprises two portions, the characteristics of which are totally different. Upper S., which terminates at Reeth, lies among desolate fells, though the valley itself in its deeper parts is fertile; here are important lead-mines. The district through which the river passes between Reeth and Richmond is much more fertile, and the scenery on its banks is in many places very picturesque.

Swale, The. [QUEENBOROUGH.]

Swallow, pa. and vil., N.E. Lincs., 8 S.W. of Great Grimsby; ac. 2,790; soil light, overlying chalk. The church of the Holy Trinity (restored 1883) is Saxon, or very E. Norm., and E. Eng. The chancel was rebuilt in 1868, partly on the old foundations. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Swallow Beck, ha. on the Witham, pa. of Skellingthorpe (q.v.), W. Lincs., about 4 S.W. of Lincoln.

Swallowcliffe, pa. and vil., S. Wilts., 8 N.E. of Shaftesbury; ac. 1,344; soil sandy, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Peter is in Norm. style. The common lands were enclosed in 1862, when a portion was set apart for the poor; this yields about £30 a year, which is distributed.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Swalecliff	Whitstable (2)	59	207
Swallow	Moortown (6)	152	205
Swallowcliffe	Tisbury (2)	96	247
Swallowfield	Mortimer (5)	43	1505

Swallow Falls. [RHAYADR-Y-WENNOL.]

Swallowfield, pa. and vil., S.E. Berks., 5 S.E. of Reading; ac. 3,745; soil mostly sand and gravel, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1862–70) was built in 1256 by John le Despencer, then Baron of S., who died in 1274 and was buried here; during the restoration of the church his remains were found half-way between the south door and the chancel screen in a stone coffin surmounted by a stone cross. There are Primitive Methodist and Baptist chapels. The charities amount to about £9 yearly. Near the vil. is S. Park. The mansion was built in 1678 by Henry, second Earl of Clarendon. Here Sir Edward Hyde, the first Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor in the reign of Charles II., resided with his son upon his retirement from public life, and here he is said to have written the greater part, if not the whole, of his "History of the Rebellion"; two wings at the rear of the mansion are of much older date. *Loddon Court,* in a richly-timbered park, is a seat; it is notable for its oak-trees, which are very fine.

Swallowfield, East, tp., pa. of Swallowfield (q.v.), S. Berks., 6 S. of Reading; ac. 1,522.

Swallowfield, West, tp., pa. of Swallowfield (q.v.), S. Berks., 6 S. of Reading; ac. 2,223.

Swalwell, vil. with railway station, near the junction of the Tyne and Derwent, pa. of Whickham (q.v.), N. Dur., 4 W. of Gateshead. Here are steel works, a paper mill, and sanitary pipe works.

Swanage, pa., seaport, and rising watering-place, Isle of Purbeck, S.E. Dorset, 10 S.E. of Wareham; ac. 3,095, and 163 foreshore. The old part of the to. consists of an irregularly built street of about a mile in length; the modern to. is of quite recent growth. The bathing is good, the sands being firm, clean, and with a uniform slope at all states of the tide.

THE QUAY, SWANAGE.
(Photo. Poulton and Son, London, S.E.)

To those fond of yachting and fishing, S. offers many attractions; good seaworthy boats and tackle can always be had. There is a pier, at which steamers plying between Poole, Bournemouth and S. land their passengers. The church of St. Mary was, with the exception of the tower, entirely rebuilt (1859–60) in E. Eng. style; the tower is very ancient and supposed to be of Saxon origin; its massive walls rise in four stages to a height of 80 ft.; there are several tablets and brasses

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Swallowfield, East	Mortimer (5)	43	[illegible]
Swallowfield, West	Mortimer (5)	43	[illegible]
Swanage	Swanage	131	[illegible]

Various Nonconformist bodies also have places of worship. The Town Hall (1883), in the High Street, is a substantial stone building; the front is a fine elevation with some handsome stone carving by Wren, formerly part of the front of Mercers' Hall, London. The Mowlem Institute on the beach has a well-supplied library, a hall for lectures, and a reading-room. A well-proportioned pillar near the institute commemorates the naval victory King Alfred gained over the Danes in the Bay of Swanage in 877. An obelisk at the entrance of the to. is to the memory of "Albert the Good." A handsome clock tower in the grounds of Grove House and a prominent object from the bay was originally erected on the Surrey side of London Bridge to the memory of the Duke of Wellington, but the arrangements for the railway from Charing Cross to London Bridge necessitating its removal, it was presented to Mr. Doowra, who re-erected it in its present position. S. Bay is a good roadstead in all winds except easterly; the long wooden pier is of great service for shipping the native products, large quantities of stone being sent from here annually. Purbeck stone, the staple of this neighbourhood, has for ages been an important article of export, and the trade is now reviving. Lobsters are taken here. There was formerly a trade in straw plait, giving employment to a number of women and children; it was made into baskets, mats, and other fancy articles, and the trade has revived considerably of late years. There are some small charities for distribution. Of the outlying farmhouses the most ancient are Whitecliff, supposed to have been formerly a residence of King John (1½ N.), and Godlingston, formerly a monastery (1½ N.W.); parts of the remains are of great antiquity. *Newton Manor* is a seat, with a good collection of works of art.

Swanbourne, pa. and vil., Mid Bucks., 9 S.E. of Buckingham; ac. 2,510; soil loam and gravel, overlying lime and lias. The church of St. Swithin (restored 1864) is of various periods, and contains an ancient wall painting, a piscina, an aumbry, and some monuments to the Adams family. The Baptists and Primitive Methodists have chapels, there are some small charities, and the school has an endowment. *S. House*, a large white brick mansion on an eminence, and surrounded by a picturesque park, commands extensive views.

Swangles, pl., pa. of and about 1 S.E. from Thundridge (q.v.), E. Herts.

Swanland, tp., pas. of and 1½ N. from North Ferriby and Kirk Ella (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,871. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels. *S. Manor House* and *S. Hall* are seats.

Swanley, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Sutton-at-Hone (q.v.), N.W. Kent, 4 S.W. of Dartford. The church of St. Paul is in Dec. style, and contains some mosaics by Minton and Salviati. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Swanley Junction, ha., pa. of Sutton-at-Hone (q.v.), N.W. Kent, 1 S.W. of Swanley. Here is a parish room, a Congregational chapel, and a Convalescent Home. There are nurseries, fruit gardens, and a jam factory.

Swanlinbar, small mkt. to. (s.), pa. of Kinawley (q.v.), N. co. Cavan, Ir., 12 S. of Enniskillen. The district, surrounding is wild and mountainous. Fairs are held in Feb., March, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., and Dec.

Swanmore (1), pa. and vil., N.E. Hants, 1½ S.E. of Bishops Waltham; ac. 2,000. The church of St. Barnabas is in Norm. style, and in 1872 a vicarage house was erected. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel and workmen's club, with reading-room and small library. *S. House* is a modern mansion in Elizabethan style, in a park of about 80 ac., and commanding extensive views of the surrounding country and the Isle of Wight.

Swanmore (2), eccl. pa. and sub., pa. of Ryde (q.v.), I. of W. The church of St. Michael and All Angels is a cruciform building in E. Eng. style.

Swannay (1), pl. near north-west extremity of loch of Swannay, pa. of Harray and Birsay (q.v.), W. Ork., Sc., 13 N.W. of Kirkwall.

Swannay (2), loch, pa. of Harray and Birsay (q.v.), in north-west of Mainland, W. Ork., Sc., 12 N.W. of Kirkwall. The loch stretches 2 N.N.W. and S.S.E., and has an extreme breadth of ¾ mile.

Swannington (1), pa. and vil., N. Norf., 10 N.W. of Norwich; ac. 1,433 (including common); soil sand and loam, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. Margaret is E. Eng. and Perp. The charities amount to £17 yearly. Ket, the tanner, who raised an insurrection in the reign of Edward VI. against enclosures and the exactions of the aristocracy, was taken prisoner in this pa. and hanged with his brother at Norwich in Nov. or Dec., 1549. *S. Lawn* contains many beautiful specimens of oak carving, tapestry, and several stained windows. Some of the carved oak was brought from the house of W. Rogers, Mayor of Norwich in 1543 and again in 1548.

Swannington (2), tp. and vil., pa. of Whitwick (q.v.), N.W. Leics., 16½ N.W. of Leicester; ac. 1,450. Rich beds of coal underlie the soil, the working of which gives employment to a great number of the inhabitants.

Swan Pool, small lake, pa. of Budock (q.v.), S.W. Cornw., ¾ S. by W. of Falmouth. The lake is about half a mile in length from north to south, and about a quarter wide. It was formerly an arm of the sea, from which it is now separated by a wide stretch of gravel.

Swanscombe, pa. and vil., N.W. Kent, 4 E. of Dartford; ac. 2,140 land, 415 water; soil gravel and chalk, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter and St. Paul is E. Eng.; the lectern is Perp.; among the monuments are those of Anthony Weldon, Sir Ralph Weldon (d. 1609), and one with alabaster effigies of a knight and his dame; Sir Erasmus Wilson (d. 1884) is buried in the church. Here are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels, a Baptist meeting-room, and Salvation Army barracks. Beare's almshouses were founded by John Beare in 1587, and the inmates are supported by Lady

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Swanbourne	Swanbourne	52	429
Swanland	Ferriby (1)	189	453
Swanley	Swanley Junction (1)	18	1713
Swanlinbar	Enniskillen (12)	117	402
Swanmore (1)	Bishops Waltham (1½)	81	855
Swanmore (2)	Ryde (1)	79	1512
Swannington (1)	Attlebridge (1½)	141	330
Swannington (2)	Swannington	114	1711
Swanscombe	Northfleet (1)	21	6577

Judith Swan's charity, left in 1721. In S. Wood is a cavern known as "Clabbernappers Hole." Cement is largely manufactured. *S. Manor House*, an ancient building, is a seat.

Swansea, parl., mun., and co. bor., pa., seaport, co. and mkt. to. (W., S.), head of a petty sess. div., and Co. Co. dis., N.W. Glamorgs., 24 S.E. of Carmarthen, and 35 E. by N. of Cardiff; ac. of parl. bor. 15,582, mun. bor. 5,087, pa. 6,880. S. is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Tawe, which here enters Swansea Bay—hence its Welsh name Abertawe. It has made wonderfully rapid progress during the last fifty or sixty years owing to the numerous works established in connection with the neighbouring coalfields. The church of St. Mary (restored 1875) was for the most part rebuilt after the fall of the nave in 1739, and is now a very plain edifice, but the old chancel remains; it contains a brass of Sir Hugh Johnys (d. 1441) of Llandymor Castle; an altar-tomb with figures of Sir Matthew Cradock, High Steward of Gower, and his wife, Lady Elizabeth Gordon, a daughter of the Earl of Huntley, who had previously been married to the celebrated Perkin Warbeck; and the altar-tomb of Sir Philip Hoby of Neath Abbey; the two latter are situated in the Herbert Chapel. Christ Church, Holy Trinity, St. Gabriel's, St. Matthew's, St. Mark's, St. Mary with St. James, St. Peter Cockett, and St. Thomas's, are eccl. pas. with modern churches in Gothic style. There are also several chapels-of-ease. The other places of worship include Roman Catholic churches; Presbyterian, Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Unitarian, and Congregational chapels; and a Jewish Synagogue. The Town Hall is a handsome edifice of the Corinthian order; in front of it stands a bronze statue of the late John Henry Vivian, who represented the bor. from 1833 to 1852. The Royal Institution of South Wales, a fine building of the Ionic order, erected in 1840, includes a library, a lecture theatre, and a scientific museum, remarkable for its splendid collection of mammoth remains found in the Gower caves. The Public Library, Art Gallery, and Schools of Science and Art are located in a four-storied building in Italian style, opened in 1887; the ground floor is occupied by the library, with a spacious reference library and reading-room of circular form projecting at the rear; among the treasures it contains are the Welsh Book of Common Prayer and New Testament, printed in 1567, and Bishop Morgan's translation of the Bible (1588). The market, which covers a considerable area, was opened in 1830. Among charitable institutions are the S. Hospital (1867–78), in Elizabethan style, the Cambrian Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the S. and South Wales Institution for the Blind, the Sailors' Home, and the Industrial Homes for Orphans and Friendless Girls. The principal places of amusement are the New Theatre and Star Opera House (1873) and the Albert Hall (1864). The Grammar School was founded by Hugh Gore, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, in 1682; the existing structure dates from 1852. S. Castle is an interesting ruin nearly hidden from view by the surrounding buildings. It consists of a single massive tower surmounted by a very elegant parapet with an open arcade; is supposed to have been erected by Henry Gower, Bishop of St. David's, about 1330. On the same site stood a fortress built about 1113 by Henry de la Bellemonte, Earl of Warwick, who garrisoned it with Flemings and other settlers established in Gower. In the latter part of the 15th cent. the castle passed through a female representative from the Herbert family to the Somerset, and is now the property of the Duke of Beaufort. It was held alternately by both sides during the great Civil War. Portions of the building are now utilised as a storehouse and a drill-hall. A statue of Sir Henry Hussey Vivian, Bart., who represented the bor. from 1857 to 1885, stands in Castle Square. There are several public recreation grounds, the principal being Brynmill Park (9 ac.), Cwmdonkin Park (13 ac.), and Victoria Park (16 ac.). S. has now an excellent harbour, full use having been made of the advantage offered by the river mouth. There are three important docks—the Town Float or North Dock, the South Docks, and the Prince of Wales's Dock, opened in 1852, 1859, and 1880 respectively. In these docks hydraulic power is used on a very large scale. At the entrance of the harbour are two long piers, one extending from its east side towards the West Pier on the opposite bank of the river, which makes a curve seawards. Copper was smelted at S. as far back as the reign of Elizabeth, but it is only since the opening up of the coalfields that the industry has assumed such vast proportions. The manufacture of tin plate ranks second only to that of copper, and iron, steel, zinc, nickel, cobalt, lead, and various other metals, are also worked on a very large scale. Of the other industries, the most important are shipbuilding and the manufacture of chemicals. Of late years S. has come into prominence as a port, and in this respect it now rivals Cardiff, exporting its various products and the coal brought from the neighbourhood in large quantities

Swansea, General View.

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Swansea, parl. bor.	Swansea	204	117367
Swansea, co. & m. bor.	Swansea	204	90349
Swansea, pa.	Swansea	204	6825

both to Continental ports and to those of the United States and Canada.

Swansea Bay, inlet of the Bristol Channel off north-west coast of Glamorgs. The bay is surrounded by land on the north, east, and west, being open to the sea towards the south, where it is 8 miles across between Mumbles Head on the west and the mouth of the Avon on the east. It extends about half that distance inland. The to. of Swansea is situated on the north shore about midway between the mouth of the Neath, which enters the river at its north-east extremity, and Mumbles Head. The shore of the bay forms a noble sweep, which was considered by Landor to be no less grand than that of the Bay of Naples.

Swansea District, one of the two parl. divs. of Swansea (q.v.), W. Glamorgs. It includes the contributory bors. of Aberavon, Kenfig, Loughor, and Neath, and part of Swansea. The district returns one member.

Swansea, Higher and Lower, tp., pa. of and 2 W. from Swansea (q.v.), N.W. Glamorgs.; ac. 4,522. The tp. is partly included in S. parl. bor.

Swansea St. Thomas, formerly tp. on the left bank of the Tawe, N.W. Glamorgs., now included in Swansea mun. bor.

Swansea Town and Franchise, formerly tp., pa. of Swansea (q.v.), N.W. Glamorgs.; ac. 1,918.

Swansea Town Division, one of the two parl. divs. of Swansea (q.v.), W. Glamorgs. It returns one member.

Swansmoor, ha., pa. of Colwich (q.v.), Mid Staffs., 1½ E. of Great Haywood.

Swanthorpe, ha., pa. of Crondall (q.v.), N.E. Hants, 4 S.E. of Odiham.

Swanton Abbott, pa. and vil., E. Norf., 11 N. by E. of Norwich; ac. 1,130; soil mixed, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Michael is Dec., and contains a memorial brass in good preservation to Stephen de Multon (d. 1477). Here are Wesleyan and Wesleyan Reform chapels. Twenty-five acres of common land were allotted to the poor for cutting fuel; the rent of other land is appropriated in the purchase of coals for the poor and for the repair of the church. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Swanton Morley, pa. and vil. on the Wensum, Mid Norf., 4 N.E. of East Dereham; ac. 2,714; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is Late Perp. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The town lands produce £65 yearly, which is divided equally for repairs of the church and distribution to the poor. There are several other charities in this pa. The ancient castle of the Lords Morley was situated on the banks of the river Wensum, opposite the present site of Bylaugh Park, but only portions of the foundations and cellars now remain.

Swanton Novers, pa. and vil., N. Norf., 6 S.W. of Holt; ac. 1,315; soil mixed, overlying clay and brick-earth. Here is a bed of clay, of which bricks and coarse earthenware are made. The church of St. Edmund (restored 1881) is Perp. There is a Free Methodist chapel. *S. House,* pleasantly situated near the high road from Holt to Dereham, is a seat.

Swan Village, vil., pa. of Sedgley (q.v.), S. Staffs., about 3 N. of Dudley. There is a Church of England mission church.

Swanwick (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 1½ S. from Alfreton (q.v.), E. Derbys. The church of St. Andrew is in Dec. style. *The Hayes* and *S. Hall* are seats.

Swanwick (2), ha. with railway station, pa. of Titchfield (q.v.), S. Hants, about 6 N.W. of Fareham. *S. Glen* is a seat.

Swarby, pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 4 S.W. of Sleaford; ac. 910; soil light loam and stiff clay, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary and All Saints (restored 1887) is E. Eng., Late Dec., and Perp.; at the east end of the south aisle is a bracket supporting a headless figure, seated on a bench. In the churchyard at the east end of the south aisle is a mutilated recumbent effigy.

Swarcliffe, ha., pa. of Hampsthwaite (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 S.W. of Ripley. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Swardeston, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 4 S.S.W. of Norwich; ac. 933; soil sandy and flinty, subsoil mixed. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is E. Eng., and contains a fine screen, some stained glass, and several monuments. *Mangreen Hall* is a seat.

Swarkeston, pa. and vil. extending some distance along the north bank of the Trent, S. Derbys., 5 S. by E. of Derby; ac. 968; soil mixed, overlying gravel. The Trent and Mersey Canal passes through the pa. and is here joined by the Derby Canal. The church of St. James was restored and partially rebuilt 1876; the Perp. tower with the Harpur mortuary chapel constitute all that is left standing of the old church since the restoration and rebuilding in 1876; this chapel, situated on the south side of the chancel, contains two alabaster monuments—one to Richard Harpur, Justice of the Common Pleas (d. 1577), and Jane (Fynderne), his wife, with recumbent effigies, that of the judge being in official robes with a collar of SS; surrounding the tomb is a fillet of brass, with engraved figures of boars and dogs; the other tomb has also recumbent effigies, one in armour, of Sir John Harpur, Knight, son of the judge (d. 1627), his head resting on his helmet, and the other to Isabella (Pierpont), his first wife; on the front of this tomb, and carved in relief, is a double prayer-desk with open books thereon, and the kneeling figures of seven sons on one side and five daughters on the other; above each are their names and shields of arms; against the south wall, above the tomb, is a curious tablet, with an inscription to both, surrounded with floriated work and objects in colour, and against the east wall of this chapel is a mural monument to Frances, eldest daughter of William, sixth Baron Willoughby of Parham, and wife first of Sir John Harpur, Knight (d. 1714), surviving three husbands. On the north side is a canopied tomb to the Rolleston family, the top of which is incised with figures of John Rolleston (d. 1482), in plate armour, and his wife (d. 1460);

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Swansea District	Swansea	204	59875
Swansea, H. and L.	Swansea (2)	204	8792
Swansea Town Div.	Swansea	204	57492
Swanton Abbott	North Walsham (3)	130	462
Swanton Morley	Dereham (4)	122	667
Swanton Novers	Melton Constable(3)	128	293
Swanwick (1)	Alfreton (1½)	136	1934
Swarby	Ranceby (3½)	114	140
Swardeston	Swainsthorpe (2)	110	401
Swarkeston	Chellaston and S.	129	230

on the front are carved in relief the figures of seven sons and seven daughters; in the wall under this arch is a small niche. The font is apparently Norm. A fine Norm. arch ornamented with chevron moulding separates the chancel from the nave, and several pieces of Norm. stonework of the 12th cent. were found during the rebuilding, one of these being a jamb of the original south doorway; they are now built into the interior wall. The site of S. Old Hall is now occupied by a farmhouse, and considerable remains of the old mansion still exist. The Balcony, or bowling green, is a large enclosure surrounded by a stone wall about 3 ft. high, and is supposed to have been an arena for bull-baiting and similar sports; it stood close to the Hall, and the ruins seem to indicate the existence of an amphitheatre or some such structure; it is now used as a paddock for sheep.

Swarland, tp. and vil., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Felton (q.v.), E. Northumb.; ac. 1,968. At *S. Hall*, a seat, there is a freestone obelisk to the memory of Nelson.

Swarraton, pa., Mid Hants, 9 N.E. of Winchester; ac. 755; soil and subsoil chalk. The church was pulled down in 1851. The interest of £200 is distributed to the poor in bread on the anniversary of the funeral of the donor.

Swarth Fell, mountain (1,832 ft.), Westmd., on the east side of Ullswater Lake, about 1 E. of Howtown.

Swathling, ha. with railway station, pas. of North and South Stoneham (q.v.), S. Hants, 3 N.E. of Southampton.

Swaton, pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 9 S.E. of Sleaford; ac. 3,670; soil various, overlying gravel and Oxford clay. The church of St. Michael (restored 1851 and 1856) is E. Eng., Late Dec., and Perp.; portions of the ancient canopied chancel screen are now in the south transept. In the north aisle is the recumbent stone effigy of a lady of the 14th cent.; the west window, which is of great size, occupies the entire end of the church, and, as well as the west windows of the aisles, has reticulated quatrefoiled tracery. The font is a remarkably good and almost unique example of curvilinear Gothic, and consists of an octagonal basin, carried on a shafted hexagonal stem; the pulpit, reading-desk, and choir stalls and seats are of finely carved oak, many of the latter being of 15th-cent. work.

Swatragh, vil., pa. of Killelagh (q.v.), S. co. Londy., Ir., 5 S.W. of Kilrea. Fairs for cattle, etc., are held on the third Monday of each month.

Swavesey, large pa. and vil., W. Cambs., 9 S.E. of Huntingdon; ac. 3,891; soil and subsoil mostly clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1867) originally belonged to a priory founded here in the time of Edward the Confessor. It is chiefly E. Eng. and Perp.; on the south side of the chancel are fine sedilia and a piscina of the Dec. period; in the south chantry is a quasi-classic marble tomb to Anne (Kempe), wife of Sir John Cutts, Knight, of Childerley (d. 1631); the south aisle retains an E. Eng. piscina; the chancel arch is a fine example of 13th-cent. work, and is fitted with a modern screen with half-groined rood-loft above. The font is Perp., and lying near it are four E. Eng. coffin slabs with crosses. Here are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels. Charities to the amount of £103 are distributed to the poor yearly in fuel. A market and fair were held here formerly, but have long been obsolete.

Sway, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Boldre (q.v.), S. Hants, 4 N.W. of Lymington; ac. 2,208. The church of St. Luke is a plain brick structure; there are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. There is a charity devoted to educational purposes. *S. House* is a seat.

Swayfield, pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 10 S.E. of Grantham; ac. 1,300; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas (rebuilt 1824 and 1875) is in various styles.

Swaythorpe, pa. of and 3½ N. from Kilham (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., now a farm, was anciently a vil. of two streets, which may still be traced; the foundation of a chapel is also visible, near a spring called Chapel Well.

Sween Loch. [SWIN, LOCH.]

Sweetheart Abbey. [NEW ABBEY.]

Sweethope, tp., pa. of and 1¾ N.W. from Thockrington (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 1,025.

Sweffling, pa. and vil., E. Suff., 3 W. of Saxmundham; ac. 1,350; soil mixed, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Mary (repaired) is Perp.; the entrance porch on the south side of the edifice is exceedingly handsome, and is ornamented with curious freestone sculpture, inlaid in squares, strongly cemented into the flint work. The charities are of the yearly value of £20. Dennford Hall, once a seat, is now a farmhouse.

Swell, pa., S. Somerset, 10 E. of Taunton; ac. 1,342; soil sandy loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Catherine is an ancient stone building. S. Court is now a farmhouse.

Swell, Lower, pa. and vil., E. Glouc., 5 S. of Moreton-in-the-Marsh; ac. 1,670; soil stonebrash, overlying oolite. The church of St. Mary (partly rebuilt 1870) is of Norm. and later periods; there is a low-side window and a squint. The pa. contains three barrows and a chalybeate spring. S. Bowl was formerly the residence of Sir Robert Atkyns. *Abbotswood* and *Quar Wood* are seats.

Swell, Upper, pa. and vil., E. Glouc., 5 S. of Moreton-in-the-Marsh; ac. 1,460; soil stonebrash, overlying stonebrash and oolite. The church of St. Mary is Norm., with some later work; in the chancel are sedilia and a piscina; the font is Perp. The pa. has a small charity. Here are two barrows.

Swepstone, pa. and small vil., W. Leics., on the Warws. border, 10 N. of Atherstone; ac. 2,287; soil good, overlying clay, gravel, and loam. The church of St. Peter (restored) is Perp.; in the south aisle are two altar-tombs with recumbent effigies, one of which dates from 1515. The

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Swarland	Acklington (4½)	300	132
Swarraton	Alresford (3½)	57	127
Swaton	Helpringham (2)	107	271
Swatragh	Kilrea (5½)	143	149
Swavesey	Swavesey	67	1069
Sway	Sway	94	863
Swayfield	Corby (2)	97	204

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Sweethope	Bellingham (7½)	306	[illegible]
Sweffling	Saxmundham (3)	91	[illegible]
Swell	Langport (3½)	145	[illegible]
Swell, Lower	Stow-on-the-W. (1½)	89	[illegible]
Swell, Upper	Stow-on-the-W. (3½)	89	[illegible]
Swepstone	Swannington (3½)	114	[illegible]

charities amount annually to nearly £100. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Swerford, pa. and vil., N. Oxon., 5 N.E. of Chipping Norton; ac. 1,846; soil stonebrash, overlying brash rock. The church of St. Mary (restored) is Dec. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. There is a small charity, and the poor's land produces £38 yearly. *S. Park* is a seat.

Swettenham, pa., tp., and vil. on the Dane, S.E. Chesh., 5 N.W. of Congleton; ac. of pa. 2,243, of tp. 1,010. The church of St. Swithin, built in 1720, is a brick structure. The Roman Catholic church of St. Thomas and St. Mary is in the park which surrounds *S. Hall*, a seat, where is preserved a set of Apostle spoons presented by Lord William Russell on the scaffold to a friend.

Swift, affluent of the Avon, S. Leics. and E. Warws., rises in the pa. of Gilmorton, 2⅓ N.N.E. of Lutterworth, and runs S.W. to Churchover and thence S. to Brownsover (near Rugby), where it enters the Avon. Its length is 12 miles. This small stream has become famous in consequence of the well-known saying of Fuller regarding the remains of Wycliffe, who was buried at Lutterworth (q.v.). In obedience to a decree of the Council of Constance his body was disinterred, burnt, and thrown into the river, which, says Fuller, "hath conveyed his ashes into Avon, Avon into Severn, Severn into the narrow seas, they into the main ocean; and thus the ashes of Wycliffe are the emblem of his doctrine, which is now dispersed all the world over."

Swilgate, stream, N. Glouc., rises 1½ N. of Cheltenham, and runs N.W. past Elmstone Hardwick, Stoke Orchard, and Tredington, and thence N. to the Severn at Tewkesbury. Its length is about 8 miles.

Swilland, pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 6 N.E. of Ipswich; ac. 951; soil heavy, overlying strong clay. The church of St. Mary is Perp. and Dec. with handsome Norm. arch. The poor's land consists of 1 ac., let in allotments, the rent of which produces about £2 yearly.

Swillington, pa. and vil. on the Aire, W.R. Yorks., 6 S.E. of Leeds; ac. 2,627; soil mostly clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng.; the chancel retains a well-preserved piscina and sedilia; the earliest monuments are two slabs of Purbeck marble, one of them dated 1503, to the memory of two ancient lords of S.; there are two 17th-cent. brasses, and a number of 18th-cent. mural monuments and tablets. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are four almshouses, and charities amounting annually to about £10. In the pa. are the remains of an old Roman road. S. is mentioned in Domesday Book as "Suilligtune." *S. House*, a fine old mansion, is a seat. *Leventhorpe Hall* is also a seat.

Swilly, stream, Mid co. Don., Ir., rises in the south outskirts of the Glendowan Mountains, 10 W. by S. of Letterkenny, and, passing on the south side of that to., enters Lough Swilly at its south extremity. It has a long estuary running N.E., which makes its total length about 15 miles.

Swilly, Lough, arm of the sea, N.E. co. Don., Ir. The lough extends about 25 S. between the Inishowen peninsula on the east and Kilmacrenan bar. on the west, and ranges in breadth from 1½ to 4½ miles. The central part of the lough, between Buncrana on the east and Rathmullen on the west,

LOUGH SWILLY.
(*Photo. A. Ayton, Londonderry.*)

forms a considerable curve towards the east. At the head of a creek running inland from its east shore, further south than Rathmullen, is the to. of Rathmelton. The entrance to the lough is between Dunatt Head on the east and Fanad Head on the west. There are lighthouses on Fanad Head and Dunree Head. The shores, which are low and shelving towards the south end of the lough, become much loftier near its mouth. Its chief beauty, however, consists in the noble expanse of water formed by the lough itself.

Swimbridge, pa. and vil., N. Dev., 4⅓ E.S.E. of Barnstaple; ac. 7,061; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. James (restored 1880) is Late Perp.; the western tower is Dec. The oak rood-screen, which has been restored, is remarkable for its carving; the font is enclosed within a screen of carved oak. There is a church mission room and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels. The charities and poor's lands produce between £100 and £120 yearly. There is a tannery here employing a number of hands. Ernesborough Manor House, of which only a tower remained in 1773, was the birthplace in 1554 of John Cowell, author of "The Interpreter," a well-known dictionary of law terms. *The Barton of Hannaford*, *Bydown*, *Cobbaton House*, *Dennington*, *Dinnaton*, *Irishborough*, *Stowford*, and *Tordown* are seats. In *Bydown* are preserved the sword and armour of Roger de Moels, a Norman warrior.

Swinbrook, pa. and vil. on the Windrush, W. Oxon., 6½ N.W. of Witney; ac. 1,517; soil limestone brash, overlying rock. The church of St. Mary was originally Norm., and contains some fine oak stalls with misereres; several monuments of the Fettiplace family, dating from 1504 to 1686; brasses to Anthony Fetyplace (1510), John Croston (1470), Alys Feteplas (1550), Symond Feteplas (*c.* 1530), and Alexander Feteplace (1616). In the north aisle are Norm. piers surmounted by pointed

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Swerford	Hook Norton (2½)	91	387
Swettenham, pa.	Holmes Chapel (2)	166	334
Swettenham, tp.	Holmes Chapel (2)	166	171
Swilland	Westerfield (4)	72	214

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Swillington	Woodlesford (2)	190	886
Swimbridge	Swimbridge	199	1171
Swinbrook	Witney (6)	75	216

arches; the windows are Dec., and the south aisle and porch are E. Eng. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The Fettiplace family endowed several charities, and the school founded in 1716 by Anne Fettiplace is endowed; S. can send two boys to Christ's Hospital School, London. Hugh Curwen, Archbishop of Dublin, died here in 1568.

Swinburn, Great, ha., pa. of Chollerton (q.v.), S. Northumb., 8 N.E. of Hexham. There is a Catholic chapel here. *S. Castle* is a seat.

Swinburn, Little, ha., pa. of Chollerton (q.v.), S. Northumb., 11 N. of Hexham.

Swin Channel, channel in the mouth of the Thames off east coast of Essex, opposite Foulness. The channel lies between the Barrow Sands on the west and the Maplin and Foulness Sands off the shore. It comprises three portions—the South, Middle, and East Swin (the last being also known as the King's Channel)—and is 30 miles long with a width varying from 1 to 3 miles. The channel forms the main passage from the Nore northwards. There are lights off the Mouse and Maplin Sands and in the Middle Swin.

Swinden, tp. on the Ribble, pa. of and 4½ N. from Gisburne (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,049.

Swinderby, pa. and vil., W. Lincs., 9 S.W. of Lincoln; ac. 2,073; soil mixed, overlying clay in some parts, in others sand. The church of All Saints (restored 1879) is chiefly Norm.; there is a brass with inscription to certain members of the ancient family of Disney, dated 1613. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to about £90 a year.

Swindon (1), pa. and large mkt. to., first-class station on the Great Western Railway, N. Wilts., 21 N.E. from Devizes; ac. 4,246. S. consists of two portions (Old S. and New S.), the existence and rapid growth of the latter being due to the railway works. The hill on which the old to. stands is of sand and stone, surrounded by Kimmeridge clay, mostly covered by a rich alluvial soil. The adjoining farms are mostly pasture. The pa. church (Christ Church) was erected in 1851 in Dec. style, from designs by the late Sir G. G. Scott, R.A. The chancel of the old church is still standing, and contains several monuments, but is disused. There are several eccl. pas. with modern churches, a Catholic church, and places of worship for various bodies of Nonconformists. Other public buildings are the Town Hall (1852), the Corn Exchange in Market Square, the public offices in Regent's Circus (1892), a fine block in Renaissance style; the Great Western Mechanics' Institute, opposite the railway works; the Victoria Hospital (1888), the establishment of the Great Western Medical Fund Society (1892), and the Accident and Isolation Hospitals. The markets are held on Mondays for pitched corn, and every second and last Monday for fat cattle. Sales of cattle, sheep and horses are held every Monday. There are fairs on the second Monday after May 11 and the second Monday in Dec., and statute fairs for hiring servants on the first Monday before April 5 and on the second Monday after Sept. 11. S. is the centre of the Great Western Railway works, and the factory for the whole of the line. The locomotive and carriage works are on an extensive scale, and cover an area of about 200 ac., and, together with the iron foundry and boiler works, employ about 9,000 hands. Quarries of oolite, well adapted for building, are abundant in the neighbourhood; quantities of fossil and other remains have been found which are highly interesting to geologists. Within a mile and a half of the to., on the Liddington Road, is a beautiful lake of 80 ac., the reservoir for supplying the Wilts and Berks canal, which passes through the pa. within half a mile of the to.; it is delightfully situated in a picturesque dis., beautifully wooded. The railway, quarries, and general agricultural pursuits furnish employment for the working population. The charities amount to about £110 a year. The to. gardens, 7 ac. in extent, form a public pleasure ground.

Swindon (2), pa. and vil., N. Glouces., 2 S.W. of

SWINDON STATION.
(Photo. J. S. Protheroe, Swindon.)

PLACE.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Swinden	Hellifield (1)	231	23
Swinderby	Swinderby	148	470
Swindon (1), pa.	Swindon	77	33001

PLACE.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Swindon (1), to.	Swindon	77	3280
Swindon (2)	Cheltenham (2)	109	26

Cheltenham; ac. 721; soil clay and sand, overlying clay. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1846), a Norm. and E. Eng. building, contains several memorials of the Stratford, Surman, and Rickett families. There are several charities, and the school has an endowment. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Swindon (3), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Wombourne (q.v.), S. Staffs., 6 W. of Dudley. The church of St. John (dedicated 1854) is in Gothic style. There is a Congregational chapel.

Swindon (4), ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Kirkby Overblow (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Swindridgemuir, estate with seat of the same name, pa. of and 2 E. from Dalry (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc.

Swine, pa., tp., and vil., E.R. Yorks., 12 S.E. of Beverley; ac. of pa. 16,502, of tp. 2,286; soil various, overlying gravel, clay, and peat. The church of St. Mary, formerly attached to the priory, is Norm. and Dec., the tower being rebuilt in 1787; the east end of the north aisle is enclosed by screen work erected in 1531, and in the chapel so formed are several monuments of the Hilton family; in the south aisle are two mutilated monuments believed to belong to the Sutton family; in the chancel are some Dec. stalls and grotesquely carved misereres. S. has a small charity. There was formerly a priory of Cistercian nuns here. The pa. contains remains of an ancient cross and traces of a Roman camp; an urn, coins, and other curiosities have been found.

Swinefleet, eccl. pa., tp. (**S. and Reedness**), and vil. on the Ouse, pa. of Whitgift (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 S.E. of Goole; ac. 4,827. The church of St. Margaret is an ancient brick building. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Swinefleet and Reedness. [SWINEFLEET.]

Swineford, or **Swinford,** U. and mkt. to. (F.), pa. of Kilcondufi (q.v.), Gallen bar., E. co. Mayo, Ir., 15 N.E. of Castlebar. It derives its name from a fordable stream which passes by the to., and near which was formerly held a considerable market for swine. The main street is wide and contains many good buildings, and there is a good supply of water. The Protestant church of St. Mary is a small Gothic structure erected in 1810. The Catholic church is of recent erection on the site of an older one. The court house is a convenient building; therein petty sessions are held on every second Friday, and quarter sessions in January, April, June, and October. There is also a convent, a union workhouse (erected in 1841), a National school for children of both sexes, and barracks for the constabulary. The market is held on Tuesdays for pigs, provisions, etc. Twelve fairs are held yearly, one on the first Wednesday in each month.

Swineshead (1), pa. and vil., formerly mkt. to., S.E. Lincs., 7 S.W. of Boston; ac. 7,166; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1847) is chiefly in Dec. and Perp. styles; in the pavement of the nave are three sepulchral slabs, one of which of grey marble once bore brass effigies of a civilian, his wife and children, with marginal inscription; the next, of freestone, has incised figures of a civilian and his wife, and a marginal legend to Richard Benett (d. 1520) and Agnes, his wife; the third, of stone, bears an elaborate stemmed cross, surrounding which is an inscription to Roger Berdney and Alice, his wife (d. 1512); in the vestry are remains of a fine marble and alabaster monument, erected on the north wall of the old chancel, to Sir John Lockton, Knight (d. 1610). The local charities and a portion of Cowley's school charity are also appropriated to the purchase of bread and coals for the poor. The market is now obsolete. The steps and part of the shaft of an ancient cross are still standing in the market-place. An annual fair is held on Oct. 2. The sea formerly flowed up to the to., and near the market-place was a harbour. About a quarter of a mile north-east of the to. is a circular Danish encampment, called the "Man-war-ings," about 60 yds. in diameter, and surrounded by a double foss. An abbey for Cistercian monks was founded in 1134. King John, after the loss of his baggage in the Wash, took refuge here in 1216. The curfew is regularly tolled here at 8 p.m., and an ancient custom exists of cutting a large cross in the turf on the spot where anyone has met with a violent death. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Swineshead (2), or **Swynshed,** pa. and vil., S. Hunts., nearly surrounded by Beds., 4 S.W. of Kimbolton; ac. 1,330; soil loam and gravel, overlying chiefly blue gault. The church of St. Nicholas is E. Dec.; in the chancel is a small low side-window illustrating the legend of "St. Nicholas and the children," two statue-brackets with heads, a sedile and a piscina; below the steps of the presbytery is a slab incised with a cross and paten; in the north wall is a sepulchral recess with a richly-foliated canopy; within it is an E. Eng. door, communicating by a narrow passage with the east end of the north aisle, and under it is a slab inscribed in Norman-French to Richard Aytrop, the date being effaced; there are twelve stalls, with restored misereres of E. Perp. date, and a screen of the same period separates nave and chancel; the chapel at the east end of the north aisle had formerly an upper room, connected with the rood-loft by a doorway, which still exists; it retains a piscina; near this chapel is an aumbry; at the east end of the south aisle is another chapel, the east wall of which exhibits traces of mural paintings and has a richly ornamented marble niche, a piscina and a door leading to the rood-loft. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Swineside, ha., pa. of Coverham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 S.W. of Middleham.

Swinethorpe, ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Snelland (q.v.), Mid Lincs.

Swinethwaite, ha., pa. of and 1 W. from West Witton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Swiney, vil., pa. of Latheron (q.v.), S.E. Caithn., Sc., 1½ S.W. of Lybster. *S. House* is a seat.

Swinfen and Packington, tp., pa. of Weeford (q.v.), S.E. Staffs., 2½ S.E. of Lichfield; ac. 2,081. *S. Hall* and *P. Hall* are seats.

Swinford (1), pa. and vil., S. Leics., separated

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Swindon (3)	Brierley Hill (4)	141	476
Swine, pa.	Swine	202	1714
Swine, tp.	Swine	202	201
Swinefleet, ec. pa.	Goole (3)	173	1236
Swinefleet, tp.	Goole (3)	173	1633

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Swineford	Swinford	152	1473
Swineshead (1)	Swineshead	114	1616
Swineshead (2)	Kimbolton (4)	87	178
Swinfen and P.	Lichfield (2½)	116	204
Swinford (1)	Lilbourne (1)	86	392

from Northants by the Avon, 6¾ N.E. of Rugby; ac. 1,633; soil various, overlying gravel and clay. The church of All Saints is Perp. with remains of Trans.-Norm. work; it contains a Norm. font and sedilia. There is a small Congregational chapel. Eight poor widows receive £32 yearly in food and clothing.

Swinford (2), ha., pa. of and 2¾ N. from Cumnor (q.v.), N. Berks.

Swinford, Old, extensive pa. on the Stour, Mid Worcs., 5 S. of Dudley; ac. 3,288. The pa. is well supplied with water communication by means of the Stour and navigable canals. The church of St. Mary is Dec., with modern additions. The pa. is on the border of the S. Staffs. and E. Worcs. coal-field, and a large portion contains minerals, the most important of which is fireclay. Large quantities of the latter are used in the manufacture of pots and bricks for glass furnaces, retorts, and bricks for gas works, and various kinds of bricks used in furnaces for the manufacture of iron.

Swinford, Upper, tp., pa. of Old Swinford (q.v.), of which it forms part, N. Worcs.; ac. 991.

Swingfield, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 8 N.W. of Dover; ac. 2,609; soil clay, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Peter (restored) is of various periods from Norm. to Perp., and contains some ancient monuments of the Pilcher family. Here is a Bible Christian chapel. A farmhouse occupies the remains of a preceptory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Swinhill, vil., pa. of and 2 W. from Dalserf (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc. Coke is manufactured.

Swinhoe, tp., pa. of Bamburgh (q.v.), N.E. Northumb., 6½ S.E. of Belford; ac. 1,588.

Swinhope, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., about 9 N.E. of Market Rasen; ac. 1,303; soil loam, overlying chalk generally. The church of St. Helen (partly rebuilt) is Gothic; there are several good stained windows and some monuments to the families of Alington and Field, of Laceby. *S. House* is a seat.

Swin, Loch, an inlet of the sea opposite Jura Island, Args., Sc.; it runs inland for 10 miles in a N.E. direction, and is 2 miles broad in parts. The scenery is remarkably fine. On the east shore are the ruins of Castle Swin.

Swinscoe. [BLORE-WITH-SWINSCOE.]

Swinside (1), ha., pa. of Millom (q.v.), S. Cumb., 1½ N. of Thwaites. There are megalithic remains, consisting of 54 stones forming a circle 89 ft. in diameter. Several of the stones have now fallen.

Swinside (2), ha., pa. of and 2½ S.W. from Keswick (q.v.), S.W. Cumb.

Swinstead, pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 6 W.N.W. of Bourn; ac. 1,330; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored) is E. Eng. There is a small Wesleyan chapel. In the vil. is an ancient stone cross and a well of pure and refreshing water. In a farmhouse, called the Abbey Farm, is a doorway of the E. Eng. period. There is a charity of £2 10s. yearly for boots.

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Swinford, Old	Stourbridge (1)	141	27932
Swinford, Upper	Stourbridge (1)	141	3172
Swingfield	Kearsney (4)	76	390
Swinhill	Ayr Road (1)	394	305
Swinhoe	Chathill (2½)	317	126
Swinhope	Louth (9)	141	106
Swinstead	Corby (3)	97	343
Swinthorpe	Thorpe (4)	151	45

Swinthorpe, or **Swinethorpe,** pa., W. Lincs., about 9 W. of Lincoln; ac. 980; soil clay and sand, overlying clay. The Hall, or "Jungle," one of the most curious architectural anomalies in the country, is an ancient castellated and now ivy-clad mansion, built in a rustic Gothic style.

Swinton (1), pa. and vil. on Leetwater, S.E. Berws., Sc., 5 S.E. of Duns; ac. 5,561; soil deep and mostly rich. The surface consists of a succession of low ridges with flat ground between them. The pa. contains an Established church, erected in 1729 and subsequently enlarged, and a Free church, which dates from 1860. Down to nearly the middle of the 19th cent. the estate of S. belonged to the Swintons, a family famous in Scottish history, having been granted to Edulf de Swinton by Malcolm Ceanmohr in the 11th cent., in recognition, it is said, of his services in destroying the wild swine from which the place took its name. *S. House*, a handsome modern edifice, occupies the site of their residence.

Swinton (2), eccl. pa., tp., and to. on the Don, pa. of Wath-upon-Dearne (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 N.N.E. of Rotherham; ac. 1,700. The church of St. Margaret is modern; two Norm. arches from the former church were preserved and now form the entrance from the churchyard to the parsonage grounds, but are unfortunately allowed to decay; there are no monuments remaining from the ancient church. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Reformed Wesleyan chapels. The manufacture of earthenware is carried on here, and there are extensive works for making glass bottles of every description. Here are also large ironworks producing stoves, grates, fenders, kitchen ranges, and ornamental castings; and in the pa. are several collieries and quarries. The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem were formerly the lords of the manor of this tp. King John, when on his last march from York to Boston, slept at S. Old Hall; he added to the endowment of the living, which afterwards was absorbed by the abbeys of Nostel and Roche, and was ultimately alienated when those institutions were dissolved by Henry VIII.

Swinton (3), eccl. pa. and to., pa. of Eccles (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., about 4 N.W. of Manchester. The church of St. Peter, built in 1869 on the site of an older church, is in E. Eng. style, and there are Catholic and several Nonconformist chapels. The pa. contains the Moral and Industrial Training School for the tp. of Manchester. The manufacture of cotton is carried on, and there are brickfields.

Swinton (4), tp. and vil., pa. of Appleton-le-Street (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2 N.W. of Malton; ac. 1,200. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. *S. Grange* is a seat.

Swinton (5), vil. in north vicinity of Baillieston, pa. of Old Monkland (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 2½ W. of Coatbridge.

Swinton-with-Watermarske, tp. and small vil.,

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Swinton (1), pa.	Duns (5)	358	56[illegible]
Swinton (1), vil.	Duns (5)	358	3[illegible]
Swinton (2), eccl. pa.	Swinton	163	6[illegible]
Swinton (2), tp.	Swinton	163	8[illegible]
Swinton (3)	Swinton	191	13[illegible]
Swinton (4)	Malton (2)	209	3[illegible]
Swinton-with-W.	Masham (1)	224	18[illegible]

pa. of and 1 S.W. from Masham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,532. *S. Park* is a seat.

Swirrel Edge, a spur of Helvellyn, E. Cumb. A memorial stone marks the spot where, in 1805, a man perished through exposure. The incident is celebrated in a poem by Wordsworth.

Swithen, ha., pa. of Darton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4½ N.W. of Barnsley.

Swithland, pa. and vil., Mid Leics., 6 S. of Loughborough; ac. 2,180; soil clayey, sandy, and gravelly. The church of St. Leonard is E. Eng.; it contains a number of 17th- and 18th-cent. brasses to the Danvers family, together with some funeral armour, a helmet, sword, banner, and gauntlets. There is a Wesleyan chapel. S. is noted for its valuable quarries of blue slate, with which almost all the buildings in the neighbourhood are covered, and it is also used for many other purposes. *S. Hall* is a seat; in the park stands the ancient market cross removed from the market-place at Mountsorrel.

Swona, island in Pentland Firth, pa. of South Ronaldshay (q.v.), Ork., Sc., nearly 4 S.E. of Cantick Head. It is 1½ miles long by nearly ½ mile wide.

Swordle and Knock, vil., pa. of and 6 S.E. from Stornoway (q.v.), island of Lewis, Ross and Crom., Sc.

Swords, pa. and small to. on the banks of a small stream, Nethercross bar., N.E. co. Dub., Ir., 8 N. of Dublin; ac. 9,676. The Protestant church is a modern structure; there is a Catholic church, and a National school and large free school. The place, one of considerable antiquity, is said to have been the seat of the first Irish Parliament. Within the pa. are the ruins of a castle, once of great magnitude and strength, and a tower, said to be of Danish construction. The castle was from an early period the palace of the Archbishops of Dublin, and was a fortified structure standing in a court surrounded with embattled walls and towers; it was here that the parliaments held at S. assembled. The round (or Pillar) tower is a singular structure, 73 ft. in height, with a conical cap, and is in a good state of preservation. A monastery was founded here by St. Columb in the 6th cent., but this was presumably destroyed, as the to. was frequently burnt by the Danes. A church was erected in the 14th cent., but the remains of this structure were removed, except the belfry tower, when the present church was built; this tower and the round tower are conspicuous in the comparatively flat country. S., which consists chiefly of one wide street, is surrounded by pleasant country. Fairs are held in March, May, June, and November.

Swydd, vil., pa. of Lledrod (q.v.), N. Cardigs., 4 N.E. of Tregaron.

Syncombe, pa. and vil., S. Oxon., 8 N.W. of Henley; ac. 2,646; soil clay and chalk, overlying chalk. The church of St. Botolph (restored) is chiefly Norm., with an apse, containing an aumbry and piscina; the nave windows are E. Eng., the porch Dec.; the font is Norm. There are some tiles, probably *temp.* Edward III., and during the restoration several frescoes were discovered; there is some interesting stained glass, and several memorials to the families of Ruck, Keene, and Cottrell. *S. House,* an Elizabethan mansion, is a seat.

Swynnerton, pa. and vil., N.W. Staffs., 4 W. of Stone; ac. 6,481; soil and subsoil chiefly gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1865–80) is of Norm., E. Eng., and later periods, the lower portion of the tower is Norm., the lady chapel Dec., and the rood-screen and upper portion of the tower Perp. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. The pa. has some small charities. *S. Park* is a seat.

Swyre, coast pa. and vil., S. Dors., 6 S.E. of Bridport; ac. 1,146; soil clay, overlying limestone. The church of the Holy Trinity is E. Eng.

Swyre Head, hill (669 ft.), pa. of West Lulworth (q.v.), S. Dors., overlooking Lulworth Cove.

Swythamley Hall. [HEATON (2).]

Sybil Head, cape, W. co. Kerry, Ir., 4 N. of Dunmore Head.

Sychnant Pass, romantic glen on the road between Conway and Penmaenmawr, N.E. Carnarvs., 2 W. by S. of Conway. The glen rises abruptly to a height of more than 600 ft., and commands good views. Near the summit there is a remarkable echo.

Sychtyn, or **Soughton,** tp. in the Salop portion of the pa. of Llansilin (q.v.), about 3½ S.W. of Oswestry; ac. 1,446. The scenery is charming, including the luxuriant vale of Llansilin, the Shropshire plains, and the Montgomeryshire hills.

Sydenham (1), pa. and vil., S.E. Oxon., 2½ S. of Thame; ac. 1,518; soil clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. with some Dec. work. The Baptists have a chapel. There are some small charities.

Sydenham (2), residential dis. and south-east sub. of London, within the bor. of Lewisham (q.v.), N.W. Kent. Here are eccl. pas. with modern churches, a Catholic chapel, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Crystal Palace, which extends into Surrey, was opened on June 10, 1854, in great state, by Queen Victoria. The building measures 1,608 ft. in length; the wings an additional length of 574 ft. each, with a railway avenue of 720 ft.; the greatest width is 384 ft., and the general width 312 ft.; the height of the great transept from the floor is 175 ft., and from the terrace 197 ft. 10 in.; the area of the galleries is 261,568 square ft., and that of the whole building, 603,072 square ft. One wing and a part of the north end of the Palace were burned down, but a portion has been completely restored. At either end of the building are two octagonal towers, each rising to the height of 284 ft. and surmounted by a tank holding 357,675 gallons, or 1,576 tons of water, for supplying the highest jets of the great fountains. Each tower contains 800 tons of iron; the central jets of the two great fountains reach a height, if undisturbed, of 280 ft.; the central

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Swithland	Sileby (4)	107	213
Swona	Thurso (20)	744	42
Swordle and Knock	Strome Ferry (54)	661	579
Swords, pa.	Malahide (2)	9	1918
Swords, to.	Malahide (2)	9	983

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Syncombe	Watlington (3)	51	308
Swynnerton	Standon Bridge (2)	143	880
Swyre	Abbotsbury (3½)	146	154
Sychtyn	Flint (3)	192	150
Sydenham (1)	Thame (2½)	48	339

fountain, near the temples, plays to a height of 150 ft., and the fountains on the terrace to 90 ft. Entirely apart from any extra attractions, the Palace has a series of Fine Art Courts, illustrating, by great authoritative examples, in chronological sequence, the architecture, sculpture, and decorative arts of Egypt, Greece and Rome, the Byzantine, Mediæval and Renaissance periods, and Early as well as Late Italian; the superb decorations of the Alhambra are also here minutely reproduced, and there is a complete realisation of a Pompeian house. The Palace has also a Technological Museum, an Educational Department, with a complete staff of distinguished teachers, and a successful school of Practical Engineering. There are, besides industrial courts, a picture gallery, fountains, flowers, and tropical plants and trees. The park and gardens,

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.
(Photo. Negretti and Zambra, London.)

occupying, with the Palace, an area of about 200 ac., are arranged in the Italian and English styles, and include a great lake with artificial rockwork skilfully arranged so as to illustrate various geological strata; and on the islands are grouped models of the extinct monsters inhabiting the earth in primeval times. The park is laid out in a style of rich natural beauty, contrasting admirably with the more artificial charms of the terrace gardens. Entertainments, such as Operas, and popular and classical concerts, are given almost daily, and in the summer season there are magnificent displays of fireworks. Grand musical festivals, such as the Handel Festival, and immense choral gatherings of children, take place here at intervals, and are attended by crowded assemblies. Occasionally celebrations of State importance occur, such as the public reception or ceremonial visits of foreign Sovereigns, and many great class celebrations of national significance. The railway communication is direct with all parts of the metropolis.

Sydenham Damerel, pa. and small vil. on the Tamar, S. Dev., about 5 W. of Tavistock; ac. 1,379; soil loamy, overlying spar-stone. The church of St. Mary (restored 1864) is Perp. Here is a Bible Christian chapel. The poor have £20 yearly from a charity.

Syderstone, pa. and small vil., N.W. Norf., 6 S.E. of Docking, on the high road to Fakenham; ac. 2,520; soil loam and sand, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary is a small structure of the Dec period; the aisles were taken down about 1784. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. This is said to have been the birthplace (c. 1525) of Amy, daughter of Sir John Robsart, and wife from June 4, 1549, of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. She died under suspicious circumstances at Cumnor Place, near Oxford, Sept. 8, 1560, and was interred with stately funeral rites in a vault below the choir of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, Sept. 22, 1560.

Sydling St. Nicholas, pa. and vil., Mid Dors., 8 N.W. of Dorchester; ac. 5,028; soil light upon chalk. The church of St. Nicholas is Perp. There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels. A court leet is held once a year in May, at the Greyhound Inn.

Sydmonton, or **Sidmonton**, pa., W. Hants, 7 S. of Newbury; ac. 2,139; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, erected on the site of a previous church, is a building of cut flint with stone dressings, in the Gothic style; the inner arch of the porch and the eastern arch of the tower are good moulded Norm. work, and were removed from the original church. *S. Court* is an ancient and commodious mansion, with extensive grounds.

Syerscote, tp., pa. of Tamworth (q.v.), S.E. Staffs., 2½ S.W. of Wigginton; ac. 480.

Syerston, pa. and vil., E. Notts., 5½ S.W. of Newark; ac. 770; soil loamy, subsoil principally sand and clay. The church of All Saints is E. Eng. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Sykehouse, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Fishlake (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4¾ S. of Snaith; ac. 4,009. The church of the Holy Trinity, originally erected about 1235, was rebuilt with the exception of the tower in 1869. There are Nonconformist chapels. The charities amount to £17 a year.

Sykeside, ha., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 5 W. of Burnley.

Syleham, pa. and vil. on the Waveney, N.E. Suff., 6 N.E. of Eye; ac. 1,603; soil mixed, great part marshy. The church of St. Mary (restored 1883) is E. Eng. There is a large water and steam mill for the manufacture of linen drabbets and smocks. *S. Hall* is a seat.

Symington (1), pa., E. Lanarks., Sc., 3½ W.S.W. of Biggar; ac. 3,504; soil fertile in the lower parts with large tracts of mountain pasture. The Clyde bounds the pa. on the N.E., E., and S.E. S. is said to take its name from Symon Loccard, to whom it was granted by Malcolm IV. in the 12th cent. The Established church is an old building, restored and enlarged. Tinto Hill, on the slope of which stands Fatlips Castle, is in the pa. A group of trees on the summit of an eminence called Castle Hill marks the site of an ancient fortification.

Symington (2), pa. and vil., W. Ayrs., Sc.; ac. 3,725; the surface is undulating, the soil generally clayey. The vil. is about 2 E. of Dundonald. The lands in this dis. were held at a remote period, under Walter, the first Stuart, by Symon Lockhart,

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Sydenham Damerel	Tavistock (5)	251	351
Syderstone	Docking (6)	116	463
Sydling St. Nicholas	Grimston (3)	109	563
Sydmonton	Burghclere (1)	61	137
Syerscote	Tamworth (2½)	110	40

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Syerston	Newark (5¼)	120	102
Sykehouse	Stamforth (3)	162	418
Syleham	Harleston (3)	107	334
Symington (1)	Symington	366	432
Symington (2)	Monkton (3)	395	621

from whom the place originally obtained its name. *Townend House*, situated on an eminence, is a seat.

Symondsbury, pa. and pleasant vil., W. Dors., 1½ W.N.W. of Bridport; ac. 3,825, and 100 water and foreshore; soil clay and sand, overlying rock. The church of St. John the Baptist is Perp. The chapel-of-ease of St. Peter (1865) is in E. Eng. style. £18, arising from land, is distributed yearly in blankets to the poor of the pa.

Symond's Green, pl., pa. of and about 1 S.W. from Stevenage (q.v.), N. Herts.

Symond's Yat, or **Gate**, a limestone plateau, pa. of Whitchurch (q.v.), S. Herefords. It is some 600 ft. above the river, and commands some splendid views of the surrounding country. It was formerly a pass on the road to Wales, and, according to tradition, has been the scene of various encounters since the days of the first building of the old British fort which crowns the summit. In 911 a body of Vikings took possession of S. Yat, whence they were driven with great loss. The scenery in the immediate neighbourhood is of a most delightful description, the river making a large elongated loop at this point, so that, after a course of between four and five miles, it returns again to within less than half a mile of its former channel. There are petrifying streams at the dripping well. Opposite the Yat is the Great Doward Hill.

SYMOND'S YAT.
(*Photo. Hudson.*)

Syndercombe, ha., pa. of Clatworthy (q.v.), W. Somerset, 5 N.W. of Wiveliscombe.

Synniness, ruined castle near the coast, pa. of Old Luce (q.v.), Mid Wigs., Sc., 3 S.E. of Glenluce. It dates from the close of the 16th cent.

Syresham, pa. and vil., S. Northants, on the borders of Bucks., 4½ N.E. of Brackley; ac. 3,735; soil partly gravel and partly clay. The church of St. James (restored 1874) is E. Eng.; the porch is very peculiar, being apparently a continuation of the aisle, with an entrance at the west end, close to the tower; the font is Norm., and there is a piscina in the south aisle. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to £11 14s. yearly. Lace-making gives employment to a number of women in this pa.

Sysonby, chap. and tp., pa. of and 1 W. from Melton Mowbray (q.v.), E. Leics.; ac. 980. The church is a small Norm. building. *S. Lodge* is a seat.

Syston (1), pa., S.W. Lincs., 3 N. by E. of Grantham; ac. 1,613; soil light and sandy, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1862) is Norm., with E. Eng. and later additions; the arches opening to the tower and chancel from the nave are very fine examples of Norm. work, and the tower itself remains nearly as in the 12th cent. There are monuments to several of the Thorold family. The charities amount to about £10 a year. The vil. is described under the name of "Willingham" in Scott's novel of the "Heart of Mid-Lothian." *S. Hall* is situated one mile from the vil., within a park of over 546 ac., which contains a large sheet of water; it commands a very extensive prospect of the vales of Grantham and Belvoir, extending to the distant hills of Notts.

Syston (2), pa. and populous vil., E. Leics., 5 N.N.E. of Leicester; ac. 1,380; soil gravel and sand, overlying marl. The church of St. Peter is Perp., and there are places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. Charities amounting to about £140 a year are distributed to the poor. Gypsum (sulphate of lime or plaster-of-Paris) is found in the pa. and was formerly much worked.

Sywell, pa. and vil., Mid Northants, 6 N.E. of Northampton; ac. 2,101; soil partly stiff loam and partly red clay, overlying chiefly ironstone. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1870) is of various periods; the chancel is Trans. and E. Eng.; the east and west windows of the aisle are Perp.; the tower is Dec.; there are piscinæ and a squint. The charities amount to about £6 5s. yearly, distributed in money and flour.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Symondsbury	Bridport (1½)	154	1186
Syresham	Brackley (4½)	68	773
Sysonby	Melton Mowbray (1)	105	147
Syston (1)	Grantham (3)	105	196
Syston (2)	Syston	104	2582
Sywell	Wellingborough (4½)	65	232

T.

Ta, another name for Lady's Island Lough (q.v.).

Taarner, island in Loch Bracadale, pa. of Bracadale (q.v.), island of Skye, Invs., Sc.

Taas. [TAS.]

Table Mountain (2,320 ft.), N.W. co. Wick., Ir., at the meeting-point of Lower Talbotstown, Upper Talbotstown, and South Ballinacor bars., 5 E. of Donard. The mountain is 4 miles due N. of Lugnaquilla.

Tabley Inferior, tp., pa. of Great Budworth (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 2 w. by s. of Knutsford; ac. 1,205. The place gives the title of Baron to the Leycester-Warren family. St. Peter's Chapel in the park was built by Sir Peter Leycester in 1675. *T. House* is an 18th-cent. mansion, and has in front a beautiful terrace opening towards a well-wooded park of 800 ac. The old hall, dating from the 14th cent., stands on an island, and is connected by a bridge with the rest of the park.

Tabley Superior, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Rostherne (q.v.), 2 w. by N. of Knutsford; ac. 2,659. The church of St. Paul is a modern building in Gothic style. There is a charity of £3 yearly value. The Hall, a little west of the church, was formerly a seat; it is now occupied as a farm-house.

Tachbrook Mallory, ha., pa. of Bishops Tachbrook (q.v.), S. Warws., 2½ S.E. of Warwick.

Tachbyan, ha., pa. of Llandilofawr (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., near Llandilo.

Tacker, Lough, small lake, E. co. Cav., Ir., 3 N.W. of Shercock.

Tackley, pa. and vil. on the Cherwell, Mid Oxon., 9 N. of Oxford; ac. 2,804; soil and subsoil stone-brash, sand, clay and gravel. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1863) is a cruciform building of stone of various periods. On the north side is a recessed E. Eng. arch, enclosing a Perp. altar-tomb; alongside is a doorway connected with the arch by a single shaft of Purbeck marble; the north aisle of the nave has been destroyed, but two arches of the Norm. arcade are built up in the existing north wall, and a small Norm. door has been rebuilt in the western arch; the south arcade consists of three E. Eng. arches; both transepts are Perp. The church contains a monument of white marble, with a full-sized figure of Justice, to the Hon. John Morton, Chief Justice of Chester (d. 1780). The Wesleyans have a small chapel. Morrice's charity of £4 2s. yearly is for fuel. *T. Park* is a seat.

Tacolneston, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 5 S.E. of Wymondham; ac. 1,580; soil and subsoil clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1875) is E. Eng. and later, and retains a piscina and sedilia; there is also a piscina in the south aisle. Part of the old screen, finely painted and carved, remains; the Jacobean pulpit is of oak, richly carved; there are tablets to members of the Knipe and Warren families. The charities are £28 yearly, distributed to the poor in coals, and the widows' charity, which gives 1s. 3d. per week to six poor widows. *T. Hall* is an ancient and picturesque mansion of early date, with a red-brick front, erected in the reign of Queen Anne; it is situated in a well-wooded park of 100 ac., separated from the garden by an ancient moat.

Tacumshin, coast pa., Forth bar., S.E. co. Wex., Ir., 9 S. of Wexford; ac. 3,153. It contains two islands in T. lough, an inlet of the sea, from which it is separated by a narrow stretch of land, with an opening about the centre; it abounds with fish and is frequented by wild fowl. The pa. contains ruins of old castles.

Tacumshin Lough. [TACUMSHIN.]

Tadcaster (formerly called "Langburgh"), pa., U. and mkt. to., head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., W.R. Yorks., 9 S.W. of York; ac. 4,080, soil clay and limestone, overlying limestone. The to. is situated in a fertile, well-wooded, and picturesque district, abounding in delightful walks along the banks of the Wharfe. The to. consists of the tps. of East and West T., which are separated by the Wharfe; the bridge of nine arches is said to have been built about the beginning of the 18th cent. out of the ruins of the castle, which stood on a hill on the north-west side of the to. The church of St. Mary, which was taken down in 1875-77, and reconstructed on a higher level out of the reach of river floods, is in Perp. style. T. has also Catholic, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The town hall was built in 1856. The market, principally for cattle, is held on alternate Mondays, and there is a statute fair in November for hiring servants. T. has breweries, malt kilns, a large corn mill, and stone quarries, from one of which was obtained the fine limestone used for the repairs of York Minster and the walls of that city. The Dawson charity provides for twenty annuitants, being widows or spinsters above sixty years; and the trustees, aided by voluntary subscriptions, have built and endowed a Middle Class Girls' School. T. is supposed to have been the *Calcaria* of the Romans, and to have taken its name from the *calx*, or limestone, which abounds in the neighbourhood. The Roman road of Agricola from London to Edinburgh, still called the "Roman Ridge," runs through T. Within 3 miles of the to., between the vils. of Towton and Saxton, was fought on Palm Sunday, March 29, 1461, the great battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, which displaced Henry VI. and elevated the Duke of York to the throne as Edward IV. During the Civil War the Earl of Newcastle, on his appointment in 1642 to the command of the King's army, advanced from York with 4,000 men and seven pieces of cannon to attack the to. of T., where the Parliamentary general, Fairfax, was posted with 700 troops. The attack continued all day, but during the night Fairfax drew off his men, and on the following morning the Royalists marched in without opposition.

Tadcaster, East, tp., pa. of Tadcaster (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 580.

Tadcaster, West, tp., pa. of Tadcaster (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,497.

Taddington (1), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Bakewell (q.v.), N. Derbys., 4½ S. of Tideswell; ac. 3,008. The church of St. Michael was rebuilt early in the 15th cent. In the chancel, affixed to the north wall, is a low stone reading-desk; on the south side are sedilia and a small piscina. In the south aisle is a more elaborate piscina, and brasses to Richard and Agnes Blackwall and their family

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tabley Inferior	Knutsford (2)	178	150
T. Superior, eccl. pa.	Knutsford (2)	178	681
Tabley Superior, tp.	Knutsford (2)	178	461
Tackley	Kirtlington (2)	71	506
Tacolneston	Ashwellthorpe (2)	107	376
Tacumshin	Wexford (9)	93	532

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tadcaster	Tadcaster	189	3337
Tadcaster, East	Tadcaster	189	1098
Tadcaster, West	Tadcaster	189	1714
Taddington (1), ec. p.	Miller's Dale (2)	159	451
Taddington, tp.	Miller's Dale (2)	159	363

(1505); after her husband's death the widow took a vow of perpetual widowhood, which is shown by her conventual dress. In the churchyard is an ancient cross, probably Celtic, perhaps erected by the Celtic missionaries of the 7th cent. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities amount to about £12 a year. A very good example of a prehistoric burying-place is situated on the summit of Five Wells Hill, 1½ w. of the vil.; it was opened in 1846, when quantities of bones of both sexes were found.

Taddington (2), ha., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Stanway (q.v.), N. Glouc.s.

Tadley, scattered pa., W. Hants, 6½ N.W. of Basingstoke; ac. 2,077; soil sand, gravel and clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1879) is E. Eng.; it contains a good carved oak pulpit, dated 1650. Here are chapels-of-ease, a church-room used for meetings and entertainments, and Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities amount to £2 10s. a year, distributed in blankets, and there are three tenements for poor persons.

Tadlow, pa. on the Cam, W. Cambs., on the borders of Beds., 8 N.W. of Royston; ac. 1,677; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Giles (restored 1866), prettily situated a short distance off the high road from Biggleswade to Cambridge, is E. Eng., with modern Perp. insertions. In the vil. is a mineral spring.

Tadmarton, pa. and vil., N. Oxon., 4½ W.S.W. of Banbury, on the road to Shipston-on-Stour; ac. 1,976; soil sand and brash, overlying limestone. The church of St. Nicholas (restored) is of various periods; the chancel has two Norm. arches built into the north wall, which support a mural monument to Mary, wife of the Rev. Cresswell Whatley, rector (1657); the east window is late Dec., and there is one small Norm. window; the chancel arch is E. Eng.; the nave arcade consists of three Norm. arches; near the pulpit, on the south side, is a piscina, and above it a deep square recess; the nave has mural monuments to Thomas Deane, M.A., rector of Whitehampton, Dorset, 1754, and others of his family (1726–74). Seven of the old Dec. benches remain; the font is a very early work of this period, and consists of a basin on a base with scroll ornament and grotesque heads. The tower is of three stages, its lower portion being Late Norm. or E. Eng., and the upper portion Perp. There is a small charity for the poor. On T. Heath is a round British camp, through which an ancient trackway passes; and a short distance north-west are two tumuli, each about 20 yds. in diameter at the base; at a distance of 490 yds. to the east is a copious spring called the "Holy Well." Roman coins have been frequently found here.

Tadon, or **Atedaun**, lough, Inchiquin bar., N.W. co. Clare, Ir., ⅝ E. by S. of Corrofin. The lough has an extreme length of 1 mile from east to west, and is about ½ mile broad.

Taf, river, N.E. Pembs. and W. Carmarths., rises in the pa. of Llanfyrnach, on the east side of the Preseley Mountains, and running S. soon enters Carmarths. Pursuing its course S. by W. through Carmarths. it again reaches the Pembs. border at Llanfallteg, where it turns E.S.E., forming the boundary between the two cos. as far as Whitland. From this point it flows E. through Carmarths. to St. Clears, and thence S.E. to Carmarthen Bay, its estuary uniting with that of the Towy. Midway along the west side of the estuary is the to. of Laugharne. Vessels of 100 tons burden can ascend as far as St. Clears. The length of the river is about 25 miles.

Taff, river, S.E. Brecons. and E. Glamorgs., rises in the Black Mountains in two head-streams, which unite about 2 N.W. of Merthyr Tydfil; the larger of these streams flows S.S.E., and the river continues to run in the same direction throughout the greater part of its course. Among the principal places on its banks are Merthyr Tydfil, near which it receives the Cynon, and Pontypridd or Newbridge, where it is joined by the Rhondda; from the latter place it flows nearly due S.E. to the Bristol Channel at Cardiff. The scenery is extremely picturesque, and in many parts of its course there is much to attract the artist. It is, however, chiefly associated with the industrial activity arising from the mineral wealth of the dis. Its length is about 40 miles.

Taff and Cynon, ha., pa. of and 6 S. from Merthyr Tydfil (q.v.), N.E. Glamorgs. The Glamorgs. canal runs through the ha. to Merthyr Tydfil.

Taff's Well, ha., pa. of Eglwysilan (q.v.), E. Glamorgs., 6 S.E. of Pontypridd. Here is a chapel-of-ease to the pa. church, and also Welsh Congregational, Welsh Calvinistic Methodist, and English Wesleyan chapels.

Taghadoe, pa., North Salt bar., N.E. co. Kild., Ir., 1½ S.W. of Maynooth; ac. 4,133.

Taghboy, pa. on the Suck, Killian and Athlone North bars., E. co. Gal. and S. co. Roscom., Ir., 11 N.W. of Ballinasloe; ac. 13,996. It contains the vil. of Ballyforan (q.v.).

Tagheen, pa., Clanmorris bar., S. co. Mayo, Ir., 2 N.E. of Hollymount; ac. 6,837.

Taghmaconnell, pa., Athlone South bar., S. co. Roscom., Ir., 5 N.E. of Ballinasloe; ac. 18,826. It is bounded on the west by the Suck. Limestone is found here in abundance.

Taghmon (1), pa. and mkt. to., Bargy and Shelmaliere bars., S. co. Wexf., Ir., 10½ W. of Wexford; ac. 1,063. The Protestant church dates from 1819, and there is a Catholic church. T. derives its name from Theagh Munno, the house of Monno, from St. Munno, who in the 6th cent. founded here an Augustinian monastery. In 1663 this place is mentioned as a bor. Its chief products are butter and poultry, at the markets for which the merchants of Wexford attend in considerable numbers twice a week during the season, which continues about seven months in the year. In the centre of the to. are the remains of an ancient castle, which at one time must have been of great strength and size. No fewer than 21 fairs are held annually.

Taghmon (2), pa., Corkaree bar., Mid co. Wstm., Ir., 6½ N.E. of Mullingar; ac. 3,447.

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tadley	Basingstoke (6½)	48	1115
Tadlow	Gamlingay (4)	77	193
Tadmarton	Bloxham (2½)	87	320
Taghadoe	Maynooth (1½)	17	224
Taghboy	Ballinasloe (11)	94	1885

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tagheen	Claremorris (3)	137	1483
Taghmaconnell	Ballinasloe (5)	94	2011
Taghmon (1), pa.	Wexford (10)	93	1631
Taghmon (1), to.	Wexford (10)	93	568
Taghmon (2)	Mullingar (6½)	52	451

Taghsheenod, pa., Moydow and Shrule bars., S. co. Longf., Ir., 7 S.W. of Edgeworthstown; ac. 5,710.

Taghshinny, or **Tashinny,** pa. on the Inny, Rathcline and Shrule bars., S. co. Longf., Ir., 4 N.E. of Ballymahon; ac. 4,879; soil fertile. The pa. is intersected by the Royal Canal. There are Protestant and Roman Catholic churches. *Colehill* and *Doory Hall* are seats.

Tahilla, vil., pa. of Kilcrohane (q.v.), S. co. Kerry, Ir., about 11 W.S.W. of Kenmare.

Taibach, vil., pa. of Margam (q.v.), S. Glamorgs., 1 S. of Aberavon. The chapel-of-ease is in E. Eng. style. There are extensive copper works. A small market house, for the disposal of agricultural and other produce, is well attended on Saturdays.

Taiglum, vil., pa. of Stair (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc., 7 E.S.E. of Ayr.

Tailbert, ha., pa. of Shap (q.v.), N. Westmd., 1 N.E. of Swindale.

Tailor's Leap. [NANT (2).]

Tain, pa., royal and contributory parl. burgh, seaport, and mkt. to., N.E. Ross and Crom., Sc.; ac. 16,668. The pa. extends 8 miles along the south shore of the Dornoch Firth, with a breadth of 4 miles inland. The ground in general is flat, but towards the west is rather hilly; the district is tolerably well wooded and much improved by agricultural operations. The seashore is flat and sandy. T. occupies a gentle acclivity about a mile from the Dornoch Firth, across which arm several

TOWER STREET, TAIN.
(Photo. W. Smith and Co., Tain.)

ferries are established. A rich agricultural district surrounds the to., which is old and irregularly built, but of late years has received improvements and additions. The church of the Establishment is an edifice of considerable dimensions, in form quadrangular, with a castellated tower at each corner, which, not rising above the main body of the building, renders the general appearance of the whole more massive than elegant. The Free church is a handsome building erected in 1892, and superseding an earlier one. The old chapel of St. Duthus, below the to. near the railway station, was built about 1200; to it Robert the Bruce's queen and her retinue fled for refuge, but were taken captive by the Earl of Ross and delivered up to the English. The church, founded by Thomas, Bishop of Ross, in 1428, is an elegant structure, and was used as a pa. church till 1815, but was afterwards left unprotected and ruinous for upwards of forty years, when its restoration was undertaken and conducted until 1877 by Mr. John M'Leod, then Provost of T.; it contains monuments to Thomas Hogg and Patrick Hamilton, the Scottish martyrs, and likewise a replica of a finely-carved oaken pulpit, which was presented to the people of T. by the "good regent" Murray. The Royal Academy, in an open park at the west end of the to., was founded by royal charter in 1809 and opened in 1812. The Court House, previous to 1833, was used as a place of confinement for debtors; in April of that year it was destroyed by fire, when three persons perished in the flames. The present Court House is erected on its site, and is a building surmounted by pinnacles; the old tower and bartizan are of rare construction, and beautiful specimens of architecture. In the to. is a large hall for assemblies and public meetings. The trade here consists principally of distilling and woollen manufacturing. The principal markets are held on the Wednesday after the second Tuesday in July, or the Wednesday after the third Tuesday in August and on the third Tuesday in October, and corn markets are held every other Friday. In 1895 the ancient "Mercat cross" was restored by the ex-provost.

Takeley, pa. and vil., W. Essex, 4 E. of Bishop Stortford; ac. 3,188; soil clay and loam, subsoil mixed. Holy Trinity Church was partly restored in 1874.

Tal-, for places not found under this spelling, *see also* TALL-.

Talachddu, pa., Mid Brecons., 4 N.E. of Brecon; ac. 1,838; soil various. The church of St. Mary is an ancient edifice. The Baptists have a chapel.

Talacre, vil. on the sea-coast, pa. of Llanasa (q.v.), N.W. Flints., 7½ N.W. of Holywell. The freestone quarries here furnished the material of the Liverpool Custom House. Coal is also worked. A lead and silver mine is said to have existed at T. as far back as the 11th cent. *Talacre* is a seat.

Talaton, pa. and vil., S. Dev., about 3 N.W. of Ottery St. Mary; ac. 2,365; soil loam of varying quality, overlying clay. The church of St. James, rebuilt with the exception of the tower in 1891, was Perp.; it retains a fine oak screen and a Norman font. *Escot House,* in a park, is a seat.

Talbenny, pa. on the south shore of St. Bride's Bay, S.W. Pembs., 7½ W. by S. of Haverfordwest; ac. 1,517. The church of St. Mary is an ancient edifice. The pa. contains a Congregational chapel.

Talbotstown, Lower, bar., W. co. Wick., Ir.; ac. 86,857. It is bounded on the north by co. Dub., on the east by Rathdown and Ballinacor North bars., on the south by Upper Talbotstown bar., and on the west by co. Kildare. It contains the

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Taghsheenod	Edgeworthstown (7)	70	823
Taghshinny	Edgeworthstown (7)	70	880
Taiglum	Drongan	384	365
Tain, pa.	Tain	634	2818
Tain, roy. bur.	Tain	634	2080
Tain, parl. bur.	Tain	634	1632

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tain, vil.	Tain	634	1[illegible]
Takeley	Takeley	36	[illegible]
Talachddu	Brecon (4)	175	[illegible]
Talaton	Sidmouth June. (14)	150	[illegible]
Talbenny	Haverfordwest (7½)	264	[illegible]
Talbotstown, Lower	.....	.....	[illegible]

os. of Blessington, Dunlavin, Hollywood, and Ballyknockan.

Talbotstown, Upper, bar., W. co. Wick., Ir.; ac. 62,510. It is bounded on the north by Lower Talbotstown bar., on the east by Ballinacor South bar., on the south by co. Carl., and on the west by co. Kildare. The Great Southern and Western Railway traverses the west corner of the bar., which contains the tos. of Baltinglass and Stratford.

Talgarth, pa., tp., and mkt. to., E. Brecons., 7 s.w. of Hay; ac. of pa. 17,421, of tp. 12,294; soil various. T. is situated at the foot of the Black Mountains, and the surface is mostly rugged and wild. The church of St. Gwendoline (restored 1873) is an ancient Gothic edifice with a picturesque square embattled tower; it contains a memorial of Howell Harris (d. 1773); the churchyard commands fine views. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The Market Hall, which contains an assembly-room on the upper floor, dates from 1877. Trevecca College was originally the abode of a communistic society established in 1752 by Howell Harris, a native of T., who became a disciple of Whitefield and one of the founders of Welsh Methodism; it is now a place of education for Welsh Methodists; the grounds contain a chapel erected in memory of Harris in 1873. Porthaul, the ancient seat of the Vaughans, who are now represented by the Earl of Ashburnham, has been converted into a farmhouse; it retains part of the embattled wall and one of the towers. *Pontywal Hall*, *The Skreen*, and *Tregunter* (the ancient residence of the Gunter family) are seats.

Taliaris, chap., pa. of and 4 N.E. from Llandilofawr (q.v.), Mid Carmarths. *T.* is a seat.

Taliesin, or **Tre-Taliesin,** ha., pa. of Llancynfelin (q.v.). N. Cardigs., 8 s.w. of Machynlleth. It is the supposed burial-place of the bard, Taliesin. There is a cairn about 130 ft. in circumference, and the cistvaen or grave is in the centre.

Talisker, vil. on a bay of the same name, pa. of and 5 s. from Bracadale (q.v.), Island of Skye, Inva., Sc. The bay is south of the entrance to Loch Bracadale.

Talke, or **Talk-o'-th'-Hill,** eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Audley (q.v.), N.W. Staffs., 5 N. by W. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. The vil. stands upon a lofty eminence commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country as far as the Welsh Mountains, and appears to have derived its name from the Cymric-Celtic "tal," signifying "high place," and has borne this name, as evidenced by records still existing, from at least the middle of the 13th cent. The church of St. Martin is an ancient edifice of brick, and retains a pre-Reformation paten. The church of St. Saviour (1879) is a building of framed timber. There are Wesleyan, Free Methodist, and Primitive Methodist chapels. Charities to the amount of £4 6s., arising from various rent-charges, are annually distributed. In the centre of the vil. is a portion of an ancient stone cross (dated 1253; restored 1887), around which a weekly market was formerly held. In July, 1782, a fire broke out in the vil. which destroyed a large amount of property; and in August in the same year 39 cwt. of gunpowder, while being conveyed through the vil. in a waggon, exploded; the damage by these two calamities amounted to £2,387 15s. 3d., and a brief was issued by order of His Majesty George III. commanding collections to be made throughout England and Wales for the relief of the sufferers. In December, 1866, a fearful explosion of coal gas occurred at the North Staffordshire coal-pits, by which 91 persons were killed; upwards of £16,000 was raised for the widows and children of the sufferers; since this a permanent relief society has been instituted for the benefit of the coal and ironstone workers of North Staffordshire, in aid of which the committee of the T. Relief Fund contributed a sum of £3,000.

Talkin, chap., pa. of Hayton (q.v.), N.E. Cumb., 2½ S.E. of Brampton. The church was built in 1842. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A freestone quarry is worked in the neighbourhood.

Tall, river, N. co. Armagh, Ir., rises on the border of Oneilland West and Lower Fews bars., and runs N. through the former, passing Richhill, and afterwards W. to the Callan, which it joins 3 miles east of Moy.

Talladale, stream, pa. of Gairloch (q.v.), W. Ross and Crom., Sc.; it flows N. into the Loch Maree at the Loch Maree Hotel, which is sometimes called the Talladale.

Tallaght, pa. and vil., and head of petty sess. div., Upper Cross bar., S. co. Dublin, Ir., 7 S.W. by W. of Dublin, on the road to Blessington; ac. 21,868. The pa. extends from Balrothery Hill, on the Dodder, to the Green hills, on its western extremity. The Tallaght hills, 1,263 ft. in height, forming the southern boundary, command beautiful and extensive views of the bay and vale of Dublin. In this neighbourhood, on March 5, 1867, a party of Fenians commenced a rising; upon being summoned to surrender by twelve of the constabulary force, they fired upon the police, who returned the fire and wounded five of the insurgents. The constabulary subsequently captured eighty-three of the Fenian body, and the remainder, after wandering about the hills for a short time, during very severe weather, finally dispersed. The Protestant church stands on an elevated site a little above the vil., and is a modern edifice of stone; about a mile from the vil. is a Carmelite convent with school attached. In the pa. are flour and paper mills. *Belgard Castle* is a seat, and at one time the Archbishops of Dublin had a palace in the pa.

Talland, pa., tp., and vil. on the sea-coast, S.E. Cornw., 2 S.E. of Looe; ac. of pa. 2,721, of tp. 2,569. The church of St. Talland, situated on the side of a hill, on the eastern side of an inlet of the sea called Talland Bay, is E. Eng. and Perp. The interior is seated with ancient benches of carved oak, displaying the emblazoned shields of Beville, Grenville, and others; in the aisle are two helmets, one of which bears the crest of the Bevilles; in the aisle is a tomb with full-length effigy of John Beville, Esq. (d. 1570). There is also a small

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Talbotstown, Upper	.....	.....	7185
Talgarth, pa.	Talgarth	175	1396
Talgarth, tp.	Talgarth	175	1318
Talke	T. and Alsagar Rd.	151	4999
Tallaght, pa.	Clondalkin (3½)	5	3010
Tallaght, vil.	Clondalkin (3½)	5	289
Tallard, pa.	Looe (1½)	266	1806
Talland, tp.	Looe (1½)	266	795

Catholic church. There is a charity of about £7 yearly, which is distributed amongst boys of the pa. as a reward for attendance, proficiency, and good conduct at some elementary school.

Tallanstown, pa., Ardee bar., Mid co. Louth, Ir., 6 N.W. of Castlebellingham; ac. 3,205. *Louth Hall* is a seat.

Tallarn, vil., pa. of Hanmer (q.v.), S. Flints., 8 S.E. of Wrexham.

Talla Water, stream, pa. of Tweedsmuir (q.v.), S. Peebs., Sc., rises N.W. of Loch Skene, and flows for 6½ miles in a N.W. direction to the Tweed, which it joins near Tweedsmuir church.

Tallentire, tp. and vil., pa. of Bridekirk (q.v.), W. Cumb., 4 W. of Cockermouth; ac. 1,992. The vil. is pleasantly situated on a declivity, and commands an extensive view of the Solway Firth and the Scottish coast. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in agriculture. *T. Hall* is a seat.

Talley, or **Tal-y-Llychau** (="Head of the Lakes"), pa. and vil., E. Carmarths., 6½ N. of Llandeilofawr; ac. 7,198; soil deep and fertile. The church of St. Michael (rebuilt 1773) is in Classical style. The Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists have chapels. The ruins of the Premonstratensian Abbey of St. Mary and St. John the Baptist, said to have been founded by Rhys ab Grufydd in the 12th cent., are beautifully situated in a rich valley surrounded by lofty hills; the remains consist of the arches which formed the lower part of the central tower. Close to the abbey are the two lakes from which the pa. takes its name; in one of these vestiges of lake-dwellings have been discovered. A yew-tree in the vicinity of the church is said to mark the burial-place of David ab Gwylim (d. 1400), a famous Welsh bard.

Tallington, pa. and vil. on the Welland, S. Lincs., 4 N.E. of Stamford; ac. 690; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1879) is E. Eng. and Dec., the spire was destroyed by lightning in 1762; there is a stone with Runic characters in the vestry wall, and in the chancel a Norm. piscina, an aumbry, and a low-side window; in the south transept there is a Perp. piscina. Here is a Congregational chapel. The charities amount to over £80 yearly.

Tallog, vil., pa. of Abernant (q.v.), W. Carmarths., 8 N.W. of Carmarthen.

Tallow, pa. and mkt. to., Coshmore and Coshbride bar., W. co. Waterf., Ir., 4 S.W. of Lismore; ac. 5,014. The church of St. Catherine is an ancient structure. There is also a Catholic church. T. is pleasantly situated near the banks of the Bride, and the surrounding scenery is considered remarkably fine. A bridge crosses the river to Tallow Bridge, a vil. in Lismore pa. To the west of this bridge are the ruins of Lisfinny Castle. T. was erected into a bor. by James I., and previous to the Union it returned two members to Parliament, when it was disfranchised, but long before that event the corporation had ceased to exercise any municipal functions. Wool-combing was formerly carried on here extensively. Fairs are held on the first Thursday in each month.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tallanstown	Castlebellingham(6)	48	424
Tallentire	Linefoot (2½)	317	230
Talley	Llandilo (7)	230	754
Tallington	Tallington	85	253

Tallow Bridge. [Tallow.]

Talsarn (1), ha., pa. of Trefilan (q.v.), Mid Cardigs., 7 N.W. of Lampeter.

Talsarn (2), mountain (1,148 ft.), pa. of Trefilan (q.v.), S. Brecons., 5½ N. by W. of Lampeter. The Roman road called Sarn Helen passed in the immediate neighbourhood.

Talsarn (3), mountain (2,596 ft.) in the Black Mountains, S.W. Brecons., near the Carmarths. border, 10 S.S.E. of Llandovery.

Talsarnau, vil. with railway station, pa. of Llandanwg (q.v.), W. Merions., 3 S.E. of Portmadoc.

Talton, ha., pa. of Tredington (q.v.), S.E. Worcs., near Shipston-on-Stour.

Talworth, or **Tolworth,** ha., pa. of Long Ditton (q.v.), N. Surrey, about 1 S. of Surbiton. Here is a hospital for infectious diseases and a sewage farm.

Talybonllwyd, ha., pa. of Llanarth (q.v.), S.W. Cardigs., 4 S.W. of Aberavon.

Talybont (1), vil. with railway station, pas. of Llanddetty and Llanfigan (q.v.), S.E. Brecons., 6 S.E. of Brecknock.

Talybont (2), ha., pa. of Llancynfelin (q.v.), N. Cardigs., 6½ N.E. of Aberystwith.

Talybont (3), vil., pa. of Llanllechid (q.v.), N. Carnarvs., 3 S.E. of Bangor. There are lead works.

Tal-y-Cafn, vil. with railway station, pa. of Llanbedr y Cennin (q.v.), N.E. Carnarvs., 7½ N. of Llanrwst. There is a ferry here across the Conway.

Tal-y-Fan, mountain (2,000 ft.), N.E. Carnarvs., 5 S.W. of Conway.

Talygarn, chap., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Llantrisant (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs.

Talyllyn (1), pa. and vil., S.W. Merions., 8 S.W. of Dolgelly; ac. 15,936. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. There are places of worship for Independents, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The pa. contains some quarries. The scenery of the immediate neighbourhood is very beautiful.

Talyllyn (2), chap., pa. of Llanbeulan (q.v.), W. Anglesey, 8 S.W. of Llangefni.

Tamar, river, dividing Dev. from Cornw. It rises close to the N. extremity of Cornw., and on the N.W. confines of Dev., at a point 6 miles N. by E. of the to. of Stratton and 4 miles E. of the Atlantic Ocean. On reaching the vils. of North Tamerton and Tetcott, some 15 miles from its source, the river begins to assume the picturesque character which marks the remainder of its course. Its general direction is S. by E. or S.S.E., but in its course of 50 miles it forms a large number of devious curves. About midway between its rise and the point where it expands into the estuary of the Hamoaze (q.v.) the to. of Launceston rises above its west bank; on the east side of the estuary are those of Plymouth and Devonport. Among the many interesting places by which the river passes between Launceston and Saltash are the seat of *Endsleigh* and the Morwell Rocks on the Dev. side of the river, and *Harewood House*, the picturesque spot called Newbridge, and the seats of Cotehele

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tallow, pa.	Lismore (4)	155	1[illegible]
Tallow, to	Lismore (4)	155	1[illegible]
Talyllyn (1)	Abergynolwyn (1)	245	2[illegible]

and *Pentille Castle* in Cornwall. Soon after passing *Pentille Castle* the river increases considerably in width, and at its junction with the Tavy the distance across is about a mile, but it narrows again immediately below Saltash, just above the fine expanse of the Hamoaze. Its principal affluents are the Inny, which joins it at *Endsleigh*, the Tavy, and the Lynher, the mouth of which is on the west side of the Hamoaze.

Tame (1), river, S.E. Staffs. and N.W. Warws.; rises in S. Staffs., watering in the early part of its course the grounds of *Hampstead Hall* and *Perry Hall*. After passing through Aston in the north of Birmingham, it flows E. from that to. past Water Orton to *Hams Hall*, in the north vicinity of Coleshill, where it turns somewhat abruptly north. It continues to run in that direction as far as Tamworth, passing Fazeley and *Drayton Hall*, and forming for some distance the boundary between Warws. and Staffs. After leaving Tamworth it flows alternately W. and N., and joins the Trent near Alrewas. Its length is about 25 miles.

Tame (2), river, S.W. Yorks., S.E. Lancs., and N.E. Chesh. It rises near Saddleworth in Yorks., but soon leaves that co., and during the remainder of its course forms the boundary between Lancs. and Chesh., passing Staleybridge, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Stockport, where it enters the Mersey. The water-power furnished by the river is utilised in various manufactures. Its length is about 18 miles.

Tamerton Foliott, pa. and large vil. (formerly a mkt. to.), pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Tavy and Tamar, S. Dev., 5 N. of Plymouth; ac. 4,765, and 280 tidal water and foreshore; soil mixed, overlying slate. The church of St. Mary is in Perp. style, the greater part having been renewed since 1850; in the north aisle is an altar-tomb, with recumbent effigies of a knight and lady; the heads of both figures are supported by angels; they probably represent one of the Gorges family and his wife, resident here about 1346. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The poor have about £60 yearly, derived from the Maristow charity and gifts. On the green near the church stands the "Copleston" oak, the traditional site of a murder by a member of that family. Gilbert Foliot, Bishop of Hereford (1149–63) and of London (1163–89), was a native of this pa. *Maristow*, on the Tavy, is a seat. *Uplands* and *Warleigh*, the old manor-house, are also seats.

Tamerton, North, pa. and vil., N. Cornw., 10 N.E. of Launceston; ac. 5,261. The church of St. Denis is Perp.; in the south aisle is a piscina and in the north a brass to Leonard Loves (d. 1576). *Ogbeare House*, a seat and a 15th-cent. mansion, has a fine banquetting-hall.

Tamhorn, pa., S.E. Staffs., 2 S.E. of Whittington; ac. 757.

Tamlaght (1), pa. on the Ballinderry, Loughinsholin and Dungannon Upper bars., S. co. Londy. and co. Tyr., Ir., 5 E. of Cookstown; ac. 4,953. It contains the vil. of Coagh (q.v.).

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tamerton Foliott	Plymouth (5)	229	1118
Tamerton, North	Holsworthy (5)	218	430
Tamhorn	Tamworth (2)	110	21
Tamlaght (1)	Cookstown (5)	158	1598
Tamlaght-Finlagan	Ballykelly	188	3126

Tamlaght (2), ha., pa. of Derryvullan (q.v.), Mid co. Fermanagh, Ir., 3 S.E. of Enniskillen.

Tamlaghtard. [Magilligan.]

Tamlaght-Finlagan, pa., Keenaght bar., N. co. Londy., Ir.; ac. 299. It extends to Lough Foyle, and comprises the western environs of Limavady and the vils. of Ballykelly and Myroe. The Protestant church was built by private subscription in 1795.

Tamlaght O'Crilly, pa., bounded on the east by the Bann, Coleraine and Loughinsholin bars., E. co. Londy., Ir., 5 S. of Kilrea; ac. 16,786. It contains part of Portglenone (q.v.).

Tamney, vil. in Fanad peninsula between Lough Swilly and Mulroy Bay, pa. of Clondavaddog (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., 7 N. of Milford; ac. 237.

Tamworth, mun. bor., pa., and tp., U. and mkt. to., and head of Co. Co. dis., so situated that the boundary line of Warws. and Staffs. passes through the to., 7 S.E. of Lichfield; ac. of pa. 9,077, of tp. 187. In the 8th cent. T. was a royal residence; under Saxon rule it became the chief royal seat in Mercia, and a mint was founded here by Edward the Martyr and continued by subsequent monarchs. The bor. formerly returned two members to Parliament, but was merged in the co. in 1885. The church of St. Editha (restored) was originally cruciform. A church existed on the site in the

Tamworth.
(*Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.*)

8th cent., but was destroyed by the Danes in 874, when they overran the country and razed the to.; Edgar the Peaceful (959–75) rebuilt it about 963 and gave it a college, dissolved in 1548; the church was then made a pa. church. Of the present fabric the oldest part is E. Norm.; the Norm. church was burnt in 1345 and rebuilt in the Dec. period. The tower, which is a remarkably fine one, was intended to carry a spire, of which the base may be seen above the parapets; the staircase is a double spire, having two distinct entrances, intended respectively for the parish and college ringers, and believed to be the only one of its kind. There are remains of a piscina on the south side of the choir, and the interior has also a number of niches, brackets, and pedestals, formerly supporting

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tamlaght O'Crilly	Maghera (5)	134	5392
Tamworth, bor.	Tamworth	110	6614
Tamworth, pa.	Tamworth	110	15891
Tamworth, tp.	Tamworth	110	5498

sculptured figures; considerable traces of wall paintings have been met with in the choir, south transept, and crypt, and some fragments of ancient stained glass remain. The monuments in the choir are those of the Ferrers and Frevile families, lords of T. Castle, and include a large altar-tomb (restored) with shields, and supporting a female effigy assigned to Lady Jane de Frevile (1339); a similar altar-tomb, with the recumbent effigy of a knight in armour and a lady, believed to represent Sir Baldwin Frevile (1400) and Jane (Green) his wife; an altar-tomb of freestone, surrounded with angels supporting shields, the covering slab bearing traces of brass figures of a knight and lady, and seven children beneath a double canopy, with shields; this tomb is supposed to commemorate Sir Thomas Ferrers (1498); a fine altar-tomb, once coloured, with canopied niches round the sides containing figures, and on the upper slab the recumbent figures of a knight in armour, with SS collar, and his lady, representing Sir John Ferrers (1512) and Dorothy his wife (1532). Under an arch in the north transept is the recumbent effigy of a knight in chain mail, with a surcoat, supposed to represent either William de Comberford (*c.* 1349) or John his son. In St. George's Chapel, within an arch, is the recumbent effigy of a secular canon, assigned to Baldwin de Whitney, Dean of T. (1369), and in the tower is a large monument to the last of the Ferrers (1680). T. has also a Catholic chapel with priest's house, and places of worship for various bodies of Nonconformists. The Free Grammar School, originally founded about 1350, was reorganised in 1874. The new municipal buildings (1889) include an assembly room. The Public Baths and Institute were erected by a former vicar. T. has a cottage hospital, and the Joint Isolation Hospital is on the Warwickshire moor. The soil in the neighbourhood of the to. is rich and fertile. There are mines of coal, fire-clay, and blue and red brick clay, extensively worked; three manufactories for small wares, and two paper mills. Here is also an extensive clothing factory, giving employment to a large number of people. Market-gardening is largely carried on, and considerable supplies are sent to Birmingham. T. has a market for corn, held on Saturday; a horse and cattle fair is held on July 26. There are two commons or moors, the Staffordshire and Warwickshire moors, upon which the inhabitants of ancient messuages have common rights. *T. Castle*, on an eminence above the Anker, just beyond its junction with the Tame, was long the residence of the Saxon kings, and afterwards, until 20 Edward I (1291–92), the seat of the Marmions, from whom it passed by marriage to William Mortein, and subsequently to the Frevilles, who in the reign of Henry VI. were succeeded by the Ferrers, and next by the Comptons. The more modern dwelling-house of the Jacobean period is entirely enclosed by the massive walls of the ancient stronghold, which form in plan an almost unbroken but irregular circle.

Tamworth Castle, tp., pa. of Tamworth (q.v.), S.E. Staffs. and North Warws.; ac. 266 and 13 water.

Tamworth Division, one of the four parl. divs. of Warws. It lies in the north of the co. and returns one member.

Tanat, river, N.E. Montgoms., S. Denbighs., and N.W. Salop, rises on the east slopes of the Berwyn Mountains and runs 20 E. by S., joining the Vyrnwy at Llandysilio. The scenery on its banks is very picturesque, especially at Llangynog, not far from its source, where a small tributary flows into it from the north. A little lower down on the same side it is joined by the Rhayadr, which, a short distance above the confluence, passes the vil. of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant.

Tanderagee (anciently "Tawnatalee"), mkt. to. on the Cusher, pa. of Ballymore (q.v.), E. co. Armagh, Ir., 5 S.E. of Portadown. The church (originally built in 1622 and totally demolished during the wars of 1641) was rebuilt in 1671 on the site of the old church, and restored in 1812, and is a very handsome Gothic structure. The Catholic church is in Gothic style, and there are other places of worship. The Newry Canal, which comes within 1½ miles of the to., offers facilities of communication with Belfast and Newry, besides bringing supplies of coal and lime. This to. up to the year 1600 was the seat of one of the Irish kings (Redmond O'Hanlon), who after the above date was declared an outlaw. The to., which consists of two principal and three smaller streets, rises from a beautiful vale, through which the river winds between its lofty and richly-wooded banks at one extremity, the demesne of Tanderagee crowning the hill on the other. The country round has been long celebrated for the manufacture of yarns and yarn-wide linens, and large quantities at one time were brought to the market here, but this trade is not now so extensive. A spinning mill for linen yarn is situated here. *Tanderagee* is a large and modern baronial pile, occupying the site of an ancient castellated and fortified residence, and adjoining is a beautiful chapel.

Tandridge, pa. and vil., S.E. Surrey, 9 W. of Reigate; ac. 3,928; soil clay and sand. The church of St. Peter is Dec. There is a charity of about £34 a year for clothing. The Roman road runs near here. The Augustinian canons had a priory here, founded in the reign of Richard I., and dedicated to St. James. T. Hill in this pa. is 800 ft. high. *Rook's Nest*, a mansion in Classic style, and *T. Court*, both in extensive grounds, are seats.

Tanera. [SUMMER ISLES.]

Taney, pa., Dublin and Rathdown bars., Mid co. Dub., Ir., principally included in the city of Dublin (q.v.).

Tanfield, eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Team, pas. of Chester-le-Street and Lanchester (q.v.), N. Dur., 12 N.W. of Durham; ac. 5,820. The church of St. Margaret (restored 1879) was rebuilt in Perp. style in 1749. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have chapels. The charities are small. Here are collieries, coke ovens, stone quarries, and brick and tile works.

Tanfield, East, tp., pa. of Kirklington (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 6 N. of Ripon; ac. 593.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tamworth Castle	Tamworth	110	368
Tamworth Division	.....	.....	54137
Tanderagee	Tanderagee (1)	93	1444
Tandridge	Godstone (2)	27	589

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Taney	.....	.....	4979
Tanfield, ec. pa.	Annfield Plain (3)	270	3315
Tanfield, tp.	Annfield Plain (3)	270	12911
Tanfield, East	Tanfield (1¼)	220	74

Tanfield, West, pa. and vil. on the Ure, N.R. Yorks., 6 s. of Bedale; ac. 3,286; soil clay, gravel, and limestone, overlying gravel and limestone. The church of St. Nicholas (rebuilt 1343) is Norm., Dec., and Perp. A small chamber on the north side of the chancel is supposed to have been a confessional; there are several tombs of the Marmions with effigies. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The gatehouse of the castle, standing near the river, is Perp.

Tangley, pa. and vil., W. Hants, on the borders of Wilts., 5½ N.W. of Andover Junction; ac. 1,556; soil and subsoil clay and chalk mixed with flints. The church of St. Thomas, originally Dec., has been rebuilt in the style of that period; the font, of the early Tudor period, is of lead with heraldic devices.

Tangley, Great, ha., pa. of Wonersh (q.v.), S.W. Surrey, about 2½ S.E. of Guildford.

Tangley, Little, ha., pa. of Wonersh (q.v.), S.W. Surrey, about 2 S.E. of Guildford.

Tangmere, pa., S.W. Sussex, 3 N.E. of Chichester; ac. 755; soil light loam, overlying marl. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1885) is Norm. and E. Eng.; the original altar-stone with its five consecration crosses was discovered in 1843, and has been replaced in its proper position. The register includes entries of marriages before justices of the peace during the Commonwealth, of "touching" for the King's evil, and many entries of burials in woollen.

Tanhill. [St. Anne's Hill.]

Tan Hill, ha., pa. of Bowes (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 N. of Muker.

Tankardstown (1), pa. on the Barrow, Kilkea and Moone and East Narragh and Reban bars., S. co. Kildare, and Ballyadams bar., E. Q. Co., Ir., 3½ S. of Athy; ac. 8,383. *Kilmoroney House* is a seat.

Tankardstown (2), pa. near the Maigne, Coshma bar., S. co. Lim., Ir., 2 S.W. of Kilmallock station; ac. 1,710.

Tankerness, vil., pa. of St. Andrews (q.v.), Mainland Island, Ork., Sc., 6 E.S.E. of Kirkwall. A fair for horses and cattle is held here on the last Thursday of each month.

Tankersley, pa., tp., and vil., W.R. Yorks., 9 N. of Sheffield; ac. of pa. 8,079, of tp. 2,463; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (restored) is Norm. Here are collieries and chemical works. *T. Park* retains a portion of its old hall.

Tannach, vil., pa. of and 4 S.W. from Wick (q.v.), E. Caithn., Sc.

Tannachy, estate with seat of the same name, pa. of Rathven (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc., 1 S.W. of Port Gordon.

Tannadice, pa. and vil. on the South Esk, Mid Forfs., Sc., 4 N. of Forfar; soil various, mostly fairly fertile. T. contains an Established church in Gothic style, erected in 1846, and a Free church. The eminence called St. Arnold's Seat (800 ft.) commands a magnificent view, embracing the city of Edinburgh and the Pentland and Lammermuir Hills. Several tumuli have been opened. *Downie Park, Glenogil,* and *Tannadice* are seats.

Tanna, Loch, in island of Arran, Butes., Sc., 4 W. of Glen Sannox.

Tanner Water, stream, S. Abers., Sc., rises near the border of the co. and flows for 12 miles in a N.E. direction to the Dee, which it joins about 1 mile above Aboyne.

Tannington, pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 4 N.W. of Framlingham; ac. 1,602; soil heavy loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Ethelbert (restored 1879) is in E. Eng. style.

Tannochside, vil., pa. of Bothwell (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 1¾ S. by W. of Coatbridge.

Tanshelf, tp. within the bor. of Pontefract (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., adjoining the to. of Pontefract on the west; ac. 297. Here is a Catholic church.

Tansley, eccl. pa. (extending into pa. of Matlock) and tp., pa. of Crich (q.v.), Mid Derbys., 12 N. of Derby; ac. 1,137. The church of Holy Trinity is modern. The Wesleyan Methodists and Free Methodists have chapels. There is a smallware manufactory and a mill for spinning lambswool, a saw-mill, and some bleaching works and hosiery manufactory. The celebrated "Poor Lots" grindstone quarries are situated here.

Tansor, pa. and vil., N. Northants, 2 N. of Oundle; ac. 1,400; soil rich, mixed, overlying gravel, clay, and rock. The church of St. Mary (restored 1886) is Trans., Norm. and E. Eng.; portions of both aisles and the lower stage of the tower belong to the 12th cent.; the remainder of the structure, including the arcades of the nave, belongs chiefly to the 13th cent., but is mixed with later work; the north doorway is a fine example of the Trans. period. In the chancel are six stalls, originally in the collegiate church of Fotheringhay, and a double piscina; there is a little screen work and a brass inscription to John Colt, rector (d. 1440). The town estate produces about £24 yearly for fuel; there is a charity of £6 yearly for clothing, and one of £5 is for apprenticing.

Tanstern, ha., pa. of Aldbrough (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 10½ N.E. of Hull.

Tantallon Castle, pa. of and about 3 E. from North Berwick (q.v.), N. Haddings., Sc. These ruins are seated on a precipitous eminence projecting into the sea; the outer walls, of hexagonal form, are of massive thickness, and above the entrance is a sculptured stone shield, bearing the device of its ancient proprietors, the Douglases. The interior consists of numerous apartments, inaccessible from the dilapidated state of the various staircases which formerly afforded an approach, and the vaults contain many dark dungeons. The original foundation of this castle is not distinctly ascertained; it was the stronghold of the Douglas family, on their obtaining the barony of East Lothian at the accession of Robert II., and for centuries the seat of their power. It was

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Popu-lation.
Tanfield, West	Tanfield	220	521
Tangley	Andover (5½)	67	190
Tangmere	Drayton (2)	68	164
Tankardstown (1)	Athy (3½)	45	1012
Tankardstown (2)	Kilmallock (2)	125	252
Tankersley, pa.	Birdwell	170	3354
Tankersley, tp.	Birdwell	170	2216

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Popu-lation.
Tannadice	Tannadice	484	1117
Tannington	Framlingham	91	167
Tannochside	Coatbridge (1¾)	393	796
Tanshelf	Tanshelf	173	2670
Tansley, eccl. pa.	Matlock Bridge (2)	144	1253
Tansley, tp.	Matlock Bridge (2)	144	767
Tansor	Oundle (2)	96	220

always regarded as impregnable, and was frequently assaulted without effect; it was finally besieged,

TANTALLON CASTLE.

and, after an obstinate defence, taken by the forces under Oliver Cromwell, and, together with the lands, was sold by the Marquess of Douglas to Lord President Dalrymple, by whom it was dismantled and suffered to fall into decay.

Tantobie, small vil., pa. of Chester-le-Street (q.v.), N.W. Dur., 9 S.W. of Newcastle. It contains a colliery and coke ovens.

Tanton, ha., pa. of and adjoining Stokesley (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Tanworth, pa. and vil., Mid Warws., 11 S. of Birmingham; ac. 9,255; soil clayey, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary Magdalen (restored 1880-81) is Dec., but it has suffered greatly from alterations made in the 18th cent.; it contains a number of 16th- and 17th-cent. brasses and memorials. It was originally a chapel attached to Brailes, and was conveyed as such to the Canons of Kenilworth. Previously to the Conquest T. belonged to the Earls of Mercia. *Umberslade* is a seat.

Tan-y-Bwlch, ha., pa. of Maentwrog (q.v.), N.W. Merions., 3 W. of Festiniog. The illustration shows

TAN-Y-BWLCH STATION.
(*Photo. Frith and Co., Reigate.*)

the station on the Festiniog railway, remarkable for its steep ascents and sharp curves. The scenery here is very beautiful, especially in the grounds of *Plas Tan-y-Bwlch*, a seat with a fine mansion of modern date in Gothic style.

Tapeley Park. [WESTLEIGH.]

Taphouse, ha., pa. of Tedburn St. Mary (q.v.), Mid Dev.; it lies about ½ E. of Tedburn Church, on the main road from Exeter to Okehampton.

Taphouse, East, vil. on the road from Plymouth to Truro, pa. of and 1 N.W. from St. Pinnock (q.v.), S.E. Cornw.

Taphouse, West, ha., pa. of Broadoak (q.v.), S.E. Cornw., 4½ W. of Liskeard.

Taplow, pa. and vil. on the Thames, S. Bucks., 1 E. of Maidenhead; ac. 1,920; soil loam, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Nicholas is a small and plain structure of brick in Gothic style, erected in 1828 at a little distance from the site of the former edifice. In the nave are a large number of ancient brasses, some of which are palimpsests removed from the old church, including one to Nicholas de Aumberdene (1350), and one with three figures of Richard Manfeld, his sister and brother (1465). There is a small Wesleyan chapel, and a village reading-room with a library. The poor's allotment of 3 ac. with six cottages produces £36, distributed in fuel; and there are other charities amounting to about £25 a year. In 1883 a tumulus in the old churchyard was opened, when Anglo-Saxon arms and ornaments were found; these have since been deposited in the British Museum. The Taplow woods bordering the river are on the estate of *Cliefden* (q.v.); *Glenisland*, below the lock, and *Taplow Court* are also seats; the latter stands in a park and grounds of 200 ac., planted with choice shrubs and containing a long avenue of large cedars. (*See* page 135.)

Tapton, tp., pa. of and adjoining Chesterfield (q.v.), E. Derbys.; ac. 735. *T. House*, a seat, was formerly the residence of George Stephenson the engineer, and of Robert Stephenson, his son.

Tar, river, S. co. Tip., Ir., rises in the Galty Mountains, and flows for about 16 miles in an E. direction to the Suir, which it joins near Newcastle.

Tara (1), pa. and vil., Skreen bar., E. co. Meath, Ir., 5½ S.E. of Navan; ac. 3,364. In the pa. is the famed Hill of Tara (510 ft.), rising from a rich and fertile plain, and commanding panoramic views; in connection with it there is much legendary history, but it is considered certain that it was from a very early period up to the 6th cent. the principal seat of the monarchs of Ireland, with a palace and university with other buildings clustered around it, and the place of meeting of the Druids and musicians and for great ceremonies; the wisdom and greatness of Cormac, the most accomplished of Irish kings (A.D. 213), who maintained a splendid court, being the theme of the bards; Moore's ballad commencing "The harp that once through Tara's halls" is well known, but of the "halls" referred to there is no trace, only "raths or mounds" remaining to indicate their probable sites. A pillar of stone standing 6 ft. above ground, and reputed to be the "coronation stone" of the ancient kings, was placed in its present position

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Tanworth	Kingswood 5)	116	1870
Taplow	Taplow	22	1029

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Tapton	Chesterfield (1)	146	27
Tara (1)	Kilmessan (3)	25	29

some time after 1798. A triennial assembly was held here between the 2nd and 5th cents. The Danes were in 980 here signally defeated; English settlers held assemblies here 1173, and in much later times the rebels of 1798 (May 26) were routed, and later still, in 1843 (Aug. 15), one of the largest meetings was held here for the repeal of the Legislative Union, under Daniel O'Connell.

Tara (2), hill (826 ft.), N.E. co. Wexf., Ir., about 4 N.E. of Gorey.

Tara Bay, E. co. Down, Ir., about 2½ N. of the entrance to Lough Strangford.

Tarannon, river, Mid Montgoms., flows for about 10 miles in an E. direction to the Severn, which it joins 5 W. of Newtown.

Taransay. [TARRENSAY.]

Tarbat, small pa. and vil. in the extreme north-east of Ross and Crom., Sc., forming a peninsula 7 miles by 3 between the Moray and Dornoch Firths; ac. 6,787; soil generally light, and a great proportion sandy, but there are also large portions of rich black loam of great depth. It contains besides the vil. of the same name the vil. of Portmahomack and part of that of Inver. The extreme northerly point of the peninsula is Tarbat Ness, on which there is a lighthouse, near which are the foundations of a monument said to have been built by the Romans for a landmark.

Tarbert (1), or **East Tarbert,** *q.s.* pa. and seaport vil., pas. of Kilcalmonell and Kilberry, and South Knapdale (q.v.), Kintyre, S.W. Args., Sc. The *q.s.* pa. extends in the pa. of Saddell and Skipness. The vil. is situated on the west shore and at the mouth of Loch Fyne, 39 S.W. of Inveraray, and forms a semi-circle round the harbour, the entrance to which is narrow, but vessels can lie within in security. The distance from the head of the harbour to the head of West Tarbert loch is a little over a mile. Boats were often formerly dragged across, and there have been several proposals to cut a canal, so as to form a shorter route to Islay, but this has never been done. The quays are commodious, and for many years T. has been a noted fishing station, particularly for herrings, which are mostly cured for the Glasgow markets. In a commanding situation, overlooking the vil. and harbour, are the remains of an ancient castle and fortification, formerly a place of great strength; it was built by Robert Bruce and inhabited by him in 1326. Immediately behind the vil., in a southern direction, is the Established church; there is also a Free church. An extensive fair is held on the last Thursday in July, which continues three days, and is for the sale of horses.

Tarbert (2), ha., pa. of Harris (q.v.), Invs., Sc., in the south portion of Lewis island, at the head of East Loch Tarbert. There is a Free church.

Tarbert (3), small coast to. and head of petty scss. div., pa. of Kilnaughtin (q.v.), N.E. co. Kerry, Ir., 9 N. of Listowel. There are Protestant and Catholic churches, and a place of worship for the Wesleyans. Here is a revenue station under the Board of Customs. A variety of articles are imported from Limerick for the inhabitants of the to. and neighbourhood, and corn, butter, pigs and other agricultural produce are exported to that city and to London. A market for pigs is held on alternate Mondays. To the west of the to. is a peninsula which narrows the Shannon at this point between Clare and Kerry. Here is *T. House,* a seat, which, from its elevated position, commands fine views of the river.

TAPLOW WOODS.

Tarbert, East. [TARBERT (1).]

Tarbert Island, a small island in the estuary of the Shannon, opposite the to. of Tarbert (q.v.), Ir. On it is a tower, a battery (dismantled since 1891), and a lighthouse. The island has a roadstead and harbour, where vessels may find shelter from tempestuous weather.

Tarbert, Loch, inlet of the sea, on the west coast of the island of Jura, S.W. Args., Sc. The loch extends about 8 miles inland, almost dividing the

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tarbat	Kildary (1)	626	1703
Tarbert (1), *q.s.* pa.	Arrochar & T. (1)	441	2204
Tarbert (1), vil.	Arrochar & T.	441	1775
Tarbert (3)	Foynes (12)	148	552

island into two nearly equal portions, situated on its north and south sides respectively.

Tarbert, Loch, East (1), inlet of the sea on west side of Loch Fyne (q.v.), S. Args., Sc. The loch forms part of the boundary between Knapdale and Kintyre, its upper extremity being situated about 2 miles from that of West Loch Tarbert (q.v.). The loch extends nearly 1 W., and has an extreme breadth of ½ mile. At its head is the vil. of Tarbert. The shores of the inlet are extremely rugged. It forms a commodious and nearly land-locked natural harbour. Above it rises a castle, built in the 14th cent., which has had among its occupants Robert Bruce and King James II.

Tarbert, Loch, East (2), inlet of the sea on the east coast of Harris, Outer Hebrides, N.W. Args., Sc. It extends about 5 miles inland in a N.W. direction, and has a breadth varying from 2 to 4¼ miles. An isthmus ¼ mile across separates it from West Loch Tarbert (q.v.).

Tarbert, Loch, West (1), inlet of the sea, separating Kintyre on the south from Knapdale on the north, S.W. Args., Sc. It extends 9 or 10 N.E. and has an average breadth of a mile or somewhat less. The narrow isthmus between the head of the loch and that of East Loch Tarbert connects the peninsula of Kintyre with Knapdale. Between these two lochs is the vil. of Tarbert. The scenery on the banks of the West Loch is picturesque but somewhat tame.

Tarbert, Loch, West (2), inlet of the sea on the west coast of Harris, Outer Hebrides, N.W. Args., Sc. It extends about 6 miles inland in an E. direction, and has an extreme breadth of 4½ miles. At its entrance is the island of Tarrensay (q.v.). High mountains rise from the shore of the loch on every side.

Tarbert, West, pl., pa. of Kilcalmonell and Kilberry (q.v.), Kintyre, W. Args., Sc., 1 S.W. of Tarbert. It has a good quay, and is seated at the head of a loch of the same name, which commences here, and in a circuitous route winds through the mountains to Ardpatrick, beyond which it empties itself into the ocean. Two roads follow respectively the east and west sides of the loch.

Tarbet, small vil. on Loch Lomond, pa. of Arrochar (q.v.), N. Dumbarts., Sc., about 8 N. of Luss, with a station on the North British Railway, and much visited by tourists on account of its attractive features. Here is a steamboat pier.

Tarbock, tp., pa. of Huyton (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., about 8 W. of Liverpool; ac. 2,447. Brewing is carried on.

Tarbolton, pa. and to. in the district of Kyle, Mid Ayrs., Sc.; ac. 12,059, the greater part under cultivation. The surface is undulating throughout. The to. is 8 N.E. of Ayr, about 5 miles from the shore of the Firth of Clyde, and is surrounded by a fine country; T. was erected into a burgh of barony in the reign of Charles II. The pa. church (1821) is an elegant structure, and has a tower with spire containing a clock having four dials. There is a Free Library and reading-room. A fair is held the first Tuesday after June 11.

Tarbrax, vil., pa. of Carnwath (q.v.), E. Lanarks., Sc.

Tardebigg, pa., E. Worcs., 3½ W. of Redditch; ac. 9,378, and 71 water; soil various, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Bartholomew (restored 1879–80) is in Italian style, and contains some fine monuments. There are some small charities. *Hewell Grange*, standing in a fine park, is a seat.

Tarfside, ha. near the junction of the Tarf and the North Esk, pa. of Lochlee (q.v.), N. Forfs., Sc., 12 S.E. of Ballater. There is an Episcopal church.

Tarff Water, stream, S. Kirkcuds., Sc., rises in Loch Whinyeon, and runs E.S.E. through the pa. of Twynholm, N.N.E. through those of Twynholm and Tongland, and finally S. by E. to the Dee, at first through Tongland, and afterwards between Tongland and Twynholm. There are several beautiful waterfalls on the rivulet, the most picturesque being the Linn of Lairdmannoch, which has a descent of nearly 60 ft. The length of the stream is about 6 miles.

Tarf, Water of (1), stream, pa. of Blair Athol, N. Perths., Sc., rises near the Invs. border, and runs about 11 E. by S., joining the Tilt about 12 N.N.E. of Blair Athol. Just above its union with the Tilt the stream forms a series of fine cascades, descending between steep cliffs. Here was formerly a dangerous ford, now crossed by a suspension bridge built in 1884 to commemorate a Mr. Bedford, who was drowned whilst attempting to cross the Tilt in 1879. The Water of T. abounds in trout.

Tarf, Water of (2), stream, pa. of Lochlee, N. Forfs., Sc., rises on the Abers. border, 8 S.E. of Ballater, and running 7½ S.S.E., joins the North Esk shortly after passing the vil. of Tarfside.

Tarland. [TARLAND-MIGVIE.]

Tarland-Migvie, pa., W. Abers., Sc.; ac. 17,381. The lands near the vil. of Tarland are mostly level, but the greater proportion of the pa. is mountainous, and the seasons are cold; the woods which have been planted will, however, be the means of materially ameliorating the latter. The vil. of Tarland is 31 W. of Aberdeen. It contains Established and Free churches. Several fairs are held.

Tarleton, pa. and vil. on the Douglas, W. Lancs., 9½ S.W. of Preston; ac. 5,553; soil loam and moss, overlying clay. The church of Holy Trinity was built 1888 in E. Eng. and Dec. styles. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a small charity.

Tarmon, rivulet, S. co. Don., Ir., flows for 8 miles in a S.W. direction along the border of cos. Don. and Ferm., past Pettigoe, and falls into Lower Lough Erne.

Tarnacre. [RAWCLIFFE, UPPER, WITH TARNACRE.]

Tarner, another form of Taarner (q.v.).

Tarn Hows, lakelet, N. Lancs., 2½ N.E. of Coniston. It is a favourite spot for excursions from Coniston, as there is a very fine prospect from the hills above the lake.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tarbock	Huyton (1)	196	630
Tarbolton, pa.	Tarbolton	385	3586
Tarbolton, to.	Tarbolton	385	917
Tarbrax	Cobbinshaw (½)	381	503
Tardebigg	Blackwell (2)	145	10185
Tarland	Aboyne (6)	559	389
Tarland-Migvie	Aboyne (6)	559	736
Tarleton	Tarleton	218	1772

Tarn Wadling, formerly a lake, has now been drained and filled up and converted into grazing land, pa. of and adjoining Hesket-in-Forest (q.v.), E. Cumb. It lies 600 ft. above the Eden, and carp used to be bred in the waters. On its north side stood a stronghold called "Castle Hewin."

Tarporley, pa., tp., and mkt. to. (T.), S.W. Ches., 9½ E. by S. of Chester; ac. of pa. 6,194, of tp. 1,164. T. received a charter in 1297, by which it was entitled to a market and fair, and it was governed by a Mayor down to 1348. It consists chiefly of a single long winding street, and many of the houses have picturesque gables fronting the road. The church of St. Helen (restored 1869 and 1877) is mainly Dec., with some Perp. features, but the chancel is modern; adjoining the aisle on its north and south sides respectively are the Utkinton and Arderne chapels, the former containing an altar-tomb with figures of Mary Crewe (d. 1674) and Jane Done (d. 1662), and the latter memorials of Sir John Done of Utkinton (d. 1629) and John Crewe (d. 1670). The other places of worship include Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The Public Hall, built 1851, contains a spacious room, used for entertainments, and also a library. The market-hall is the meeting-place of the Cheshire Hunt, which has its headquarters at T.; in the upper part of the building is an interesting room containing a beautifully carved oak-chair, and portraits of local celebrities. The school, founded by Dame Dorothy Done in the reign of Charles I., was converted into a recreation room and library in 1888, when the building was restored and enlarged. Almshouses for widows were founded by Sir John Crewe in 1704, and restored in 1826. Races take place at T. in the month of April. In the south vicinity of the to. stands Beeston Castle, which was built early in the 13th cent. and dismantled in 1646. Utkinton Hall, a 17th-cent. mansion, formerly occupied by the Dones, has been converted into a farmhouse. *Arderne Hall*, the residence of the Earl of Haddington, and *Portal Lodge*, a mansion in Gothic style, are seats in the neighbourhood.

Tarradale. [URRAY.]

Tarrant, river, E. Dors., rises in pa. of Tarrant Gunville (q.v.), and flows in a S. direction for about 8 miles to the Stour, which it joins near Spettisbury.

Tarrant Crawford, pa., N. Dors., 3½ S.E. of Blandford; ac. 543; soil light clay, overlying chalk and gravel. It takes its name from the river Tarrant, which here joins the Stour. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. In 1230 Richard Poor, successively Bishop of Chichester, Salisbury, and Durham, founded an abbey of Cistercian nuns in honour of the Blessed Virgin and All Saints; at the Dissolution its revenue was estimated at £239 11s. 10d. Joan, Queen of Scotland, and Joan, Princess of Wales, were buried here.

Tarrant Gunville, pa. and vil., Mid Dors., 6 N.E. of Blandford; ac. 3,431; soil light chalky loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary was rebuilt, except the tower, 1845 in Perp. style. *Eastbury House* and the *Manor House* are seats.

Tarrant Hinton, pa. and vil. on the Tarrant, Mid Dors., 4½ N.E. of Blandford; ac. 2,277; soil light, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary (restored 1891–92) is Perp. On the north side of the chancel is an Easter sepulchre of the reign of Henry VIII. with a Latin inscription; in the south aisle is a Norm. piscina. The font of Purbeck marble is also Norm. The remains of a Roman villa have been discovered, and spear-heads, fibulæ, and Roman coins have been found.

Tarrant Keynston, pa. and vil. on the Tarrant, Mid Dors., 3½ S.E. by E. of Blandford; ac. 1,018; soil light loam, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints was rebuilt 1852, except the tower, in Perp. style. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

Tarrant Launceston, pa. on the Tarrant, Mid Dors., 5½ N.E. of Blandford; ac. 1,644; soil light, overlying chalk and flint. On the Down are barrows.

Tarrant Monkton, pa. on the Tarrant, N. Dors., 4½ E.N.E. of Blandford; ac. 2,180; soil light chalky loam, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints (restored 1873) is an ancient edifice of stone and flint of different periods. Here was formerly a large monastic establishment connected with Tewkesbury Abbey, whence the epithet Monkton. There is a chapel for Wesleyans. On the Down are several barrows.

Tarrant Rawston, pa. on the Tarrant, N. Dors., 3½ E. by N. of Blandford; ac. 685; soil light loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary is a small edifice of flint and stone, possessing no architectural pretensions.

Tarrant Rushton, pa. on the Tarrant, N. Dors., 3½ E. of Blandford; ac. 2,073; soil light loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary (restored 1875) is an ancient cruciform building, chiefly of the 13th cent.; the chancel arch is Norm. and Early Eng.; it contains three perfect Dec. squints; the piscina, of the same period, is in good preservation, having a cinque-foiled heading under an ogee arch. During the restoration the capital of a Norm. piscina was discovered; in the chancel arch were also found two earthenware vessels, and the remains of what was once a very handsome cross, considered to have served as the cover of a tomb. The altar-stone, removed at the Reformation, is preserved in the vestry. Here was formerly a hospital, or charity, dedicated to St. Leonard, which was granted to the prior of Christchurch in the reign of Edward III.

Tarras Water, stream, E. Dumfs., Sc., rises on Hartsgarth Fell, on the Roxbs. border, and runs 11 S.S.W. and S. by W., traversing the pa. of Ewes, and afterwards separating those of Ewes and Langholm from Canonbie. The stream rushes impetuously down its rocky bed through the midst of wild and picturesque scenery. It abounds in trout.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tarporley, pa.	BeestonCastle&T. (2	169	2702
Tarporley, tp.	BeestonCastle&T. (2	169	1419
Tarporley, to.	BeestonCastle&T. (2	169	2702
Tarrant Crawford	Spettisbury (1½)	118	41
Tarrant Gunville	Blandford (6)	121	369
Tarrant Hinton	Blandford (6)	121	213
Tarrant Keynston	Spettisbury (1½)	118	260
Tarrant Launceston	Blandford (4)	121	61
Tarrant Monkton	Blandford (4)	121	219
Tarrant Rawston	Blandford (3)	121	49
Tarrant Rushton	Blandford (4)	121	177

Tarrell, stream, S. Brecons., rises on the Brecknock Beacons, and runs N. by E. and N.E. to the Usk, which it joins at Brecknock 6 miles (in a direct line) from its source.

Tarrensay, island at the mouth of West Loch Tarbert (q.v.), off west coast of Harris, Outer Hebrides, N.W. Invs., Sc., 32 S.W. of Stornoway. The island comprises a north-east and a south-west portion, the two being united by a narrow sandy isthmus. The total length of the island from south-west to north-east is 4 miles, and it has an extreme breadth of 3 miles. The surface, which rises to a height of 750 ft., consists chiefly of bare rock. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in fishing.

Tarretburn, formerly tp., pa. of and about 5 N.W. of Bellingham (with which it is now amalgamated), S.W. Northumb.

Tarring Neville, or **East Tarring,** pa. near the Ouse, S. Sussex, 2 N. of Newhaven; ac. 940; soil chalky, overlying chalk. The church (restored 1892) is E. Eng.

Tarrington, pa. and vil., E. Herefords., 7 W. of Ledbury; ac. 2,236; soil marl, overlying clay and marl. The church of St. Philip and St. James (restored 1872) is Norm. and E. Eng., and contains an ancient tomb with a recumbent effigy. There are several charities.

Tarring, West (in Domesday called "Terringes"), pa. and vil., S. Sussex, 1 N.W. of Worthing; ac. 1,226; soil various, overlying principally gravel. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1854) is E. Eng. Here is a fig orchard, the largest in England, which

THE ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE, WEST TARRING.
(*Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.*)

is much frequented by visitors from Worthing; a tradition exists that Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury (1162–71), planted fig-trees near the rectory-house; and it is certainly known that Richard Poore, Bishop of Chichester (1214–17), planted fig-trees here with his own hand. The archbishops of Canterbury had a palace here, and what remains of it is now used as a National school.

Tarset, West, tp., pa. of and adjoining Thorneyburn (q.v.), S.W. Northumb.; ac. 18,109.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tarrensay	Strome Ferry (60)	661	56
Tarring Neville	Newhaven (2)	56	87
Tarrington	Stoke Edith	139	456
Tarring, West	Worthing (1)	60	1035
Tarset, West	Tarset	309	100
Tartaraghan	Portadown (5)	88	5313

Tartaraghan, pa., Oneilland West bar., N. co Armagh, Ir., 6 N. of Armagh; ac. 9,842. The pa. church was built in 1816–17. T. has a Catholic church, and places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists.

Tarth Water, stream, N.W. Peebs., Sc., rises in the pa. of West Linton, and runs S. and E.S.E. joining Lyne Water 6 W. by N. of Peebles. It skirts the pas. of West Linton, Kirkurd, Newlands and Stobo. Trout are plentiful.

Tarves, pa. and vil., Mid Abers., Sc., 4½ N.E. of Old Meldrum; ac. 16,303. The general outline of the pa. is a flat surface, interspersed with some hills of inferior altitude. The soil is diversified in its composition, but is for the most part fertile, and there are some fine plantations on the verge of the river. In the vil. are the pa. church and public school.

Tarvin, pa., tp., and vil., Mid Chesh., 5½ E. of Chester; ac. of pa. 9,053, of tp. 1,929. The church of St. Andrew (partially restored 1875–76) is Late Dec. and Perp. The chancel is enriched with fine oak carving, and contains a brass (1584) to Henry Hardware, Alderman and twice Mayor of Chester: against the external wall of the south aisle is a memorial to John Thomasen, an eminent Greek scholar and thirty-six years master of the grammar school here. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Tarvin-with-Oscroft, tp., a former name of Tarvin (q.v.).

Tarvit Hill (about 600 ft.), pa. of and about 2 S. from Cupar (q.v.), N. Fifes., Sc.

Tas, or **Taas,** small stream, Norf. It rises in the south of the co. and, after a north-easterly course of about 10 miles, falls into the Wensum at Trowse.

Tas des Pois. [HOUMET ROCKS.]

Tasburgh, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 8 S. of Norwich; ac. 884; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Dec.; in the chancel is a piscina; there are several brasses of the 16th cent., and a fine altar-tomb to the Baxter family: the font is ancient. Here is a Friends' meeting-house and a chapel for the Primitive Methodists. The charities amount to £30 yearly, besides £14 rent of fuel allotment. This vil. derives its name from the river Tas (anciently the Taus), on which the Romans had a station called *Ad Taum*, which is an entrenchment of 24 ac. on a high hill. *T. Hall* is a Jacobean mansion in well-timbered grounds; it contains some very fine old oak panelling and antique furniture.

Tashinny, or **Taghshinny,** pa. and vil. on the Inny, Rathcline and Shrule bars., S. co. Longf., Ir., 8 S.W. of Edgeworthstown; ac. 4,883. The church here was built in the 17th cent. The river Inny is a good trout and salmon stream, and the adjoining land is rich pasture, and there is an accessible market at Ballymahon. Cattle fairs are held twice yearly in both T. and Barry vils. *Clina House*, *Colehill House*, and *Doory Hall* are seats.

Tasley, pa., S.E. Salop., about 6 S.E. of Much

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tarves	Ellon (4)	547	2344
Tarvin, pa.	Barrow	183	3477
Tarvin, tp.	Barrow	183	1193
Tasburgh	Flooden	107	453
Tashinny	Edgeworthstown (8)	70	880
Tasley	Bridgnorth (1½)	149	65

Wenlock; ac. 1,031; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Peter and St. Paul, rebuilt 1840 in E. Eng. style, retains a fine oak screen and other woodwork from the old church. Bricks, tiles, and drain-pipes are manufactured.

Tassagh, ha., pa. of Keady (q.v.), Mid co. Arm., Ir., 6 S. of Armagh.

Taston, ha., pa. of and ½ N.E. from Spelsbury (q.v.), N. Oxon. Here is a very ancient stone wayside cross, and a fountain to the memory of Henrietta, Viscountess Dillon (d. 1862). Immediately adjacent, standing by the roadside, is a monolith, believed to be that from which the hamlet derives its name, "Taston" being unquestionably a corruption of "Thor's stan."

Tatchbury Mount, hill, pa. of Eling (q.v.), S. Hants, 2 N.W. of Totton. There are traces of an ancient entrenchment on the summit.

Tatenhill, pa., tp., and vil., E. Staffs., 3 N.W. of Burton; ac. of pa. 9,647, of tp. 2,625; soil marl and loam. The church of St. Michael and All Angels (restored) is Perp., and contains a monument to Sir Henry Griffiths (d. 1641) and a slab to William Amis (d. 1585). The charities amount to £90 yearly.

Tatham, pa. and vil. on the Wenning, N. Lancs., 10 N.E. of Lancaster; ac. 8,547; soil sandy, overlying rock and gravel. The church of St. James (restored 1886) is Perp., and contains an E. Norm. doorway, sedilia, and two piscinæ (discovered during restoration), and a Saxon window. A carved oak screen divides the chancel and nave, and the whole of the stalls and pulpit are also of carved oak; there are some brasses of the 17th cent.

Tatham Fells, eccl. pa., pa. of Tatham (q.v.), N. Lancs., 14 N.E. of Lancaster. The church of The Good Shepherd (rebuilt 1888) is in Gothic style.

Tathwell, pa. and vil., E. Lincs., 3 S. of Louth; ac. 4,326; soil clay, gravel, and limestone, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Vedast (restored 1889) is Norm., and contains several memorials to the families of Hanby and Chaplin.

Tatsfield, pa., S.E. Surrey, on the Kentish border, 2½ N.W. of Westerham; ac. 1,303; soil calcareous, overlying chalk. The church (dedication unknown) dates from the 12th cent.; it was completely restored in 1882. Here is a Baptist chapel. *Ken Court*, formerly *Cold Court*, is a seat, dating from the reign of James II.

Tattenhall, pa., tp., and small mkt. to. (F.), S.W. Chesh., 7 S.E. of Chester; ac. of pa. 4,154, of tp. 2,925; soil partly clay. The church of St. Alban (rebuilt 1870) is in Perp. style; the old tower remains. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Congregationalists have chapels. There are charities amounting to about £21 yearly, and fairs are held in May and November for cattle.

Tattenhoe, pa., N. Bucks., 3½ W. of Fenny Stratford; ac. 690; soil stiff clay, or gravelly, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Giles occupies a retired situation on the site of the ancient manor house, the moat belonging to which now partly surrounds the churchyard; the existing fabric was rebuilt in 1540 from the ruins of the neighbouring priory of Snelshall, in Whaddon pa.; the chancel is separated from the nave by an open screen of wood, elaborately carved and painted, and retains a piscina; the font consists of an octagonal basin, well carved, supported on four clustered shafts rising from an oval base.

Tatterford, pa., N.W. Norf., about 4 W.S.W. of Fakenham; ac. 950; soil sand, loam, and peat, overlying clay. The church of St. Margaret (rebuilt 1862) is an edifice of flint, in E. Eng. style. Drury's charity of £1 10s. yearly is for fuel. *Pinkney Hall* is a seat.

Tattersett, or **Gatesend,** pa. and small vil., N.W. Norf., 6 W. of Fakenham, on the road to Lynn; ac. 1,756; soil various, but rich and productive, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints is Perp. The charities amount to £4 yearly.

Tattershall, pa., tp., and to., formerly with a market, E. Lincs., 7 S.W. of Horncastle; ac. of pa. 4,524, of tp. 1,574; soil light sand, overlying gravel and blue clay. The church of the Holy Trinity, formerly collegiate, is Perp.; the chancel retains three sedilia, a piscina, and an aumbry, and there are also piscinæ in both transepts, and in the north porch a stoup; the stone screen was the gift (in 1528) of Robert de Whalley, a member of the college, who was buried beneath its archway; there is a mural brass to Hugh de Gondeby, supervisor to Ralph de Cromwell (d. 1411), and in the choir a very fine but mutilated brass with effigies and canopy to Ralph, 4th Baron Cromwell, lord treasurer to Henry VI., founder of the college and castle (d. 1455), and Margaret (Dayncourt) his wife (d. 1454); in the north transept is a slab of Purbeck marble, with brass effigy and inscription to Matilda or Maude (Stanhope), wife of Robert, 6th Baron Willoughby de Eresby, and a benefactress to the college (d. 1497); here also is a canopied brass with effigy and inscription to Joan (Stanhope), wife of Sir Humphrey Bourchier, 5th Baron Cromwell (d. 1479); there are also three brasses with effigies of ecclesiastics. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. There are almshouses for ten poor families, founded in 1440 by Ralph Cromwell, and endowed with £30 yearly. The charities for distribution amount to £12 yearly. An annual fair for cattle and sheep is held on Sept. 25. T. Castle (erected about the year 1440) was originally a strong fortress, but received considerable injury during the Civil War; the principal remains consist of the keep, a quadrangular tower of fine brickwork; at the angles rise four octangular turrets, with machicolated battlements, having low conical roofs; at the top of the south-east turret is a covered projecting gallery, resting on massive corbelled masonry and embattled.

Tattershall Thorpe, tp., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Tattershall (q.v.), E. Lincs.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tatenhill, pa.	Burton (3)	127	2804
Tatenhill, tp.	Burton (3)	127	598
Tatham	Wennington (2)	249	465
Tatham Fells	Wennington (3)	249	211
Tathwell	Louth (3)	141	420
Tatsfield	Westerham (2½)	24	380
Tattenhall, pa.	Tattenhall	177	1173
Tattenhall, tp.	Tattenhall	177	975
Tattenhoe	Bletchley (2)	47	45
Tatterford	Raynham Park (½)	115	92
Tattersett	East Rudham (2½)	113	160
Tattershall, pa.	Tattershall	119	764
Tattershall, tp.	Tattershall	119	487
Tattershall Thorpe	Tattershall (1)	119	277

Tattingstone, pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 5¼ S.W. of Ipswich; ac. 1,637; soil mostly light, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. Mary is a large Dec. building. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. A cottage and 1 ac. of land are appropriated to the use of the parish clerk. *T. Place*, a large brick mansion in a well-wooded park, is a seat.

Tatton, tp., pa. of Rostherne (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 2 N. of Knutsford; ac. 1,886. *T. Hall*, the seat of Lord Egerton, was built in 1805, and is a handsome structure of white freestone; the south front is of the Ionic order, and has a noble portico supported by four columns. In the mansion are preserved a number of portraits brought from Ashley Hall, being the original portraits of those assembled at the latter place during the rebellion of the Pretender, when the expediency of joining his standard was debated, and the resolution decided by the casting vote of the chairman, Thomas Assheton, in favour of the reigning sovereign. The park, about 9 miles in circumference, is finely timbered, principally with oak, and contains about 1,000 deer. The gardens are well laid out and planted with choice shrubs; the conservatories are extensive, and contain a rare and valuable collection of exotic plants. Experimental fields on a large scale have been placed by Lord Egerton at the disposal of the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society, and on them a large amount of experimental work is carried out every year.

Tattymoyle Hill, eminence (1,032 ft.), pa. of Donacavey (q.v.), S. co. Tyr., Ir., 3½ S. by W. of Fintona.

Tatworth, eccl. pa., pa. of and 2 S. from Chard (q.v.), S. Somerset. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in E. Eng. style. Here is a Particular Baptist chapel known as "St. Margaret's," which is believed to be an ancient chapel and to date from the reign of Elizabeth. The Baptists also have a chapel. There is a curious custom here said to date from time immemorial: In the pa. are 6 ac. of land without any legal owner; the holders of property in the locality share the rent, however, and hold a court once a year to let the land, an inch of tallow candle being lighted and the last bidder before the light burns out obtaining the land for the year at the price he offers. *Parrock's Lodge* is a seat.

Taugh-, for places not found under this spelling, *see also* TAGH-.

Taughboyne, pa., Raphoe bar., E. co. Don., Ir., 7 S.W. of Londonderry, and bounded on the east by the Foyle; ac. 15,847. It contains the vil. of St. Johnstown (q.v.).

Taunton, parl. and mun. bor., co. mkt. and assize to., and head of petty sess., U., and Co. Co. dis., on the Tone, W. Somerset, 31 N.E. of Exeter. T. is a place of great antiquity, and was called by the Saxons Tantune from its situation on the Tone. From the discovery in the neighbourhood of several urns containing Roman coins, it is supposed to have existed in the time of the Romans. In the reign of William I. T. had a mint, and enjoyed the privileges attached to the possession of that honour. In 1497, during the reign of Henry VII., the impostor Perkin Warbeck seized the to. and castle, which he abandoned on the approach of the King's troops. During the Civil War the place was alternately occupied by both sides, and in 1645, after sustaining a prolonged siege, capitulated. At the Restoration the walls of the to. were razed to the ground, and so effectually that not even their site can now be traced. The inhabitants took a prominent part in the rebellion of Monmouth in June, 1685, presenting stands of colours to his troops, and to himself a richly embroidered standard. T. was incorporated by royal charter by Charles I. in 1627, but the charter was annulled on the restoration of Charles II. on account of the support given by the to. to the Parliamentary party during the Civil War; another charter, however, was granted a few years after, but this was lost in 1792. A new charter of incorporation was granted to the to. in 1877. T. is situated in a central part of the beautiful and luxuriant vale of T. Dean, and consists of three main streets, meeting in the centre of the to., where there is a fine open triangular space called "The Parade," in which stands a handsome market cross. A substantial stone bridge of three arches crosses the Tone, and connects the town proper with that portion called North Town. T. formerly returned two members to Parliament, but in 1885 the number was reduced to one; the bor. comprises nearly the whole of the pas. of St. James and St. Mary Magdalene, part of Wilton, and part of Bishops Hull. The church of St. Mary Magdalene, situated near the centre of the to., is a spacious edifice of stone, chiefly Perp.; the north aisle is in part E. Eng., and there are many ancient monuments. The interior was restored in 1845, and the famous tower was entirely rebuilt in fac-simile of the old tower (1858–62); it consists of four stages; the lowermost, containing a fine west window, forms an entrance porch; the only portions of sculpture belonging to the old tower now remaining are in the spandrils of the western entrance, and represent the Day of Judgment and Doom. The church of St. James is Late Perp.: the tower and chancel have been rebuilt, the former in fac-simile. It contains mural monuments with arms to the Yea family. There are also eccl. pas. with modern churches, a Catholic church and convents, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. Fox's Grammar School (founded 1522) has been reconstituted, and the buildings have been acquired by the Corporation for municipal offices. The Shire Hall (opened 1858), in Elizabethan style, contains a fine entrance hall leading to the courts on each side, a grand-jury room, and a fine suite of apartments for the judges. The entrance hall is adorned with busts of Somersetshire worthies. The new market, on the west side of the Parade, is a building of the Ionic order; it contains apartments used by the School of Art, and the basement is occupied by shops. The markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and fairs for cattle, sheep, and horses on June 17 and July 7. In the old Market House, a plain brick building, are the Guildhall, an assembly-room, and rooms used by the Conservative Club. There are two silk factories, three producing linen collars and cuffs, and others for the making

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tattingstone	Bentley (1)	63	515
Tatton	Knutsford (2)	178	149
Tatworth	Chard (2)	143	957

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Taughboyne	St. Johnston	184	3117
Taunton	Taunton	158	18025

of gloves and paper boxes; besides these, there are several small iron and brass foundries, coach-making, malting, and brewing establishments, and cabinet manufactories. H.M.'s prison, in the High Street opposite the Shire Hall, is now closed. The T. and Somerset Hospital was founded in 1809 to commemorate the entry of George III. on the fiftieth year of his reign. There are several endowed almshouses, and a small educational charity. T. was the birthplace of Samuel Daniel, poet-laureate (1599–1619), who was born here in 1562; and (Jan. 4, 1683) of the Rev. Henry Grove, an eminent Dissenting minister and writer on theological subjects; Alexander William Kinglake (1811–90), author of "Eöthen" and the "History of the

THE MARKET PLACE, TAUNTON.
(*Photo. W. M. Cockett, Taunton.*)

Crimean War." Among the Bishops of Winchester who made the castle their occasional residence were Cardinals Beaufort (1405–47) and Wolsey (1530–31). T. Castle was founded by Ina, King of the West Saxons, in 702; during a rebellion in 722, when it was seized by Eadbricht, King of the South Saxons, its timber work was destroyed by Ethelburga, queen of King Ina, but was afterwards rebuilt. In the following reign, being then a royal residence, it was given with the manor of T. Dean to the church of Winchester. William Gifford, who as Bishop of Winchester (1107–29) held the lordship, Henry of Blois, his successor (1129–74), and following prelates resided here, and the castle received from them considerable additions, especially towards the end of the 13th cent. or early in the 14th cent., when the existing south front with its circular towers was erected. Jeffreys (Chief Justice 1683–85) held his "Bloody Assize" in the Great Hall in June, 1685, after the battle of Sedgmoor, when over 300 of the insurgents were executed in various parts of the co., nineteen being hanged opposite the "White Hart" inn in this to. This ancient fortress was acquired in 1875 by the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society; the museum of this society contains a valuable collection of objects of interest in both departments. There is also a general natural history collection, illustrative of the fauna of the co., and a library containing some valuable books and manuscripts.

Taunton St. James. [TAUNTON.]

Taunton St. Mary Magdalene. [TAUNTON.]

Taur, mountain (1,329 ft.), Duhallow bar., N.W. co. Cork, Ir., about 5 W.N.W. of Newmarket.

Tave, another form of Taf (q.v.).

Taverham, pa. and pleasant vil. on the Wensum, E. Norf., 6 N.W. of Norwich; ac. 2,069; soil sandy, overlying sand, gravel, and clay. The church of St. Edmund (restored 1861) is a thatched building of flint with stone dressings, with a round tower said to be Saxon. Here is an extensive paper-mill which employs about 106 hands. *The Hall,* rebuilt in 1860 in manorial style, is a seat.

Tavistock, pa., U. and mkt. to. (T. and F.), head of U., Co. Co. dis., and petty sess. div., and one of the four Stannary tos., S. Dev.; 15 N. of Plymouth; ac. 11,503. The to. is picturesquely situated in the valley of the Tavy (whence the name), amongst the downs and hills on the western border of Dartmoor. T. was a bor. by prescription, but lost its parliamentary representation in 1885, the municipal charter having been abolished two years before. It gives the title of marquess to the Russells, dukes of Bedford. The church of St. Eustachius

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Taunton St. James	Taunton	158	8639
Taunton St. Mary	Taunton	158	2581
Taverham	Drayton (1½)	145	222
Tavistock	Tavistock	251	6252

(restored 1844–45) is Dec. and Late Perp. In the chancel is a monument to John Glanville, Justice of the Common Pleas (d. 1600), with a recumbent effigy in judicial robes. At the base of the monument is the kneeling figure of his wife, who erected it. There is another memorial with recumbent figures to John Fytz of Fytzford (d. 1589) and his wife; and others to the families of Willesford, Fortescue, and Manaton. The church of the eccl. pa. of St. Paul is in E. Eng. style. Fitzford Church, at the west end of the to., is a chapel-of-ease in Gothic style. There are also places of worship for various bodies of Dissenters. The Grammar School, endowed by the Duke of Bedford, supplies secondary education to the boys of the neighbourhood. Kelly College dates from 1877; the endowments are devoted to the education of the founder's kin and the orphan sons of naval officers; but with this is combined full provision for a first-grade public school. The Guildhall (1848) stands on part of the site of the Abbey, and is in Gothic style; in front of this building is a bronze statue, on a granite pedestal, of Francis, 7th Duke of Bedford (d. 1861). The common seal of the bor. displays the coat of the Russells. The New Hall, also on part of the site of the Abbey, is also in Gothic style, and contains a very fine room, in which entertainments are held; the rooms below are used as an armoury by the Volunteers. Large and convenient market buildings, covering more than 2 ac. of ground, were erected in 1858 by the Duke of Bedford; the cattle market is contiguous to the railway station. Cattle fairs are held on the second Wednesday in every month; the Goose fair takes place on the second Wednesday in Oct. for cattle, horses, and pleasure. The Corn Market, a building of granite, dates from 1838. The public swimming bath in Trelawny Road was formed in 1883. The Library and Recreation Rooms, established in 1799, are in the Abbey buildings; there is also a Mechanics' Institution. A bronze statue of Sir Francis Drake (a native of T.) was erected at the west end of the to. in 1883. Copper-mining, the main industry on which T. depends, is in a depressed condition. There is a small brewery and an iron foundry. Watt's charity, with an income of nearly £270 yearly, is applied to the relief of poor people. The Ford Street charity amounts to £120 a year. Maynard's charity supports an almshouse occupied by four couples; and another almshouse for four widows, the gift of Lord Courtenay. T. has a cottage hospital and dispensary. Here once stood the magnificent Benedictine Abbey of SS. Mary and Rumon, supposed to have been first founded in 961; it became a mitred Abbey in 1513; and at the dissolution its revenues were valued at £902 5s. 7d. a year. It was subsequently given to John Lord Russell, Ann his wife, and their heirs male, from whom it has descended to the present Duke of Bedford; the remains of this Abbey are now inconsiderable; the only fragment of the church now existing is a small portion of one wall, with a sepulchral recess formed by an E. Eng. arch, within which is an arcading of small trefoiled arches on corbels; other portions of the buildings have been incorporated in the "Bedford" hotel; the Perp. north gateway has been completely restored; the frater (refectory) serves as a Unitarian chapel, and has a fine portico. In the vicarage grounds are the ivy-covered ruins known as "Betsy Grimbal's tower," and the still-house, the former being so called from some vague tradition that a woman of that name once made it her abode. The second printing press set up in England was at this Abbey. Morwell House, about 3 W. of the to., now occupied by a farmer, was the country seat of the abbots of Tavistock, and is a quadrangular building of stone, with an interior court and a gatehouse, erected in the 15th cent. *Fitzford*, at the west end of the to., was the seat of the Fitz family; the ancient gateway still remains. *Kilworthy House* and *Mount Tavy* are also seats.

Tavistock Division, one of the eight parl. divs. of Dev.; it lies in the west of the co., and returns one Member.

Tavy (1), river, S.W. Dev., rises on Dartmoor, about ½ S. of Cranmere Pool, and runs S.W. and S.S.W. to Tavistock and thence S. to the Tamar, its total length being 20 miles. In the upper part of its course it descends the romantic ravine called Tavy Cleave (q.v.); it then passes between the vils of St. Peter Tavy and St. Mary Tavy, and skirts the grounds of *Mount Tavy*, before reaching the to. of Tavistock, which is beautifully situated in a valley amidst green hills. The stream here runs onward with a broad current, rushing impetuously over the large boulders which form its bed. Below Tavistock the river, still passing through scenes of great loveliness, flows by many spots of historic interest, such as *Crowndale*, the birthplace of Sir Francis Drake (the old house has been destroyed). *Walreddon House*, another ancient mansion, and *Buckland Abbey*, where Drake lived towards the close of his life. Lower down are the beautiful grounds of *Maristowe* or *Marystowe*, and of *Warleigh House*. The estuary of the T. which runs S.W. is 3 miles long and about ½ mile broad.

Tavy (2). [ST. MARY TAVY, ST. PETER TAVY.]

Tavy Cleave, narrow ravine, S.W. Dev., 6 N.N.E. of Tavistock. The Tavy here runs between overhanging rocks, and after rainy weather presents a very impressive scene.

Taw, river, N.W. Dev., rises on Dartmoor, ½ E. of Cranmere Pool, and runs N. by E. past Belstone and South and North Tawton, making a considerable curve towards the N.W. before it reaches Lapford. Here the river turns N.W., and continues in that direction till it reaches the head of its estuary at Barnstaple. The scenery above Barnstaple, where the grounds of *Tawstock Court* lie opposite the vil of Bishops Tawton, is one of great beauty. At Barnstaple the river forms a fine estuary, extending 6 miles W. and S.W. to Instow, where it is joined by the Torridge. The joint estuary of the two rivers extends 2 miles N.W. and has a maximum breadth of a mile. The length of the T. is 50 miles.

Tawe, river, S.W. Brecons. and N.W. Glamorgs., rises on the Black Mountains and runs S. and, after its junction with the Llech, S.W. to the Bristol Channel at Swansea. In the upper part of its course through Glamorgs., before leaving the mountains, it passes the vils of Llangyfelach, Treboebill, Pontardawe, and Ynyspenllwch. The spacious vale through which it [illegible] way to Swansea is an [illegible] collieries and for[illegible] copper trade in [illegible]

Tawin I[illegible] of Galw[illegible]

T[illegible]

Tawnagh, pa., on the Arrow, Tirerrill bar., S.E. co. Sligo, Ir., 5 S.E. of Collooney; ac. 3,233.

Tawnybrack, vil., pa. of Connor (q.v.), Mid co. Antr., Ir., 4 S.E. of Ballymena.

Tawstock, pa. and vil., on the west bank of the Taw, N. Dev., 2 S. of Barnstaple; ac. 6,582; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter, picturesquely situated on rising ground and surrounded by fine trees, is Dec. and Perp.; the chancel retains a piscina and credence; in the church is an altar-tomb with recumbent effigy to Frances (Kitson), wife of John (Bourchier), Lord Fitzwarine (d. 1586); another altar-tomb bears the recumbent effigies of William (Bourchier), fifth Baron Fitzwarine and third Earl of Bath (d. 1636), and the Lady Elizabeth (Russell), his first wife; on the tomb are also three small kneeling effigies; to Henry, fifth and last earl (d. 1634), there is a large tomb with griffin supporters, and to his wife, the Lady Rachel (Fane), is a standing effigy of white marble, on a pedestal; within a recessed arch on the north side of the chancel is a recumbent effigy of a lady of the 14th cent., in wimple and mantle. The poor of the manor of T. have the rent of 22 ac. of land; the poor's lands produce about £94 yearly. *T. Court* is a very handsome mansion, beautifully situated, with an ancient gateway, dated 1574, the only remains of the original house, burnt down in 1787.

Tawton, North, pa. and small mkt. to. (TH.), Mid Dev., 12 W. of Crediton; ac. 5,784; soil various, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Peter is Perp., with some remains of E. Eng. work, and retains some old glass; the nave has a fine oak roof. Here are Congregational, Bible Christian, and Plymouth Brethren chapels. The pa. has some small charities, and the school is endowed. The market house was built in 1849, and the clock tower erected in 1887. Here are woollen and flour mills. Fairs are held on the third Tuesday in April, the second in Oct., and the first in Dec., and great markets on the last Thursdays in Feb. and June, and the first in Aug. Near the church is a moated site called Court Green, believed to have been the seat of the Valletorts.

Tawton, South, pa. and vil. on the Taw, Mid Dev., 5 E. of Okehampton; ac. 8,305; soil loam and clay, overlying shale. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1881) is Perp.; in the Wyke chapel is a tomb with effigy, dated 1592, said to be that of John Wyke; in the north aisle is a mural tablet to the Burgoyne family, dated 1651, and there are memorials to the Oxenham and Battishill families; on the tower is an ancient sundial. The charities amount to £46 yearly. A fair is held on the first Thursday after July 9. Here is a limestone quarry and a copper mine. *Oxenham Manor House* is a seat.

Taxal, pa., tp., and vil., E. Chesh., 8 N.E. of Macclesfield; ac. of pa. 5,122, of tp. 3,799; soil clay and sand, overlying rock. The church of St. James (rebuilt 1825) is in Gothic style; there are some mural monuments and some old woodwork. The charities are small. *Errwood Hall* is a seat.

Tay, river, Mid Perths., Sc., rises on Ben Luie on the Abers. border, and runs 118 miles in an E. direction to the North Sea. Between its source and Logierait, where it is joined by the Tummel, the T. runs 57 E., E. by N., and E.N.E., traversing the pas. of Killin and Kenmore and Dull, and dividing those of Weem and Logierait from Little Dunkeld. In this part of its course it passes through Lochs Dochart and Tay, the stream above Loch Dochart being known as the Fillan and that between the two lochs as the Dochart. The Tummel (q.v.) is sometimes regarded as a north headstream of the T. From Logierait the T. flows S. by E. to Dunkeld, thence E. by S. to its confluence with the Isla, beyond which it makes a curve towards the west, again turning S.E. as it approaches the to. of Perth. This is the most picturesque part of its course, the scenery between Logierait and Dunkeld being romantic in the extreme. From Perth to the head of the Firth of Tay (q.v.) the direction of the river is E.S.E. Here also there is an abundance of beautiful views of a softer character than those higher up the river. Exclusive of the Firth of Tay, the length of the river is 93 miles. Between Logierait and the Firth it separates the pas. of Dunkeld and Dowally, Caputh, Cargill, St. Martin, Scone, Kinnoul, Kinfauns, and St. Madoc on its left side from Little Dunkeld, Kinclaven, Redgorton, Tibbermore, Perth, and Rhynd on the right. The T. is the largest river in Scotland, and carries the largest volume of water to the ocean. The salmon fisheries are extremely valuable. The T. is navigable to Perth for vessels of 200 tons burthen.

Tay Bridge, a long lattice-girder bridge of wrought iron crossing the Firth of Tay opposite Dundee. It was constructed in 1882–87 in place of the old bridge, 20 yds. to the east, which was blown down in 1879. The existing bridge is 2 miles and 231 ft. long, and at its highest part, in the centre, rises 77 ft. above the sea. It rests on 86 pairs of piers, which are constructed of brick, faced with granite and iron. A double line of rails runs along the bridge. (*See* page 144.)

Tay, Firth of, the estuary of the Tay (q.v.), Sc., extends 25 E.N.E. between Perths. and Forfs. on the left and Forfs. on the right. The Firth is tidal, and ranges from ½ mile to upwards of 3 miles in width. There is a large sandbank at its mouth below Broughty Ferry on the north and Tayport on the south; on the south side of this bank is the Abertay light-vessel. There are several other sandbanks, and the Firth is shallow in most places, but the navigation has been greatly improved, and it now offers great advantages as a harbour. On the north side of the estuary, 7 miles from its mouth, is the to. of Dundee.

Tay, Loch, lake, W. Perths., Sc., extends 14½ E. by N., N.E., and E.N.E. from Killin to Kenmore. Its extreme width is little more than a mile, and it is upwards of 500 ft. deep, reaching more than 150 ft. below the level of the sea. The Tay (q.v.) enters its south-west extremity at Killin, where it is known as the Dochart, and issues from it at Kenmore. At Killin the Dochart is joined by the Lochay.

Tayinloan, vil., pa. of Killean and Kilchenzie

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tawnagh	Collooney (5)	130	681
Tawstock	Barnstaple (2)	203	1206
Tawton, North	North Tawton	191	1737
Tawton, South	North Tawton (3½)	191	1264
Taxal, pa.	Whaley Bridge	187	1543
Taxal, tp.	Whaley Bridge	187	308

(q.v.), S. Args., Sc., 6 N.E. of Glenbarr. Fairs are held in May and July.

Taylor Gill Force, cataract, near Seathwaite, S.W. Cumb.; after heavy rain the water presents a fine appearance. It is part of the Styhead Gill.

Taynton (1), pa., W. Oxon., on the Glouc. border, 9 N.W. of Witney; ac. 1,944; soil limestone brash, overlying rock. The church of St. John (restored 1861) is chiefly Dec.; arcades of two arches each divide the nave and aisles, and in the north aisle is a niche with ball-flower mouldings; there are remains of a squint in the south aisle, which has also a richly-moulded Perp. doorway. The font is supported by quaintly-carved figures attached to a panelled shaft; in the north aisle are 17th-cent. mural tablets to the Sumner family. The charities for distribution in bread and money amount to £19 a year, and there is an annual sum of £5 for educational purposes. In the pa. are quarries of very excellent building stone.

The Tay Bridge. (*See p.* 143.)

Taynton (2), pa., W. Glouc., 6½ N.W. of Glouc., on the Herefords. border; ac. 2,501; soil generally a deep red loamy clay, and applied to pasture and arable in almost equal proportions; the subsoil is clay and rock. The church of St. Lawrence (erected in 1660 in place of the former church, destroyed during the Civil War in 1644) is a rectangular building of stone standing north and south; the pulpit, of beautifully-carved oak, retains an old hour-glass frame. The charities amount to about £24 yearly. Cider of the best quality is made here, and a perry of surpassing richness, called T. squash; bricks, drain-pipes, and brown pottery ware are also made. *T. House* has a pleasing and extensive prospect; it held a garrison during the Civil War in 1643, and was the scene of a fight which took place with troops under Colonel Massey.

Taynuilt, ha. with railway station, pa. of Ardchattan and Muckairn (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 15 N.E. of Oban.

Tayport, known originally as "South Ferry," then successively "Ferry of Scotscraig" and "Ferry-port-on-Craig" (a name now confined to the pa. in which the to. is situated), seaport on the Firth of Tay, opposite to Broughty Ferry, N.E. Fifes., Sc., 5 S.E. of Dundee. The places of worship are the pa. church (1794), a Free church, a United Presbyterian church, and a Baptist chapel. For facilitating the shipping of goods the railway company have constructed a dock and a pier, which can be approached by steamers at all times of the tide. There are three factories here for the spinning of yarns and the manufacture of linen and jute goods, also a foundry, engine works, and an extensive timber-yard and works, which provide employment for many of the inhabitants. The salmon fishery, which is co-extensive with the pa. along the coast, is actively pursued during the season, the fish being mostly sent to the London markets; mussel dredging is also carried on extensively in the season. The to., with the pa., was originally an estate of the bishops of St. Andrews, having in the reign of Alexander III. been feued to Sir Michael Scott, better known as "the Wizard," who is believed to have given it the name of Scotscraig. Many houses and villas have been erected on the slopes of the Tay, commanding a fine prospect of the opposite shore, Broughty Ferry and Dundee, and it has become to some extent a residential suburb of Dundee. The pa., about 5 miles in length and from half a mile to a mile in breadth, stretches along the south margin of the Tay to its mouth, where it empties itself into the North Sea. The land rises to a hilly range extending westwards, and is bounded on the south by the pas. of Forgan and Leuchars, and on the north by the river Tay. The local position of the pa. naturally accounts for its name, situated as it is on a rock or crag, and here was formerly a ferry for the conveyance of passengers, horses and cattle, so that this was literally a ferry, whose port was on a crag (or craig)—hence the name; but now the steamers have long since abolished this mode of conveyance. The estate of Scotscraig, which comprises the whole pa., was formerly the property of Archbishop Sharp, of St. Andrews, of whose house some remains can still be traced. The present mansion-house (1807) is a substantial building amidst fine plantations and well-laid-out grounds.

Tayvallich, ha., pa. of North Knapdale (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., 7 W. of Ardrishaig.

Tealby, pa. and large vil., N. Lincs., 4 N.E. of Market Rasen; ac. 3,313; soil various, overlying sand, and in places limestone and chalk. The church of All Saints (restored 1872), which occupies a commanding site, is a large edifice of stone in Norm. style, with later additions; during the restoration a good deal of ancient mural decoration was met with, and many portions of tombstones

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Taynton (1)	Shipton (5)	81	260
Taynton (2)	Barber's Bridge (2½)	119	487
Tayport	Tayport	444	287
Tealby	Market Rasen (4)	145	358

were found to have been used in the construction of the windows; one of these, forming the sill of a window, bore an ornamental circular-headed cross, with other devices. There are Wesleyan, Primitive and Free Methodist chapels. *Bayons Manor* is a modern castellated manor-house, in an undulating park on the slope of the wolds; the house is surrounded by a moat crossed by a drawbridge, and includes all the architectural features and accessories peculiar to a baronial residence of the middle ages; the interior comprises a large and well-proportioned hall with an open and massive roof adorned with suits of armour, ancient weapons and portraits, a large and valuable library with a similar roof, besides other spacious apartments. In 1807 a glazed earthen vessel was turned up by the plough on the estate, containing about 6,000 silver pennies of Henry II. of various mints, and disclosing to antiquaries several mintages and specimens before unknown; by the liberality of the owner, collections were placed in the British Museum and in other repositories.

Tealing, pa. and vil., S. Forfs., Sc., lying east of the Sidlaw range of hills, 5 N. of Dundee; ac. 7,227. In this pa. are found grey-slate, moorstone, and freestone. There are Established and Free churches. John Glass, founder of the sect designated "Glassites," was minister here before his separation from the Church of Scotland. *T. House* is a seat.

Teallach or **An Teallach**, or **A'chailleach**, mountain (3,483 ft.), pa. of Lochbroom (q.v.), N.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 7 S. by W. of Ullapool.

Tean (1), one of the Scilly Islands (q.v.). It is 35 ac. in extent and is uninhabited.

Tean (2), river, N.E. Staffs., rises at Kingsley and runs S. past Cheadle to Checkley, and thence E.S.E. to the Dove, which it joins 1½ N. by E. of Uttoxeter. Its length is 15 miles.

Tean, Upper, eccl. pa. and vil. on the Tean, pa. of Checkley (q.v.), N. Staffs., 2½ S. of Cheadle. Christ Church was built in 1841, in E. Eng. style. There are Catholic, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels, and a village reading-room and library. The pa. has numerous charities. The fairs are obsolete; T. Wake is held on the first Sunday after Sept. 19. Tape is manufactured. *Heath House* and *Heybridge* are seats.

Tearaght Island, island off the west coast of Kerry, Ir., bar. of Corkaguiny, one of the Blasket Islands, at the entrance to Dingle Bay. It has a lighthouse, with a light visible 22 miles.

Tearnside, vil., pa. of Kirkby Lonsdale (q.v.), S. Westmd., about 13 S.E. of Kendal.

Tebay, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Orton (q.v.), N. Westmd., 11 S.W. of Appleby. The church of St. James (1880) is in Gothic style. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. A butter market is held here on Thursdays.

Tebworth, ha., pa. of Chalgrave (q.v.), S. Beds., 2½ N.W. of Dunstable.

Tecolm, pa., Ballyadams bar., S.E. Q. Co., Ir., 6 S.W. of Athy; ac. 1,022.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tealing	Baldovan (3)	464	630
Tean, Upper	Cresswell (3)	150	1305
Tebay	Tebay	262	1019
Tecolm	Athy (6)	45	57

Tedavnet, pa. and vil., Monaghan bar., Mid co. Monaghan, Ir., 4½ N. of Monaghan; ac. 26,503. There is a Catholic church. A fair is held on the 24th of each month.

Tedburn St. Mary, pa. and vil., S.E. Dev., 7 N.W. of Exeter; ac. 4,362; soil chiefly clay, overlying shale. The church of St. Mary (restored 1868) is E. Eng. and later periods. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to £35 yearly. *Colley House* is a seat.

Teddesley Hay, pa., Mid Staffs., 5 S. of Stafford; ac. 2,625; soil and subsoil gravel. *T. Hall* is a seat.

Teddington (1) (anciently called "Tuddington" and "Totington"), pa. and residential dis., S.W. Middx., situated on the high road from Richmond Bridge to Hampton Court through Bushey Park, 2 S. of Twickenham; ac. 1,196 and 18 water; soil gravelly, overlying gravel. Market-gardening is carried on here. T. is close to the river Thames; the second lock on the river, 17 miles above Westminster Bridge, is placed here, and has been rebuilt in masonry, and a small pound made adjoining the larger one for the passage of pleasure boats, which thus pass through in about three minutes, small boats being lifted over; this lock is the limit of the Port of London in this direction. The former pa. church of St. Mary probably occupied the site of an ancient chapel belonging to the Abbey of Westminster; the present edifice, a structure of brick, possesses neither beauty nor antiquity, and has been added to from time to time; the church, which is not now used, contains tablets to many distinguished characters buried here, among which is one to Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Lord Keeper of the Seals to Charles II. (d. 1674); there are others to Margaret Woffington, the celebrated actress (d. 1760), and to John Walter, Esq., the founder and principal proprietor of the *Times*, who died here Nov. 16, 1812; on the south wall is a brass to John Goodyere (d. 1506) and Thomasyne, his wife. In the churchyard is buried Paul Whitehead, the poet (d. 1774), and Richard Bentley (d. 1782), the friend of Walpole, whom he assisted in designing and erecting Strawberry Hill. The new pa. church of St. Albans, at present incomplete, is in Dec. style. The altar ornaments are of ancient Florentine work. The seven lamps, presented by the Orthodox Patriarch at Jerusalem, are of Russian workmanship, except the centre one, which is Venetian. Until their transmission to T. they had been hanging in the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The church of the eccl. pa. of SS. Peter and Paul is in E. Eng. style. Besides a Free Church of England and a Catholic church there are places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Town Hall, in Wolsey Road, is a structure of red brick, with ornamental moulded and carved dressings, and comprises public baths and shops in the basement, the parochial offices, lecture and auction rooms, and a theatre and ball room, capable of holding 1,400 persons, on the first floor. T. has several clubs, and Horticultural and Building Societies. The Cottage Hospital was established in 1875.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tedavnet	Monaghan (4½)	115	5438
Tedburn St. Mary	Crediton (4½)	179	580
Teddesley Hay	Penkridge (2)	134	115
Teddington (1)	Teddington	13	10052

Among other eminent persons who have lived at T. may be mentioned Sir Thomas Sackville, Knight, first Baron Buckhurst, a celebrated Latin and English poet (d. 1608); Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, K.G., the favourite of Queen Elizabeth (d. 1588); Paul Whitehead, poet and politician (d. 1774); John Wilkes, the political writer, M.P. and Lord Mayor in 1774 (d. 1797). William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, was residing here in 1688.

Teddington (2), pa. and vil. on the borders of Glouc., S. Worcs., 5 E. of Tewkesbury; ac. 820; soil stiff clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas is partly E. Eng., still retaining much of its original character and simplicity; the plain Norm. font is placed in the chancel, and on the south wall of the nave are the arms of William III. and Mary, 1689. A short distance north of the vil. is a guide-post of stone, called "the Teddington Hands," pointing to five different roads.

Tednambury, ha., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Sawbridgeworth (q.v.), S.E. Herts.

Tedsmore, pl., pa. of West Felton (q.v.), N.W. Salop, 5½ S.E. of Oswestry. *T. Hall,* in a park of about 200 ac., is a seat.

Tedstone Delamere, pa. and vil., E. Herefords., 13 N.W. of Worcester; ac. 1,692; soil marl, subsoil various. The church of St. James (rebuilt 1856) is Norm. and Dec.; there are two lich gates in the churchyard, and an old sundial. The charities are small. Cider is made. *Tedstone Court* is a seat.

Tedstone Wafer, pa. and small vil., E. Herefords., 14 N.W. of Worcester; ac. 687; soil clay and loam, overlying rock and clay. The old church is disused; the modern church of St. James is in Gothic style.

Tedworth, South. [TIDWORTH, SOUTH.]

Teelin, vil. on the estuary of the Glen, often called T. Bay, pas. of Glencar and Glencolumbkill (q.v.), S.W. co. Don., Ir., 11 W. of Killybegs.

Teelin Head, the name often given to the most south-westerly portion of the cliffs commencing at Carrigan Head, Banagh bar., S.W. co. Don., Ir., and extending for six miles, with altitudes ranging from 745 ft. to 1,415 ft.

Tees, river of Cumb., Westmd., Dur., and N.R. Yorks., rises on the S.E. side of Cross Fell, and after forming for a few miles the boundary between Cumb. and Westmd., flows during the remainder of its course between Dur. and Yorks. The scenery above Middleton-in-Teesdale is characterised by some interesting features such as the mountain pool called the Weel, and the fine waterfalls of Calder Snout and High Force (q.v.). The river continues its S.E. course past Middleton to Barnard Castle, passing *Egglestone Hall* and Marwood on its left or Durham side, and Romald Kirk, Cotherstone, and *Lartington Hall* on the right. The situation of the to. and fortress of Barnard Castle on the north side of the river is extremely picturesque. In flowing E. from Barnard Castle to Winston the river makes a considerable curve towards the S., passing Egglestone Abbey, *Rokeley Hall* and the river Greta, celebrated in Scott's poem, and Wycliffe, the birthplace of the great reformer. The river now flows E. past Gainford to Pierce Bridge, and thence with many curves E.S.E. to Sockburn, passing Cleasby and Croft on the right, and on the left Hurworth and *Neasham Hall.* From Sockburn the T. runs N. to Over Dinsdale, and afterwards S.E. to Worsall. It then turns N.E. and continues in that direction till it falls into the North Sea. In this part of its course it passes the three tos. of Yarm, Stockton, and Middlesborough. The most beautiful scenery on the T. is perhaps that between Barnard Castle and Pierce Bridge. The banks of the river between Pierce Bridge and Worsall are less wild and romantic, but they are characterised by a soft beauty of their own. The interest of the river below Yarm is due to its industrial associations, not to any natural charm. The estuary, called Tees Mouth, is a fine expanse of water 5 miles long with an extreme breadth of 4 miles. The length of the river is about 80 miles.

Teesdale, name given to the dis. on the Tees, lying in the south-west part of Dur., in the parl. div. of Barnard Castle, and in the north-west part of the N.R. Yorks., in the Richmond parl. div. The dis. contains the tos. of Barnard Castle, Middleton-in-Teesdale, and Staindrop.

Tees Mouth. [TEES.]

Teeton, tp. and ha., pa. of and 1½ E. from Ravensthorpe (q.v.), W. Northants; ac. 668.

Teffont Evias, pa. and vil., S. Wilts., 9½ S. of Shaftesbury; ac. 742; soil sand and clay, overlying stone. The church (dedication unknown) is Dec.; the manor chapel contains the tombs of the Ley family, including three effigies of knights. There are almshouses for two poor families. In a quarry large numbers of Roman coins have been found. *Teffont House,* a seat, dates from Henry VII. and contains paintings by Mabuse, Peragino, Romano, Le Fevre, etc.

Teffont Magna, pa. and vil., S. Wilts., 10 W. of Salisbury; ac. 1,646; soil sand, clay, and chalk, overlying chalk and flint. The chapel (repaired 1843), standing in the middle of the vil., is an ancient stone building; the chancel is separated from the nave by an old carved oak screen. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The interest of £50 is annually distributed to the poor in blankets, and £100 was bequeathed in 1877 for coal.

Tehallan, pa. on the Blackwater and the Ulster Canal, Cremorne and Monaghan bars., N. co. Monaghan, Ir., 2 N.E. of Monaghan; ac. 5,947.

Tehidy. [ILLOGAN.]

Teifi, or **Teivy,** river, Cardigs., Carmarths., and Pembs., rises in Llyn Teifi, in N.E. Cardigs., and runs 3 W.S.W. to Strata Florida Abbey, beyond which it makes a considerable curve to the north, and then runs S.S.W. to Tregaron, Llanddewi Brefi, and Lampeter. It here becomes the boundary between Cardigs. and Carmarths., and proceeding in the same direction runs by Llanwnnen (where its valley widens considerably), and by Llanybyther and Llanllwni to Llanfihangel-ar-Arth, where it turns W. Between the last-named place and Kenarth the river passes many spots of great beauty and interest, including Llandyssil, which stands amidst bold, richly-wooded hills; Bangor Church,

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Teddington (2)	Ashchurch (2½)	169	99
Tedstone Delamere	Bromyard (4)	135	203
Tedstone Wafer	Bromyard (3½)	135	83
Teeton	Brixworth (3)	73	74

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Teffont Evias	Dinton (2)	92	123
Teffont Magna	Dinton (2)	92	222
Tehallan	Monaghan (2)	115	1611

the situation of which is most picturesque; Henllan, and Newcastle Emlyn, with its fine old castle. A little above Kenarth the river forms a fine cascade known as the Salmon Leap. For the rest of its course the river winds N.W., forming the boundary between Cardigs. and Pembs. It becomes navigable at Llechryd, near which is the beautiful seat of *Castle Malgwn*. A little lower down it passes the ruins of Kilgerran Castle. A little below Cardigan the river expands into a broad estuary. The grouping of the rocks at its mouth is very fine. Its length is about 53 miles.

Teigh, pa. and vil., N. Rutld., on the Leics. border, 5 N. of Oakham; ac. 1,289; soil and subsoil red loam. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

Teign, river, S. Dev., has its source in two streams which rise on opposite sides of an elevation on Dartmoor, about 5 S.W. of Chagford. After a somewhat circuitous course the North and South T. unite immediately above Chagford. As it flows E. from Chagford to Dunsford, the rock-strewn bed and wooded banks of the river present a succession of romantic views, the scenery between *Whyddon Park* and Fingle Bridge being singularly impressive. From Dunsford the T. runs S. past Christow, Chudleigh, and Teigngrace to the east vicinity of Newton Abbot, where it again turns E., and soon forms an estuary lined with picturesque woods and fields. After reaching a width of ¾ mile the estuary again narrows, its mouth having been partly obstructed by the sandbank called the Den, which now forms Teignmouth Esplanade. There is a ferry at Teignmouth, which stands on the north bank, and a bridge a little further up the river. The length of the T. is about 30 miles.

Teigngrace, pa. and vil. on the Teign, S. Dev., 16 S.W. of Exeter; ac. 1,400; soil loam, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Peter and St. Paul was built in 1787, in E. Eng. style; there are mural monuments to various members of the Templer family. The charities amount to £60 yearly, and are partly devoted to educational purposes. Pipeclay and potters' clay are found in the district. *Stover Lodge* is a seat.

Teignholt, ha., pa. of Drewsteignton (q.v.), S. Dev., 5 S.E. of Okehampton.

Teignmouth, seaport, watering-place, mkt. to. and prescriptive bor., S. Dev., 14 S. of Exeter. It consists of the pas. of East and West T., formerly separated by a stream, now covered over. The to. is situated on the coast of the English Channel and at the mouth of the Teign, partly on and around the base of a triangular point of land which projects halfway across the estuary, and on the acclivities of the hill which rises from this point to the north-west and commands extensive views of the river and the sea. Although it is irregularly built and some of the streets are narrow and ill-paved, it contains some good shops and a number of villas, several fine terraces, and good residences. The Den (or Dene) is a grass plot running parallel with the sea, and forming a fine promenade of more than ½ mile in length; here is a small light-house, erected in 1844–45. From the Den runs a pier. The to. has two commodious quays—the Old and the New—a Custom House, and a coast-guard watch-house. T. is of considerable antiquity, having sent members to the Council at Westminster in the reign of Edward I. The to. is connected with the vil. of Shaldon by a ferry over the Teign, and also by a bridge of 34 arches. T. gives the title of Baron to the Shore family. St. Michael's Church, East T., overlooking the sea, is a cruciform building of stone, rebuilt in 1822–23, in Norm. style; the chancel retains double sedilia. St. James's Church, West T., is a large octagonal edifice of stone; it has a south porch and a low tower of Norm. date, the only remaining fragment of the ancient church. The Catholics have a church (dedicated to Our Lady and St. Patrick), a theological college for Redemptorists, and a

TEIGNMOUTH.
(Photo. G. Denney and Co., Teignmouth.)

Benedictine abbey; there are also places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The present market was erected in 1883, but the original charter dates from 1253; the market for provisions is open daily; the building contains board-room and offices for the Local Board, and an arcade of shops. The to. has club-houses, circulating libraries and reading-rooms, good hotels and boarding and lodging houses. The Baths are the property of a company. The Infirmary was established in 1848, and there is a Temperance Hall and a Sailors' Home. The to. has no manufactures. Pipeclay and potters' clay are dug, principally in the neighbouring pa. of Kingsteignton and brought down the river in small craft, and thence shipped to the Staffordshire and other potteries, to the extent of about 37,000 tons annually. The imports are principally coal and culm; there is also a good Newfoundland trade, and home fishery for whiting, herrings, mackerel and pilchards, which are caught in the Channel, and salmon in the river. There are also maltings and brewerie. upon a small scale, and a shipbuilding yard.

Teignmouth, East, pa., S. Dev., forming part of the to. of Teignmouth (q.v.); ac. 670.

Teignmouth, West, pa., S. Dev., forming part of the to. of Teignmouth (q.v.); ac. 403.

Teignton. [BISHOPSTEIGNTON, DREWSTEIGNTON, KINGSTEIGNTON.]

Teith, river, S.W. Perths., Sc.; is formed by the union of two headstreams at Callander, and runs

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Teigh	Whissendine (2)	99	123
Teigngrace	Teigngrace	212	170
Teignmouth	Teignmouth	204	8292
Teignmouth, East	Teignmouth	204	2481
Teignmouth, West	Teignmouth	204	4525

13 S.E., joining the Forth 2 N.W. of Stirling. The two headstreams both rise near the north extremity of Loch Lomond, the distance between their sources being little more than ½ mile, but it increases to nearly 10 miles before they begin again to approach one another. The north headstream, which passes through Lochs Doine, Voil, and Lubnaig, is sometimes known as the Leny. The south stream, passing through Lochs Katrine, Achray, and Vennachar, is a characteristic feature in the beautiful scenery of the Trossachs. The banks of the river below Callander are also very picturesque, although the landscapes here are less romantic than they are in the upper part of its course. The castle of Doune, situated at the confluence of the T. and the Ardoch, abounds in interesting historical associations. About ½ mile lower down the water-power furnished by the river is used to work some extensive cotton-mills. Between this point and its union with the Forth the T. is skirted by the grounds of *Blair*, *Drummond*, and *Ochtertyre*.

Teivi. [TEIFI.]

Telegraph, The. [ST. MARY'S (1).]

Tellarought, or **Terrerath,** pa., Shelburne bar., W. co. Wex., Ir., 3 S.E. of New Ross; ac. 1,653. There is a Catholic church and a school. A portion of an old Danish castle still remains, with a beautiful cemetery adjoining, and within the ruins some excavations were made about 1840 in pursuit of treasure. Around are a number of raths, some connected by underground passages.

Tellisford, pa. and vil. on the Frome, N.E. Somerset, 9 S.E. of Bath; ac. 757; soil brashy, overlying grit. The church of All Saints is Gothic.

Telscombe, pa. and vil., in a secluded valley among the Downs and extending to the sea coast, S. Sussex, 3½ N.W. of Newhaven; ac. 1,181 and 86 water. The church of St. Lawrence is a small but ancient edifice of flint, with some Norm. portions. Povey's charity of £17 yearly is applied to educational purposes. T. Tye, in this pa., the site of a Roman station, is one of the meeting-places of the South Down Harriers.

Teltown, pa. on the Blackwater, Upper Kells bar., Mid co. Meath, Ir., 3¾ S.E. of Kells; ac. 4,267. *Hurdlestown* is a seat.

Telych, ha., pa. of and 2 E. from Llandingat (q.v.), N.E. Carmarths.

Teme, river, S.W. Salop, N.W. Herefords. and W. Worcs., rises between Radnors. and Montgoms., on the west border of Salop. The river flows S.E. to Knighton and thence E. to Brompton Bryan, forming throughout this part of its course the boundary between Salop and Radnors. It then winds by Leintwardine, *Downton Hall*, *Oakley Park*, and Ludlow to Tenbury in Worcs., flowing alternately through the cos. of Herefords. and Salop, the general direction of its course being E. by S.: from Tenbury it runs E. to Stockton, thence S. to Knightwick, and again E. to the Severn, which it joins 1¼ mile S. of Worcester. The T. has a swift current, and the scenery on its banks is very picturesque. It is celebrated for its grayling. Its length is about 60 miles.

Tempand, vil., pa. of and 2½ N. from Lochmaben (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc.

Temple (1), pa. and vil., N. Cornw., about 9 N.W. of Liskeard; ac. 843; soil peat and clay loam, overlying clay, slate and granite. The church of St. Catherine, rebuilt 1883 on the foundations of the old Norm. church, is in E. Eng. style. Here is a Bible Christian chapel. At Temple Moor is an ancient cross.

Temple (2), ha., pa. of Selborne (q.v.), E. Hants, 4 S.E. of Alton.

Temple (3), pa. and vil., S. Edins., Sc.; ac. 14,537; the land is chiefly hilly, but contains a good deal of moor and pasture land. The vil., situated on rising ground on the banks of the Gladhouse water, which falls into the South Esk, is about 10 S. of Edinburgh. The old church, now in ruins, was founded by King David I. for the Knights Templar; the new church was built 1830 in Gothic style.

Temple (4), part of the vil. of Lower Largo, E. Fifes., Sc. [LARGO.]

Templeachally, or **Templekelly,** pa. on the Shannon, Owney and Arra bar., W. co. Tip., Ir., ¼ E. of Killaloe; ac. 8,942. There is a Catholic church. The pa., which contains the vil. of Ballina (q.v.), partly extends along the shores of Lough Derg and partly on the Shannon. The north portion is mountainous.

Temple Balsall, or **Balsall,** eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Hampton-in-Arden (q.v.), W. Warws., 10 N.W. of Warwick. The church of St. Mary (restored 1849), which formerly belonged to the Knights Templar, is Dec.; in the chancel are sedilia, a piscina, and an aumbry; the tracery of the windows is fine. Balsall Street Chapel is in Gothic style. Lady Catherine Leveson's Hospital (endowed in 1670) is a handsome building occupying three sides of a quadrangle; the ancient Hall of the Templars is now the offices of the bailiff and governors, and other traces of the old buildings are extant.

Templebeg, pa., Upper Kilnamanagh bar., Mid co. Tip., Ir., 5 S. of Borrisoleigh; ac. 3,427. There is a Catholic church.

Templebodan, pa., Barrymore bar., E. co. Cork, Ir., 5 N.W. of Middleton; ac. 4,735.

Templeboy, coast pa., Tireragh bar., N. co. Sligo, Ir., 3 E. of Dromore West; ac. 9,104. The scenery along the sea-coast is the most beautiful and picturesque of the Sligo sea-board.

Templebredon, pa., Clanwilliam and Coonagh bars., S. co. Tip. and E. co. Lim., Ir., 6 N.W. of Tipperary; ac. 2,454.

Templebreedy, coast pa., Kerrycurrihy bar., S.E. co. Cork, Ir., 5 S. of Passage; ac. 2,654. The pa., which contains the vil. of Crosshaven (q.v.), is on the west of the entrance to Cork Harbour, opposite Roches Point on the sea-coast, and has a coastguard station at Myrtleville, a small bay, and is bounded on the north by the Owenboy river.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Tellarought	New Ross (3)	102	223
Tellisford	Freshford (4)	100	62
Telscombe	Newhaven (3½)	56	128
Teltown	Kells (3¾)	41	584
Temple (1)	Bodmin Road (6)	268	51
Temple (3)	Gorebridge (2½)	385	455
Templeachally	Killaloe (¼)	138	1370

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Temple Balsall	Berkswell (1½)	99	1064
Templebeg	Thurles (7)	87	649
Templebodan	Middleton (5)	178	499
Templeboy	Ballysadare (13)	132	1530
Templebredon	Pallas (3)	115	564
Templebreedy	Queenstown (5)	178	1573

at the mouth of which is Camden Fort, commanding Cork Harbour. *Hoddersfield* is a seat.

Temple Bruer, pa., W. Lincs., 6 N.W. of Sleaford; ac. 3,910; the land is mostly arable and heath. The church of St. John the Baptist is in E. Ehg. style. On T. B. farm are the remains of an extensive establishment, formerly belonging to the Templars, founded by Lady de Caux before 1174; a massive square tower and a few vaults still remain; the tower is E. Eng., and was erected probably about the middle of the 13th cent. Stone coffins and other remains have at various times been exhumed. In 1541 Henry VIII. when on his way towards the north, for the purpose of holding a conference with his nephew, the young King of Scotland, paid a visit here to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who had held the Commandery buildings since the suppression of the house in 1538.

Templebryan, pa., E. Carbery bar., S. co. Cork, Ir., 2½ N.W. of Clonakilty; ac. 1,188. Here are the ruins of a small church and the remains of an ancient stone circle; many of the stones have disappeared, and others have been displaced.

Templecarn, pa. Tirhugh bar., S. co. Don., and Lurg bar., N. co. Ferm., Ir.; ac. 39,418. It contains a number of islands in Loughs Derg and Erne, and part of the to. of Pettigoe (q.v.).

Temple Cloud, vil., pa. of Cameley (q.v.), N.E. Somerset, 10 S. of Bristol. It is supposed to be the site of an ancient Roman encampment, and of a temple erected in honour of Claudius Cæsar, hence its name, "Templum Claudii"—corrupted into Temple Cloud. *Cholwell House* is a seat.

Templecombe, or **Abbas Combe,** pa. and vil., S.E. Somerset, 5 S. of Wincanton; ac. 1,842; soil loamy, overlying stone in the upper part of the pa., and clay in the lower part. The church of St. Mary is Perp., and contains a curious E. Eng. font; in the transept is a piscina, and the base of the tower forms a porch. There is a Congregational chapel. The charities amount to about £20 yearly. Here was anciently a preceptory of the Knights Templar, founded before 1185; the remains to the south of the vil. now form part of a farmhouse. There are large dairies in the pa. *T. House* is a seat.

Templecorran, pa., Lower Belfast bar., S.E. co. Antr., Ir., 5 N.E. of Carrickfergus, and bounded on the south by Belfast Lough; ac. 4,753. There is a Protestant church, and in the pa. are five National schools. Limestone and basalt are found in great abundance.

Templecrone, pa., locally known as the pas. of Kincasslagh or Lower T. and Dunglow or Upper T., Boylagh bar., W. co. Don., Ir., 25 W. of Letterkenny; ac. 51,942. It contains between three and four hundred islands, including Arran, Rutland, Cruit, Innisfree and the vil. of Dunglow (q.v.).

Templederry, pa., Upper Ormond bar., N. co. Tip., Ir., 6 S.E. of Nenagh; ac. 698. Besides the Protestant church, there are three Catholic churches. *Castle Otway* is a seat.

Templedowney, pa., Upper Ormond bar., N. co. Tip., Ir., 6 E. of Nenagh; ac. 1,850.

Temple-Etney, pa., Iffa and Offa East bar., S.E. co. Tip., Ir., 4½ N.E. of Clonmel; ac. 6,677. The pa. is partly in a mountainous dis. of the Slievenaman group.

Templegeal, pl., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Dingle (q.v.), W. co. Kerry, Ir. Here are the remains of the oratory of St. Monachan, and a pillar-stone inscribed with Ogham characters.

Templeglentine, ha., pa. of Monagay (q.v.), S.W. co. Lim., Ir., about 6 from Newcastle.

Temple Grafton, pa. and vil., S.W. Warws., 3 S.E. of Alcester; ac. 1,964; soil clay and sand, overlying rock. The church of St. Andrew was rebuilt 1875 in Gothic style. There is a charity. The pa. contains stone quarries. *T. G. Court* is a seat.

Temple Guiting, or **Guyting,** or **Upper Guiting,** pa. and vil., N. Gloucs., 6 E. of Winchcomb; ac. 5,792; soil loam, subsoil stony. The church of St. Mary (restored) is E. Eng. There are 28 ac. of land, the rent of which is distributed yearly in coals.

Temple Hall, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Sibson (q.v.), W. Leics., about 3 S.W. of Market Bosworth.

Templeharry, pa., Clonlisk bar., S. K. Co., Ir., 2½ N.W. of Moneygall; ac. 4,590. *Emell Castle* is a seat.

Temple Hirst, tp., with railway station, on the Aire, pa. of Birkin (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 S. of Selby; ac. 710.

Templehouse, Lake, on the borders of Corran and Leyny bars., S. co. Sligo, Ir., about 3 W.N.W. of Ballymote.

Templekelly. [TEMPLEACHALLY.]

Templekeeran, pa. near the Boyne, Skreen bar., Mid co. Meath, Ir., 4 S.E. of Navan; ac. 1,067.

Templeludigan, pa., Bantry bar., W. co. Wex., Ir., 5½ N.E. of New Ross; ac. 8,177. There is a Catholic church and a National school. The pa. includes part of the Blackstairs mountains. *Coolbawn* is a seat.

Templemaley, pa., Upper Bunratty bar., Mid co. Clare, Ir., 3 N. of Ennis; ac. 4,641. There is a Catholic church. Several lakes are in this pa.

Templemartin, pa., Kinalmeaky bar., S. co. Cork, Ir., 5 N. of Bandon; ac. 7,515. The church of St. Martin was built in 1821; there is a Catholic church. The pa. contains remains of an old fortified mansion. There are also many ancient raths in the pa., one comprising 3 ac. and surrounded by ramparts and a fosse. In the Commons is a rude monument, called "O'Neill's grave." In the pa. is a large black boulder, having deep impressions on its surface, and which the peasantry used to resort to for mystic purposes; and at various places are gollanes or pillar-stones, one inscribed with Ogham characters.

Templemichael (1), pa., Coshmore and Coshbride

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Temple Bruer	Digby	117	192
Templebryan	Clonakilty (2½)	199	230
Templecarn	Pettigoe	140	3004
Templecombe	Templecombe	112	632
Templecorran	Carrickfergus (5)	123	1127
Templecrone	Stranorlar (34)	175	10719
Templederry	Nenagh (6)	97	914
Templedowney	Nenagh (6)	97	147
Temple-Etney	Clonmel (4½)	135	564

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Temple Grafton	Alcester (3)	121	388
Temple Guiting	Notgrove (5)	96	443
Templeharry	Cloughjordan (2½)	87	481
Temple Hirst	Temple Hirst	170	115
Templekeeran	Navan (4)	31	41
Templeludigan	New Ross (5½)	102	1090
Templemaley	Ennis (3)	151	938
Templemartin	Bandon (5)	181	837
Templemichael (1)	Youghal (3½)	192	845

bar., W. co. Waterf., Ir., 3½ N.W. of Youghal; ac. 8,215. The Blackwater partly bounds the pa. on the east, and the Glendine stream flows through. There are three Catholic churches. The ruins of Rincrew, formerly a preceptory of the Templars, stand on an eminence by the Blackwater. In the pa., near the Blackwater, are the ruins of Molana Abbey, founded in the 6th cent. by St. Molanside, a statue of whom in monastic dress has been erected within the abbey enclosure. *Ballynatray* is a seat.

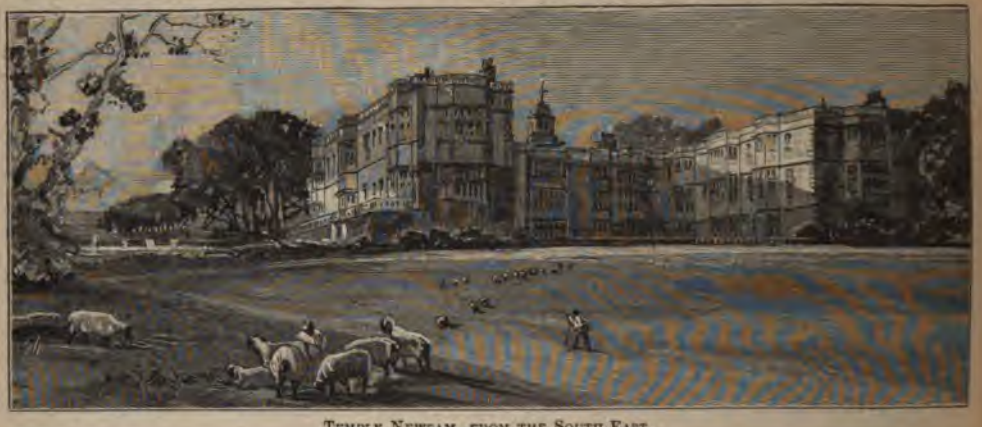
Templemichael (2), pa. on the Lingun, Slieveardagh bar., S.E. co. Tip., Ir., 4½ N. of Carrick-on-Suir; ac. 2,869. It contains the vil. of Nine Mile House (q.v.).

Templemichael (3), pa. on the Camlin, Ardagh and Longford bars., Mid co. Longf., Ir., 70 N.W. of Dublin; ac. 9,122. It contains part of the mkt. to. of Longford (q.v.).

dowed by Erasmus Smith, almshouses for eight poor widows, and a convent for the Sisters of Mercy, are among the charitable institutions of the to. The foot barracks can accommodate 1,000 men and 50 officers. Monthly fairs are held. *The Abbey*, a modern and elegant structure, surrounded with gardens and plantations, is a seat.

Templemore (2), pa. on the Foyle, North-West Liberties of Londonderry bar., N.W. co. Londy., Ir.; ac. 12,772. It contains part of the mun. bor. of Londonderry. For the cathedral of St. Columb, which serves as the pa. church, *see* LONDONDERRY.

Templemore (3), or **Straid**, pa. on the Moy, Gallen bar., Mid co. Mayo, Ir., 4 S.W. of Foxford; ac. 9,224. There is a Protestant and a Catholic church. An abbey was founded here for Franciscans, but was subsequently transferred to the Dominicans. Limestone is found here. Fairs are held in May, July, October, and November.



TEMPLE NEWSAM, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

Templemichael (4), pa., Kinalea bar., S. co. Cork, Ir., 2½ E. of Inishannon; ac. 2,064.

Templemolaga, pa., Condons and Clangibbon bars., N.E. co. Cork, Ir., 3½ N.W. of Mitchelstown; ac. 4,395. There is a Catholic church.

Templemore (1), pa., small mkt. to. (W.), and head of petty sess. div., Ikerrin and Eliogarty bars., E. co. Tip., Ir.; ac. 8,471. Charmingly situated on the Suir, in the centre of an exceedingly fertile and well-cultivated district, throughout which are distributed in pleasing relief many elegant seats and neat cottages, surrounded by diversified and beautiful scenery; the to., which is 11 S. of Cashel on the road to Roscrea, is supposed to have originated from the Templars, who had a station here and occupied the ancient castle, which was destroyed by fire. The Protestant church is a remarkably handsome and well-proportioned structure, with a spire and steeple; the Catholic church is a capacious building. The Wesleyans have also a chapel. National, parochial, and infant schools, one en-

Templemoyle, pl., pa. of Faughanvale (q.v.), N.W. co. Londy., Ir., a little south of the vil. of Muff. Here is an agricultural school. [MUFF (2).]

Templemurry, coast pa., Tirawley bar., N. co. Mayo, Ir., 3 N. of Killala; ac. 2,240.

Templenacarriga, pa., Barrymore bar., E. co. Cork, Ir., 4 N.W. of Middleton; ac. 5,208. *Ballyedmond House* is a seat.

Templeneiry, pa., Clanwilliam bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 4 S.E. of Tipperary; ac. 12,840. There is a Catholic church and several schools. It contains the vil. of Bansha (q.v.). The Galtee Mountains are on the south boundary.

Temple Newsam, tp., pas. of Whitkirk and Leeds (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3½ E. of Leeds; ac. 842. In Domesday it is called "Newhusum," and acquired its additional appellation from a settlement here in 1181 of the Templars, to whom the manor was granted by William de Villiers, who founded a preceptory here. After the suppression of the order it was granted by Edward III. to Sir John

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Templemichael (2)	Carrick-on Suir (4½)	149	420
Templemichael (3)	Longford	78	5492
Templemichael (4)	Innishannon Road	184	256
Templemolaga	Mitchelstown (3½)	173	793
Templemore (1), pa.	Templemore	79	2969
Templemore (1), to.	Templemore	79	2433

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Templemore (2)	Londonderry	177	3601
Templemore (3)	Foxford (4)	159	2134
Templemurry	Killala (3)	174	2[illegible]
Templenacarriga	Middleton (4)	178	4[illegible]
Templeneiry	Bansha	115	1467
Temple Newsam	Cross Gates (1½)	191	2431

D'Arcy, Kt., in whose family it remained until the reign of Henry VIII., when Thomas Lord D'Arcy was beheaded on Tower Hill (June 20, 1538) and his estates forfeited for aiding the Northern insurgents in "the Pilgrimage of Grace," an attempt to compel the King to restore the dissolved monasteries; it then passed into the hands of Matthew, Earl of Lennox, during whose residence here, in 1545, Henry, Lord Darnley, husband of Mary Queen of Scots, was born. It is the "Templestowe" of Scott's "Ivanhoe." The present mansion is a Late Elizabethan building of red brick in an extensive deer-park.

Templenoe (1), pa., N. and S. Dunkerron bars., S. co. Kerry, Ir., 5 S.W. of Kenmare; ac. 32,428. There is a Catholic church and schools. The pa. stretches inland from the Kenmare river among mountainous country. *Dromore Castle* is a seat.

Templenoe (2), pa., Clanwilliam bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 3 N.E. of Tipperary; ac. 2,729. *Greenane* is a seat.

Temple Normanton, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Chesterfield (q.v.), N. Derbys., 3 N.E. of Clay Cross; ac. 500. The chapel of this pa. prior to 1882 was a plain oblong building with a clumsy wooden bell-turret on the western gable, which had been rebuilt in 1623; in one of the rude Norm. windows in the north wall was a portion of the old building used by the Templars in the 12th cent.; the chancel was separated from the nave by a wooden screen of plain uprights, and in the south chancel was a recess, probably an almery. The existing church of St. James, erected in 1882 on the site of the old chapel, is in E. Eng. style. Here is a free school with a small endowment. A charity of £5 10s. yearly is for clothing.

Templeogue, vil., pa. of Tallaght (q.v.), S. co. Dub., Ir., 4 S.W. of Dublin. In the vil., which is on the Dodder, here crossed by a bridge, are flour-mills.

Templeomalus, pa., Ibane and Barryroe bar., S. co. Cork, Ir., 2¾ S.E. of Clonakilty; ac. 1,931. It contains part of the vils. of Arundelmills and Ring. The pa. extends to the sea coast, and South Ring is frequented in the sea-bathing season, for which it has good facilities, with fine scenery in the neighbourhood. There is a Catholic church and a parochial school.

Templeoran, pa., Moygoish bar., Mid co. Westm., Ir., 6 N.W. of Mullingar; ac. 5,179. Frewin Hill is 568 ft. above sea-level.

Templeorum, ha., pa. of Fiddown (q.v.), S. co. Kilk., Ir., 5½ N.E. of Carrick-on-Suir.

Templeoutragh. [UPPERCHURCH.]

Templepatrick (1), pa. and vil., Lower and Upper Belfast bars., S. co. Antr., Ir., 5 S.E. of Antrim; ac. 13,806. The church is a neat stone building with a square tower. In the vicinity is *Castle Upton*, a seat of Viscount Templetown.

Templepatrick (2), pa., Rathconrath bar., Mid co. Wstm., Ir., 7 N.W. of Streamstown; ac. 2,149. It contains the vil. of Moyvore.

Templepeter, pa., Forth bar., N. co. Carl., Ir., 5 S.E. of Carlow; ac. 1,046.

Templeplace, ha., pa. of Donaghcumber (q.v.), N.E. co. Kildare, Ir., 1 N.E. of Celbridge.

Templeport, pa., Tullyhaw bar., N. co. Cav., Ir., 4½ N.W. of Ballyconnell; ac. 42,169. It contains the vil. of Bawnboy (q.v.), in which the pa. church is situated. Portions of the pa. are mountainous.

Templequinlan, pa., East Carbery and Ibane and Barryroe bars., S. co. Cork, Ir., 3 E. of Clonakilty; ac. 2,267.

Templeree, pa., Ikerrin bar., N. co. Tip., Ir., 2½ N.E. of Templemore; ac. 4,241. There is a Catholic church.

Templeroan, pa., Fermoy bar., N. co. Cork, Ir., 2½ E. of Doneraile; ac. 3,865. It contains the vil. of Shanballymore, where there is a Catholic church.

Templerobin, pa., Barrymore bar., E. co. Cork, Ir.; ac. 3,594. It contains part of Queenstown (q.v.), Spike Island, and Haulbowline, and also the east portion of Great Island.

Templescoby, pa. on the Urrin, Bantry bar., Mid co. Wex., Ir., 3 S.W. of Enniscorthy; ac. 1,707.

Templeshanbo, pa., Scarawalsh bar., N. co. Wex., Ir., 6 N.W. of Enniscorthy; ac. 19,516. The pa. includes mountainous country. *Ballychristal* is a seat.

Templeshannon, pa., South Ballaghkeen and Scarawalsh bars., Mid co. Wex., Ir., containing part of Enniscorthy (q.v.); ac. 4,982. Vinegar Hill (389 ft.), in this pa., close to Enniscorthy, became notorious during the great rebellion of 1798. On May 23, 1798, the rebellion commenced at Rathfarnham, and the intentions of the leaders were to rise in Dublin at the same time as well as at other points in the country, the non-arrival of the mail coaches (which were to have been detained) being the signal; the outbreak in the city was averted by the arrest of Lord Edward Fitzgerald on the evening of May 19, and by the precautions taken by the authorities. The small body which actually got under arms at Rathfarnham was dispersed, but other bodies assembled in towns more remote, principally in co. Kildare. Several towns and villages were attacked between May 23 and 24, and there were risings in various parts of Wicklow and Wexford. On May 29 the rebel leaders took possession of Vinegar Hill and erected batteries on it, and in a few days collected nearly 10,000 men there, which formed their headquarters, and was the seat of a revolutionary committee composed of rebel officers and priests, who issued orders in the name of the new Irish Republic; here they confined their Protestant prisoners, and each morning executed some of them. It is believed nearly 400 persons were massacred here. On June 21 General Lake assaulted Vinegar Hill from several points, and

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Templenoe (1)	Kenmare (5)	197	2325
Templenoe (2)	Limerick Junction(3	.....	438
Temple Normanton	Chesterfield (3)	146	210
Templeomalus	Limerick Junction(3	107	615
Templeoran	Mullingar (6)	52	525
Templepatrick(1), pa.	Templepatrick	130	3038
Templepatr'k (1), vil.	Templepatrick	130	120
Templepatrick (2)	Streamstown (7)	64	215
Templepeter	Tullow (5)	52	90

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Templeport	Ballyconnell (4½)	?	7398
Templequinlan	Clonakilty (3)	199	534
Templeree	Templemore (2½)	79	562
Templeroan	Castletownroche(7½)	152	618
Templerobin	Queenstown	.....	9564
Templescoby	Enniscorthy (3)	78	193
Templeshanbo	Enniscorthy (6)	78	2311
Templeshannon	Enniscorthy	78	2643

carried the rebel position. This defeat had the effect of crushing the rebellion, though small parties of the rebels continued to plunder for some time.

Temple Sowerby, eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Eden, pa. of Kirkby Thore (q.v.), N. Westmd., 6½ N. of Appleby; ac. 1,218; soil loamy, overlying gravel. The church of St. James (rebuilt 1770) contains some mural monuments. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The school is endowed, and there are several charities. Fairs are held on the last Thursday in Jan., Feb., March, and Oct., and the second in May. *Acorn Bank* is a seat.

Templetenny, pa., Iffa and Offa West bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 4 S.W. of Clogheen; ac. 18,181. It contains the vil of Ballyporeen. The pa. extends south from the Galtee Mountains across the Knockmeledown range, and includes the caves of Mitchelstown (q.v.).

Temple, The, a range of buildings occupied by the two Inns of Court on the south side of Fleet Street, Central London, E. Middx., ½ W. by S. of St. Paul's. The T. takes its name from the Knights Templar, who in 1184 migrated hither from Holborn, where they had resided since their foundation in 1118. When this order was suppressed in 1313 the T. became the property of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and ten years later passed into the hands of the Knights Hospitaller, who leased the Inner and Middle Temples to those engaged in the study of the Common Law. The society of Knights Hospitaller having been dissolved at the Reformation, the buildings became Crown property, but they were still occupied by the members of the Inns of Court, and in 1608 letters patent were issued granting them to the benchers in perpetuity. The Temple Church, erected by the Knights Templar, comprises two portions—a Trans. round edifice, dating from 1185, built in imitation of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and an E. Eng. choir; the entrance doorway is remarkably good, and there are several interesting memorials of Knights Templar with cross-legged figures; at the south-east is a recumbent effigy, supposed to represent William Marshall (d. 1119), Earl of Pembroke and Protector of England. Other monuments commemorate John Selden (d. 1654) and Edmund Gibbon (d. 1794); Oliver Goldsmith (d. 1774) is interred in the adjoining graveyard. The Inner T. and the Middle T. are distinct societies with separate buildings. The most noteworthy of these is the Middle T. Hall, a handsome Elizabethan structure with a beautiful hammer-beam roof and a richly-carved screen. The Middle T. Library, in Gothic style, was erected in 1861. The part of Fleet Street opposite the Temple has been known as T. Bar since the beginning of the 14th cent., a bar or chain having been placed here by the Knights Templar to show the limits of the district outside the City, which was under the jurisdiction of the civic authorities. The gate designed by Wren and put up in 1672 was taken down in 1878 and removed ten years later to Theobalds (q.v.), near Cheshunt, Herts., where it now stands. Its site has been occupied since 1880 by the figure of a griffin.

The Temple Church—The Rotunda.

Templetogher, pa., Ballymoe bar., N.E. co. Galway, Ir., 5 W. of Ballymoe; ac. 13,705. There is a Catholic church and a National school. The pa., in which are quarries of limestone, contains the vil. of Williamstown (q.v.)

Templeton (1), pa. and vil., N.E. Dev., 18 N.N.W. of Exeter; ac. 1,595; soil loam and clay. The church of St. Margaret (rebuilt 1876, except the tower, in Dec. style) formerly belonged to the Templars.

Templeton (2), eccl. pa., pa. of and 2 S. from Narberth (q.v.), S.E. Pembs. The church is dedicated to St. John.

Templetouhy, pa. and vil., Eliogarty and Ikerrin bars., E. co. Tip., Ir., 4 E. of Templemore; ac. 8,490.

Templetown, pa. on the east side of Waterford Harbour, Shelburne bar., S.W. co. Wex., Ir., 10 S.E. of Waterford; ac. 4,156. The ruins of the church belonging to the Knights Templar still stand. A fine view over Waterford Harbour is obtained from Brown Hill (214 ft.).

Templetrine, coast pa., East Carbery and Courcys bars., S. co. Cork, Ir., 4½ S.W. of Kinsale; ac. 4,874. There are two Catholic churches and a parochial school.

Templeudigan. [TEMPLELUDIGAN.]

Templeusque, pa., Barrymore bar., E. co. Cork.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Temple Sowerby	Temple Sowerby	289	372
Templetenny	Caher (11)	124	2827
Templetogher	Ballymoe (5)	110	3520
Templeton (1)	Tiverton (5)	179	170
Templeton (2)	Narberth (2)	252	571
Templetouhy, pa.	Templemore (4)	79	1000
Templetouhy, vil.	Templemore (4)	79	269
Templetown	Waterford (10)	112	764
Templetrine	Kinsale (4½)	190	624
Templeusque	Dunkettle (2)	169	627

Ir., 5½ N.E. of Cork; ac. 4,601. It contains part of the vil. of Riverstown.

Tempo (1), vil., pa. of Enniskillen (q.v.), Mid co. Fermanagh, Ir., 9½ N.E. of Enniskillen. Fairs are held monthly.

Tempo (2), stream, E. co. Fermanagh, Ir., rises close to the Tyrone border, and runs S.S.W. through Tirkennedy bar., and then S.S.E. through Magherastephana bar., joining the Colebrooke at Maguire's Bridge. Its length is about 12 miles.

Tempsford, pa. and vil. on the Ouse and Ivel, E. Beds., 9 N.E. of Bedford; ac. 1,620; soil clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of All Saints (restored 1867) is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., with a fine Perp. rood screen and some Late Norm. arcading; in the aisle there is a piscina and a squint, at the north door is an aumbry, in the south porch a stoup, and in the chancel a curious recess containing an old stained window, a piscina, and a trefoiled opening into the vestry. Here are Wesleyan and Moravian chapels. There is a small charity. *Tilbrook Hall* is a seat.

Tenandry, *q.s.* pa., pas. of Blair Athole, Dull, and Moulin (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., about 15 N. of Dunkeld. The Established church dates from 1836.

Tenbury, pa., U. and mkt. to. (T.), and head of a petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., N.W. Worcs., 22 N.W. of Worcester; ac. 5,544 and 38 water; soil clayey marl, overlying gravel. The to. (now called Tenbury Wells) is pleasantly seated in a sheltered and fertile valley, surrounded on all sides by beautiful scenery, cornfields, hop gardens, and apple orchards, contrasting strikingly with the Titterstone Clee Hill, which, owing to its height, is seen from all parts of the surrounding country. The Teme, not less celebrated for its trout and grayling than for its scenery, flows by the to., and is here crossed by a bridge of five arches connecting the cos. of Salop and Worcester. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is a building of stone, of various periods, the oldest part being the Norm. western tower. In the south aisle are two monuments of considerable interest: one bears the recumbent stone effigy of a knight of the Sturmy or Exturmey family, as indicated by the arms on his shield; the other has two alabaster effigies and an inscription to Thomas Acton, of Sutton, and his wife, placed in 1581 by the daughter and sole surviving child, who married Sir Thomas Lucy, Kt., of Charlecote, the "Justice Shallow" of Shakespeare. [For the church of St. Michael and All Angels, and St. Michael's College, *see* OLD WOOD.] There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. There is a bank, a savings bank, a corn exchange, and a market-house, besides pump- and bath-rooms, with news- and reading-room attached, for the purpose of affording the public the use of the mineral waters discovered here. Taken internally the waters are very beneficial in cases of glandular swelling, congestion of the liver, scrofula, and scurvy; and their external application relieves gout and rheumatic affections. The trade is mostly in hops, fruit (apples, pears, plums, cherries, currants), and cider; there is some malting. A fair is held on April 22, and there are stock sales on alternate Tuesdays. The charities amount to about £160 yearly, of which £140 is expended in the maintenance and repair of the public footpaths, bridges, etc., and the remainder in providing apprenticeship fees and in supplying aids to emigration, etc.

Tenby, parl. and mun. bor., pa. (T. St. Mary), mkt. to. (W. & S.), seaport, and watering-place, S.E. Pembs., 9½ E. of Pembroke; ac. of mun. bor. 629, of pa. 2,047. The to. is situated on the summit and sides of a rocky promontory on the west side of Carmarthen Bay. After declining greatly as a place of trade since the time of Elizabeth, it has recently entered on a new career of prosperity owing to the great advantages it offers as a watering-place. These include an equable climate, a mild winter season, and constant south-west winds, while the two stretches of sand on the north and south sides of the to. afford abundant facilities for bathing. The church of St. Mary (partly rebuilt 1885) is mostly E. Eng. and Perp., with a massive tower, partly detached, above which rises a lofty octagonal spire; the west doorway is noteworthy, and there are some interesting memorials, including a tomb with figures of John and Thomas White, merchants at T. in the 15th cent. The other places of worship include a Roman Catholic church and Presbyterian, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Congregational chapels. Among the more important buildings of T. are a town hall (1860), assembly-rooms, a cottage hospital (1871), and a museum with good natural-history collections. The ruins of the castle stand on the rocky peninsula stretching into Carmarthen Bay; they consist of the keep (which appears to have been built by the Flemings), portions of the walls, and the chief entrance gateway. Henry VII., then Earl of Richmond, remained within its walls for some time, sheltered by the Mayor, Thomas White, whilst waiting for an opportunity to escape to France (1471). The Castle Hill, which has been laid out as a public promenade, commands beautiful views; it is crowned by a large marble statue of the Prince Consort, erected in 1865. At the extremity of the peninsula is St. Catherine's Rock, which has been fortified. T. retains great part of its ancient walls, which were repaired in 1588 owing to the threatened

TENBY, FROM THE SEA.
(*Photo. Hudson.*)

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tempo (1)	Lisbellaw (6)	112	343
Tempsford	Tempsford	47	492
Tenandry	Killiecrankie (½)	478	389
Tenbury	Tenbury	152	2054
Tenby	Tenby	263	4542

approach of the Armada; to this period probably belongs the semicircular bastion which protects the remaining gateway; the walls are flanked by several circular and square towers. Near St. Mary's Church there are traces of a Carmelite priory. T. is a meteorological station. It offers great attractions to the scientific student in consequence of the abundance and variety of its shells and marine fauna. The to. appears to have been a British fishing village at a very early period, but its ancient importance probably dates from the introduction of a colony of Flemish weavers in the reign of Henry I. It was incorporated by William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, in the 13th cent., and subsequently by Royal charter in 1402. In the reign of Henry VIII. the to. was a thriving port. It belongs to the Pembroke dis. of parl. bors.

Tenby-in-Liberty, tp., conterminous with the bor. of Tenby (q.v.), pa. of Tenby St. Mary, S.E. Pembs.; ac. 629.

Tenby-out-Liberty, tp., pa. of Tenby St. Mary (q.v.), S.E. Pembs.; ac. 1,418.

Tenby St. Mary. [TENBY.]

Tendring, pa. and vil., N.E. Essex, 10½ S.W. of Harwich; ac. 2,768; soil and subsoil mixed. The church of St. Edmund is E. Eng. and Dec., with a modern tower; in the chancel is a piscina and a monument to Edmund Saunders (d. 1615). Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The fair is obsolete. *The Manor House* is a seat.

Tenham. [TEYNHAM.]

Ten Mile Bank, ha. on the Ouse, pa. of Hilgay (q.v.), S.W. Norf., about 5 S. of Downham Market.

Tenterden, pa., mun. bor., mkt. to., limb of a Cinque Port, head of a U. and Co. Co. dis., S. Kent, 18 S.E. of Maidstone; ac. 8,471 and 50 water. The to. stands on elevated ground, the greater part being built on each side of the high road leading from the western parts of Kent through this pa. to the south-east; it is well built and contains many good residences and seats. T. possesses all the privileges of the Cinque Ports and received a charter of incorporation from Henry VI.; it is a member of the ancient to. of Rye, and at the time of its annexation the sea flowed up to the pa. at Small Hythe. The church of St. Mildred is E. Eng. and later; the nave is divided from each aisle by five arches, on alternately circular and octagonal columns; and the nave roof is coved and panelled with richly-worked bosses; this church in 1259 formed part of the ancient possessions of the monastery of St. Augustine, at Canterbury, and so continued until the Dissolution. Attached to the church on the north side is an *exclusorium*, or penitentiary, supposed to have been used by some religious person; it was also used in the reign of Queen Mary for the confinement of martyrs previous to their being taken to Canterbury; in the north aisle is a fine marble monument to Herbert Whitfield, of T. (d. 1622). The diversion of the funds for the maintenance of the sea walls on the Goodwin to the building of T. church is said to have been the origin of the proverb as to the influence of T. steeple in causing the Goodwin Sands. There are Wesleyan, Baptist, and Unitarian chapels. The Town Hall (1792) is situated on the north side of High Street; here the county court, quarter sessions and public meetings are held, and it is also used for concerts and lectures. The corn market is held on Friday. There is an annual fair held on the first Monday in May for cattle and wool, and a lamb fair on the first Friday in Sept. *Heronden, Heronden Hall, Homewood,* and *Summer Hill* are seats.

TENTERDEN TOWER.
(Photo. J. Skinner and Son, Tenterden.)

Tentergate. [SCRIVES-WITH-TENTERGATE.]

Tents Moor, extensive tract of land covered up with sand, pa. of Lenchars (q.v.), N.E. Fifes., Sc.

Ter, rivulet, Mid Essex, flows in a S.E. direction past Great Leighs and Terling for about 11 miles to the Chelmer, which it joins about 3 miles above Maldon.

Terenure (till recently called "Roundtown"), vil., pa. of Rathfarnham (q.v.), S.E. co. Dub., Ir., 3 S. of Dublin. This place derives its original name from a number of cottages forming a circle at the cross roads from Harold's Cross to Rathgar. In the neighbourhood are numerous handsome villas and terraces. *Bushey Park* is a seat.

Terling, pa. and vil. on the Ter, E. Essex, 4½ W. of Witham; ac. 3,205 and 15 water. The land is principally arable, subsoil clay and gravel. The church of All Saints is an ancient structure of flint and brick; in the wall of the south aisle are two brasses with effigies to John Rochester, Esq. (d. 1584), his two wives and twelve children, with a Latin inscription in verse; and to William Rochester, Esq. (d. 1558), and his wife Elizabeth

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tenby-in-Liberty	Tenby	263	4542
Tenby-out-Liberty	Tenby	263	168
Tenby St. Mary	Tenby	263	4710
Tendring	Weeley (1)	63	830
Tenterden, bor.	Headcorn (8½)	44	3429
Tenterden, pa.	Headcorn (8½)	44	3314
Terling	Witham (4½)	29	906

(d. 1556); beneath are twelve lines of English rhyming verse; in the nave are other mutilated brasses with half-effigies of a man and his wife (*c.* 1430), and in the south aisle effigies of a man in armour, with his wife (*c.* 1490). The south porch is a beautiful specimen of the woodwork of the latter part of the 15th cent. There are charities of about £20 yearly, derived from land. A fair is held here on Whit Monday. T. Place was once appendent to Ely Cathedral; in 1269 it was held by the Bishop of Norwich, who had a palace and park here, besides a large chapel having privilege of sanctuary, which gave shelter to Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, in the reign of King Henry III., from which, however, he was taken, and conveyed a prisoner to the Tower. It was also a residence of King Henry VIII., and several acts of this king are dated from T. The house, now the seat of Baron Rayleigh, is very pleasantly situated in a park of 200 ac., intersected by the Ter and surrounded by extensive woods with stately forest trees.

Termon (1), ha., pa. of Templecrone (q.v.), W. co. Don., Ir., 8 from Millford.

Termon (2), ha., pa. of Killinkere (q.v.), S.E. co. Cavan, Ir.

Termon (3), fishing harbour with lighthouse, pa. of Kilmore (q.v.), N.W. co. Mayo, Ir., on the south-east of the peninsula of the Mullet.

Termonamongan, pa., Omagh West bar., W. co. Tyr., Ir., 3½ S.W. of Castlederg; ac. 45,401. The dis. is wild and sterile.

Termonbarry, pa. on the Shannon, North Ballintober bar., E. co. Rosc., Ir., 5½ N.W. of Longford, on the borders of Leinster; ac. 8,539. There is a Protestant church, a Catholic church, and parochial school. Richmond Harbour (q.v.) is in the pa.

Termoncarragh, pl., pa. of Kilmore (q.v.), N.W. co. Mayo, Ir., about 4 N.W. of Belmullet.

Termoneeny, pa. on the Moyola, Loughinsholin bar., S.E. co. Londy., Ir., about 3 S.E. of Maghera; ac. 4,801.

Termonfeckin, or **Termonfechan,** pa. and vil., situated ½ mile from the shore of the Irish Sea, Ferrard bar., S. co. Louth, Ir., about 4 N.E. of Drogheda; ac. 6,307. The Protestant church, in the chancel of which some of the archbishops of Armagh were interred, and a Catholic church are the places of worship. The place is of very remote antiquity, and the vil. was formerly a to. of considerable importance; it is at the present day resorted to, in the summer season, as a pleasant sea vil. Dr. Oliver Plunket, Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, resident here, was accused by the infamous Titus Oates of high treason, and through evidence collected by him was tried and hanged at Tyburn (1681), but it was subsequently discovered that the conviction was obtained by false testimony. The pa. belonged to the see of Armagh, and the archbishops resided here up to 1612. *Black Hall* is a seat.

Termonmaguirk, pa., East Omagh bar., Mid co. Tyr., Ir., 9 E. of Omagh; ac. 39,725. It contains the vil. of Carrickmore (q.v.). The Protestant and Catholic churches are in the vil. of Carrickmore.

Termon Rock, ha., pa. of Termonmaguirk (q.v.), Mid co. Tyr., Ir., 3 S.W. of Carrickmore.

Tern, river, N.E. Salop; rises in N.W. Staffs., close to the Salop border, and runs S.S.W. between Staffs. and Salop to Market Drayton, passing *Oakley Hall* on the left, and the vil. of Norton and *Tunstall Hall* on the right. From Market Drayton, where it enters Salop, the T. runs S.W. to Hodnet, and then flows S. and S.S.W. through a very flat district to Longdon, passing the vils. of Stoke, Bolas Magna, and Waters Upton. From Longdon it flows W.S.W. to *Attingham Hall*, the grounds of which it intersects as it runs S. to the Severn. The confluence of the river is in the E. vicinity of the vil. of Atcham The length of the T. is about 30 miles.

Ternewan, ha., pa. of Lansallos (q.v.), S.E. Cornw., about 11 S.W. of Liskeard.

Terregles, pa. near the confluence of the Nith and Cluden, S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc., 2½ W. of Dumfries; ac. 3,842; soil light loam alternated with sand, overlying sandstone. The spot was anciently known as "Tir-eglwys" (Terra Ecclesia), now corrupted into "Terregles." *T. House* is a seat. [INCLUDEN COLLEGE.]

Terrington, pa., tp. (T. and Wiganthorpe), and vil., N.R. Yorks., 15 N.E. of York; ac. of pa. 3,953, of tp. 3,223; soil mixed, overlying clay and limestone. The church of All Saints (restored 1870) is Norm., with some Saxon work; among several brasses is one to Sarah Hitch (d. 1681); there is an ancient register chest. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The charities are small. Here is a stone quarry. *Cliff House* and *T. Hall* are seats.

Terrington and Wiganthorpe. [TERRINGTON.]

Terrington St. Clement, pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 5 W. of Lynn by the ferry, and 6½ by road; ac. 9,410; soil loamy, subsoil clay and silt. The church of St. Clement (restored) is a spacious cruciform structure of freestone of the Perp. period; the font has a lofty Gothic tabernacle cover, and its panels are painted with representations of the Baptism and Temptation of the Saviour. There are Wesleyan, Free Methodist, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities are of the yearly value of £10. Orange Farm was the residence of Baron Feagle, a Netherlands refugee, who entertained the Prince of Orange here when the French had invaded Holland, from which circumstance the house obtained its name. Walter Terrington, LL.D., and John Colton, Archbishop of Armagh (1382–1404), were both born here in the 14th cent. In 1844, on removing part of the Roman bank, several Roman coins were found. *Hamond Lodge*, restored in 1810, is a Tudor mansion, standing in a park sheltered by plantations.

Terrington St. John, pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 6½ S.W. of Lynn; ac. 2,320; soil clay and loam, overlying gault and clay. The E. Eng. church of St. John, on the north side of the pa., was built at

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Termonamongan	Victoria Bridge (9)	157	4868
Termonbarry	Longford (5½)	78	2192
Termoneeny	Maghera (3)	34	1334
Termonfeckin, pa.	Drogheda (4)	32	1706
Termonfeckin, vil.	Drogheda (4)	32	164
Termonmaguirk	Carrickmore (3)	117	6988

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Termon Rock	Carrickmore (3)	117	113
Terregles	Dumfries (2½)	332	478
Terrington	Slingsby (3)	217	668
Terrington&Wigant.	Slingsby (3)	217	592
Terrington St. C.	Terrington	108	2208
Terrington St. J.	Terrington (2)	108	605

"Peyke's Cross" in 1423, under a licence granted by the Bishop of Ely and made parochial by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1530; the tower stands about 15 ft. from the church, but is connected with it by a building called the Priest's House. The charities amount to about £32 a year, derived from the poor's land of 13 ac. There is an endowment from 25 ac. of land of about £30 a year, which is applied to the maintenance of the church. Almshouses for four widows are endowed with 4 ac. of land for the purchase of coals.

Terryglass, pa. on the upper reaches of Lough Derg, Lower Ormond bar., N. co. Tip., Ir., 5 N.W. of Borrisokane; ac. 7,772. Limestone is found in abundance. There is a Catholic church.

Terwick (in Domesday "Tordewyke"), pa., N.W. Sussex, 5 W. of Midhurst; ac. 783; soil sandy loam, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Peter (restored 1871) is a small edifice of the E. Eng. period; in the churchyard is an ancient and curious cross. Here is a convalescent home. *Dangstein* is a seat.

Test, river, W. Hants, rises in the north-west of the co., near the Berks. and Wilts. borders, 7 E.N.E. of Ludgershall, and runs among the chalk downs first 9 S.E. to Whitchurch and then 7 S.W. to its junction with the Anton at Fullerton, after which its course is S. by W. and S. to the head of its estuary. Although the T. rises above Hurstbourne Tarrant, it is only below St. Mary Bourne that its stream becomes perennial. On approaching Whitchurch it skirts the grounds of *Hurstbourne Park*, and between Whitchurch and Fullerton it passes within a short distance of Harewood Forest. At Stockbridge its valley narrows considerably, and it here divides into several branches. About 10 miles below the to. of Stockbridge the T. runs through that of Romsey, famous in ecclesiastical history, the most interesting spot between the two being the beautiful grounds of *Mottisfont Abbey*. Immediately below Romsey *Broadlands*, the seat of Lord Palmerston, borders the river for more than a mile. The estuary of the T. runs 4 E.S.E. to the head of Southampton Water, of which it may be considered a continuation. At its upper extremity is the vil. of Redbridge, and in the south vicinity of the latter that of Eling; both these vils. carry on a considerable coasting trade. The length of the T., including its estuary, is about 39 miles. It abounds in trout and grayling.

Testerton, pa., N.W. Norf., 3 S.E. of Fakenham; ac. 613; soil loamy. The church of St. Remigius, which fell into ruins many years since, has almost entirely disappeared, a portion of the tower alone now remaining. *T. House*, a fine mansion commanding an extensive prospect, is a seat.

Teston, pa. and vil. on the Medway, Mid Kent, 4 S.W. of Maidstone; ac. 519; soil sandy loam, overlying rock. The church of St. Peter and St. Paul was rebuilt about 1846, and contains the monument of the Rev. James Ramsay, who was one of the founders of the movement for the abolition of slavery. The charities amount to over £60 yearly. Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood. *Barham Court*, a seat, was a favourite resort of William Wilberforce and Hannah More.

Tetbury, pa. and U. and mkt. to. (W.), E. Glouc., 10 S.W. of Cirencester; ac. 4,441. The name of this to. is supposed to denote it having been a military station; it is said the Britons called it Caer Bladon, from a supposed king of that name; the English afterwards called it T. Camden mentions, in his account of Malmesbury, that Cunwollow Mulmertius, King of the Britons, built castles at T. and Lacock about the time he built Malmesbury. A camp which once existed here has now long been levelled; heads of arrows and javelins, horseshoes and spurs without rowels, such as were used soon after the Norman accession, have at times been met with, and on the site of the *agger* (or rampart) several old English coins have been found. The church of St. Mary Magdalen is in Dec. style; the original church is said to have been built soon after the Norm. accession, but this structure was taken down (with the exception of the tower and spire) about 1785 and the present building erected on the site. In the north aisle is an altar-tomb, with recumbent effigies of a man in armour and his wife (1586), to members of the Gastrell family, whose arms appear on the tomb; there is also a monument to Sir William Romney, Knight, of the 17th cent., and one to Thomas Alexander (1805), a local benefactor. In the churchyard is a mutilated cross-legged effigy of a knight in armour, said to represent one of the Barons Braose of Gower. There is a chapel-of-ease, and various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. Fairs are held on Ash Wednesday and on the third Wednesday in July for cattle and sheep, and another on the Wednesday before or after Nov. 10, free for cattle; the statute fairs for hiring servants are held on the Wednesday before April 5, and the Wednesdays before and after Oct. 11. There is an almshouse for eight poor women, and the charities, which are considerable, are administered by feoffees. There was formerly at the east end of the to. a religious house of the Cistercian order, afterwards called Hacket Court, to which the monks of Kingswood retired in the 12th cent.; the site is now occupied by a modern residence. *Elmestree House*, an Elizabethan mansion in a small park; *Highgrove*, a handsome stone mansion; *Upton Grove*, an Elizabethan house, and *Upton House* are seats.

Tetchwick (anciently "Touching-wyke"), ha., pa. of Ludgershall (q.v.), Mid Bucks., 3¼ N. of Brill.

Tetcott, pa. and vil. on the Tamar and Claw, W. Dev., 5½ S. of Holsworthy; ac. 2,181; soil and subsoil clay. The church of the Holy Cross (restored) is E. Eng., and contains monuments to Sir Shilston Calmady (d. 1675), and to members of the Arscott family; the font is Norm. There is a Bible Christian chapel. The charities are small.

Tetford, pa. and large vil., E. Lincs., 6½ N.E. of Horncastle; ac. 2,210; soil chalk and clay, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Mary is chiefly of the Dec. and Perp. periods, with some E. Eng. remains and modern work; the porch

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Terryglass	Cloughjordan (12)	87	955
Terwick	Rogate (2)	59	190
Testerton	Fakenham (2)	119	24
Teston	Wateringbury (1½)	39	329

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tetbury, pa.	Tetbury Road (7)	92	3057
Tetbury, to.	Tetbury Road (7)	92	2179
Tetcott	Holsworthy (5½)	218	247
Tetford	Horncastle (6½)	130	481

retains a stoup; on the south wall is a memorial surmounted by a breastplate and helmet of large size to Captain Edward Dymoke, the Hon. the King's Champion (d. 1760). In the churchyard stands part of the base of a cross. Here are Free and Wesleyan Methodist chapels. The National school has a small endowment. Limestone is obtained in large quantities and burnt for manure. In the pa. are traces of extensive encampments.

Tetney, pa. and vil., N.E. Lincs., 7 S.S.E. of Grimsby; ac. 4,828; soil and subsoil clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1860–61) is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; an inscription with the date 1363 on one of the pillars of the north arcade is commonly supposed to record the erection of the nave; the west end of the fabric, exclusive of the tower, is Norm. work, and contains a number of calcined stones, supposed to be part of an Anglo-Saxon church burnt down by the Danes during their incursions in 870, and in the south wall is a Norm. doorway of rude construction, now built up. In the church are memorials to Robert de Elkynton and Christiana his wife (d. 1322), and to William de Elkynton and Alice his wife (d. 1348); there is also a slab of the 14th cent., inscribed to Thomas Jekyll, then vicar. In the churchyard stand the base and part of the shaft of a cross. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a small Temperance Hall. T. pleasure fair, now of but little importance, is held on the first Monday after July 12. Here are several blow wells that send forth copious streams of pure water.

Tetney Lock, ha., pa. of Tetney (q.v.), N.E. Lincs., 2 E. of T. vil., and close to T. Haven, which is the outfall of the Louth navigation. There are coal wharfs and brick works, an inn and a coastguard station. A great part of the ha. consists of low but fertile marshes.

Tetsworth, pa. and vil., S.E. Oxon., 12 S.E. of Oxford; ac. 1,172; soil clay, overlying clayey subsoil. The church of St. Giles was rebuilt 1855 on the site of the old church. The earliest portions of it, including the south doorway, are Norm. There is a Congregational chapel.

Tettenhall, large pa. and vil., S. Staffs., about 2 W. of Wolverhampton; ac. 7,600; soil and subsoil various. The vil. is on the old road from London to Holyhead, at the foot and on the acclivities of a lofty and picturesque eminence. The church of St. Michael, anciently collegiate, was founded previously to the Norm. conquest. The present church is supposed to be part of the original foundation, but was enlarged in 1825 and restored in 1882. The chancel retains its piscina; the Wrottesley chancel, which is divided from the north aisle by an ancient oak screen, contains some fine monuments of the Wrottesley family, including an altar-tomb dated 1578, and another of earlier date; the ancient font (restored) is curiously sculptured, and has an oaken canopy. The Congregational church is in E. Dec. style. The T. Institute (1872) comprises reading- and smoking-rooms and a library. The Wolverhampton Waterworks are here. There are charities of the annual value of £105, a sum not exceeding £43 of which is appropriated for the purposes of education; the remainder is distributed in doles at various periods of the year. Before the Norm. accession this place was called "Theotenhall," and is named after the great English tribe of the Tattings. In 910 a severe battle was fought here between the Danes and Edward the Elder, and the ashes of the slain are supposed to rest under a barrow in Lowhill Field. T. is occupied chiefly by the gentry, merchants, and traders of Wolverhampton. *Wrottesley Hall* is the seat of Lord Wrottesley, Lord-Lieutenant, whose ancestors have possessed it since the reign of Henry II.; it is a handsome structure, erected in 1696, and stands on rising ground in a park of over 500 ac.; near it are some vestiges of what is conceived to have been a British to., destroyed during the conflicts of the English and Danes. *T. Towers*, *Wergs Hall*, and *Woodthorne* are also seats.

Tettenhall Wood, eccl. pa., pa. of Tettenhall (q.v.), S. Staffs., about 2 W. of Wolverhampton. Christ Church (1865) is in E. Eng. style.

Tetton, tp., pa. of Warmingham (q.v.), S. Chesh., 3½ N.W. by W. of Sandbach; ac. 997.

Tetworth, pa., S. Hunts., 8 S.E. of St. Neots; ac. 1,878; soil clay and sand. The church of St. Mary (restored 1865) is Norm., E. Eng., and Perp., and contains memorials to the Astell family and a tablet to Sir Humphrey Winche (d. 1624) In the churchyard is buried the Rev. John Berridge (d. 1793), the friend of Wesley and Whitefield. Here are brick and tile works. Silvester de Everton, Bishop of Carlisle (1246–53), and John, Lord Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, were born here.

Teversall, pa. and vil. near the source of the Meden, W. Notts., extending into Derbys., 4 W. of Mansfield; ac. 2,820; soil sandy, overlying limestone. The church of St. Catharine is chiefly Norm. There are collieries in the neighbourhood. *The Manor House* is a seat.

Teversham, pa. and vil., E. Cambs., 3½ E. of Cambridge; ac. 1,174; soil white clay, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1863) is chiefly E. Eng.; the piscina and sedilia, richly carved, are Perp., and there is a rood screen of oak with Perp. tracery; in the north aisle is an altar-tomb (with mutilated recumbent alabaster effigies) to Sir Edward Steward, Kt., and his wife, and surrounding it a railing of hammered ironwork, probably Elizabethan. Here is a Baptist chapel. The proceeds of 11 ac. of land are divided annually between the school and the poor.

Teviot, river, Mid Roxbs., Sc., rises on the Dumfs. border, amidst the hills which screen Eskdale on the north, and flows N.E. to the Tweed at Kelso. Its source is about 15 E. of Moffat and 12 N. of Langholm. After traversing the pas. of Teviothead and Hawick, it skirts those of Hawick, Cavers, Bedrule, and Jedburgh on the S.E., and those of Witton, Minto, and Ancrum on the N.W., and then runs through the pas. of Crailing, Eckford, Roxburgh, and Kelso. Its principal tributaries are Borthwick Water and Ale Water on the right bank, and Allan, Rule, Jed, and Kale Waters

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tetney	Holton-le-Clay (1)	150	775
Tetsworth	Thame (3)	48	460
Tettenhall	Wolverhampton (2)	125	5982
Tettenhall Wood	Wolverhampton (2)	125	2672

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tetton	Sandbach (3½)	163	158
Tetworth	Gamlingay (1)	77	163
Teversall	Teversall	141	385
Teversham	Barnwell Junc. (2)	57	276

on the left. The T. flows through some beautiful country, rich meadow-land alternating on its banks with sloping ground and steep cliffs. The principal places by which it passes are Hawick, Jedburgh, Roxburgh, and Kelso. At Jedburgh its banks—here rugged and abrupt—are pierced by some remarkable caverns. The situation of Kelso, at the confluence of the Teviot and the Tweed, is singularly picturesque. The T. abounds in excellent trout, and salmon are also abundant. Its length is about 37 miles.

Teviotdale, the valley of the river Teviot (q.v.), Mid Roxbs., Sc. The upper part of T. consists of a valley of no great width enclosed by bold green summits, which gradually diverge and finally disappear, giving place to a fertile tract of open and level country.

Teviothead, *q.s.* pa., W. Roxbs., Sc.; ac. 31,458. It is a mountainous district, and famous for its breed of Cheviot sheep. As its name implies, the source of the Teviot is in this pa., and the Allan Water, a feeder of it, runs through its eastern part. The pa. church is about 9 S.W. of Hawick station. A monument erected to Henry Scott Riddle, former minister of the pa. and author of "Scotland Yet," stands on the summit of one of the hills; and it was at the churchyard here that Johnnie Armstrong (mentioned in the "Tales of the Borders") and his band were hanged by James V.

Tew, Duns. [DUNS TEW.]

Tew, Great, pa. and very pretty vil., N. Oxon., 6 N.E. of Chipping Norton; ac. 2,918; soil and subsoil limestone and clay. The church of St. Michael, in a beautifully wooded enclosure, is of various periods; the south doorway is Late Norm. and the porch E. Eng. In the north aisle are two altar-tombs of the 13th cent., one of which has a full-length effigy of a knight in chain armour with aillettes, supposed to represent Robert de Vere; the other bears the recumbent effigy of a female with veil, wimple, and jacket under a long mantle. In the chancel are two brasses dated 1410, one dated 1513, and a fragment dated 1500. At the east end of each aisle is a piscina. Viscount Falkland, who fell fighting by the side of the King at the battle of Newbury (1643), was buried here.

Tewin, pa. and vil., E. Herts., 4½ W. of Hertford; ac. 2,630 and 19 water; soil gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter (restored 1864) is a building of brick, flint, and rubble. In the south porch, the entrance to which is built up, is a marble monument about 15 ft. high to General Joseph Sabine, Governor of Gibraltar, who died there in 1739. On the floor of the aisle is an ancient slab with a defaced inscription in Lombardic capitals to Walter de Louthe; here also is the brass with effigy of a man in civil robes and an inscription to Thomas Pygott, gent. (d. 1610); there are also memorials to former rectors and others. In the churchyard, a little east of the chancel, is a plain altar-tomb to Lady Ann Grimston, wife of Sir Samuel Grimston, Bart., of Gorhambury (d. 1710); issuing from beneath the tomb are seven ash-trees growing from one root, and three sycamores similarly connected; these have lifted up the solid stonework of the tomb, and the iron railings enclosing it are in some places so completely embedded in the wood that it is impossible to sever them; a fence has been erected around it by subscription for the purpose of protecting the tomb, which is visited every year by thousands of persons. The charities are considerable. Queen Hoo Hall, now a farmhouse, stands on rising ground near the boundary between this and the neighbouring pa. of Bramfield; it contains some interesting relics of Elizabethan date, including a painting in fresco on the walls of one of the upper rooms; it once belonged to the Boteler, who are buried at T., and was used as a hunting lodge by Queen Elizabeth. *Marden Hill* and *T. Water* are seats.

Tewkesbury, pa., mun. bor., U. and mkt. to., and head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., N. Glouc., on the Worcs. border, 10 N. of Gloucester; ac. of pa. and bor. 2,226. The to. is surrounded by a wide and level extent of pasture and arable land, intersected by four rivers, which almost insulate the to.; the most considerable of these are the Severn and the Avon; the former forms the boundary of the pa. for several miles. T. returned two Members to Parliament, nominally from 1609–13, but no representatives are recorded

WEST FRONT, TEWKESBURY ABBEY.

until the Parliament 18 Jas. I. (1620–21). In 1867 the bor. was deprived of one of its Members, and in 1885 the representation was merged in that of the co. The first church at T. appears to have been built in the latter part of the 7th cent. by a missionary monk named Theoc, from whom the place derived the name of "Theocesbury," now softened into its modern form of Tewkesbury. The abbey was founded in the 12th cent. When surrendered in 1539 there were thirty-eight monks, and the revenues amounted to about £40,000 of our money. Most of the conventual buildings were destroyed, but the church was purchased by the parishioners. John Wiche, or Wakeman, the last abbot, retired on a pension, and was consecrated the first Bishop of Gloucester in 1541. The Abbey Church of St. Mary (restored 1874–79) consists of a nave of eight bays, with aisles and north porch; north transept, with chapels on the east and north-east; south transept, with eastern apsidal chapel; choir or presbytery of two bays, with three others

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Teviothead	Hawick (9)	344	453
Tew, Great	Chipping Norton(5½	89	433

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tewin	Welwyn (1¾)	22	530
Tewkesbury	Tewkesbury	126	3509

forming the eastern apse; an ambulatory, surrounded by five polygonal chapels; and a massive central tower, containing eight bells. The nave has on either side seven massive circular pillars supporting circular arches, above which rises a plain and low triforium, with two double-arched openings in each bay, and over this a low clerestory, pierced with small three-light windows; much of the upper portion is covered by the groined vaulting of the 14th cent.—a work of elaborate character, enriched at the intersections of the ribs with a most interesting series of carved bosses, which have been recoloured and gilt. The present Perp. west window dates only from 1686, but is said to have been a copy of an earlier one destroyed by a storm in 1661. The church retains a quantity of ancient stained glass, displaying figures of saints and prophets and eight of the former lords of T., including Robert FitzHamon, the founder. The whole presbytery is surrounded by a series of elaborate tombs, occupying the spaces between the piers. At the entrance of the chapel of St. Edmund is the cenotaph said to be that of Abbot Wakeman; a broad slab supports a recumbent *cadaver*, and above this rise foliated arches. In the ambulatory, immediately behind the altar screen, is the vault in which rest the remains of George, Duke of Clarence, murdered in the Tower (Feb. 18, 1477), and Isabel (Nevill) his wife (d. Dec. 12, 1476), and interred here (Jan. 4, 1477). The west front consists of a lofty and deeply recessed Norm. arch of seven orders, the upper portion of which is completely filled up by the west window, below which is the western entrance, a simple Pointed arch. In the centre of the floor, immediately under the tower, is an ornamental brass inscribed to Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VI., murdered after the battle of T. (1471), and said to have been interred in this spot, but search made during the restoration showed no trace of a grave. Adjoining the west front on the south-west is "the Abbey House," formerly the misericord and infirmary of the monastery, and now the residence of the vicar; in its north front is an oriel window, bearing a defaced inscription in Lombardic characters, the arms of the abbey and FitzHamon, and the crowned initials H.R. West of this stands the Gatehouse (1389–1420), a square embattled structure, with fine arches and grotesque figures; it was partly restored in 1849. Trinity Church is in Perp. style; the Catholic chapel is dedicated to St. Joseph; and there are places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Grammar School was founded in 1576. The Town Hall is a late 18th-cent. building. The Corn Exchange, erected by a company, has been acquired by the Corporation. Other public buildings are the Philharmonic Hall, the Tolsey Hall, and the Rural Hospital. The principal market is on Wednesdays, for corn and cattle; but there is also a market for meat, butter, and vegetables, on Saturday. At T. is a large collar and front factory. There are several almshouses. The to. is rich in ancient houses, and contains fine examples of half-timbered work, especially in the High Street. Near the abbey church was fought (May 4, 1471) the memorable battle between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, in which the spirited Queen Margaret of Anjou was so signally defeated, and her son, Prince Edward, ruthlessly slain; a few days after the battle a number of men of rank belonging to Queen Margaret's army, who had taken sanctuary in the abbey, were dragged out and beheaded in the market-place. The remains of an ancient wall have been discovered at various points in the line of the rail near here, and at other places in the vicinity. Some singularly perfect remains of a Roman road are also to be found at the Mythe and near the banks of the Severn, in the direction of Ripple. Mineral waters, possessing the same qualities as some of the springs at Cheltenham, are found in the immediate neighbourhood of T. *T. Park*, formerly the property of the Earls of Gloucester, is a seat on an eminence about 1 mile from the to.; from the lawn, Gloucester Cathedral, Christ Church, Cheltenham, and Great Malvern can be distinctly seen. On the estate is "the Bloody Meadow," in which, after the disaster at T., some of the fugitive Lancastrians were overtaken and cut to pieces.

Tewkesbury Division, one of the five parl. divs. of Glouc. It lies in the north of the co., and returns one member.

Tew, Little, pa. and vil., N. Oxon., 6½ N. of Charlbury; ac. 1,502. The vil. is built upon a small patch of red rock, but the soil and subsoil of the pa. are stonebrash and clay. The church of St. John the Evangelist is a singular specimen of E. Eng. style. There is a Baptist chapel. There are three almshouses. The poor's land yields about £20 annually. *L. T. Grange* is a seat.

Texa, small island off the south-east coast of Islay (q.v.), S. Args., Sc., 2 S.E. of Port Ellen.

Tey, rivulet, Mid Kent, flows to the Beult, which it joins near Staplehurst.

Teycross, ha., pa. of and about 1 N.W. from Great Tey (q.v.), E. Essex.

Tey, Great, pa. and vil., E. Essex, 7 W. of Colchester; ac. 2,623; soil rich loam, overlying loam and clay. The church of St. Barnabas is Norm. The charities amount to about £30 a year. A pleasure fair is held on Trinity Monday and Tuesday.

Tey, Little, pa., E. Essex, close to the ancient Roman road from Colchester (Camalodunum) to St. Albans (Verulamium), 7 W. of Colchester; ac. 491; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. James is a small building of stone, consisting of chancel and nave and a small wooden tower at the west end containing one bell; the south door is Norm. The interest of £200 is annually distributed in coals to the poor.

Tey, Marks. [MARKS TEY.]

Teynham, pa. and vil. on the coast of the Swale, partly in a marshy district, N.E. Kent, 3 E. of Sittingbourne; ac. 2,474 and 390 water. This place gives the title of Baron to the Roper-Curzon family. The church of St. Mary, on rising ground, is a large cruciform building of the E. Eng. and Perp. periods; the nave is separated from each aisle by two wide Pointed arches on octagonal piers; there are brasses with effigies to John

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tewkesbury Division	....	.....	50340
Tew, Little	Chipping Norton(4½)	89	264
Tey, Great	Marks Tey (3)	47	661
Tey, Little	Marks Tey (2)	47	50
Teynham	Teynham	49	1683

Frogenhall, Esq. (d. 1444), the effigy wearing a collar of SS; to Robert Hayward (d. 1509); William Wreke (d. 1533); and another in the chancel to William Palmer and Elizabeth his wife (1639). Here are extensive Roman and Portland cement works; brick-making is also carried on extensively. T. was given to Christ Church, Canterbury, by Kenulf, King of Mercia (794–819), and the Archbishops of Canterbury had a palace here. King Henry III. granted to the to. a market and a fair. Richard Harris, fruiterer to Henry VIII., planted 105 ac. of rich land here with cherries, pippins, and golden rennets, which he had obtained from beyond the sea; hence all the cherry gardens and orchards in Kent have been stocked with the Flemish cherry. On account of the marshes T. was formerly reputed to be unhealthy, but at present the health of the district is very satisfactory, this improvement being accounted for by the drainage of the marshes. *T. Court Lodge* and *Upper Newlands* are seats.

Thackley, ha. with railway station, pa. of Calverley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N. of Bradford.

Thainston House. [KINTORE.]

Thakeham, pa., vil., and head of a U., Mid Sussex, 11 N. of Worthing; ac. 2,937; soil various, overlying rock and clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1893) is E. Eng. with Perp. insertions. At the north-west corner of the pa. is a cottage called "Blue Idol," belonging to the Society of Friends and used by them for religious purposes. William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, used to attend the services here while living in the adjoining pa. of Warminghurst.

Thame (1), pa., U. and mkt. to., and head of Co. Co. dis., S. Oxon., on the borders of Bucks., 10 S.W. of Aylesbury; ac. 5,316. The to., on the south bank of the Thame, consists principally of one broad and spacious street of considerable length, with a market-place nearly in the centre. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1889–90) is chiefly E. Eng.; the south porch, a fine example, is groined, and over the doorway is a niche, in which was formerly an image of the Virgin Mary. The chancel has a good Dec. east window; the nave is divided from the aisles by arcades of five arches, of the Dec. period. The transepts and tower are Perp.; the font, enriched with foliage, is E. Eng. The most striking monument in the church is that to John Lord Williams of T., Treasurer of Augmentations and Chamberlain to King Philip (d. 1559), and his first wife; this is a massive altar-tomb of marble, in the centre of the chancel, and surrounded with an iron railing, upon which rest the effigies of the deceased, attired in the costume of the reign of Elizabeth; their heads repose on cushions, the feet of the male figure resting upon a greyhound, and those of his wife upon a unicorn; the sides of the tomb are embellished with the armorial achievements of this family. On the south side of the chancel, under a canopy of Purbeck marble, is an altar-tomb with shields of arms, and above it at the back a kneeling effigy in brass, with inscription to Sir John Clerke, of North Weston, Knight, who took prisoner Louis of Orleans, Duke of Longueville, at the siege of Terouanne (August 16, 1513), and died in 1539; above this, with a shield of arms, is a mural tablet to Edward, son of Sir John and Philadelphia Clerke (1677), and adjoining is a similar monument to Philadelphia (Carr), wife of Sir John Clerke, Knight and Bart. (1698); there is also a large stone, with brass shield of arms and long Latin inscription, to Sir John Clerke himself (1667), and other memorials to Richard Clerke (1658) and to Edward Clerke (1677). The church still retains a number of other fine brasses with effigies, of which the most important are those of the Quatremayns, now on altar-tombs in the south transept; there are others to Geoffrey Dormer (1502), his wife Margery and children; Cristofre Bridgman (1503), wife Maud and children; Walter Pratt (1508), wife Isabel and children; John Galey, gent. (1543), and wife Joan; Edward Harris, M.A. (1597); and a civilian and his wife (1500). Other brasses once here are recorded to John Benet (1460) and a civilian of the 16th cent. On the outside of one of the lancet windows in the chancel is a carving in stone of the arms of Adrian Barwis, prebendary of T. in 1480. There are also Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The Grammar School was founded in 1558. Many eminent men have been educated here. The to. and school claim the distinction of having been the place of birth and education of John Hampden, but the former is not authenticated, though there is a local tradition that he died here at a house till lately the "Greyhound" Inn, whither he was brought mortally wounded from the engagement at Chalgrove Field (June 18, 1643), and was buried at Great Hampden, Bucks. John Wilkes, M.P., Lord Mayor of London in 1774, was also educated in this school. The town hall stands on the site of the old market hall, pulled down in 1887; it contains a council chamber, a reading-room, and a library and bagatelle room. The weekly market is held on Tuesday; there are good supplies of cattle and corn; for the latter it is a sample, not a pitched, market. Annual fairs are held on Easter Tuesday, for horses, cattle, and pigs; a Christmas fat cattle market on the first Tuesday after Dec. 6; and a statute fair on Oct. 11, which is continued on the two following Tuesdays, for hiring servants. The employment of the population is purely agricultural, and the land partakes in some degree of the richness and fertility of the celebrated Vale of Aylesbury, which it adjoins on its eastern confines. There are charities of about £120 a year for distribution in money and kind, of £20 for apprenticing, and of £26 for church purposes. Five decayed tradespeople divide £33 yearly between them—an allowance in lieu of almshouses. T. is supposed to be a place of Roman origin, for Roman coins have been found here, and held a position of some importance at the beginning of the 10th cent.; it suffered severely from the incursions of the Danes at the commencement of the 11th cent. During the Civil War several skirmishes took place here between the Royal and Parliamentary forces, which have been spiritedly detailed by Anthony à Wood, then a student in the to. Adjacent to the to. is a piece of ground, 8½ ac. in extent, which is used as a recreation ground. The mansion of *T. Park* is beautifully situated in a deer park of 418 ac., and near it is an ancient chapel; it occupies the site of a Cistercian monastery translated hither from Otmoor in 1138 by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Thakeham	Billingshurst (1)	45	486

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Thame (1)	Thame	48	3334

(1223–48). Near the mansion are some remains of the monastic buildings.

Thame (2), river, W. Bucks. and S.E. Oxon., is formed by the confluence of several streams in the neighbourhood of Aylesbury, and flows W.S.W. to Thame, passing the vils. of Nether Winchendon and Chearsley. From Thame to Waterperry it flows in a W. direction, dividing the cos. of Bucks. and Oxon. From this point it winds S.S.W. to the Thames at Dorchester, passing the vils. of Stadhampton and Newington on the left, and those of Cuddesdon, Chiselhampton, and Drayton on the right. The length of the river is 30 miles.

Thames, the principal river in England, rises close to the south border of Gloucs., 3 W.S.W. of Cirencester, and, running S.E., immediately enters Wilts. Forming a curve at Ashton Keynes, it flows E. by N. partly through Wilts. and partly along the borders of Wilts. and Oxon. past Cricklade to Lechlade. The Churn, which joins it at Cricklade, and the Coln and Leach which flow in at Lechlade —all rising, like the main stream, on the slopes of the Cotswolds—are sometimes reckoned amongst its head waters. At Lechlade it is also joined by the Cole, a river running N. between Wilts. and Berks. In its progress beyond Lechlade, along the north boundary of Berks., the T. divides that co. from Oxon. as far as Henley, and afterwards from Bucks. It follows a very irregular course, continuing E. by N. as far as Northmoor, where it makes a great curve N.E., S. by E., and W., past Ensham and Oxford to Abingdon. Winding E.S.E. from Abingdon past Dorchester to Bensington, it there turns S. and runs by Wallingford to Goring. Here it makes another and larger curve, running E.S.E. past Pangbourne to Reading, N.E. from Reading to Shiplake, and N. by W. from Shiplake to Henley. The river then flows E. by N. past Great Marlow to Cookham, and thence S. by E. and S.S.E. past Maidenhead to Eton and Windsor. The Ock joins the T. at Abingdon, the Kennet at Reading, and the Loddon opposite Shiplake, the principal tributaries on the other bank being the Windrush, the Evenlode, the Cherwell, and the Tame, which flow in at Standlake, Ensham, Oxford, and Dorchester respectively. Just before reaching Egham the T. becomes the north boundary of Surrey, separating that co. from Bucks. for a few miles and then running between Surrey and Middlesex. Its course is S.E. from Windsor past Egham, Staines, and Chertsey to Weybridge, thence E. by N. past Walton and West and East Moulsey to Kingston, above which it curves round Hampton Park; from Kingston it flows N. with many windings past Teddington, Twickenham, and Isleworth to Brentford, where it finally assumes that eastward direction which it maintains throughout the remainder of its journey. The bends towards the north-east and south-east between Brentford and Woolwich are, however, very numerous. The streams which flow through Surrey to the T. are the Wey, the Mole, the Hogg's Mill, the Brent, and the Wandle, joining the main river at Weybridge, Moulsey, Kingston, Brentford, and Wandsworth. The Coln runs from the north, forming the boundary between Bucks. and Middx. The eastward course of the T. between Kent and Essex is considerably more regular than that between Surrey and Middx. It is here joined on the south by the Darent, opposite Purfleet, and the Medway at Sheerness, the principal streams which flow from Essex being the Lea and Roding, both of which join it a short distance below the metropolis. The Nore (q.v.) is generally regarded as occupying the mouth of the river. Its width, which at this point is 5½ miles, diminishes to 800 yds. at Gravesend, 490 yds. at Woolwich, and 266 yds. at London Bridge. Its total length, allowance being made for its numerous windings, is estimated at 250 miles. The fame of the T. is due to the commercial importance of the lower part of the river, between London Bridge and Tilbury and Gravesend. The dock accommodation is very extensive, and the river is frequented by vessels from all parts of the globe. The largest ocean steamers can ascend to Tilbury Docks, ships of 800 tons to St. Katherine's Docks, and barges to Lechlade. Further up, the river is connected by numerous canals with all parts of the country, the Regent's and Paddington Canals, the Grand Junction Canal, the Kennet and Avon Canal, and the Thames and Severn Canal being among the more important. The scenery of the T. is picturesque and varied, broad rich meadows skirting its banks above Oxford, whilst below that town are the beautifully wooded slopes of Goring, Pangbourne, and Cliefden.

Thames and Medway Canal, or **Gravesend and Rochester Canal**, between Gravesend and Frindsbury, opposite Rochester, N. Kent; was constructed 1804–24. It was a level canal, 7 miles in length, with two locks. The scheme proving unsuccessful, the canal passed into the hands of the North Kent Railway Company, and was partly adapted to railway traffic.

Thames and Severn Canal, Mid Gloucs. and N.E. Wilts., runs from the Stroudwater Canal at Stroud to the Thames at Lechlade, connecting the navigation of the Severn and the Thames. The canal passes by Chalford, Sapperton (where there is a long tunnel), Siddington, and Latton, near Cricklade, where it is joined by the N. Wilts. Canal. The canal was constructed 1783–92; it is 30 miles long and 42 ft. broad, and has many locks. It rises 243 ft. between the Stroudwater Canal and Sapperton, and falls 134 ft. between Sapperton and the head of the Thames.

Thames Ditton, pa. and vil. on the Thames, Mid Surrey, 2 W. of Kingston; ac. 2,954; soil light

THE SWAN, THAMES DITTON.

loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Nicholas, near the river, formerly a chapel-of-ease to Kingston, is a small but ancient building of stone with dressings of flint; the font, apparently of the E.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Thames Ditton	Thames Ditton | 14	3710

Norm. period, consists of a massive basin with rude carving on its sides, and is placed on a modern pedestal. All the monuments have been strictly preserved; the brasses, which formerly were on the floor, are now placed on the walls, and include several effigial brasses of the 16th cent.; there is also a recessed monument with kneeling figures in brass to Erasmus Forde, treasurer to Edward VI. (d. 1553), his wife and seventeen children. Here is a Congregational chapel. Charities producing £60 yearly are distributed in bread and clothing. Here are almshouses for twelve persons, six of which were founded in 1720 for six married couples, each of whom receives 25s. quarterly. The Village Hall was erected in 1887. A handsome drinking-fountain was presented to the vil. in 1879. In the vil. are electrical and mechanical engineering works, a bronze foundry, and a cocoa factory. On the south bank of the Thames, opposite Hampton Court Park, in a secluded and delightful nook of the river, is the Swan Inn, which is much frequented by anglers.

The Victoria Embankment, from Waterloo Bridge.
(*Photo. York and Son, Notting Hill, W.*)

Thames Embankments, a series of ornamental roadways on the banks of the Thames, in the west part of London, E. Middx. The project of embanking the Thames, originally proposed by Sir Christopher Wren, was eventually undertaken in 1862. The Victoria Embankment, from Blackfriars Bridge to Westminster Bridge, on the north or Middx. side, is upwards of a mile long, the breadth of the roadway being 100 ft., and that of the river wall (constructed of solid granite) 8 ft. The Albert Embankment, extending along the south side of the river from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall, is about 4,300 ft. in length, with a roadway 60 ft. broad. The Chelsea Embankment extends from the Grosvenor railway bridge to Battersea Bridge. These embankments were completed in 1870, 1869, and 1874 respectively.

Thames Tunnel, a tunnel beneath the Thames, in E. London, E. Middx., leading from Wapping to Rotherhithe. It was constructed by Sir Mark Isambard Brunel in 1835–43, and is 1,300 ft. long and 35 ft. broad. The summit of the tunnel is 16 ft. below the bed of the Thames and 75 ft. beneath low-water mark. It consists of two arched passages 16 ft. in height, between which runs a brick wall. The tunnel was intended for the use of foot-passengers, but since 1865 it has served to conduct a line of rail belonging to the East London Railway Company.

Thanet Division. [Isle of Thanet Division.]

Thanet, Isle of, at the extreme north-east of Kent, is formed by the course of the Stour from the north coast to the east, is 10 miles in length from east to west, and about 4 miles from north to south; it is intersected by the London, Chatham and Dover and the South-Eastern Railways, and contains the popular bathing towns of Margate and Ramsgate, and the lesser watering-places of Broadstairs and Westgate; and the pas. of Acol, Birchington, Minster, Monkton, St. Lawrence, St. Peter, St. Nicholas-at-Wade, Sarre, and Stonar. The island forms a division for Parliamentary purposes. The land rises along the coast into cliffs 50 to 100 ft. high, on one of which, the North Foreland, the extreme eastern point, is a lighthouse; the soil on this part is comparatively shallow, resting on the chalk. The southern and western parts are marshy along the banks of the Stour, with rich alluvial soil, on which corn, fruit, and vegetables are grown. The area is 26,021 ac.

Thanington, pa. and vil. on the Stour, E. Kent.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) ft. Lon. or Dub.	Pop.	Lat.
Thanington	Canterbury (1)	62	67

1 S.W. of Canterbury; ac. 1,222. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1882) is E. Eng., and contains a brass, dated 1443, bearing the name of Halle. St. Jacob's hospital for leprous women stood in this pa., and there is a well called the Black Prince's Well.

Thankerton, vil., pa. of Covington and Thankerton (q.v.), E. Lanarks., Sc., 1 S.W. of Covington.

Tharbes End, pl., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Sawbridgeworth (q.v.), S.E. Herts.

Tharston, pa. and scattered vil., S. Norf., 10 S. by W. of Norwich; ac. 1,572; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1886) is Dec.; in the chancel is a piscina; there are monuments and tablets to John Woolmer, Esq. (d. 1598), and Alice, his wife, and other members of the family; to the Woode family, and to General Sir R. J. Harvey (d. 1860). Thomas Clabburn's charity of £4 15s. yearly is for fuel, and the fuel allotment produces £18 yearly; there is also a sum of £2 10s. derived from 2 ac. of land called "Nellands' Pightle," which is for bread; there are some other small charities. In a field on a farm in this pa. is a remarkable oak tree, 8 yds. in circumference, supposed to be over 500 years old.

Thatcham, pa., tp., and vil., S. Berks., about 3 E. of Newbury; ac. of pa. 11,860, of tp. 7,214, and 79 water, with about 500 ac. of common; soil and subsoil gravel and clay. The pa. is intersected by the Kennet and the Kennet and Avon Canal. The church of St. Mary (restored 1852) is a very fine structure of various periods; adjoining the chancel is the Fuller chapel, containing a monument of the Fuller family, of Chamber House (1620), as well as memorials to the Croft family; there is also an altar-tomb to Sir William Danvers, one of the judges of the Common Pleas (d. 1504); and floor stones of the Tull family, to whom the chantry now belongs. There is a fine Norm. doorway in the porch; the chancel arch is also in Norm. style; the tower has a Dec. doorway and windows of the same period. Here are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. There are several endowed charities, amongst which is Lady Winchcomb's Blue Coat School for 40 boys, who are clothed and taught reading and writing, the parents also receiving assistance towards their apprenticeship; the remaining charities include a sum of £71 yearly for the repair of houses left for charity, the surplus goes towards the church repairs; £97 for the support of almshouses; £6 15s. for distribution in bread, and £6 15s. to three of the oldest men in the vil. T. had anciently a market, confirmed to the Abbey of Reading by Henry II., but it has long since been discontinued. Crookham Heath, in the southern part of the pa., was the site of a camp for the cavalry manœuvres of 1890. *Crookham House*, a modern stone building, and *Little Park House*, a handsome red-brick building, are seats.

Thatto Heath, dis. with railway station, pa. of Prescot (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 2 S.W. of St. Helens. It has a park and a free library.

Thavies Inn, pa. of Central London, E. Middx., ¼ W.N.W. of St. Paul's; ac. ¼. The old Inn of Chancery—partly demolished during the construction of Holborn Viaduct—was bought by Lincoln's Inn in 1550, and sold to a private owner in 1771. The name is taken from a certain John Thavie, belonging to the Armourers' Company, who owned property here in the time of Edward III.

Thaxted, pa. and ancient to., N. Essex, situated near the source of the Chelmer, 7 N. of Dunmow, on the road to Saffron Walden; ac. 6,240 and 12 water; soil heavy, overlying gravel and clay. The to. was formerly a bor., incorporated by charter from Philip and Mary, but the corporation was extinguished in 1687. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, St. John the Baptist, and St. Lawrence is Late Perp., the whole fabric being embattled and supported by strong buttresses, terminating in canopied niches; the pillars and arches seem to belong to an earlier period. The chancel, with its aisles, was built by Edward IV. in or about 1465. The font has an enriched spire-like cover; and portions of the carved choir stalls may be seen in the screen now enclosing the tower arch. There are also some fragments of the fine stained glass with which the windows were once filled. There is the figure in brass of a priest in vestments (*c.* 1450). On the church are several crosses, and on the east wall and on the north porch are carvings of the Crucifixion. One of the buttresses on the south side, towards the east, exhibits traces of an entrance through it, leading down to a crypt under the chancel; this was opened about 1865, but nothing was discovered. There are Congregational and Baptist chapels, and a meeting-house for Friends. Samuel Purchas, the author of "Purchas: his Pilgrimage," and "Purchas: his Pilgrimmes," was born here in 1577. The Guildhall, built in the reign of James I., is now used for pa. purposes—the old council chamber as a reading-room and the upper chamber for pa. meetings; there is also a lock-up in the same building, used by the county police. The total amount of charities for various purposes was at one time about £1,000 yearly, but has materially decreased owing to the depressed state of agriculture, and the gross value is now about £600. A pleasure fair is held on the Monday before Whit-Monday, and another for cattle on Aug. 10. *Herham Hall*, about 2 S.W., is a fine castellated edifice partly covered with ivy; this was the residence of Princess Elizabeth during part of the reign of Queen Mary, and she subsequently visited it when Queen in 1571.

The, for places with this prefix not found here, *see* the principal word.

Theakston, tp. in the pa. of Burneston (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3 S.E. of Bedale; ac. 969. *T. Hall* is a seat.

Thealby, ha., pa. of Burton-upon-Stather (q.v.), N. Lincs., about 5 N. of Frodingham. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Theale (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Tilehurst (q.v.), S. Berks., 5 W. of Reading; ac. 1,000. The church of the Holy Trinity is in E. Eng. style; an ancient Perp. chantry, from Magdalen College Chapel, Oxford, has been re-erected on the north

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tharston	Forncett (1)	104	288
Thatcham, pa.	Thatcham	50	5502
Thatcham, tp.	Thatcham	50	2900
Thavies Inn	.....	.....	109

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Thaxted	Elsenham (6)	36	1767
Theakston	Bedale (3)	226	46
Theale (1)	Theale	41	909

side, and two doorways from the same building have been inserted in the walls. Here are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Theale (2), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Wedmore (q.v.), N.W. Somerset, 6 w. of Wells. Christ Church is a modern building. The charities are of £5 yearly value.

Thearne, tp. and ha., pa. of Beverley St. John (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 3 S.S.E. of Beverley; ac. 508 and 8 water. Here was anciently a chapel or chantry dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. There is a small Primitive Methodist chapel. *T. Hall* is a seat.

Theberton, pa. and pleasant vil., N.E. Suff., 4 N.E. of Saxmundham; ac. 1,954; soil various, subsoil sand, gravel, and clay. The eastern part is a low, swampy tract, called Minsmere Level, which, by draining and sluices erected at a very great expense, has been rendered available for cultivation. The church of St. Peter is Norm. and Perp. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. The interest of £1,200 is distributed to the poor. *T. Hall* and *T. House*, both in extensive grounds, are seats.

The Brents, or North Preston, eccl. pa., pas. of Faversham (of which to. it forms a north suburb) and Preston-next-Faversham (q.v.), N. Kent. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in E. Eng. style. Bricks are largely manufactured here, and the place is chiefly occupied by persons employed in the brickfields.

The Close, pa. within the city of Lichfield (q.v.), S.E. Staffs.; ac. 16.

Theddingworth, pa. (extending into Northants), tp., and vil., E. Leics., 4½ w. by S. of Market Harborough; ac. of pa. 2,221, of tp. 1,627; soil heavy loam. The Grand Union Canal passes through the pa. The church of All Saints (restored 1858) is Norm. and E. Eng., and has some fine monuments and mural tablets to the Bathurst family. The chancel retains a piscina and sedilia. In the Bathurst Chapel is a monument of the time of James I., with recumbent male and female effigies, but without inscription. Here also is a marble monument to George Bathurst, Esq. (d. 1656), his wife Elizabeth (Villiers) (d. 1650), and seventeen children; there are demi-effigies of both in Puritan garb, and each holding a book; underneath are kneeling figures of twelve sons, four daughters, and an infant. Here is a Congregational chapel. The Institute contains reading- and recreation-rooms and a library. There is a charity of £5 annually for the apprenticing of poor children, and other charities (amounting to £4 10s.) given away on St. Thomas's Day.

Theddlethorpe All Saints, pa. and vil. near the seashore, E. Lincs., 10 E. of Louth; ac. 1,670; soil strong loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored) is principally Perp. The chancel is divided from the nave by a very elaborately worked screen divided into seven compartments, the central division being wider than the others and retaining its original gates; the east end of each aisle is also enclosed with screen-work of the late 15th cent. Two altar slabs still remain, and on the north side the approach to the rood-loft. Much of the old seating exists in different parts of the church, and some portions of the timbered roofs exhibit very good carved work. In the south chapel is a slab with the brass effigy of a knight, wearing the then almost disused camail depending from the helmet over the shoulders, and remarkable as being the latest known brass exhibiting this piece of defensive armour; the slab also bears two shields, and is inscribed to Robert Hayton (1424); there is also a brass inscription on another slab to Roger de Hagnaby, and a third bearing a shield of the Angevine family. The church land comprises about 3½ ac. for the repairs of the fabric. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities for the poor amount to £3 yearly.

Theddlethorpe St. Helen, coast pa. and vil., E. Lincs., 11 E. of Louth; ac. 1,866 and 640 water; soil strong clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Helen (rebuilt 1866) is in E. Eng. style. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The charities amount to £3 6s. yearly.

The Dicker. [DICKER, UPPER.]

Theescombe, ha., pa. of Minchinhampton (q.v.), Mid Glouces., about 4 S. of Stroud.

The Friary. [FRIARY, THE.]

The Green, vil., pa. of Millom (q.v.), S. Cumb., 8 S.E. of Bootle. A small stream runs through the vil. *Dunningwell* is a seat.

Thelbridge, pa. and vil., Mid Dev., 9 N.N.W. of Crediton; ac. 2,240; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. David (restored 1872) is E. Eng. There is a small charity.

Thelnetham, pa. on the Little Ouse, N.W. Suff., 11 S.W. of Thetford; ac. 1,701; soil generally heavy, overlying principally clay. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1872) is E. Eng. and Dec.; there is a monument (dated 1648) to several members of the Bokenham family. The charity lands yield about £20 yearly, which is distributed to the poor.

Thelsford, ha., pa. of Charlecote (q.v.), S. Warws., about 5 S. of Warwick.

Thelveton, or Thelton, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 2½ N.E. of Diss; ac. 1,142; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1873) is Perp.; the large and ancient font is adorned with figures of the Twelve Apostles, beautifully carved.

Thelwall, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Runcorn (q.v.), N. Chesh., 3 E. of Warrington; ac. 1,405. All Saints Church was built 1842 in E. Eng. style. *T. Hall* is a seat.

Themelthorpe, pa. and vil., N. Norf., 9 N.E. of East Dereham; ac. 652; soil loam, overlying clay and brick earth. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1873) is a small and ancient building of flint.

Thenford, pa. and small vil., S. Northants, 5 E. of

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Theale (2)	Shapwick (4)	136	645
Thearne	Beverley (3)	203	97
Theberton	Leiston (2)	95	541
The Brents	Faversham	53	1231
The Close	Lichfield	116	212
Theddingworth, pa.	Theddingworth	89	252
Theddingworth, tp.	Theddingworth	89	204
Theddlethorpe All S.	Theddlethorpe	149	261
Theddlethorpe St. H.	Theddlethorpe	149	349
Thelbridge	Lapford (5)	190	379
Thelnetham	Diss (3)	95	376
Thelveton	Burston (2)	98	196
Thelwall	Thelwall	186	770
Themelthorpe	Guestwick (1½)	133	86
Thenford	Farthinghoe (1)	73	129

Banbury; ac. 1,028; soil various. The church of St. Mary (restored) is an ancient building of stone; the chancel retains a piscina; in the north aisle is a fine recumbent effigy of stone, apparently of the 16th cent., but without inscription, and a stained window of ancient date, with figures of two saints. The charities amount to about £15 a year. *T. House*, in extensive grounds, is a seat.

Theobalds Park, pa. of and about 2 S.W. from Cheshunt (q.v.), E. Herts., seat of Sir Henry Bruce Meux, Bart.; the mansion, situated on rising ground in a park of 200 ac., was erected in the 18th cent.; in plan it somewhat resembles St. James's Palace, but has been considerably enlarged and improved. Temple Bar, removed from Fleet Street, London, in Jan. 1878, was re-erected in 1888 at one of the entrances to T. P. The original house, which is supposed to have stood on a slight eminence of no great extent, but still visible, was rebuilt by Sir William Cecil, Knight, afterwards Baron Burghley, and Lord High Treasurer, who purchased the estate in 1560–61, and here in 1564 was visited by Queen Elizabeth; this house, surrounded by beautiful gardens and a wide moat filled with water, was finished in 1571, and subsequently became the property of James I., who gave in exchange for it, to Sir Robert Cecil, Knight, afterwards first Earl of Salisbury, the more valuable mansion of Hatfield (q.v.), and it continued to be a royal palace until the outbreak of the Civil War; here James I. died March 27, 1625; and from Theobalds Charles I. set out in 1642 to raise his standard at Nottingham. The palace as then existing was an embattled structure of considerable extent, and consisted of two principal quadrangles, besides several courts; on the south side of the mansion was a large open cloister, enriched with paintings, inscriptions and pedigrees, which remained until 1765, although the greater part of the palace was pulled down in 1650; the site of the last remaining portion of the palace is now occupied by the houses forming T. Square in the vil. of Cheshunt, and on portions of the gardens still possessing some fine cedars and other trees and evergreen shrubs several large mansions have been erected.

Theobald Street, ha., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Aldenham (q.v.), Mid Herts.

Therfield, pa. and vil. on the chalk range, N. Herts., 3 S.W. of Royston; ac. 4,833; soil mixed, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, on the site of the former church, is in Dec. style; there are six bells, but the tower has not yet been built, and the only bell in use hangs on a tree in an adjoining field. Here is a Congregational chapel, with a minister's residence. The charities amount to about £70 a year.

Thet, river, S. Norf., is formed by the union of several headstreams at East Harling, and flows W. by S. past West Harling, Bridgham, Brettenham, and Kilverston to the Little Ouse, which it joins at Thetford, on the Suff. border. The length of the stream from its furthest source to Thetford is 16 miles.

Thetford (1), mun. bor., mkt. to. (S.), chiefly in S.W. Norf., but a small part of the bor. lies in Suff.; the cos. are divided by the Little Ouse, which is here joined by the Thet; over the two is a cast-iron bridge. The to. lies 7 E.S.E. of Brandon; from 1075 to 1094 it was the head of the see of the East Angles, and formerly had twenty churches. The bor. now consists of three pas.—St. Cuthbert, St. Mary, and St. Peter, with areas of 306, 4,622, and 2,370 ac. St. Cuthbert's Church was almost entirely rebuilt in 1852 in Perp.; the chancel is separated from the nave by a beautiful oak screen. The church of St. Mary (restored 1866), situated on the Suff. side of the river, is a large structure of flint with stone dressings of the Norm. and Perp. periods; the tomb of Sir Richard Fulmerstone, Knight, anciently a benefactor to the to. and founder of the Grammar School and of the precentorship in this church, was some years since removed, and the parts containing the inscription were placed against the south wall of the nave; there is a Norm. font. St. Peter's, White Hart Street, is a Dec. building of cut flint, whence it was formerly called the "Black Church"; the embattled western tower was rebuilt in 1789. T. has also a Catholic church, Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, and a Friends' meeting-house. The Grammar School was founded in 1556; the buildings occupy the site of Trinity Church, once the Cathedral, some arches of which remain. A new scheme was formulated by the Commissioners in 1879. The Guildhall, where the quarter sessions for the bor. are held, is situated in the centre of the to., overlooking the market-place. The Mechanics' Institution (1887) has a library; the Odd Fellows' Hall dates from 1891. The to. contains a brewery, an extensive tannery and fellmongery, brick and lime kilns, water and steam mills (flour), several maltings, bone-crushing, manure and chemical works, an extensive iron foundry and agricultural-implement manufactory, and steam-engine works, employing about 320 hands, and which is situated on the site of old St. Nicholas Church; also a manufactory of papier-mâché goods. At the eastern part of the to. are a few tenements occupied by the poor, on the site of Harbord Hospital, so-called from their having been endowed by Sir Charles Harbord for 99 years, which time expired many years ago; and there is a hospital for the aged poor in Bury Road. In St. Mary's pa. are also four almshouses, built chiefly of flint, with antique brick chimneys, which, as well as the Grammar School, bear the date 1610, and the name of their founder, Sir Richard Fulmerstone, Knight. At the north-west part of the to. are four well-built almshouses (1885) for the aged poor of T. The King's House, in King Street, a mansion of flint and brick, was formerly the residence of Elizabeth and James I. In the pa. of St. Mary, on the Suff. side of the river, are the remains of the monastery of the Holy Sepulchre and the Sacred Cross, founded in 1139 by William de Warrenne, Earl of Warrenne and Surrey, for canons of the Holy Cross. The porter's gate remains, as also a part of the church, now converted into a barn; another portion of the house, now a residence, is called the "Canons." Of the other religious houses formerly existing here may be mentioned the Cluniac priory of SS. Mary and Andrew, founded in 1104 by Roger Bigod; by a rule of this order 18 poor persons were fed every day at the priory; the Perp. gate-house remains; the Benedictine convent of SS.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Therfield	Royston (3)	45	996

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Thetford (1)	Thetford	90	4247

George and Gregory, founded in 1176 by the Abbot of Bury, for nuns from Ling; the convent of SS. Mary and John, for Augustinian canons, founded by Geoffrey de Favanhes in the time of William I.; the College of SS. Mary and Bartholomew, Bailey End, founded by Gilbert de Pyckenham in the time of Edward I. T. was a Roman station. At the eastern extremity of the to. is Castle Hill, a mound upwards of 1,000 ft. in circumference at the base, supposed to be an ancient fortification of Roman or Saxon origin; its height is 100 ft., and the top, overlooking an immense tract of country, is crowned by five stately trees. The surrounding country contains several "barrows."

Thetford (2), tp., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Stretham (q.v.), N. Cambs.; ac. 1,035. The chapel of St. George is a 14th-cent. building. There is a charity of £45 a year for fuel.

Thetford (3), ha., pa. of Baston (q.v.), S. Lincs., 3 N.W. of Market Deeping.

Thetford St. Cuthbert. [THETFORD (1).]

Thetford St. Mary. [THETFORD (1).]

Thetford St. Peter. [THETFORD (1).]

Theydon Bois, pa. and vil. on the Roding, S.W. Essex, 2 S. of Epping; ac. 2,176; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, which occupies the site of a former building, was built 1851 in E. Eng. style; it contains a curious painting of the Royal Arms, *temp.* James I. The Baptists have a chapel. There are four almshouses (founded 1753), and a charity of about £30 yearly. John Strype was vicar here in 1669, and John Elwes, the miser, lived here for some time.

Theydon Garnon, pa. and vil., S.W. Essex, 6 S.W. of Ongar; ac. 3,168; soil variable, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1892) is a rubble and brick building, and has a tower, erected in 1552, by Sir John Crosby; among the monuments are those to Sir John Archer (d. 1681), Anne Fitzwilliam (d. 1602), Mary Archer (d. 1776), Sir Charles Dun, William Eyre Archer, James Meggs, vicar, Elizabeth Waldegrave (1556), and a brass to William Kyrkeby (d. 1458). There are numerous charities, including the Fitzwilliam almshouses, founded in 1602. The Epping Union workhouse is here. *Gaynes Park*, a Tudor mansion, and *Coopersale House*, another Tudor building, are seats.

Theydon Mount, pa. and vil. on the Roding, S.W. Essex, 7 S.W. of Ongar; ac. 1,500; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael, destroyed by lightning in the 17th cent., was rebuilt in Norm. style, and contains monuments to Sir Thomas Smijth (d. 1577) and Colonel Sir William Smijth (d. 1626). *Hill Hall*, an Elizabethan mansion, is a seat.

Thicket Priory. [THORGANBY - WITH - WEST COTTINGWITH.]

Thickley, East, tp. and vil., pa. of Auckland St. Andrew (q.v.), S. Dur., 9 N.W. of Darlington; ac. 468. The North-Eastern Railway have works here.

Thief's Road, mountain track, Peebs., Sc. The remnants of this ancient road—so called because it was much used by the plunderers of the Borders—are situated chiefly in the pa. of Drumelzier. It is also known as the "King's Road," James V. having journeyed along it on his way to suppress the marauder Piers Cockburn of Henderland (1529).

Thimbleby (1), pa. and vil., E. Lincs., 1½ W. of Horncastle; ac. 1,416; soil clay and sandy loam, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Margaret (restored 1879) is Dec. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and there are some small charities. In this pa., near Woodhall Spa, on the side of the road to Horncastle, is a monument crowned with a bust of the late Duke of Wellington, erected in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo, fought June 18, 1815.

Thimbleby (2), tp. and vil., pas. of Osmotherley and Sigston (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 6 E. of Northallerton; ac. 2,053. In a wood ½ E. of the vil. is *T. Lodge*, a seat.

Thingwall (1), tp., pa. of Woodchurch (q.v.), N.W. Chesh., 5 S.W. of Birkenhead; ac. 376. *T. Hall* is a seat.

Thingwall (2), ha., pa. of and 1½ E. from Childwall (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.

Thirdpart, estate, pa. of Kilrenny (q.v.), E. Fifes., Sc., 1½ S.W. of Crail.

Thirkleby (1), pa. and vil., N.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Thirsk; ac. 2,592; soil and subsoil clay. The church of All Saints is in Gothic style, with a fine hammer-beam oak roof. The charities are small. *T. Park*, a seat, is in Italian style, from designs by Wyatt.

Thirkleby (2), tp., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Kirby Grindalyth (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,345.

Thirlby, tp. and small vil., pa. of Felixkirk (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5½ E. by N. of Thirsk; ac. 520.

Thirlestane Castle (1), ancient mansion on Leader Water, pa. of Lauder (q.v.), W. Berws., Sc., less than a mile N.E. of Lauder town. It was originally a fortress, erected by Edward I. during his invasion of Scotland, but in Caroline times it was remodelled and added to, so as to fit it for a residence.

Thirlestane Castle (2), modern mansion near Ettrick Water, pa. of Ettrick (q.v.), S. Selks., Sc. The grounds are extensive and well wooded, and contain a ruined tower.

Thirlestane House. [CHELTENHAM.]

Thirlmere, or **Leathes Water,** lake in Legberthwaite (q.v.), S. Cumb., 3½ S.S.E. of Keswick. The lake extends 3 N. by W. and E. by S., but rarely exceeds ¼ mile in breadth. It forms part of the basin, sending off at its north extremity St. John's Beck, an affluent of the Greta. Its surface is 533 ft. above the sea, and it has an extreme depth of 108 ft. It lies amidst lofty mountains, Helvellyn and Whiteside being situated on its east side, and Armboth Fells and Raven Crag on its west. The slopes on the east side are mostly bare, mountain torrents forming deep channels on the face of the rock after rainy weather. The west bank is fringed

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Thetford (2)	Ely (2¾)	70	221
Thetford St. Cuth.	Thetford	90	1764
Thetford St. Mary	Thetford	90	1259
Thetford St. Peter	Thetford	90	1224
Theydon Bois	Theydon Bois	15	1079
Theydon Garnon	Theydon Bois (1½)	15	1371
Theydon Mount	Epping (3)	17	135

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Thickley, East	Shildon (1)	241	165
Thimbleby (1)	Horncastle (1½)	130	20
Thimbleby (2)	Northallerton (6)	218	112
Thingwall (1)	Birkenhead (5)	194	173
Thirkleby (1)	Sessay (2½)	206	254
Thirkleby (2)	Wharram (4½)	216	41
Thirlby	Thirsk (5½)	210	29

with woods interspersed with picturesque crags. Somewhat north of its middle point the lake narrows considerably, and it is here crossed by

THIRLMERE AND HELVELLYN, LOOKING SOUTH.
(Photo. Green Bros., Grasmere.)

a bridge. T. now furnishes the water supply of Manchester, the works having been opened in 1894. In connection with the works an embankment has been formed at its north end, so as to raise the bottom to a much higher level.

Thirlspot, pl. with inn, pa. of Crosthwaite (q.v.), S.W. Cumb., on the east side of Thirlmere, about 5 S.E. of Keswick. It is one of the starting-points for the ascent of Helvellyn.

Thirlwall, tp. and vil., pa. of and 4 W.N.W. of Haltwhistle (q.v.), S.W. Northumb.; ac. 8,016. Here are the ruins of T. Castle on the Tipalt, and the site, with interesting remains, of the Roman station Magna.

Thirn, tp. and small vil., pa. of Thornton Watlass (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 9 S.E. of Leyburn; ac. 617. *The Hermitage* is a seat.

Thirne. [THURNE.]

Thirntoft. [THRINTOFT.]

Thirsk, pa., tp., mkt. and U. to., and head of Co. Co. dis., N.R. Yorks., 11 N.E. of Ripon; ac. of pa. 8,548, of tp. 3,100. There are two stone bridges over the Cod beck, a feeder of the Swale, which connect the Old with the New Town. T., though never incorporated, was a bor. by prescription; the Reform Act of 1832 reduced the representation to a single member, and in 1885 the bor. was absorbed in the T. and Malton parl. div. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1877) is a large and handsome embattled Perp. structure; the interior has superb open roofs of Irish oak, enriched with carved bosses and cusped ornament at the intersections. At the east end of the north aisle is a screen, open above and panelled below, enclosing one bay, which forms a chapel and retains a piscina; the font retains its original Perp. cover, 21 ft. in height. On the north of the chancel is a panelled doorway with square padlock, and on the south side three sedilia and a piscina; the communion table, of carved oak, is said to have belonged to Byland Abbey; on either side of it is a trefoiled niche; between the clerestory windows are wall paintings of large figures. Above the porch is a parvise in which a hermit named Parkinson resided about the year 1513. There is a good glebe house close to the church. The Catholic church of All Saints has a priest's residence attached. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels; also a Friends' meeting-house. T. has several parochial charities. The market day is on Monday, and the market is regarded as one of the best in the Riding. The fairs are—Shrove Monday and April 4 and 5, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and leather; Easter and Whit-Monday are pleasure fairs; August 4 and 5 and Oct. 28 and 29 for sheep and horned cattle; and on the first Tuesday after Dec. 1 for horned cattle and leather. Cattle sales are held on alternate Mondays. The Savings' Bank and Assembly Rooms is a large and handsome building erected in 1849. The Institute, in Westgate, has a library. T., being situated in the midst of a luxuriant and fertile district in the Vale of Mowbray, produces large quantities of timber, corn, wool, bark, and other agricultural produce. Extensive agricultural engineering works afford employment to a large number of hands. Tanning and dressing of leather, malting, brickmaking, and ironfounding are carried on to some extent in the to. and neighbourhood, and there are several corn mills. Races are held here in the last week in April; the course, which has a grand stand, is to the west of the to. On the part of T. which is now the New Town there once stood an ancient castle of the Mowbrays; the moats are still to be traced, but of the building there are now no remains; the materials of the castle are said to have been used in the erection of the church.

Thirsk and Malton Division, one of the four parl. divs. of the N.R. Yorks. It lies in the southern part of the Riding, and returns one member.

Thirston, East and West, with Shothaugh, tp., pa. of Felton (q.v.), E. Northumb., about 9 N. of Morpeth; ac. 1,972. There is a Presbyterian chapel at West Thirston.

Thirtleby, tp., pa. of Swine (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 7 N.E. of Hull; ac. 755.

Thistleton (1), pa. and vil., N. Rutld., on the Leics. and Lincs. borders, 7 N.E. of Oakham; ac. 1,379; soil and subsoil various. The Gothic church of St. Nicholas was restored and the chancel rebuilt in 1879–80. A Roman camp is supposed to have existed here, and great quantities of Roman coins and other antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood. There is a Roman well, now disused.

Thistleton (2), ha. on a small stream called T. Brook, pa. of and 4 N. from Kirkham (q.v.), N. Lancs. [GREENALGH-WITH-THISTLETON.]

Thixendale, eccl. pa., tp., and small vil., pa. of Wharram Percy (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 10 S.E. of Malton; ac. 3,811. The church of St. Mary was built 1870, in E. Eng. style. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Thirlwall	Haltwhistle (4)	305	600
Thirn	Bedale (4)	226	97
Thirsk, pa.	Thirsk	210	5747
Thirsk, tp.	Thirsk	210	3164
Thirsk and M. Div.	.....	.....	57183

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Thirston E. & W., w.s.	Widdrington (6)	294	245
Thirtleby	Swine (2¼)	202	44
Thistleton (1)	Ashwell (4)	97	112
Thixendale, eccl. pa.	Burdale (2½)	218	273
Thixendale, tp.	Burdale (2½)	218	234

Thockrington, pa., tp., and vil., S. Northumb., 11 N. by E. of Hexham; ac. of pa. 7,012, of tp. 2,450; soil clay. The church (dedication unknown) is Perp. Limestone, whinstone, and freestone occur in the pa.

Tholthorpe, tp. and vil., pa. of Alne (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5½ S.W. of Easingwold; ac. 1,690. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Some of the houses are very ancient.

Thomastown (1), pa. and mkt. and U. to., Gowran bar., Mid co. Kilk., Ir., 10 S.E. of Kilkenny; ac. 2,041. The to. is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Nore (here crossed by a bridge), and consists of five streets of tolerable width, well paved. T. is said to have been founded by an Anglo-Norman and incorporated by several charters, and it sent two members to the Irish Parliament until the Legislative Union. An abbey was founded for Dominicans here at some remote period; some ruins of a portion remain. The Protestant church is a stone structure with a tower, and the Catholics have also a handsome church. A large National school, a union poor-house, fever hospital, and a dispensary are the principal charitable institutions. There is a frieze factory here, considerable trade is carried on in grain, and there are extensive corn mills. Fairs are held on Jan. 6, March 17, May 25, June 29, Sept. 15, and Nov. 1.

Thomastown (2), pa., East Offaly bar., Mid co. Kildare, Ir., 2½ N.E. of Carberry; ac. 852.

Thomastown (3), ha., pa. of and 4 W. from Arklow (q.v.), S.E. co. Wick., Ir.

Thomley, tp., pa. of and 2 N. from Waterperry (q.v.), E. Oxon.; ac. 551.

Thom, Loch, lake, pa. of Inverkip, N.W. Renfs., Sc., 2½ S.S.W. of Greenock. The loch is a mile and a half long from north-east to south-west, and has an extreme breadth (in the northern part) of 1 mile. It has been converted into a reservoir of the Greenock Waterworks.

Thomond, one of the ancient divs. of the province of Munster, Ir. Munster was divided into five portions by the descendants of Olioll Oloim, who obtained the sovereignty of the whole of Munster in the 2nd cent. One of these was Tuadhmhumhain or T., which originally extended from Loop Head to Stradbally in Q. Co., and from the Slieve Aughty Mountains to Limerick. At the time of the Anglo-Norm. invasion T. embraced cos. Clare and Lim. (excepting the to. of Limerick, which was in the hands of the Ostmen). Its king was Donnell O'Brien, who offered strenuous resistance to the invaders.

Thompson, or **Tompson,** pa., S.W. Norf., 3 S. of Watton; ac. 2,890; soil light, with a clay or black gravel subsoil. There is some heath land used as a cattle run and sheep walk, and a mere called T. Water. The church of St. Martin, standing close to the road, is a building of rubble, erected apparently about 1300; the south chapel, which retains a piscina, appears to have been built about 1450 as a chantry and place of interment for the founder, Sir Thomas de Shardelow and his family; the nave is fitted with oak benches which have well-carved poppy heads, every one being of a different pattern; a carved oak screen divides the chancel and nave; in the chancel are three sedilia and a piscina; the font is octagonal and of carved stone. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel and a reading-room and library. The town lands produce about £31 a year, divided between the church and the poor. In the time of Edward I. a small chantry was established here by the then lord of the manor; Sir Thomas de Shardelow, fifty years after, gave the society a chantry house, called Tompson's College, an estate, and the advowson of the living. The College Farm still marks the site of the ancient residence of the chantry priests.

Thompson Hill, ha., pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 N. of Sheffield.

Thompson's Walls. [COLDSMOUTH AND THOMPSON'S WALLS.]

Thong ha., pa. of Shorne (q.v.), N. Kent, 2 S.E. of Gravesend.

Thongs Bridge, vil. with railway station, pa. of Almondbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4½ S. of Huddersfield. There is a mission church (1876) in E. Eng. and Dec. styles. The vil. has woollen and steam corn mills.

Thoralby, tp. and vil., pa. of and about 2 S. from Aysgarth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,581. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a reading-room and library. Lead is obtained in small quantities. Here is a waterfall called "Silver Chain Force."

Thoresby (1), ha., pa. of Edwinstowe (q.v.), N. Notts., about 2 N.W. of Ollerton. *T. Park*, a good example of the Elizabethan style, stands near the site of the old mansion, in which Lady Mary Wortley Montague (1690–1762) was born.

Thoresby (2), ha., pa. of Saleby (q.v.), E. Lincs., 1 N. of Alford.

Thoresby (3). [CARPERBY-CUM-THORESBY.]

Thoresby, North, pa. and large vil., E. Lincs., 8 S. by E. of Grimsby; ac. 2,487; soil generally strong and stiff (excepting the Fens, which are of a peaty nature), overlying strong clay. The church of St. Helen is E. Eng. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels here. The poor's land yields about £35 a year.

Thoresby, South, pa. and pleasant vil., E. Lincs., 8 N. of Spilsby; ac. 915. The church of St. Andrew is a structure of brick, erected in 1738. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. Chalk is obtained here in large quantities and burnt for manure.

Thoresthorpe, ha., pa. of Saleby (q.v.), E. Lincs., about 1 N. of Alford.

Thoresway, pa. and vil. in a picturesque valley of the Wolds, N. Lincs., 4½ S.E. of Caistor; ac. 2,771; soil calcareous, overlying chalk and marl. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1880) is Norm. and E. Eng. During the rebuilding several stone coffins

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Thockrington, pa.	Barrasford (4½)	296	127
Thockrington, tp.	Barrasford (4½)	296	35
Tholthorpe	Alne (4)	199	194
Thomastown (1), pa.	Thomastown	92	1338
Thomastown (1), to.	Thomastown	92	970
Thomastown (2)	Carberry (2½)	36	57
Thomley	Tiddington (2½)	52	18
Thompson	Watton (2)	103	338
Thoralby	Askrigg (4)	248	262
Thoresby, North	North Thoresby	148	371
Thoresby, South	Aby (2)	134	139
Thoresway	Moortown (5)	152	290

with floriated crosses were exhumed; these are now at the west ends of the north and south aisles. There are also three ancient slabs inscribed to Sir Philip de Chauncey, John de Gothmundham, and one to a member of the De Bohun family.

Thorganby, pa. and vil. in a picturesque valley of the Wolds, E. Lincs., 9 S.W. of Grimsby; ac. 1,583; soil light and chalky, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints is a small building of the Norm. and E. Eng. periods. *T. Hall* is an ancient mansion in well-wooded grounds, descending on one side to a narrow vale and fine trout stream.

Thorganby with West Cottingwith, pa. and vil. on the Derwent, E.R. Yorks., 10 S.E. of York; ac. 2,921 and 17 of water; soil sand and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Elena is Perp. There is also a chapel for Wesleyans. On a piece of ground in this pa., projecting towards the Derwent, stood the Benedictine priory of Thicket or Thyckhed, founded in the reign of Richard I. by Roger FitzRoger, and dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. The priory church was 60 ft. long, but only 18 ft. wide, and with a low roof covered with lead. In the choir were fifteen stalls, and the church had four altars. On the north side was a cloister, 60 ft. square, with alleys 6 ft. wide; a chapter-house on the east side with dorter (dormitory) over, brewhouse on the north, parlour on the west, and numerous other domestic buildings. At its dissolution there were a prioress and eleven nuns, and revenues estimated at £22 net. It is believed there are now no remains. *Thicket Priory*, an Elizabethan structure in a park of about 150 ac., bounded on the east by the river Derwent, is a seat.

Thorington (1), pa., N.E. Suff., 4 S.E. of Halesworth; ac. 1,378; soil principally of a light sandy nature, overlying sand, gravel, and in some parts clay. The church of St. Peter is E. Norm. and Perp. *T. Hall*, in a pleasant park of nearly 200 ac., is a seat.

Thorington (2). [THORRINGTON.]

Thorlby. [STIRTON-WITH-THORLBY.]

Thorley (1), pa. and vil., E. Herts., on the Essex border, 3 N. of Sawbridgeworth; ac. 1,527; soil mostly clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. James (restored 1854) is Norm. and E. Eng.; at the western entrance is a holy-water stoup; the ancient font was recently rescued from a neighbouring farmyard, where it had served as a horse-trough. There is a church-room, used for public meetings. A charity of £4 yearly is for apprenticing, and 6s. is distributed in bread. *Twyford House* is a seat.

Thorley (2), pa., I. of W., about 1 E. by S. of Yarmouth; ac. 1,589 and 31 water and foreshore; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Swithin is in Dec. style; the bells are from the old church, also the oak of which the pulpit is constructed. A portion of the old church is still standing. There has been a voluntary church rate here since 1614.

Thormanby, pa. and vil., N.R. Yorks., 6 S.E. of Thirsk; ac. 982; soil light and sandy, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., and there is a small Wesleyan chapel.

Thorn, a sub. of Johnstone (q.v.), Mid Renfs., Sc. It adjoins the to. on the south-east.

Thornaby, eccl. pa., tp., and mun. bor. (Thornaby-on-Tees), pa. of Stainton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. of tp. 1,636 and 59 water. The bor. was incorporated in 1892. Previous to this the to. was known as South Stockton; it is connected by bridges with Stockton-on-Tees. The church of St. Paul is a modern building in E. Eng. style, replacing an older church. There are also places of worship for Catholics and various bodies of Nonconformists. The other principal public buildings are the Mechanics' Institute, the Public Library, and the Temperance Hall. Here are extensive ironworks (whence the Governments of this country and India are frequently supplied), large yards for building iron ships, saw-mills, potteries, and flour-mills; a large trade is also done in timber and corn.

Thornaby-on-Tees. [THORNABY.]

Thornaby with South Stockton, the former name of the tp. of Thornaby (q.v.).

Thornage, pa. and vil., N. Norf., 2½ S.W. of Holt; ac. 1,266; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is chiefly E. Eng.; there is an ancient oak table and a monument to Sir William Butts; and a stone to the memory of Lady Heigham (1590).

Thornborough, pa. and vil. on the Ouse, N. Bucks., 3 E. of Buckingham; ac. 2,473; soil clay, subsoil various. The church of St. Mary is Dec. and Perp.; there are brasses to William Barton and his wife (1389), and tablets to John Crowche (1473), Dorothy Stevens (1685), Elizabeth Woolhed (1696), and John Woolhed (1709). There are Wesleyan, Congregational, and Baptist chapels. The old *Manor House* stands in the centre of the vil. In the pa. are tumuli, in one of which vases, urns, etc., have been discovered.

Thornbrough (1) (formerly called "Hundulthorpe"), tp., pa. of South Kilvington (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2½ N.E. of Thirsk; ac. 532. The place formerly belonged to a Mr. Walker, who made a fortune in the pre-railway times by keeping relays of fast cobs on the North Road, with the object of supplying early information to newspapers.

Thornbrough (2), tp., pa. of and 2 E. from Corbridge (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 782.

Thornbrough (3), vil., pa. of West Tanfield (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2½ S.E. of Masham. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Between T. and Nosterfield are three circular entrenchments placed in a line, the extreme distance from point to point being about a mile; their exact purpose has not been ascertained; adjacent are numerous tumuli, which have been found to contain rude pottery and flint instruments.

Thornbury (1), pa., tp., mkt. and U. to., S. Gloucs., 11 N. of Bristol; ac. of pa. 14,570, of tp. 13,674,

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Thorganby	Market Rasen (8)	145	140
Thorganby w. W. C.	Escrick (4½)	181	370
Thorington (1)	Darsham (2)	95	104
Thorley (1)	Bishop Stortford (2)	31	546
Thorley (2)	Yarmouth (1)	97	177
Thormanby	Husthwaite Gate (1)	206	119
Thornaby, ec. pa.	Stockton (2)	235	15330
Thornaby, tp.	Stockton (2)	235	15637
Thornage	Melton Constable (3	128	335
Thornborough	Buckingham (3)	60	564
Thornbrough (1)	Thirsk (2½)	210	19
Thornbrough (2)	Stocksfield (4)	281	52
Thornbury (1), pa.	Thornbury	118	4152
Thornbury (1), tp.	Thornbury	118	3918

including water and foreshore. T. was formerly a mun. bor., but with no municipal authority, and it became extinct in 1883. The church of St. Mary (restored 1889) is Perp.; the chancel retains piscina and sedilia, and there is a piscina and a recessed tomb in the south chapel; the north chancel window is a memorial to Edward, ninth Duke of Norfolk (d. 1777), and there are other memorial windows. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. In 1888 the Cossham Hall (named after the donor, and used for concerts and lectures) was presented to the to. There is a market for the sale of cattle, sheep, pigs, and cheese, held here the second Wednesday in each month; also a mop, or hiring fair, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday before March 25; and the Horticultural Society of T. and district holds a show annually, when prizes are given. The almshouses, founded in the 16th cent. by Sir John Stafford, situated in Back Street, are for six aged women. The other charities amount to about £174 a year, and are administered under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, which also applies to the Grammar School (founded 1606). *T. Castle*, a magnificent but incomplete Late Perp. structure, is a seat; it was erected in 1511 by Edward (Stafford), third Duke of Buckingham, who received licence from Henry VIII. to impark 1,000 ac.

Thornbury (2), pa. and vil. on the Waldon, W. Dev., 5 N.E. of Holsworthy; ac. 2,772; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1876) is of mixed periods, and retains a fine Norm. doorway in the south porch, and a piscina in the north aisle; in the transept is a monument to Sir John Speecott (knighted 1604) and Elizabeth his wife. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Thornbury (3), or **Thornbury with Nether Wood**, pa. and vil., E. Herefords., 7 S. of Tenbury; ac. 2,399; soil clay and loam, overlying red marl and rock. The church of St. Ann is Norm. The charities are small. Here is a Roman encampment.

Thornbury (4), vil., pa. of Calverley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 N.E. of Bradford.

Thornbury Division, one of the five parl. divs. of Gloucester. It lies in the south of the co. and returns one member.

Thornbury with Nether Wood. [THORNBURY (3).]

Thornby, pa. and vil., Mid Northants, 10½ N.N.W. of Northampton, on the road to Leicester; ac. 1,200; soil chiefly light and sandy, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Helen (restored 1870) is Perp.; the chancel retains a Dec. piscina in good preservation; at the west end of the nave is a tablet to Sir William Weltden, Knight (d. 1631). Union Chapel is used by various denominations. There is a reading-room. *T. Hall*, a short distance from the vil., on the road from Welford to Northampton, is an Elizabethan mansion, with well laid-out grounds; Cromwell is said to have stayed here on the eve of the battle of Naseby.

Thorncliff, small but pleasant vil., pa. of and 2½ N.E. of Leek, N. Staffs.

Thorn Coffin. [THORNE (2).]

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Thornbury (2)	Holsworthy (5)	218	310
Thornbury (3)	Bromyard (4)	135	193
Thornbury Division	.....	.....	62951
Thornby	Brixworth (5)	73	214

Thorncomb, ha., pa. of and about 2 S.W. from Langton Long Blandford (q.v.), N. Dorset.

Thorncombe, pa. and vil., W. Dors., 7 N.E. of Axminster; ac. 5,331; soil light clay and stonebrash, overlying flint. The church of St. Mary, rebuilt in 1867 in Perp. style, contains a monument to Sir Thomas Brook (d. 1447). The Village Hall was erected in commemoration of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria (1887). Holditch Court, formerly a family seat, is now a ruin, and the chapel has been desecrated and is used as a barn; the castle keep and the ivy-clad tower still remain. Forde Abbey, on the banks of the Axe, was preserved from total destruction, and exhibits the remains of a splendid building converted into a princely residence; the abbey was founded 1135; it was of the Cistercian order, and one of the "greater abbeys," being valued at the Dissolution at about £380 yearly; of the church there are now no remains. Much of the monastic buildings is still left, and, with modern additions, forms a seat. The monastic kitchen is still in use, and the refectory has been divided into several apartments. The 14th-cent. gateway and the conventual barn still stand. In the abbey is some valuable old Flemish tapestry. *Sadborow*, a modern mansion commanding a fine view, is also a seat.

Thorncote, ha., pa. of Northill (q.v.), Mid Beds., 4½ N.W. of Biggleswade.

Thornden, ha., pa. of Herne (q.v.), N.E. Kent, about 4 S.W. of Herne Bay.

Thorndon, pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 3½ S. of Eye; ac. 2,650; soil mixed clay, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints (restored 1866) is Perp., with an embattled tower on the south side, through which is the entrance. A Reformatory for boys was established here in 1856 by the late Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart., and was taken over by the co. in 1887, and it now contains the full complement of eighty boys, who are employed on the land. The rents of the to. estates amount to £100 yearly, one-third of which is for the poor, one-third for school purposes, and one-third for improvements in the pa. The church fund of £30 is applied to the repairs of the church. The poor have also £2 a year from Lee's Charity and a yearly rent-charge of £2.

Thorne (1), pa., U. and small mkt. to. (W.), and head of a Co. Co. dis., W.R. Yorks., 10 N.E. of Doncaster; ac. 12,408; soil sand, clay, and warp, overlying clay. The Don flows about a mile northwest of the to., and a canal on the south gives access to the Trent. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1860) is chiefly Late Dec. There are several Nonconformist places of worship. Brooke's Grammar School (built 1861–62) is in Gothic style; the school of Travis's charity, endowed with about £80 yearly, is in Perp. style. The trade of keelbuilding is carried on. T. Agricultural Show is largely attended, and is held—the cattle fair on the first Tuesday after June 11, the agricultural show on Wednesday, and the gala and fireworks display on Thursday. A cattle fair is also held on the first Monday and Tuesday after Oct. 11. Matthew de la Pryme, a Flemish refugee, was

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Thorncombe	Chard Road (2)	140	941
Thorndon	Eye (2)	94	618
Thorne (1)	Thorne	166	3566

perpetual curate here (1701–4), and made large collections for a history of the place and neighbourhood, now among the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum. T. Moor or Waste, upwards of 4,000 ac. in extent, comprises the eastern portion of the pa. It was formerly a swampy bog, but has been efficiently drained and improved by warping. Since 1880 the moors have been developed in an extraordinary manner by the manipulation of the surface for peat moss litter, which has now become a most important trade, the T. Moors finding employment for over 300 hands in stripping the surface of the waste for litter. When the surface has been cleared, sluices are opened to admit the tidal water from the Ouse, which deposits warp, and by this means extensive tracts of waste land have been converted into valuable fertile land.

Thorne (2), or **Thorn Coffin**, small pa. and vil., S. Somerset, 3 N.W. of Yeovil; ac. 406; soil loamy and clayey, overlying clay and heavy sand. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1893) is E. Eng.; the pulpit is of oak, and bears the date 1624. *T. House* is a seat.

Thorner, pa., tp., and vil., W.R. Yorks., 7 N.E. of Leeds; ac. of pa. 4,698, of tp. 2,460; soil clay, overlying limestone and ironstone. The church of St. Peter (restored 1855) is E. Eng.; there is a monument to John Philip Gemas (d. 1722). Here is a Wesleyan chapel, a reading-room, and an endowed school. The charities are small.

Thornes, eccl. pa. and vil. on the Calder, pa. of and 1 S.W. from Wakefield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Philip and St. James was built 1831. Here are four almshouses. Worsted, woollen, and soap are manufactured. *Lupset Hall* and *T. House* are seats. [ALVERTHORPE-WITH-THORNES.]

Thorne St. Margaret, pa. and vil. between the Tone and the Great Western Railway, W. Somerset, 3 W. of Wellington; ac. 824; soil sandy, overlying limestone and sandstone. The church of St. Margaret (which, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1865) contains a brass of the Tudor period to — Worth, with curious Latin epitaph and translation.

Thorness Bay (= "Thor's Headland Bay"), inlet of the Solent, N.W. I. of W., 2½ S.W. of West Cowes. The bay is about a mile and a half wide at its mouth, and extends ½ mile inland. The name is obviously of Norse origin.

Thorney (1), pa. and vil., N.W. Cambs., adjoining Northants, 14 W. of Wisbech; ac. 17,590; soil black vegetable loam, overlying rich clay. The fens in the neighbourhood were formerly relieved of their superfluous waters by the very uncertain help of windmills; these have given way to a complete system of drainage. Some of the chief roads in several parts of the pa. are adorned with avenues of fine trees; the Causeway, Willow Hall, and the Whittlesey roads are most noticeable. The vil. is built on an eminence, eye, or island, and was anciently called "Ankeridge," from a monastery for hermits or anchorites founded here in 662 by Saxulf, abbot of Peterborough; in 810 it was wasted by the Danes, and in 972 was restored by St. Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, as a house for Benedictines. The members of this house exerted themselves much, like most of their brethren, for bettering the neighbourhood. The abbots attained to great power, were mitred, and sat in Parliament, and at the Dissolution the income was stated to be £411 12s. 11d. yearly. That the abbey was a building of vast extent is manifest from the remains of foundations laid bare at sundry times at great distances from the still remaining portion of the church, originally 290 ft. in length, and rebuilt 1098–1108; in 1638 it was fitted up as a pa. church, and is named in honour of St. Mary the Virgin. The west front, of massive Norm. work, has square flanking turrets, surmounted by panelled turrets of Perp. date reaching a height of 100 ft.; above the west window are niches with images and elaborate panelling. The church was well restored in 1888. The earliest register, which is in French, dates from 1654, and appears to establish the fact that a number of Protestants settled here after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Here is a small Primitive Methodist chapel. The Literary Society, founded in 1854, has a news-room and library. There is a right of market on Thursday, which has fallen into disuse; and fairs for horses, chiefly of the heavy kind, are held on July 1 and Sept. 21, and are well attended by dealers and others from all parts of the kingdom.

Thorney (2), pa. and tp. near the Fossdyke, N.E. Notts., 11 S.E. of Retford; ac. of pa. 4,123, of tp. 2,250; soil light sand, overlying gravel. The church of St. Helen was rebuilt in Norm. style 1849–50; it retains a piscina and sedilia; in the chancel are a number of 18th-cent. monuments. *T. Hall* is a seat.

Thorney (3), ha., pa. of Iver (q.v.), S. Bucks., on the Middx. border, about 1 N.W. of West Drayton. Here are large paper-mills.

Thorney (4), ha., pas. of Kingsbury Episcopi and Muchelney (q.v.), S. Somerset, about 1 N. of Kingsbury Episcopi.

Thorneyburn, pa. and tp. on the North Tyne, W. Northumb., 6 N.W. of Bellingham; ac. of pa. 21,764, of tp. 2,978; soil sandy, subsoil loamy. The church of St. Aidan is modern Gothic.

Thorney Lanes, ha., pa. of Hanbury (q.v.), Mid Staffs., 3 N.E. of Abbots Bromley.

Thorney, West, pa., S.W. Sussex, 10 W. of Chichester; ac. 1,216 and 1,590 water and foreshore; soil loam, overlying marl. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1886) is Norm. and E. Eng.; it retains a Norm. font and an elaborately carved oak chancel screen. W. T. is an island—the "Island of Thorns"—and is 8 miles in circumference.

Thorn Falcon, pa., Mid Somerset, about 3 E. of Taunton, on the main road to Ilminster; ac. 810; soil chiefly clay and red marl, overlying marl. The church of the Holy Cross (restored 1882) is an

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Thorne (2)	Thorne	157	100
Thorner, pa.	Thorner & Scarcroft	195	2186
Thorner, tp.	Thorner & Scarcroft	195	858
Thornes	Wakefield (1)	176	1967
Thorne St. Margaret	Wellington (3)	165	115
Thorney (1)	Thorney	85	1863
Thorney (2), pa.	Saxilby (3)	136	366
Thorney (2), tp.	Saxilby (3)	136	186
Thorneyburn, pa.	Thorneyburn	311	216
Thorneyburn, tp.	Thorneyburn	311	116
Thorney, West	Emsworth (4)	77	150
Thorn Falcon	Thorne	157	173

ancient building of mixed periods; some of the bench ends are finely carved. *Court House* is a seat.

Thornford, pa., N. Dors., 4 S.E. of Yeovil; ac. 1,465; soil clay, overlying gravel. Its situation is remarkably beautiful, overlooking the valley of the Yeo towards Sherborne on the east, and commanding views extending into Devon and the hill country of Dorset. The church of St. Mary Magdalen (restored) is Perp.; the chancel is separated from the nave by a carved stone Perp. screen. Roman remains are frequently found.

Thorngate Hill, ha., pa. of Romaldkirk (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., about 5 N.W. of Barnard Castle.

Thorngrafton, tp., pa. of and 5½ E. from Haltwhistle (q.v.), S.W. Northumb.; ac. 3,151. Here are sand and ironstone quarries and a colliery. [HOUSESTEADS.]

Thorngumbauld, chap., tp. and vil., pa. of Paull (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 8 W. of Patrington; ac. 1,450. The church of St. Andrew is an ancient building. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. *T. Hall* is a seat.

Thornham (1), coast pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 5 E.N.E. of Hunstanton; ac. 2,160, and 780 water; soil partly loam and chalk, overlying brick-earth and chalk. The church of All Saints (restored 1877) is Dec.; the nave is seated with massive oak benches; the pulpit is also of oak and bears date 1631; the lower portion of the 15th-cent. rood-screen remains, and has six panels with painted figures, nearly obliterated; the chancel retains a piscina. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities for distribution amount to £30, together with about 29 ac. of land reserved for fuel; the rent of 8 ac. of land is applied for the repairs of the church. Here is a limekiln, and bricks are made in the pa. *T. Hall* is a seat.

Thornham (2), or **Thurnham,** pa. and vil., Mid Kent, about 3 E. of Maidstone; ac. 3,362; soil in the higher parts chalky and light, in the lower parts richer. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Perp. Godard's Castle (q.v.) is in this pa. Aldringham Place is now used as a farmhouse. *T. Court* is a seat.

Thornham (3), tp., pa. of Middleton (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 3½ S.W. of Rochdale; ac. 1,936. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. Coal is mined, and fustian cutting is carried on.

Thornham Magna, pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 3 S.W. of Eye; ac. 1,324; soil clay and heavy land, some mixed, overlying clay and brick-earth. The church of St. Mary (restored 1851) is Perp. The town estate lets for £9 yearly, which is applied to the repairs of the ornaments of the church. *T. Hall* is a seat, and in May, when the thorns are in blossom, the origin of the name cannot be doubted; the house is built in the old half H-form, but has been altered and additions made to it. There is a part of the old house untouched; the architecture is Tudor; and it is probable that Queen Elizabeth slept there in one of her East Anglian progresses, as "she lay at Thornham," so says her chronicler. Charles II. also spent a night or more here. Successive owners have added to the collection of pictures. There is an interesting portrait of Sir Charles Brydges, one of the Chandos family, the keeper of the Tower, who saved Queen Elizabeth's life (then princess) by delaying her execution; and one of Richard Cromwell. Amongst other objects of interest are specimens of Lowestoft, Yarmouth, Swansea, Wedgwood and Oriental china, as well as old Chippendale furniture, and an organ built by the third Lord Henniker; the park is between 300 and 400 ac., and the gardens are about 25 ac. in extent.

Thornham Parva, pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., about 2½ S.W. of Eye; ac. 676; soil clay and heavy land, some mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is a small Norm. edifice with thatched roof; it was restored in 1883, when a small Norm. window was discovered; there is also a Norm. doorway.

Thornhaugh, pa., N. Northants, 9 W. by S. of Peterborough; ac. 2,726; soil sandy clay, overlying stone. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1889) is Norm. and Perp.; in the transept is a monument with recumbent effigy to Sir William Russell, Baron Russell, of T., commander of Queen Elizabeth's forces in the Low Countries, and Lord Deputy of Ireland (d. 1613); in the chancel is an E. Eng. piscina. The poor's money amounts to 13s. 4d. yearly.

Thornhill (1), pa., tp., and vil., on elevated ground, overlooking the south bank of the Calder, W.R. Yorks., about 2 S. of Dewsbury; ac. of pa. 8,020, of tp. 2,487; soil and subsoil various. The pa. is partly in the parl. bor. of Dewsbury. The church of St. Michael is of various periods; the chapel on the north side of the chancel has been the burial-place of the family of Savile, and contains some fine monuments, including a large altar-tomb with recumbent effigies of oak to Sir John Savile, Knight (d. 1529), and his wives Alice (Vernon) and Elizabeth (Paston); the most ancient remaining monument is the figure of a cross-legged knight in armour and wearing a surcoat, with his head under a canopy; the oldest of the Savile monuments is a fine altar-tomb of alabaster, with recumbent figures of Sir Thomas Savile, Knight (d. 1449), and Margaret (Pilkington), his wife; and there are two others, one with recumbent effigy of Sir George Savile, Knight and Bart. (d. 1622), and another to his son, Sir George Savile, Knight (d. 1618), and Anne (Wentworth), his second wife, with two sons, George and William; and on the walls hang a helmet and gauntlets; the east window contains the remains of a tree of Jesse in magnificent glass of Perp. date, and there are other fragments in the north aisle, including a mutilated invocatory inscription on behalf of the souls of Sir John Savile, Knight, *temp.* Henry VI., and Alice (Gascoigne), his wife, and their son William; the tower and chancel also retain ancient glass. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there is a parochial hall. The Local Board offices (built

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Thornford	Sherborne (3)	118	397
Thorngrafton	Bardon Mill (1)	301	273
Thorngumbauld	Rye Hill (1½)	206	291
Thornham (1)	Hunstanton (4)	112	626
Thornham (2)	Maidstone (3)	40	676
Thornham (3)	Middleton (2½)	190	1895

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Thornham Magna	Mellis (2)	91	274
Thornham Parva	Mellis (2)	91	126
Thornhaugh	Wansford (2)	100	265
Thornhill (1), pa.	Thornhill	182	1358
Thornhill (1), tp.	Thornhill	182	857

879) are in Gothic style. There are important ollieries in the pa. The charities amount to about :130 yearly, and the Free School is endowed. In he rectory grounds, surrounded by a moat, are the ry-covered remains of the seat of the Savile amily; it was destroyed by the Parliamentary orces.

Thornhill (2), tp. and vil., pa. of and 2 E. from lope (q.v.), N. Derbys.; ac. 587. The Wesleyans nd Primitive Methodists have chapels.

Thornhill (3), to., pa. of and 1½ S. from Stalbridge q.v.), W. Dors. This was the birthplace of Sir ames Thornhill, the eminent painter, whose ncestors had resided here for centuries previously, ut his father becoming involved in difficulties, the state passed into the hands of others; after the apse of some years the estate was again in the arket, and Sir James Thornhill became the urchaser, and, pulling down the old mansion, esigned and erected the present one. To com- emorate the accession of George I. to the throne, ir James Thornhill erected an obelisk in the park, hich was partly blown down in 1836, but rebuilt n 1874.

Thornhill (4), vil. with railway station, pa. of Morton (q.v.), W. Dumfs., Sc., 14 N.N.W. of Dumfries. T. is charmingly situated near the centre of the extensive amphitheatre of hills which include Middle Nithsdale, the river Nith winding through the valley. The trade is chiefly of a domestic nature; there is, however, a brewery. The Museum of Natural History and Antiquities (1869) is surrounded by grounds, planted with shrubs and trees, which contain a statue of Richard Cameron, a noted Covenanter, who fell fighting at Airdmoss. T. has also a Public Library, several benevolent societies, Conservative and musical clubs, and bowling, lawn tennis, and cricket clubs, as well as a society for the diffusion of knowledge by means of public lectures. The Nithsdale weekly sales for live stock are held on Saturday. The Nithsdale Agricultural Society's show takes place on the third Tuesday of Sept. annually. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday in Feb. (old style) and on the last Friday in June; the latter chiefly for hiring reapers and agricultural labourers.

Thornhill (5), vil. in the northern part of the pa. of Kincardine (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc. It consists chiefly of one street, extending nearly half a mile in length, and is near the river Teith, about 5 w. of Dunblane, and 30 S.W. of Perth. A Masonic Hall was built in 1893.

Thornhill Edge, vil., pa. of Thornhill (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 6 W. of Wakefield. There is a mission church, and the Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Christian Brethren have places of worship.

Thornhill Lees, eccl. pa. and vil. near the Calder, pas. of Thornhill and Dewsbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1 S. of Dewsbury. The church of the Holy Innocents is in Dec. style. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Christian Brethren have chapels. There are collieries and glass-bottle works.

Thornholm, tp., pa. of Burton Agnes (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 5 S.W. of Bridlington; ac. 1,346. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Thornicombe, ha., pa. of and 6 S.W. from Turnworth (q.v.), N. Dorset.

Thornilee, pl. with railway station, pa. of and 5 E. from Innerleithen (q.v.), N. Selks., Sc. Clay-slate was at one time worked here.

Thornington, ha., pa. of Kirk Newton (q.v.), N. Northumb., 6 N.W. of Wooler.

Thornley (1), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Kelloe (q.v.), E. Dur., 7 E. of Durham; ac. 1,148. The church of St. Bartholomew was built 1843 in E. Eng. style. Here are Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. In the tp. are extensive coal mines and coke ovens.

Thornley (2), eccl. pa., pa. of and 3 E. from Wolsingham (q.v.), S. Dur. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Thornley with Wheatley, tp., pa. of Chipping (q.v.), E. Lancs., 9 N.E. of Preston; ac. 3,221. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel. There are some small charities. Lime and tiles are manufactured.

Thornliebank, to. on the Auldhouse, pa. of Eastwood (q.v.), E. Renfs., Sc., 1¾ S.W. of Pollokshaws, and 4 S.W. of Glasgow. The to. owes its existence to the cotton-works established in the latter part of the 18th cent., which are still in a very thriving condition. The places of worship include an Established church (1891) and a Free church (1836). The Public Hall dates from 1879. Amongst the various branches of the cotton industry are spinning, calico-printing, bleaching and dyeing.

Thorns, ha., pa. of and 2½ N.W. from Muker (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Thornsett, ha., pa. of Glossop (q.v.), N. Derbys., 1½ E. of New Mills. There are Primitive Methodist and Independent chapels. [BEARD, THORNSETT, ETC.]

Thornship, ha., pa. of and ¾ S.W. from Shap (q.v.), N. Westmd.

Thornthorpe, ha., pa. of Burythorpe (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 2½ S. of Malton.

Thornthwaite, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Hampsthwaite (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 8 S.W. of Ripley. The church of St. Sythe was built 1810. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The school is endowed.

Thornthwaite Crag, elevated spot at the south extremity of High Street (q.v.), N.W. Westmd., 5 N.E. of Ambleside. At the summit is a cairn, from which there is a magnificent view, including nearly the whole of Windermere.

Thornthwaite-cum-Braithwaite, eccl. pa., pa. of Crosthwaite (q.v.), Mid Cumb., 4 W.N.W. of Keswick. The church of St. Mary was rebuilt in 1853. There are several charities. *Seat How* is a seat.

Thornthwaite with Padside, tp. and vil., pa. of

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Thornhill (2)	Hope (2)	164	123
Thornhill (4)	Thornhill	346	1128
Thornhill (5)	Doune (4)	426	428
Thornhill Lees	Thornhill (1)	182	5337
Thornholm	Burton Agnes (1½)	219	115
Thornley(1), eccl. pa.	Thornley	249	2811
Thornley (1), tp.	Thornley	249	2070
Thornley (2)	Towlaw (1½)	254	1212
Thornley with W.	Longridge (2)	216	330
Thornliebank	Thornliebank	403	2097
Thornthwaite	Ripley Valley (2)	207	642
Thornthwaite-c.-B.	Braithwaite (1)	301	560
Thornthwaite w. P.	Ripley Valley (2)	207	194

Hampsthwaite (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 8 S.W. of Ripley; ac. 3,480.

Thornton (1), pa., tp., and small vil., consisting mostly of one long street, W. Leics., 5 N.E. of Market Bosworth; ac. of pa. 3,930, of tp. 2,180. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng. In the pa. is a reservoir of 96 ac., which supplies Leicester with water for domestic purposes. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. There is a charity of £40 yearly value.

Thornton (2), pa., N. Bucks., separated from Northants by the Ouse, 4½ N.E. of Buckingham; ac. 1,332; soil stiff clay, overlying clay, gravel, and limestone rock. The church of St. Michael (rebuilt 1850) stands in the grounds of *T. Hall*, and contains two altar-tombs with brasses of the 15th and 16th cents.; also effigies of the 15th cent. *T. Hall* is a seat.

Thornton (3), pa. and small vil. on the Bain, Mid Lincs., 1½ S.W. of Horncastle; ac. 1,755; soil sandy loam, overlying mostly white clay. The church of St. Winifred (restored 1890) is a small plain building of stone.

Thornton (4), pa., tp., and vil., E.R. Yorks., 12 N.E. of Selby; ac. of pa. 6,700, of tp. 2,327; soil and subsoil clay and sand. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng.

Thornton (5), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of and about 4 W. from Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 4,785. The church of St. James is in E. Gothic style. A portion of the 17th-cent. church is still standing on the south side of the Bradford and Thornton Road. There are Congregational and Free Methodist chapels. The Mechanics' Institute was built 1871, but since then has had various additions. The Bradford Corporation has a reservoir here. T. has several worsted mills and collieries. There is a charity of £21 yearly, and a Grammar School founded in 1672 with a yearly endowment of about £300.

Thornton (6), tp., pa. of Poulton-le-Fylde (q.v.), W. Lancs., extending 4 S. of Fleetwood, which is in the tp.; ac. 6,387, of which 1,524 are water. The tp. is principally agricultural.

Thornton (7), tp., pa. of Sefton (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 7 N. of Liverpool; ac. 736. On the green is an ancient sundial fixed in a stone pillar.

Thornton (8), tp., pa. of and 4 E. from Norham (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 1,375.

Thornton (9). [THORNTON-IN-CRAVEN.]

Thornton (10), ha., pa. of Stainton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 N.E. of Yarm. It has been for many years in the possession of one family, who formerly had a mansion here, of which nothing remains save the gardens. In an adjoining plantation is a cedar of Lebanon, 13 ft. 4 in. in circumference, and said to be the finest in England.

Thornton (11), ha., pa. of Ettington (q.v.), S. Warws., about 5 S.W. of Kineton.

Thornton (12), *q.s.* pa. and vil., pa. of Markinch (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., 5 N. of Kirkcaldy. The Dysart Poorhouse is about half a mile from this vil.

Thornton (13), pl., pa. of Grange (q.v.), N. Banffs.; Sc., 4 N.E. of Keith.

Thornton Abbey. [THORNTON CURTIS.]

Thornton Bridge, tp., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Brafferton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,078. It consists of three farmhouses and a few cottages, and is situated on the Swale, here crossed by an iron bridge of one arch.

Thornton Castle, baronial mansion near the right bank of the Black Burn, pa. of Marykirk (q.v.), S. Kincs., Sc., about 3 W. of Laurencekirk. It bears the date 1531, but some portions are said to be much earlier.

Thornton Childer. [CHILDER THORNTON.]

Thornton Curtis, pa. and scattered vil., N. Lincs., 5 S.E. of Barton-on-Humber; ac. 4,934; soil light loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1883–84) is E. Eng.; the font is E. Norm.; there is a singular monument near the south porch to Mr. Skinner (d. 1626). Here is a Wesleyan chapel. About 1½ E. of the vil. are the ruins of the Augustinian abbey of St. Mary, founded by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, in 1139; in 1517 it became a mitred abbey. The remains of the abbey church are insignificant, the only existing portions being the end of the south transept and a fragment of the adjoining chapter-house; within the area of the nave and north transept are a number of stone coffins and incised slabs, and outside the east wall of the choir a slab with a very rich cross and marginal inscription to John Girdyk (1363) and Johan his wife. The ruins are generally of the E. Dec. period, the chapter-house dating from 1282–1308, choir 1315, and the presbytery 1443–73. The remains of the abbot's house is now a farm; the entrance gatehouse is one of the finest existing specimens in England of the E. Perp. period, and was built about 1382, the general plan being that of a parallelogram of two storeys, with octagonal towers at the angles and on either side of the entrance; the front is enriched with several canopied niches, from some of which the figures have disappeared; the three largest, however, remain, and are in a perfect state. The roof of the gateway is handsomely groined, and there are some remains of the original oak doors; the second storey is reached by a winding newel staircase, which has an elegant stone roof, with eight cusped ribs springing from corbels and meeting in the centre. The whole area of the abbey, surrounded by a wall and moat, was 100 ac.

Thornton Dale, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 9 S. of Malton; ac. 6,461; soil limestone, overlying rock and limestone. The church of All Saints, an ancient Gothic building, contains a piscina, a recumbent effigy of Catherine Cholmley, and a Norm. font. Here are four Wesleyan chapels. There are twelve almshouses, built in 1656, and an endowed grammar school. Stone is quarried and

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Thornton (1), pa.	Bagworth (1½)	109	1494
Thornton (1), tp.	Bagworth (1)	109	500
Thornton (2)	Buckingham (4½)	60	80
Thornton (3)	Horncastle (1½)	130	94
Thornton (4), pa.	Pocklington (4)	198	622
Thornton (4), tp.	Pocklington (4)	198	151
Thornton (5), eccl. pa.	Thornton	197	5680
Thornton (5), tp.	Thornton	197	8917
Thornton (6)	Cleveleys	225	1627
Thornton (7)	Sefton & Maghull (2	209	22
Thornton (8)	Berwick (4½)	338	19
Thornton (12)	Thornton	418	687
Thornton Bridge	Brafferton (1)	206	2
Thornton Curtis	Thornton Abbey (1)	167	48
Thornton Dale	Thornton Dale	222	1116

lime made. Of the ruins of Roxby Castle only the foundations remain. *Thornton Hall* is a seat.

Thornton, East, tp., pa. of and 2 E. from Hartburn (q.v.), Mid Northumb ; ac. 1,347.

Thornton Force. [THORNTON-IN-LONSDALE.]

Thornton Heath, eccl. pa., pa. of and adjoining Croydon (q.v.), N.E. Surrey. The church of St. Paul (consecrated 1872) is in E. Gothic style.

Thornton Hough, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pas. of Neston and Bromborough (q.v.), W. Chesh., 12 N.W. of Chester; ac. 1,461. The church of All Saints was built 1868, in Dec. style. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. *The Manor House* is a seat.

Thornton-in-Craven, or **Thornton,** pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks., 6 S.W. of Skipton; ac. 5,434; soil lime, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary (restored 1885) is Norm. There are almshouses, founded in 1815. Here are limestone quarries.

Thornton-in-Lonsdale, pa. (partly in Lancs.) and tp. on the Greta, W.R. Yorks., 11 N.W. of Settle; ac. of pa. 10,180, of tp. 7,485; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Oswald, rebuilt with the exception of the tower in 1870, is in E. Eng. style; the tower is Perp. with a dwarf spire. Three bays of the north arcade of the nave, as well as the tower arch, are Norm. There are brasses to Major John Redmayne (1680), Margerite Redmayne (1701), and Ralph Redmayne (1703). The charities are small. Near the north-west wall of the churchyard stand the old village stocks. T. Force is a waterfall in the tp., and there is a considerable cave named Yordas in the limestone formation.

Thornton-le-Beans, tp. and vil., pa. of North Otterington (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3 S.E. of Northallerton; ac. 1,691. Here is a chapel-of-ease to North Otterington, and a Wesleyan chapel. *Crosby Court* and *Pasture House* are seats.

Thornton-le-Clay, tp. and vil., pa. of and about 1 W. from Foston (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,270. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a meeting-house for Friends.

Thornton-le-Fen, pa., S. Lincs., 6 N.W. of Boston; ac. 1,569; soil and subsoil clay. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Thornton-le-Fylde, eccl. pa., pa. of and about 2 N.W. from Poulton-le-Fylde (q.v.), N.W. Lancs. Christ Church is a brick building in E. Eng. style.

Thornton-le-Moor (1), small pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 6½ S.W. of Caistor; ac. 1,494; soil strong clay loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1871) is chiefly E. Eng. with some Norm. work; during the restoration a reputed Saxon doorway was discovered east of the present porch, and in the chancel the stone coffin of the supposed founder, as well as a stone to a rector, of Norm. period.

Thornton-le-Moor (2), tp. and picturesque vil., pa. of North Otterington (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 S.W. of Northallerton; ac. 1,527. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The moor lands were enclosed in 1652.

Thornton-le-Moors, pa. and tp., N. Chesh., 6½ N.E. of Chester; ac. of pa. 2,877, of tp. 1,213; soil chiefly sandy loam, but the higher parts are clay or marl. The ancient church of St. Mary (restored 1879) retains a piscina. The charities amount to about £45 annually.

Thornton-le-Street, pa. and tp., N.R. Yorks., 6 S. of Northallerton; ac. of pa. 2,324, of tp. 935; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Leonard (restored 1855) is E. Eng., and contains some tablets to the Talbot family. There is a small charity. *T. Hall,* partly Elizabethan, is a seat.

Thornton-on-the-Hill, tp. of scattered houses, pa. of Coxwold (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 N. of Easingwold; ac. 1,107. The hill from which the tp. is named is a lofty eminence, commanding an extensive view of the Vale of York and the Western and Hambleton Hills.

Thornton Risebrough, tp., pa. of Normanton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., about 3 S.W. of Pickering; ac. 620. There are charities of £6 yearly value for educational purposes.

Thornton Rust, tp. and vil., pa. of and 2 W. from Aysgarth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,916.

Thornton Steward, pa. and vil. on the Ure, N.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,254 and 28 of water; soil clayey and loamy, overlying limestone rock. The church of St. Oswald is an ancient stone building; the south entrance has an arch said to be Saxon. There is a small Wesleyan chapel.

Thornton Watlass, pa., tp., and vil., N.R. Yorks., about 8 S.E. of Middleham; ac. of pa. 3,569, of tp. 1,424; soil yellow gravel, subsoil various. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1868, with the exception of the tower) was originally Perp. The tower, built as a refuge in troublous times, has chimney and fireplace. *T. W.,* in a park of about 100 ac., is a seat.

Thornton, West, tp., pa. of and ½ E. from Hartburn (q.v.), Mid Northumb.; ac. 1,060.

Thornville, tp., pa. of and 2½ S. from Whixley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 264.

Thornwood (1), ha., pa. of and 1½ W. from North Weald Bassett (q.v.), W. Essex.

Thornwood (2), vil., pa. of Bothwell (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 4 N. of Hamilton.

Thoroton, pa., S. Notts., 9 S. by W. of Newark;

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Thornton East	Meldon (5)	293	54
Thornton Heath	Thornton Heath	9	8244
T. Hough, eccl. pa.	Neston (2)	191	1069
Thornton Hough, tp.	Neston (2)	191	487
Thornton-in-Craven	Thornton	226	2770
Thornton-in-L., pa.	Ingleton (1)	246	947
Thornton-in-L., tp.	Ingleton (1)	246	295
Thornton-le-Beans	Otterington (2½)	214	203
Thornton-le-Clay	Flaxton (1½)	197	274
Thornton-le-Fen	Langrick (4)	112	312
Thornton-le-Fylde	Cleveleys	225	996
Thornton-le-Moor (1)	Moortown (3½)	152	83
Thornton-le-Moor (2)	Otterington (½)	214	292
Th'ton-le-Moors, pa.	Dunham Hill (2)	184	814
Th'ton-le-Moors, tp.	Dunham Hill (2)	184	145
Thornton-le-S., pa.	Otterington (2½)	214	226
Thornton-le-S., tp.	Otterington (2½)	214	146
Th'nton-on-the-Hill	Alne (5½)	199	45
ThorntonRisebrough	Pickering (3)	220	43
Thornton Rust	Aysgarth (2)	243	121
Thornton Steward	Finghall Lane (2)	231	240
Th'nton Watlass, pa.	Bedale (3)	226	374
Th'nton Watlass, tp.	Bedale (3)	226	181
Thornton, West	Meldon (5½)	293	58
Thornville	Boroughbridge (5)	210	15
Thornwood (2)	Uddingston (1)	393	545
Thoroton	Elton (2)	115	121

ac. 743. The church of St. Helena (restored 1869) is E. Eng.; the chancel retains sedilia and a piscina. T. Hall is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Thorp-, for places not found under this spelling, *see also* THORPE.

Thorp Arch, pa. and vil. on the Wharfe. W.R. Yorks., 13 S.W. of York; ac. 1,671; soil clay, overlying limestone. The church of All Saints (originally Saxon, now Norm. and E. Eng.) contains monuments of the Hatféild and Gossip families. The school has an endowment. *T. A. Hall* is a seat.

Thorpe, a word derived from A.S., and meaning "vil.," "ha.," "farm." It is used loosely, to denote villages which have some distinctive prefixes—*e.g.* Caythorpe, in the pa. of Rudston, E.R. Yorks., and Fylingthorpe, in the pa. of Fylingdales, N.R. Yorks., are both known also as Thorpe, as are very many other places.

Thorpe (1), pa. and vil. near the bank of the Thames, N.W. Surrey, 1¾ S. of Egham; ac. 1,563; soil loam and gravel, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary (repaired 1893) is Gothic, and contains sedilia, three piscinæ and a credence table, some brasses, and several tablets. The charities amount to about £40 yearly. *Eastly End*, *T. Lea*, and *T. Place* are seats.

Thorpe (2), or **Thorpe-near-Newark**, pa., S.E. Notts., 3½ S.W. of Newark; ac. 698; soil heavy loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1873) is Late Perp., and contains in the tower an effigy upon a tomb, much mutilated, supposed to represent Lady Margaret Thorpe, wife of the reputed founder of the church.

Thorpe (3), pa. and vil. on the Dove, W. Derbys., picturesquely situated on the Staffs. border, 10 S.W. of Wirksworth; ac. 1,125; soil mixed, overlying clay and limestone. The church of St. Leonard, the tower of which dates from 1150, retains a piscina, also an altar-tomb of alabaster dating from 1632; the font is Norm.

Thorpe (4), eccl. pa., pa. of and about 5 W.S.W. from Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. John was built 1880, in Perp. style.

Thorpe (5), or **Thorpe-sub-Montem**, tp., pa. of Burnsall (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4½ W. of Skipton; ac. 1,248. Here is Elbolton Cave, from which a variety of bones, including those of the grizzly bear, have been unearthed.

Thorpe (6), tp., pa. of Rothwell (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 N. of Wakefield; ac. 548. Here are stone quarries and coal-pits. T. Hall is occupied as a farmhouse.

Thorpe (7), tp., pa. of and about 1½ N.E. from Howden (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.; ac. 291. It consists of one farm.

Thorpe (8), fishing vil., pa. of Aldringham (q.v.), E. Suff., 2 N.E. of Aldeburgh. Here is a home for poor children. Near the vil. is an enclosure called the Chapel Field, in which are the remains of a chapel long since fallen into decay.

Thorpe (9). [MATTERSEY THORPE.]

Thorpe (10), ha., pa. of Barton (q.v.), N. Westmd., ½ S.W. of Sockbridge.

Thorpe (11), ha., pa. of and about 1 N.W. from Welwick (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.

Thorpe (12). [ASHFIELD-WITH-THORPE.]

Thorpe (13). [WHITCLIFFE-WITH-THORPE.]

Thorpe (14). [WYCLIFFE-WITH-THORPE.]

Thorpe Abbotts, pa. and vil. on the Waveney. S. Norf., 4½ E. of Diss; ac. 1,153; soil heavy and light lands mixed, overlying clay and gravel. It takes its suffix from the abbots of Bury St. Edmunds, who formerly held the land. The church of All Saints (restored 1888) is Perp. The poor have £5 yearly in fuel.

Thorpe Achurch, pa., N. Northants, about 3 S. of Thrapston; ac. 1,525; soil clay, overlying clay and limestone. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1862) is E. Eng. and Dec., and contains monuments to Sir Thomas Powys, Kt., Justice of the Queen's Bench (d. 1719), and to several other members of the family; these, formerly in Lilford Church, were erected here on the removal of that building. There is a Sunday-school with house attached. Near the Thrapston road stands an ancient barn, with a massive open-timbered roof.

Thorpeacre, ha., pa. of Dishley-with-Thorpeacre (q.v.), N. Leics., about 1½ N.W. of Loughborough.

Thorpe Arnold, pa. on the Eye, N. Leics., 1½ E.N.E. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 1,742; soil clay and sand, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1876) is E. Eng., and contains a Saxon font. There is a charity of about £40 annually, part of which is devoted to educational purposes.

Thorpe Audlin, tp. and vil., pa. of and 1 N. from Badsworth (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,311. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Thorpe Bassett, pa. and small vil., E.R. Yorks., 5 E. of Malton; ac. 1,806; soil light and sandy, subsoil various. The church of All Saints (restored 1879) is Norm., and contains the recumbent mitred effigy of an ecclesiastic; the south doorway is a fine example of Norm. work. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Thorpe Bochart. [THORPE-IN-THE-GLEBE.]

Thorpe Bulmer, tp., pa. of Hart (q.v.), E. Dur., 4 N.W. of Hartlepool; ac. 842.

Thorpe-by-Ixworth, pa. and small vil., N.W. Suff., 8 N.E. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 1,059; soil mixed, subsoil various. The church of All Saints is a building of rubble of the E. Eng. period; the chancel retains a piscina and two 17th-cent. mural monuments to the Croft family; the church is seated with oak benches adorned with poppy heads and carving. The pa. has some small charities. Bricks are made here. The manor was formerly held by Ixworth Priory.

Thorpe-by-Water, tp. and ha. on the Welland, pa. of and 2 S. from Seaton (q.v.), S. Rutld.; ac. 689.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Thorp Arch	Thorp Arch	193	314
Thorpe (1)	Virginia Water (1)	23	549
Thorpe (2)	Newark (3½)	120	72
Thorpe (3)	Ashbourne (3)	152	198
Thorpe (4)	Triangle (½)	196	381
Thorpe (5)	Skipton (4½)	221	46
Thorpe (6)	Hambleton (2)	179	92
Thorpe (7)	Howden (1½)	183	61

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Thorpe Abbotts	Diss (4½)	95	340
Thorpe Achurch	Peterborough (2)	76	189
Thorpe Arnold	Melton Mowbray (1½)	105	133
Thorpe Audlin	Upton (2)	169	351
Thorpe Bassett	Rillington (2½)	214	180
Thorpe Bulmer	Hart (½)	250	39
Thorpe-by-Ixworth	Bury St. Edmunds (8	77	131
Thorpe-by-Water	Seaton (2)	98	73

Thorpe Cloud, conical hill (900 ft.), W. Derbys., about 4 N.W. of Ashbourne. It is green to the summit.

Thorpe Constantine, pa. and small vil., E. Staffs., on the borders of Warws., 5 N.E. of Tamworth; ac. 947; soil light loam, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Constantine (restored 1883) is a small building of stone in Gothic style. The charities amount to about £6 yearly. *T. Hall*, in an extensive park, is a seat.

Thorpe, East, ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Londesborough (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.

Thorpe Hesley, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Ecclesfield, Rotherham, and Wath-upon-Dearne (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 N.W. of Rotherham. The church of Holy Trinity is in Gothic style. There are Wesleyan, Free Methodist, and Primitive Methodist chapels. In the pa. are collieries, and bolts, nails, and screws are made here.

Thorpe-in-Balne, tp. on the Don, pa. of Barnby-upon-Don (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 W. of Thorne; ac. 2,268. A chapel formerly stood at T., assigned to the time of Henry II., and the walls of the chancel still remain, forming part of a farm building.

Thorpe-in-the-Fallows. [THORPE, WEST.]

Thorpe-in-the-Glebe, or **Thorpe Bochart,** small pa., S. Notts., on the Leics. border, 8 N.E. of Loughborough; ac. 862. The church has long been a ruin.

Thorpe-in-the-Street. [THORPE-LE-STREET.]

Thorpe Langton, chap. and tp., pa. of Langton (q.v.), S.E. Leics., 3½ N.E. of Market Harborough; ac. 1,167. The church of St. Nicholas (restored) is E. Eng.; the chancel is divided from the nave by an old screen; the rood-loft stairs remain in the south aisle, and the font is ancient.

Thorpe Latimer, ha., pa. of Helpringham (q.v.), S. Lincs., about 6 S.E. of Sleaford.

Thorpe-le-Soken, pa. and vil., N.E. Essex, 9 S.E. of Manningtree; ac. 3,191 land, 81 water; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Michael (rebuilt 1876) has a Perp. tower; Sir William Gull (d. 1890) is buried here; in the chancel are several ancient monuments, including an effigy *temp.* Edward I., and a tablet to Thomas Wharton (d. 1663) is in the west porch. Here is a Baptist chapel, where Dr. Andrew Fuller (d. 1815) was minister, a Primitive Methodist chapel, and a Working Men's Institute. There are two large malt-houses. *Thorpe Hall* and *The Grange* are seats.

Thorpe-le-Street, or **Thorpe-in-the-Street,** tp., pa. of Nunburnholme (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 3½ N.W. of Market Weighton; ac. 676

Thorpe-le-Willows, tp., pa. of Kilburn (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 6 S. of Helmsley; ac. 471.

Thorpe, Little. [LITTLETHORPE.]

Thorpe Lubenham, pa. (formerly extra-parochial), Mid Northants, separated from Leics. by the Welland, 2½ W. of Market Harborough; ac. 353. *The Hall*, a plain brick building pleasantly situated, is a seat.

Thorpe Malsor, pa. and vil., Mid Northants, 2½ W. of Kettering; ac. 896; soil red loam and ironstone, overlying clay. The church of St. Leonard (restored 1877) is Dec.; all the woodwork is of oak. Savage's charity of £8 yearly is for fuel. *T. Hall* is a seat.

Thorpe Mandeville, pa. and small vil., S. Northants, 6 N.E. of Banbury; ac. 1,030; soil sandy, overlying clay. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1857) was erected about the 13th cent.; on one side of the tower is a figure of St. John. In the north aisle is a finely-carved mural monument to Thomas Kirton, Esq., Common Sergeant of the City of London (d. 1597), and Mary his wife (d. 1601), with effigies of himself, his wife, six sons and six daughters; there are also marble tablets, some with armorial bearings to the Humfrey family. The rectory-house is pleasantly situated on a hill, in grounds of 20 ac. *The Manor House*, a mansion on an eminence, in park-like grounds and commanding an extensive view of the surrounding landscape, is a seat.

Thorpe Market, pa. and vil., E. Norf., 4½ S.E. of Cromer; ac. 1,189; soil sand and gravel, overlying gravel and marl. The church of St. Margaret (restored 1796) is a modern building in Dec. style. Here are almshouses, founded in 1671 by Sir J. Rant, for four poor widows.

Thorpe Morieux, pa. and small vil., S. Suff., 9 S.E. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 2,457; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1869) is Perp. Here is a small Congregational chapel. The annual value of the single charity is 10s.

Thorpe-near-Newark. [THORPE (2).]

Thorpe-next-Haddiscoe, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 10 S.W. of Yarmouth; ac. (of which about a third is marsh land) 816; soil mixed, overlying clay, gravel, and sand. The church of St. Matthias is a small thatched Norm. building.

Thorpe-next-Norwich, pa. and picturesque vil., E. Norf., 2 E. of Norwich, on the road to Yarmouth; ac. 1,849; soil sandy and gravel, overlying chalk and limestone. There are several gentlemen's seats and villa residences, pleasantly situated on the side of a declivity overlooking a part of the city of Norwich, the railway, and the river Yare. The old pa. church of St. Andrew has been dismantled by faculty, and forms a picturesque ruin; many old monuments still remain on the ruined walls, but others have been removed into the porch of the new tower. The new church of St. Andrew (1866), near the old church, is in Dec. style. The parochial cemetery, situated about ½ S. of the vil., comprises 2 ac. of ground, half of which is for the use of the County Lunatic Asylum (which is in this pa.), and there is a mortuary chapel. The

PLACE.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Thorpe Constantine	Tamworth (5)	110	87
Thorpe Hesley	Grange Lane (1½)	165	2392
Thorpe-in-Balne	Barnby Dun (1½)	160	151
Thorpe-in-the-Glebe	Widmerpool (3)	116	33
Thorpe Langton	Market Harb'gh (3½)	83	108
Thorpe-le-Soken	Thorpe (1)	65	1099
Thorpe-le-Street	Market Weighton (3	192	31
Thorpe-le-Willows	Ampleforth	210	27

PLACE.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Thorpe Lubenham	Market Harb'gh (2½)	83	7
Thorpe Malsor	Kettering (2½)	72	141
Thorpe Mandeville	Banbury (6)	77	165
Thorpe Market	Gunton (½)	134	185
Thorpe Morieux	Lavenham (3)	67	385
Th'rpe-n.-Haddiscoe	Haddiscoe (2½)	115	72
Thorpe-n.-Norwich	Norwich (2)	114	2096

fuel allotment of 57 ac. produces about £75 yearly, and charities of about £8 yearly are distributed. The old Hall, or Manor House, formerly a country

THORPE-NEXT-NORWICH.
(*Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.*)

seat of the Bishops of Norwich, stands at the entrance to the vil., and adjoining are the remains of a chapel, now converted to secular uses.

Thorpe-on-the-Hill, pa. and scattered vil. near the Roman Fossway, W. Lincs., 6 S.W. of Lincoln; ac. 1,820; soil clay and moor land, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Michael (restored 1874) is a plain E. Eng. building. Here are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels. A charitable bequest of 32s. is distributed half-yearly to poor widows of this pa.

Thorpe Parva, formerly a pa., S. Norf., 3 E. of Diss, now annexed to Scole with Thorpe Parva and Frenze (q.v.).

Thorpe St. Andrew, formerly a pa. of E. Norf., now absorbed in the city of Norwich (q.v.).

Thorpe St. Peter, pa. and scattered vil., E. Lincs., 1½ N.W. of Wainfleet; ac. 2,996; soil rich grazing land, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1866) is chiefly Dec., with remains of E. Eng. work and Perp. additions; a Perp. carved oak screen separates the nave and chancel, and there is a richly carved pulpit of the Jacobean period; the chancel appears to have had lateral chantry chapels, and the piscina of one of these appears on the external north wall; several large stone coffins were discovered during the restoration of the nave, and a slab at the west end bears a foliated cross, the head of which is encircled by a label bearing a legend. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The pa. has some small charities, and there are also two bede-houses. Bricks are made here.

Thorpe Salvin, pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks., 5 W.N.W. of Worksop; ac. 2,295; soil mixed, overlying limestone. The church of St. Michael is chiefly Norm., and contains several monuments of the Sandford family.

Thorpe Satchville, chap. and tp., pa. of Hungarton (q.v.), E. Leics., 5 S. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 1,306. The church of St. Michael (restored) is Late Perp. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. *T. S. Hall* is a seat.

Thorpe Stapleton, tp. near the Aire, pa. of Whitkirk, W.R. Yorks., 3 S.E. of Leeds; ac. 431. It is chiefly noted for the ruins of old Thorpe Hall, a mansion of the 15th cent., and formerly the residence of the Scargill family; not much of the ancient structure is now standing, but one of the towers is occupied as a labourer's dwelling.

Thorpe-sub-Montem. [THORPE (5).]

Thorpe Thewles, vil. with railway station, pa. of Grindon (q.v.), S.E. Dur., 5 S.E. of Sedgefield.

Thorpe Tilney, tp., pa. of Timberland (q.v.), Mid Lincs., 8 N.E. of Sleaford; ac. 1,874.

Thorpe Underwood, ha., pas. of Harrington and Rothwell (q.v.), Mid Northants, ¾ N.E. of Harrington.

Thorpe Underwoods, tp., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Little Ouseburn (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,413 *Thorpe Green Hall* is a seat.

Thorpe-upon-Ouse, a local name for Bishopthorpe (q.v.).

Thorpe, West, or **Thorpe-in-the-Fallows,** pa. watered by the Till, N.W. Lincs., 8 N.N.W. of Lincoln; ac. 847; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church has long since disappeared, but the site of the building, the foundations of which have been removed, may still be traced.

Thorpe Willoughby, tp. and vil., pa. of Brayton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 W. of Selby; ac. 463.

Thorpland, ha., pa. of and adjoining Wallington-with-Thorpland (q.v.), S.W. Norf. The church which used to stand here has entirely disappeared.

Thorp-under-Stone, ha., pa. of Catterick (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., about 2 W. by S. of Richmond.

Thorrington, pa. and vil., E. Essex, 8 S.E. of Colchester; ac. 1,994; soil light and partly marshy. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (restored 1866) is a Gothic building. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Thor's Cave, large natural hollow, pa. of Alstonefield (q.v.), N.E. Staffs., 7 N.W. of Ashbourne. The cavity is situated at a considerable elevation on the hillside near the left bank of the Manyfold. It has been suggested that the name had originally no connection with the Norse god, but was derived from its position on the side of the "tor." Romano-Britannic remains were found within it in 1864.

Thorverton, pa. and vil. on the Exe, E. Dev., 7 N. of Exeter; ac. 4,036; soil clay and sand, overlying red rock. The church of St. Thomas à Becket is a Gothic building (restored 1864), containing some interesting old benches. Here is a Baptist chapel. The charities amount to £100 yearly, and the school has a small endowment. There is a monthly cattle market, and fairs are held on the last Monday in February and the Monday after July 18.

Thousla Rock, isolated rock in Calf Sound, off south-west coast of the I. of M., 5 W. of Castletown. It greatly impedes navigation, and its position is shown by a beacon.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Thorpe-on-the-Hill	Thorpe	151	322
Thorpe St. Peter	Little Steeping (2)	120	540
Thorpe Salvin	Kiveton Park (1½)	152	366
Thorpe Satchville	Asfordby (4)	108	176
Thorpe Stapleton	Woodlesford	190	48
Thorpe Tilney	Scopwick (1½)	119	149

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Thorpe Underwoods	Hamerton (4)	197	[illegible]
Thorpe, West	Stow Park (1½)	141	[illegible]
Thorpe Willoughby	Selby (2)	174	[illegible]
Thorrington	Thorrington	60	[illegible]
Thorverton	Thorverton	187	[illegible]

Thoydon Bois. [THEYDON BOIS.]

Thrandeston, pa. and scattered vil., N.E. Suff., 2½ S. of Diss; ac. 1,374; soil mixed, inclining to stiff, overlying chiefly clay. The church of St. Margaret is a handsome building chiefly of the Perp. period; the chancel is divided from the nave by a handsome carved screen, and the tower is also separated from the nave by a screen of like design; there are several armorial shields to the families of Rix and Blakeby. There is a charity of £3 yearly expended in coals and distributed to the poor; also about 14 ac. of land, with cottages, the rent of which is applied to repairing and beautifying the church.

Thrang, ha., pa. of and about 2 S.W. from Grasmere (q.v.), W. Westmd. Here is a slate quarry.

Thrapston, pa., U. and mkt. to., and head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., N. Northants, 7½ S.W. of Oundle; ac. 1,124. The to. is on the Nen, over which is a substantial bridge, connecting the to. with the vil. of Islip. The church of St. James is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; in the chancel are three sedilia with crocketed canopies, and a double piscina; in the north aisle is another piscina of E. Eng. date. Here are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. A sum of money producing £21 10s. yearly, left for the education of twelve girls, has been transferred as an endowment to the National schools. A County Police Station, with magistrates' room attached, was built in 1860. A Corn Exchange was built in 1848, and a cattle market was established in 1871. A very extensive market for grain, cattle, sheep, and pigs is held on Tuesday. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in May, August 5, and on the first Tuesday after Old Michaelmas Day.

Threapland, pl., pa. of Torpenhow (q.v.), W. Cumb., 3 miles from the pa. church. [BOTHEL AND THREAPLAND.]

Threapwood, pa., W. Chesh. (extending into Flints.), 3 W. by S. of Malpas; ac. 200; soil clay, overlying marl. The church of St. John (in the Flints. portion of the pa.) is in Perp. style. There are Congregational and Wesleyan New Connexion chapels. Bricks and tiles are made here.

Threave Castle, ruin, pa. of Balmaghie (q.v.), Mid Kirkcuds., Sc., 1½ W. of Castle Douglas. It was built in the 14th cent. A tall roofless tower remains, surrounded by the ruins of a strong outer wall with circular towers at the four angles.

Threckingham, or **Threekingham,** pa. and small scattered vil. at the intersection of the Roman roads Ermine Street and the Salter's Way, S. Lincs., 7 S. of Sleaford; ac. 2,270; soil heavy loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter is Trans., E. Eng., and Dec.; the chancel furnishes a singular example of the admixture of earlier periods, having three equal circular-headed windows separate on the outside, but connected in a continuous arcade on the inside; the upper portion of the tower and spire present one of the best examples of a heavy broach spire to be met with, and there is some good ironwork on the south door, and several singularly-carved bench ends of very late date; at the east end of the chancel is a beautiful early triplet. In the north aisle of the church are three stone coffins with lids entire, which were removed from the churchyard about 1806. At the end of the nave are two recumbent effigies on a low raised slab of Lambert de Trekingham and his wife, the former in chain mail and flowing tunic, and bearing a shield with the arms of Trekingham (1245–1315). Here are Baptist and Calvinist chapels. *T. House* is a seat.

Three Barrow Down, eminence, pa. of Sibertswold, S.E. Kent, 6 N.W. of Dover. Here are three large tumuli, and the remains of a camp surrounded by a deep ditch.

Three Barrows Tor, eminence (1,522 ft.) on Dartmoor, S. Dev., 4 N. by E. of Ivybridge. On its summit is a cairn, and across it runs an ancient road, descending in a N.W. direction, the width of which is in some places 16 ft.

Three Bridges, ha. with railway station, pa. of and 1¼ W. from Worth (q.v.), N. Sussex.

Three Cocks, ha. with railway station, pa. of Glasbury (q.v.), N.E. Brecons., about 5 S. of Hay.

Three Holes, vil., pa. of Upwell (q.v.), N. Cambs., on the border of Norf., 6 N.E. of March. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Threekingham. [THRECKINGHAM.]

Three Mile Cross, ha., pa. of and 1½ W. from Shinfield (q.v.), S. Berks.

Three Rock Mountain, eminence (1,469 ft.), Rathdown bar., S. co. Dub., Ir., 5½ S.W. of Kingstown. The mountain forms the extreme point of a granite range running west to Naas in co. Kildare. The summit commands fine views of the Hill of Howth, Dublin Bay, and a considerable tract inland.

Three Shire Stones. [SHIRE STONES.]

Three Sisters, headland on west side of entrance to Smerwick Harbour, Corkaguiny bar., W. co. Kerry, Ir., 8 N.W. of Dingle. The headland is one of the most prominent points in a fine line of cliffs.

Three Tarns, lakelet immediately under Bow Fell, S.W. Cumb. It lies more than 2,500 ft. above sea level.

Three Trouts, stream, N.E. co. Wick., Ir., rises in the Glen of the Downs, and runs about 5 miles to the Irish Sea, past Delgany and between the bars. of Rathdown and Newcastle.

Threlkeld, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Greystoke (q.v.), Mid Cumb., 4½ N.E. of Keswick; ac. 5,927. The church of St. Mary is a small plain stone building. There is a Wesleyan mission room. The charities amount to about £25 yearly.

Thremhall. [STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET.]

Threshfield, tp. and vil., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Linton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,646. *Netherside Hall* is a seat.

Thresthwaite Glen, mountain valley, N.W. Westmd., 5 N.N.E. of Ambleside. The valley extends from the head of Troutbeck Valley in the S.S.E. to that of Patterdale in the N.N.W. It is traversed by a stream called Pasture Beck (q.v.).

Threxton, pa., S. Norf., 8 N.W. of Swaffham;

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Thrandeston	Mellis (1½)	91	285
Thrapston	Thrapston	79	1570
Threapwood	Malpas (3)	177	306
Threckingham	Billingborough (2)	104	158

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Threlkeld, ec. pa.	Threlkeld	295	529
Threlkeld, tp.	Threlkeld	295	496
Threshfield	Skipton (8)	221	119
Threxton	Watton (2)	103	94

ac. 1,047; soil mixed, overlying chalk and clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1865) is a building of flint, of mixed periods; the roof is in five bays, and has carved mouldings and bosses; the splays of the arches are covered with elegant arabesques; the benches are of solid oak, with carved poppy-heads; the pulpit and desk are Jacobean. Near the church are the remains of a Roman camp, and a great number of coins and other Roman antiquities have been found here. *T. House* is a seat.

Thribergh. [THRYBERGH.]

Thrigby, pa., E. Norf., 7 N.W. of Yarmouth; ac. 575; soil mixed, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary is an ancient building of stone and flint. *T. Hall* stands in extensive grounds containing many fine old trees and an old yew fence of considerable length.

Thrimby, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Morland (q.v.), N. Westmd., 4 N. of Shap; ac. 1,574. The church (1814) is dedicated to St. Mary. T. Hall, now a farmhouse, is a 17th-cent. building.

Thringstone, tp., pa. of Whitwick (q.v.), N.W. Leics., 5 N.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch; ac. 872. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Thrintoft, or **Thirntoft,** tp. and straggling vil., pa. of and 1 N. from Ainderby Steeple (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,350.

Thriplow, or **Triplow,** pa., W. Cambs., 8 S. of Cambridge; ac. 2,434; soil sandy and gravelly, overlying gravel and chalk. The church of St. George (restored 1876) is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. Here is a Congregational chapel. The charities amount to £9 7s. yearly. T. Heath was the scene of an assembling of the Parliamentary army under the command of Fairfax and Cromwell in July, 1647.

Thrislington, tp., pa. of Bishop Middleham (q.v.), Mid Dur., 4½ N.E. of Sedgefield; ac. 582.

Thrivewell, ha., pa. of Kirkharle (q.v.), S. Northumb., 12 N.E. of Hexham.

Throapham, or **Throapham St. John,** tp., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Laughton-en-le-Morthen (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,062. The church of St. John the Baptist, a Norm. building, contains a stone coffin (*c.* 1100) and a slab dated 1328.

Throcking, pa., N. Herts., 2 N.W. of Buntingford; ac. 910; soil mixed, generally stiff, overlying clay, with a small portion of gravel, subsoil chalk. The church of the Holy Trinity (repaired 1880) is E. Eng. and Dec., and contains some fine monuments. There was formerly a mansion standing here, but it was pulled down; a great portion of the extensive and massive foundations still remains, adjoining the Hall Farm. A very small part of the to. of Buntingford is in this pa.

Throckley, tp. and vil. on the Tyne, pa. of and 1 N.W. from Newburn (q.v.), S.E. Northumb.; ac. 760. Here are Wesleyan and Methodist chapels. T. has collieries and firebrick and fireclay works.

Throckmorton, tp. and chap., pa. of Fladbury (q.v.), S. Worcs., 10 S.E. of Worcester; ac. 1,860. The church (restored 1880) is chiefly Dec. with traces of Norm. work, and is one of five churches in this co. which have a central tower without being cruciform.

Throop, vil. on the Stour, pa. of Holdenhurst (q.v.), S.W. Hants, within the parl. bor. of Christchurch.

Throope, ha., pa. of Bishopstone-near-Salisbury (q.v.), S. Wilts. It adjoins the vil. of Bishopstone on the south-east.

Throphill, tp., pa. of and 3 W. from Mitford (q.v.), S.E. Northumb.; ac. 955.

Thropton, tp. and vil. on the Coquet, pa. of and 3 W. from Rothbury (q.v.), S.E. Northumb.; ac. 843. Here is an endowed Catholic chapel, with priest's house, and a Presbyterian chapel.

Throston, tp., pa. of Hart (q.v.), S. Dur., on the west side, and partly within the bor. of Hartlepool; ac. 2,372. It contains Hartlepool Union workhouse.

Throwleigh, or **Throwley,** pa. and vil., Mid Dev., 7 S.E. of Okehampton; ac. 1,884; soil sandy, overlying granite. The church of St. Mary is E. Perp.; the roof of the chancel is waggon-vaulted, with good carved oak panelling and bosses; the priest's door is a richly ornamented work of the 13th cent.; on the south side of the chancel is a sepulchral recess. The pa. contains a mission church and a Bible Christian chapel. The charities amount to £4 16s. yearly.

Throwley (1), pa. and vil. on high ground in a picturesque country, N.E. Kent, 4 S. of Faversham; ac. 3,256; soil and subsoil various. Hops are extensively grown. This place bestows the title of Viscount on the Earls Sondes. The church of St. Michael and All Angels (restored 1867) is Dec., but retains some Norm. and E. Eng. portions of an earlier church; the chancel has stalls with misereres, and near the tower is a stoup on a stone shaft. In the north chapel is a monument and statue to George, first Baron Harris of Seringapatam and Mysore, who was so created (August 11, 1815) for his gallant capture of the Indian stronghold of that name (d. 1829); in the other chapels are various memorials to the family of Sondes. There are three almshouses for the relief of aged persons. *Belmont*, an 18th-cent. mansion in an extensive park, and *T. House* are seats.

Throwley (2), ha. on the Manyfold, pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Ilam (q.v.), N.E. Staffs. T. Hall, formerly a seat, is now falling into ruins.

Throxenby, tp., pa. of Scalby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2½ W. of Scarborough; ac. 399. *T. Hall*, a plain old-fashioned building, is a seat.

Thrum. [MOUNT HEALEY.]

Thrumpton, pa. on the Trent, S. Notts., 7 S.W. of Nottingham; ac. 1,014; soil sand and clay, with gravelly subsoil. The church of All Saints,

PLACE.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Thrigby	Great Ormesby (3)	133	51
Thrimby, ec. pa.	Clifton (3)	293	415
Thrimby, tp.	Clifton (3)	293	62
Thringstone	Whitwick (1)	116	911
Thrintoft	Northallerton (3)	218	107
Thriplow	Whittlesford (3)	49	442
Thrislington	Thrislington	246	91
Throapham	Rotherham (3)	163	92
Throcking	Buntingford (2)	34	58

PLACE.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Throckley	Ryton (2)	274	1464
Throckmorton	Pershore (3½)	112	134
Throphill	Morpeth (5)	288	28
Thropton	Rothbury (3)	312	229
Throston	West Hartlepool (2)	247	666
Throwleigh	Moreton H'pst'd (7)	222	280
Throwley (1)	Faversham (4)	53	632
Throxenby	Scarborough (2½)	230	274
Thrumpton	Trent (1½)	120	140

originally Dec., has been restored, and the chancel rebuilt; an E. Eng. tower at the west end remains. *T. Hall*, pleasantly situated near the Trent, with large and picturesque grounds, is a seat

Thrumster, ha., pa. of and 4½ S.W. from Wick (q.v.), E. Caiths., Sc. *T. House* is a seat.

Thrup, tp. and small vil., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Kidlington (q.v.), Mid Oxon.; ac. 763. Here is a mission room and a Baptist chapel.

Thrupp (1), ha., pa. of Norton (q.v.), S. Northants, about 2 N. of Daventry.

Thrupp (2), ha., pa. of Radley (q.v.), N. Berks., 1 E. of Abingdon.

Thruscross, eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Washburn, pa. of Fewston (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 S. of Pateley Bridge; ac. 6,528. The church of Holy Trinity (restored 1875) is a stone structure. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Thrushelton (called in Domesday "Tresetone"), pa. and vil., W. Dev., 11 N. of Tavistock; ac. 2,440; soil loam, overlying slate. The church of St. George (probably erected early in the 14th cent.) is Perp., and contains two piscinæ, a stoup, and a font of Roborough stone with an octagonal basin; the rood-loft stairs still remain on the south side, but the screen and the parcloses of the chapel are missing. Orchard, formerly a seat, has been to a great extent demolished, and is now a farmhouse.

Thrussington, pa. and vil., N. Leics., 9 N.E. of Leicester; ac. 1,957; soil clay and gravel. Holy Trinity Church (restored 1888) is E. Eng. and Dec. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are several small charities, and the school has a small endowment.

Thrutch. [HEALEY (1).]

Thruxton (1), pa. and vil., N.W. Hants, 5 W. of Andover; ac. 1,514; soil light, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter and St. Paul (restored) is Dec. and Perp., and contains monuments to Sir John de Courmaillies and to a member of the de Lisle family, and a brass to Sir John de Lisle (d. 1410). The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. There is a small charity. A Roman pavement was discovered in 1823.

Thruxton (2), pa., S.W. Herefords., 6 S.W. of Hereford; ac. 428; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Bartholomew (restored 1886) is E Eng. There is a barrow.

Thrybergh, pa., tp., and vil., W.R. Yorks., 3 E.N.E. of Rotherham; ac. of pa. 3,294, of tp. 1,318; soil loamy, overlying sandy rock. The church of St. Leonard (restored 1871) contains a piscina, an incised slab to Sir Ralph Reresby (1525), a monument to Sir Leonard Reresby, and two ecclesiastical effigies. The school has an endowment. There are two old crosses in the vil. *T. Park* is a seat.

Thulston, or **Thurlston**, ha., pa. of Elvaston (q.v.), S. Derbys., 5¼ S.E. of Derby.

Thunderbridge, ha., pa. of Kirkburton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1 N.W. of Shelley.

Thunderfield Castle, extensive moated ground, pa. of Horne-with-Harrowsley (q.v.), S.E. Surrey, near Harrowsley. It is supposed to have been the site of a residence of Athelstan.

Thunderly, ha., pa. of Wimbish (q.v.), N. Essex, about 2 S. of Saffron Walden. It was once a distinct pa., but in 1425 was united with Wimbish. The pa. church has long ceased to exist, but the foundations are still to be traced. T. Hall, formerly a seat, is now a farmhouse.

Thundersley, pa., S.E. Essex, 1½ S.W. of Rayleigh; ac. 2,499; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1885 and 1887) is E. Eng., and contains some E. Eng. arcades in which the carving of the capitals, no two of which are alike, is especially remarkable

Thundridge, pa. and small vil. on the Great North road, E. Herts., 2 N. of Ware; ac. 2,206; soil various, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary, at Wade's Mill (q.v.), is in E. Eng. style; the tower of the old church is still standing in a valley about ½ mile distant. A reading-room was opened in 1889. The charities are of about £55 yearly value. *Poles*, a modern mansion in a well-wooded park of about 100 ac., is a seat.

Thurcaston, pa., tp., and vil., Mid Leics., 4½ N.W. of Leicester; ac. of pa. 2,391, of tp. 1,177; soil and

SUPPOSED BIRTHPLACE OF LATIMER.

subsoil clayey. The church of All Saints is E. Eng., and contains a mural tablet to Bishop Latimer, who was born here *c.* 1472. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Thurgarton (1), pa. and vil., S. Notts., 3 S. of Southwell, on the road to Nottingham; ac. 2,770; soil and subsoil chiefly clay. The church of St. Peter (restored in 1853, when chancel and north aisle were added) is E. Eng.; the existing nave and tower formed part of the church attached to the priory of Austin canons, founded here by Ralph de Ayncourt; a chantry was founded in this church in 1431 by Alice, wife of William Deyncourt, and in 1442 another chantry was founded at the altar of St. Katharine. The altar of stone was dug up and restored; over it is an ancient niche; the

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION
Thrup	Woodstock Road (1)	69	125
Thruscross	Pateley Bridge (6)	217	219
Thrushelton	Coryton (3)	262	411
Thrussington	Rearsby (½)	107	489
Thruxton (1)	Weyhill (1)	70	311
Thruxton (2)	Tram Inn (3)	148	59
Thrybergh, pa.	Aldwarke (1½)	167	508
Thrybergh, tp.	Aldwarke (1½)	167	245
Thundersley	Benfleet (2)	30	556
Thundridge	Ware (2)	22	450
Thurcaston, pa.	Leicester (4½)	98	2097
Thurcaston, tp.	Leicester (4½)	98	195
Thurgarton (1)	Thurgarton	133	303

church contains some good modern stained glass, also fine old wood-carving and stalls. The only charity consists of the interest on £150, given to the poor at Christmas. Close to the church is *The Priory*, a modern mansion of brick erected on the site of the ancient Augustinian priory, some fragments of which remain.

Thurgarton (2), pa., E. Norf., about 6 N. of Aylsham; ac. 961; the surface is flat, and the soil a good loamy earth. The church of All Saints is Dec. The poor have £1 6s. per year, left by John Bacon in 1732. *T. Hall* has been in the possession of the Spurrell family for nearly 350 years; it was rebuilt in the Tudor style in 1733.

Thurgoland, eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Don, pa. of Silkstone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 10 N.W. from Sheffield; ac. 2,221. The church of Holy Trinity was rebuilt in 1871 in E. Eng. style. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Steel wire is manufactured.

Thurland Castle, seat. pa. of Tunstall (q.v.), N. Lancs., about 2½ W. of Burton-in-Lonsdale. It is surrounded by an ancient moat, and was taken and dismantled by the Parliamentary forces during the Civil Wars.

Thurlaston (1), pa. and vil., S.W. Leics., 7½ S.W. of Leicester; ac. 2,980; soil clay and marl, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1850) is E. Eng., and contains some monuments of the families of Turville and Grundy. The Baptists have a chapel. There is a small charity. *Normanton Hall* is a seat.

Thurlaston (2), tp., pa. of Dunchurch (q.v.), E. Warws., about 4 S.W. of Rugby; ac. 1,823.

Thurlbear, pa., Mid Somerset, about 3½ S.E. of Taunton, on the road to Chard; ac. 955; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Thomas is Norm., with a Perp. embattled western tower.

Thurlby (1), or **Thurlby-by-Bourn,** pa. and large agricultural vil., S. Lincs., 5 N.W. of Market Deeping; ac. 5,070; soil loam, overlying clay, silt, and gravel. The church of St. Firmin is Norm. and E. Eng.; the nave, including the arcades, is chiefly Norm., as is also part of the chancel, which has a richly designed piscina with a canopy; both transepts were used as chapels, and each has a squint; the porches are E. Eng., the south porch having a Norm. doorway. There are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels. At the Working Men's Institute is a reading-room. There are lands in the pa. left by unknown donors for keeping the causeways in repair, and the poor have the interest of £100. The pa. abounds in fine oak. Bricks are made here. A few yards westward of the church runs the Carr Dyke, a vast artificial canal of Roman origin, extending through the fens (or Carrs) from Peterborough to Lincoln, with a total length of 56 miles.

Thurlby (2), or **Thurlby-by-Newark,** pa. and small vil., W. Lincs., 9 N.N.E. of Newark; ac. 1,802; the land is now in a good state of cultivation; part of it was formerly an open common or moor. The church of St. Germain (restored 1843) is Norm. and E. Eng. The charities are about £4 yearly, derived from land.

Thurlby (3), ha., pa. of Bilsby (q.v.), Mid Lincs., about 2 E. of Alford. It was formerly a pa., but of the church there are now no traces. *T. Grange* is a seat.

Thurlby-by-Bourn. [THURLBY (1).]

Thurlby-by-Newark. [THURLBY (2).]

Thurleigh, pa. and vil., N. Beds., 7 N. of Bedford; ac. 3,480; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1882 and 1887) has a Norm. central tower, and contains a brass to John Harvey (probably 13th cent.) and a marble slab to John Harvey (d. 1715). Here is a Baptist chapel. The charities are small. There are moated earthworks, known as Bury Hill.

Thurles, pa., U. and mkt. to. (w. & s.), Eliogarty bar., Mid co. Tip., Ir., 29 N. of Clonmel; ac. 8,628. The to. is pleasantly situated on the Suir, along each bank of which it extends for about a mile. The main street, which is of considerable length, crosses the river at right angles from east to west; there are also other streets branching from this, with large and populous suburbs. The Templars are said to have founded a preceptory here, and possessed themselves of a castle, the latter erected in the early part of the 13th cent. A castle was subsequently built by James Butler, the first lord palatine of Tipperary, one of whose descendants (James, ninth Earl of Ormonde) in 1535 was created Viscount Thurles, and this now is the inferior title of the Marquess of Ormonde. The Protestant church, at the east end of the to., is a small building. T. is the seat of the Catholic archdiocese of Cashel and of the diocese of Cashel and Emly, and here is the Catholic cathedral. There are two convents near the church, in one of which a great number of poor girls are taught needlework and other useful branches of industry, as also reading and writing. In the Ursuline convent a high-class boarding school is carried on by the nuns. There is also an establishment of Christian Brothers, who have a large school. St. Patrick's Catholic College is exclusively devoted to the education of ecclesiastical students for the home and foreign missions. A parochial school and a fever hospital are the principal charitable institutions. An extensive retail trade and much country business is transacted, and the to. is surrounded by a rich, fertile, and populous country. Turf bogs, in detached situations, and extensive collieries furnish a good supply of fuel. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in every month; and on Easter Monday, Aug. 21, and Dec. 21, when there is generally a good supply of stock and horses.

Thurlestone, pa. and vil. on the Avon, S.W. Dev., 4 W. of Kingsbridge; ac. 1,763 land, 135 water; soil loam, overlying stone rock. The church (dedication unknown), partly restored 1867, is Perp. and contains a curious pulpit, a Norm. font, a piscina in the chancel, and monuments of the Stevens family.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Thurgarton (2)	Gunton (5)	134	234
Thurgoland	Wortley (1)	171	1881
Thurlaston (1)	Narborough (3)	99	514
Thurlaston (2)	Dunchurch (1)	87	312
Thurlbear	Taunton (3½)	158	151
Thurlby (1)	Thurlby	93	782

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Thurlby (2)	Mumby Road (½)	31	112
Thurleigh	Sharnbrook (3)	57	525
Thurles, pa.	Thurles	87	5328
Thurles, to.	Thurles	87	4311
Thurlestone	Kingsbridge (4)	242	328

Thurlow, Great, pa. on the Stour, S. Suff., on the borders of Cambs., 4 N. of Haverhill; ac. 1,944; soil and subsoil clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1879) is E. Eng. Here is a Congregational chapel. The poor participate in some of the charities of Little T. and Great Wratting. A fair is held here on Oct. 11. During the prevalence of heavy rains a stream, tributary to the Stour, at the lower end of this vil., was in consequence occasionally flooded to such an extent as to render the passage of horses and vehicles quite impracticable, but an iron bridge has been erected, so that now, even during the highest floods, T. is an available thoroughfare for passengers between Bury and Haverhill. The Thurlow family derive their title from this pa.

Thurlow, Little, pa. on the Stour, adjoining Great Thurlow and with it forming one vil., S. Suff., 4½ N. by E. of Haverhill; ac. 1,358; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng.; on the north side of the chancel is a tablet to Stephen Soame, Esq. (1771), and a monument with granite pillars and marble tomb, on which are two recumbent figures in marble, representing Stephen Soame, Knight, Lord Mayor of London (1619), also Dame Ann, his widow (1622); and there are several modern tablets to the Soame family. Josiah Houghton in 1693 left 3 ac. of land and a house, called the Town House, for the use of the poor. The above-mentioned Sir Stephen Soame left an annuity of £30 for the support of a free school for the instruction of twelve boys; this sum is now devoted to scholarships; he also left £30 a year for the endowment of almshouses he had built for nine poor persons.

Thurloxton, pa. and vil., Mid Somerset, 5½ N.E. of Taunton; ac. 551; soil heavy sand and gravel, overlying sand and stonebrash. The church of St. Giles is an ancient building of local stone; the north aisle was added in 1868; the ancient pulpit is of oak, beautifully carved, and the screen, apparently Jacobean, is also of carved oak.

Thurlston (1). [THULSTON.]

Thurlston (2). [WHITTON-WITH-THURLSTON.]

Thurlstone, tp. and vil. on the Don, pa. of Penistone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 13 N.W. of Sheffield; ac. 7,740. Here are Congregational, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Primitive Methodist chapels. In the pa. are woollen cloth and wire factories, collieries, and gannister and fireclay works. Nicholas Saunders, mathematician, was born here in 1683.

Thurlton, pa. and vil., S.E. Norf., 4 E. of Loddon; ac. 1,170; soil mixed, overlying sand. The church of All Saints is a small E. Eng. thatched edifice; the carved oak screen is very fine, and there are some ancient monuments to the Denny family. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The pa. land comprises 3 ac. The old pa. school is now used as a club and reading-room and for various parochial purposes.

Thurmaston, eccl. pa. and large vil. on the east bank of the Soar, pas. of Barkby and Belgrave (q.v.), E. Leics., 3 N.N.E. of Leicester, on the road to Melton Mowbray. The church of St. Michael is a building of rubble stone in Dec. style, and the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. Most of the inhabitants are basket-makers, framework-knitters, and shoe hands. *T. Hall* is a seat.

Thurmaston, North, tp., pa. of Barkby (q.v.), E. Leics., about 3 N.N.E. of Leicester; ac. 528.

Thurmaston, South, tp., pa. of Belgrave (q.v.), E. Leics., about 2 N.E. of Leicester; ac. 1,234.

Thurnby, pa., tp., and vil., Mid Leics., 4 E. of Leicester; ac. of pa. 2,805, of tp. 614; soil sand and subsoil gravel. The church of St. Luke (rebuilt 1873) is Norm. and E. Eng. There are some small charities.

Thurne, or **Thirne,** pa. and small vil. on the Bure and Thurne, E. Norf., 11 N.W. of Yarmouth; ac. 660; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Edmund the King and Martyr is E. Eng., with western tower containing one bell said to date from the 14th cent. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. At the inclosure the poor had 16 ac. awarded to them, now let for £12, and there are also 20 ac. on which they may graze their cattle by paying a yearly sum; the money thus raised is distributed in coals. There is a reading and coffee room.

Thurnham (1), tp., pas. of Lancaster and Cockerham (q.v.), N. Lancs., 5 S. of Lancaster; ac. 2,095. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel and endowed school. *T. Hall* is a seat.

Thurnham (2). [THORNHAM.]

Thurning (1), pa. and vil., S. Hunts., extending into Northants, 5 S.E. of Oundle; ac. 1,000; soil of a clayey nature, overlying strong clay. The church of St. James is a very interesting building, originally Norm. and E. Eng.; the whole structure, with the exception of the arcades of the nave and the chancel, was taken down in 1880 and rebuilt as nearly as possible in accordance with the previous design. Wells' charity of £1 yearly is for fuel.

Thurning (2), pa. of scattered houses, N. Norf., 7½ N.W. of Aylsham; ac. 1,560; soil mixed, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Andrew is Perp. *T. Hall* is a mansion situated on rising ground surrounded by trees, and commands a very fine view; the Thurne, which flows through the park, expands into a lake within it. Some curious flint hatchet-heads and other antiquities have been dug up in the grounds.

Thurnscoe, pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks., 8 W. of Doncaster; ac. 1,693; soil clay and loam, overlying sandstone shale. The church of St. Helen, originally Norm., was (with the exception of the tower) rebuilt in 1888; there is an inscribed stone to a Vavasour (d. 1443). There are almshouses founded in 1713.

Thurrock, Grays. [GRAYS THURROCK.]

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Thurlow, Great	Dullingham (6)	66	383
Thurlow, Little	Haverhill (4½)	55	379
Thurloxton	Durston (3)	152	210
Thurlstone	Penistone	174	2735
Thurlton	Reedham (4)	119	384
Thurmaston	Syston (2)	104	1681
Thurmaston, North	Syston (2)	104	489
Thurmaston, South	Syston (1)	104	1192

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Thurnby, pa.	Thurnby	142	388
Thurnby, tp.	Thurnby	142	223
Thurne	Martham (4)	138	188
Thurnham (1)	Galgate (2)	226	686
Thurning (1)	Barnwell (2)	94	182
Thurning (2)	Hindolvestone (2)	130	160
Thurnscoe	Darfield (3)	171	217

Thurrock, Little, or **East,** pa. and vil. near the Thames, S. Essex, 2 N.W. of Tilbury Fort; ac. 1,347 land, 161 water; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1879) is E. Eng., and contains a curious wall painting. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. There are some dam holes and some remarkable caverns, known as Cunobelin's Gold Mines.

Thurrock, West, pa. and vil. on the Thames, S. Essex, 3 E. of Purfleet; ac. 2,995 land, 710 water; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Clement is of various periods from E. Eng. to Perp.; in the north chantry are the effigies of Sir Daniel Holford and his lady; there is a brass to Humphrey Heies (d. 1584), and some other ancient memorials. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. Cement is manufactured here.

Thursby, pa. and vil., N. Cumb., 6 S.W. of Carlisle; ac. of pa. 3,142; soil and subsoil mixed. The church of St. Andrew was built 1846 in E. Eng. style, on the site of a former building; it contains several monuments to members of the Brisco family. There are several charities. *Crofton Hall* is a seat.

Thurscross. [THRUSCROSS.]

Thursford, pa. and vil., N. Norf., 5 N.E. of Fakenham; ac. 1,350; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1872) is E. Eng. There are some small charities. *T. Hall* is a seat.

Thurshelton. [THRUSHELTON.]

Thursley, pa. and vil., S.W. Surrey, 5 S.W. of Godalming; ac. 4,353; soil light. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng. and Perp., with a wooden tower and spire; there are remains of Norm. work, to which period the font belongs. The Congregationalists have a chapel, and there are several charities. The Devil's Punch Bowl (q.v.) is in this pa. *T. Hall* is a seat.

Thurso (1), pa., seaport, and mkt. to. (F.), situate on the bay of same name, N. Caiths., Sc., about 20 N.W. of Wick; ac. 28,049; soil chiefly clay and loam, overlying sandstone or clay-slate. The bay, sheltered from the north-east by Dunnet Head and to the west by Holburn Head, is commodious, but unfortunately runs very shallow close to the to., so that the larger vessels and steamers have to discharge and load in Scrabster Roads, about 2 miles down the west side of the bay. The to. is situated on the left bank of the Thurso river, which is famed for the large quantities of salmon occasionally taken. Near the harbour are the ruins of the church of St. Peter, built about the 14th cent., and ½ N.W. are the remains of the old palace of the bishops, destroyed by fire in 1222, when the bishop was burnt by the populace because he had displeased them in reference to tithes. The places of worship are the pa. church, two Free churches, and chapels for the Original Seceders, Reformed Presbyterians, and Independents, and St. Peter's Episcopal Church. The church of the Establishment is a Gothic structure with a tower and clock. The first Free church is conspicuous for its fine architecture. There are public and Free church schools, well attended. At the top of Sinclair Street is an endowed institution, erected for affording education to boys. The public free library, in the town hall, was opened in 1872. Dunbar's Hospital contains twelve beds for incurable persons who have not been in receipt of parochial relief; there are also six cottages adjoining for the accommodation of twelve aged persons who have been in better circumstances, preference being given to natives of T. There is a trade carried on in May and June in connection with the herring fishery, but the boats employed are not on a separate register, but come under that of Wick. The main export of the place consists of "Caithness pavement," an article in great demand, the manufacture of which is carried on to a great extent and contributes to the prosperity of the place; the peculiar excellence belonging to this staple is its durability, its resistance of moisture, and its retention of an unbroken surface; specimens may be seen in the Houses of Parliament, London, and many public buildings throughout the United Kingdom. A cattle market is held on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, and the annual fairs on the second Tuesday in July and first Friday in September. Robert Dick (1811–66), an eminent botanist and geologist, was a resident of this to., and his collection of specimens now forms an important part of the T. Museum. *Scrabster House* and *T. Court*, which has been greatly enlarged and modernised, are seats.

Thurso (2), river, Caiths., Sc. It rises in the south-west of the pa. of Halkirk (q.v.) and, after a winding course of about 27 miles in a general northerly direction, falls into T. Bay. It passes the to. of Halkirk, and T. is situated at its mouth. The name is Norse, and signifies "Thor's river."

Thurso Bay, inlet of the Atlantic, N. Caiths., Sc., a little W. of Dunnet Bay.

Thurstaston, pa., tp., and vil. on the Dee, W. Chesh., 7 S.W. of Birkenhead; ac. of pa. 2,762, of tp. 942, and 1,571 tidal water and foreshore; soil sandy, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Bartholomew was rebuilt 1887 in Dec. style. There are several small charities.

Thurston (1), pa. and vil., N.W. Suff., 4 E. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 2,200; soil clay and chalk, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter was rebuilt in 1861 in Dec. style. Here are several charities, amounting to about £27 annually, derived from land, and distributed in coals. A sum of 12s. 10d. is given to poor widows at Christmas, and £1 13s. 4d. is annually given in clothing to the aged poor. *T. House* is a seat.

Thurston (2). [THUXTON.]

Thurstonfield, vil., pa. of Burgh-by-Sands (q.v.), N. Cumb., 3 N.W. of Carlisle. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Thurstonland, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Kirkburton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of Huddersfield; ac. 2,106. The church of St. Thomas was built 1870 in Dec. style. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Thurrock, Little	Grays (1)	20	849
Thurrock, West	Purfleet (2)	16	2540
Thursby	Curthwaite (1)	306	548
Thursford	Thursford	125	241
Thursley	Witley (4½)	38	1124
Thurso (1), pa.	Thurso	744	5825
Thurso (1), to.	Thurso	744	3936
Thurstaston, pa.	Thurstaston	196	196
Thurstaston, tp.	Thurstaston	196	140
Thurston (1)	Thurston	82	644
Thurstonland	Brockholes (1)	183	353

The school has an endowment. Coal and stone are found here.

Thurton, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 7½ S.E. of Norwich; ac. 771; soil light mixed, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. Ethelbert (restored 1889) is E. Eng. The fuel allotment is let at £3 yearly, and the poor have 20s. yearly in money. Roman coins were found here in 1707.

Thurvaston, ha., pa. of Sutton-on-the-Hill (q.v.), S. Derbys., 1 W. of Trusley.

Thuxton, or **Thurston**, scattered pa. on the Yare, Mid Norf., 5½ S. by E. of Dereham; ac. 1,797; soil mixed, overlying principally clay. The church of St. Paul belongs to the E. and Late Eng. periods; three 16th-cent. brasses were recovered and replaced in the chancel in 1868.

Thwaite (1), pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 5 S.W. of Eye; ac. 832; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. George (restored 1871) is a small ancient flint structure; the pulpit is a most interesting specimen of carved oak, and dates from the 14th cent.

Thwaite (2), pa. and vil., S. Norf., 12 S.E. of Norwich; ac. 676; soil heavy clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1861) is a small Norm. edifice with thatched roof, and a western tower containing two bells; there is a Norm. doorway, with semi-circular head.

Thwaite (3), vil., pa. of and 1½ W. from Muker (q.v.), N.R. Yorks. Here is a Congregational chapel. A fair for sheep and lambs is held in Oct.

Thwaite All Saints, pa. and vil., N. Norf., 4½ N. of Aylsham; ac. 676; soil mixed, overlying brick earth. The church of All Saints is E. Eng.; the south aisle, formerly a chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist, retains a piscina; the altar was removed by the commission of King Edward VI.

Thwing, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 8½ W. by N. of Bridlington; ac. 4,024; soil light and chalky, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints is E. Eng.; there is a marble tablet on the south wall in memory of Thomas Lamplugh, Bishop of Exeter (1676–88) and Archbishop of York (1688–91), who was born here in 1615, and died 1691; in the sacrarium is a monument with recumbent effigy to Thomas, last Baron de Thweng and rector of Lytham, who died in 1374, when the barony fell into abeyance. The parochial school, erected in 1835, is used as a mission room; and there are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. In the vicinity of Wold Cottage, about 2 miles from T., an extraordinary natural phenomenon occurred on Dec. 13, 1795, when an aerolite, weighing 56 lbs., fell and partly buried itself in the ground. An obelisk marks the spot, and a portion of the stone is now in the British Museum.

Thwing Garth, ha., pa. of Romaldkirk (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 11 N.W. of Barnard Castle.

Ti-, for places not found under this spelling, *see also* **Ty-**.

Tiaquin, bar., E. co. Galway, Ir.; ac. 110,135. It is bounded on the north by Ballymoe bar., on the east by Killian and Kilconnel bars., on the south by Kilconnel and Athenry bars., and on the west by Clare and Ballymoe bars. It contains the tos. of Monivea and Newtown Bellew.

Tibberaghny, pa., Iverk bar., co. Kilk., Ir., 2¾ S.E. of Carrick-on-Suir; ac. 1,147.

Tibbermore, pa. and vil., S.E. Perths., Sc., about 5 W. of Perth; ac. 6,140; soil sandy loam and clay, overlying chiefly Old Red Sandstone. The May Water has its confluence with the river Earn about the centre of the pa. The vil. is a manufacturing district, having extensive bleach-fields. T. has given its name to the first battle that was fought between Montrose and the Covenanters, though the conflict occurred more within the pa. of Aberdalgie; in this sanguinary engagement the Covenanting forces were totally routed. [HUNTINGTOWER AND RUTHVENFIELD.]

Tibber's Castle. [PENPONT (2).]

Tibberton (1), pa. and small picturesque vil., Mid Worcs., 4 N.E. of Worcester; ac. 1,320; soil clay and marl, overlying clay. The Bristol and Birmingham Canal passes through the pa. The church of St. Nicholas, in E. Eng. style, was rebuilt and enlarged in 1868, when the old church, said to have been erected in the 13th cent., was taken down.

Tibberton (2), pa. and vil., N.W. Gloucs., 5 N.W. of Gloucester; ac. 1,115; soil loamy clay, overlying marl and rock. The church of Holy Trinity is Norm. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are some small charities and four almshouses. *Meredith* and *T. Court* are seats.

Tibberton (3), eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Meese, pa. of Edgmond (q.v.), E. Salop, 5 W.N.W. of Newport; ac. 1,494. The church of All Saints (rebuilt 1842) is in Perp. style. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. There are paper mills.

Tibbett's Hill (510 ft.), Lundy Island, off the north coast of Dev.

Tibbie Shiels, pl., pa. of Yarrow (q.v.), S.W. Selks., Sc., 19 W.S.W. of Selkirk. Here, between St. Mary's Loch on the north and the Loch of the Lowes on the south, stands St. Margaret's Cottage, a favourite haunt of Christopher North and James Hogg, their hostess being a Mrs. Richardson; it is frequently mentioned in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*. Near it, at the head of St. Mary's Loch, is a statue of James Hogg (d. 1835), the "Ettrick Shepherd."

Tibenham, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 9 S.E. of Attleborough; ac. 3,253; soil and subsoil clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1879) is Dec. and Perp., with an eastern chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, in which are brasses to ancestors of the Buxton family; the pulpit is Jacobean; the chancel retains a piscina and sedilia, and in the south aisle is a pew erected by faculty granted by Archbishop Laud, for the use of the Buxton family. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The church estate,

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Thurton	Buckenham (4)	122	219
Thuxton	Thuxton	117	88
Thwaite (1)	Finningham (3)	87	122
Thwaite (2)	Ditchingham (3)	115	113
Thwaite All Saints	Aylsham (4½)	132	110
Thwing	Bridlington (8½)	225	367
Tiaquin	.....	.....	15508

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tibberaghny	Carrick-on-Suir (3)	149	128
Tibbermore	Tibbermore	450	1692
Tibberton (1)	Worcester (4)	120	312
Tibberton (2)	Barber's Bridge (1)	119	314
Tibberton (3), ec. pa.	Newport (5)	145	505
Tibberton (3), tp.	Newport (5)	145	344
Tibenham	Tivetshall (3)	101	628

situated in the pa. of Winfarthing, produces £40 yearly; almshouses have been erected out of the surplus rents. Here was formerly three guilds, with a common guildhall, which possessed lands, and at the Dissolution were seized by the Crown in 1560, which held them until 1609.

Tiberton, pa. and vil., W. Herefords., 9 w. of Hereford; ac. 1,126; soil sand, overlying sandstone rock. The church of St. Mary was built in 1720 and retains a fine Norm. arch from an older building; there are several memorials of the Brydges and Lee-Warner families. *T. Court* is a seat.

Tibohine, pa., Frenchpark bar., N. co. Roscom., Ir., 5 N. of Castlereagh; ac. 44,092. It contains the to. of Frenchpark and the vil. of Loughglinn (q.v.). *Caher House* and *Errit Lodge* are seats.

Tibshelf, pa. and vil., E. Derbys., 7 S.S.E. of Chesterfield; ac. 2,371; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. John the Baptist (partly rebuilt 1729 and 1888) has a Perp. tower; on a flagstone is a brass inscription to John Twentiman (d. 1688). Here are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist and Free Methodist chapels. There are extensive collieries.

Tibthorpe, tp., pa. of Kirkburn (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 5 S.W. of Driffield; ac. 2,885. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Ticehurst, pa. and large vil., and head of a U., E. Sussex, about 10 S.E. of Tunbridge Wells, on the road to Battle; ac. 8,202; soil mostly clay, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Mary (restored 1857) is chiefly Perp.; in the chancel and chantries are three piscinæ; a brass (dated 1490) with effigies to John Wybarne and his two wives was discovered in 1855, and is in good preservation; a curious old oak door with a massive lock, opening into the parvise over the north porch, now serving as a vestry, was disclosed during the restoration; the north-east window retains portions of ancient stained glass. Here are Wesleyan and Calvinistic chapels. Annual fairs are held on May 4 and Oct. 7, the former for cattle and the latter a pleasure fair. Here is a home, established by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The charities amount to about £30 a year. In the pa. is a large private asylum of the first class for the insane. *Pashley House*, built in the reign of James I., *Pickforde*, and *Whiligh* are seats.

Tichbarrow Beacon. [LESNEWTH.]

Tichborne, pa. and vil. on the Itchen, E. Hants, about 6 N.E. of Winchester; ac. 3,055; soil clay and chalk, overlying chalk. The church of St. Andrew is an ancient Gothic building of flints, except the tower, which is of brick. It contains several tombs of the Tichborne family; one of these, of the date of 1621, has two recumbent effigies. *T. Park*, a seat, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Itchen, and surrounded by a well-timbered park; the mansion was erected in the beginning of the 19th cent. in place of the old house, which is known to have existed as early as the time of Henry III. A Catholic chapel is attached to the house. The title and estates were claimed by a man who pretended to be Roger Tichborne, who had been lost at sea. The legal proceedings which

TICHBORNE HOUSE.
(Photo. A. G. Rider, Winchester.)

resulted lasted from 1872 to 1874, when the claimant was convicted of perjury and sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude.

Tichmarsh. [TITCHMARSH.]

Tickencote, pa. and vil., E. Rutld., 10 E. of Oakham; ac. 1,293; soil and subsoil red loam and limestone. The church of St. Peter (rebuilt 1782) was originally Norm.; over the chancel is a priest's chamber; the chancel arch is a fine example of Late Norm.; in the chancel is an ancient monument supposed to represent Sir Rowland Daneys (d. 1362); the communion table, presented in 1627, is a good specimen of Jacobean work. *T. Hall* is a seat.

Tickenhall. [TICKNALL.]

Tickenham, pa. and vil., N. Somerset, 10 W. of Bristol; ac. 1,627; soil various. The church of SS. Quiricus and Julietta is of different periods, the chancel arch being E. Norm., the arcade E. Dec., the windows of the aisles and their parapets Perp., and the font E. Eng. The north aisle contains three curious recumbent figures, the first two, dating from the 12th cent., being apparently Crusaders, and the third the effigy of a lady in a wimple, wearing a very long robe. The Brethren have a small chapel. Cadbury Barrow, on the summit of a hill in this pa., is supposed to have been a Roman encampment. From this hill a good view of the Bristol Channel may be obtained.

Tickenhurst, ha., pa. of Northbourne (q.v.), E. Kent, 1 N.W. of Eastry.

Tickford Abbey. [NEWPORT PAGNELL.]

Tickhill, pa., tp., and to., W.R. Yorks., on the borders of Notts., 7 S. of Doncaster; ac. of pa. 6,779, of tp. 5,336; soil limestone, clay, sand, and peat, overlying limestone and sand. The church of St. Mary is chiefly Perp.; the basement of the tower bears evidence of its having formed part of an earlier erection, but the church, as it now stands, was built by William de Estfield about the

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tiberton	Hereford (9)	144	126
Tibohine	Castlereagh (5)	115	12015
Tibshelf	Tibshelf	139	2679
Tibthorpe	Wetwang (3)	220	278
Ticehurst	Ticehurst Road (3)	43	2931
Tichborne	Alresford (3)	57	301

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tickencote	Stamford (3)	92	115
Tickenham	Nailsea (2½)	126	298
Tickhill, pa.	Bawtry (4)	148	1673
Tickhill, tp.	Bawtry (4)	148	1368
Tickhill, to.	Bawtry (4)	148	1400

year 1360; there is an altar-tomb, apparently not in its original position, with a Latin inscription to William de Estfield (d. 1386); some 14th-cent. glass is still preserved in two windows in the south aisle, and the font is also ancient. There is a Wesleyan chapel. In Northgate are some remains of St. Leonard's Hospital, founded before 1225, and near the church is an ancient almshouse, called the Maison de Dieu, for fourteen poor people, eight of whom share in an annual endowment of £60, derived from land, the remaining six being supported by Lord Scarbrough. The poor parishioners have about £12 a year. The Conservative Club (1881) has reading and billiard rooms. A fair is held on the second Friday in October for cattle and wares. The market cross was erected in 1776. Here are the remains of an Augustinian priory, founded by Eleanor, queen of Henry III.; the foundations of the keep of T. Castle, a structure resembling Conisburgh, and fragments of the walls. *The Friary*, an ancient Tudor house in a retired valley west of the to., is a seat.

Tickmacrevan, pa. on the Glenarm, Glenarm Lower bar., E. co. Antr., Ir., about 15 N.W. of Larne; ac. 20,511. It contains the seaport town of Glenarm (q.v.).

Ticknall, pa. and vil., S. Derbys., 9 S. of Derby; ac. 2,639; soil gravel, overlying clay. A few fragments of the Dec. chapel of St. Thomas à Becket remain. The present church of St. George (rebuilt 1842) is in Perp. style; it contains a slab to John Franceys (*c.* 1360), a monument to Rachel Hanson (1636), and an effigy, probably that of William Francis. Here are Wesleyan and Baptist chapels and a parish room. There is a hospital, founded in 1771, and an endowed school. Lime is burnt.

Tickton with Hull Bridge, tp., pa. of Beverley St. John (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., about 2½ N.E. of Beverley, on the road to Bridlington; ac. 779. Here is a chapel-of-ease and a Wesleyan chapel. *T. Grange* and *T. Hall*, a modern gabled mansion, are seats.

Tidcombe, pa., S. Wilts., 7 S.W. of Hungerford; ac. 2,251; soil very light, overlying chalk. The church of St. Michael (restored 1880–82) is a small plain 13th-cent. structure. There are charities of £6 yearly for fuel and clothing.

Tidcombe Portion, one of the five portions into which the pa. of Tiverton (q.v.), N.E. Dev., was divided in the 13th cent.

Tiddington (1), tp. and vil., pa. of Albury (q.v.), S. Oxon., about 4 W. of Thame; ac. 447. *T. House* is a seat.

Tiddington (2), ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Alveston (q.v.), S.W. Warws. A quantity of old Roman coins has been found here.

Tidebrook, eccl. pa., pas. of Wadhurst and Mayfield (q.v.), E. Sussex, 2½ S.W. of Wadhurst. The church of St. John the Baptist (1856) is modern Gothic.

Tideford, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 2 S. from St. Germans (q.v.), E. Cornw. The church of St. Luke was built 1845 in E. Eng. style. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Tidenham, pa. and vil. on the Severn and Wye, W. Glouc., 2½ N.E. of Chepstow; ac. 5,858 land, 3,310 water; soil loam, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. and Dec., the font is Norm. St. Luke's and St. Michael and All Angels are chapels-of-ease. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. There is a small charity. *Pen Moel House*, *Sedbury Park*, and *T. House* are seats.

Tideswell, pa., tp., and small mkt. to., N. Derbys., 6½ E. of Buxton; ac. of pa. 10,440, of tp. 3,160; soil loamy and light, overlying limestone. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored) belongs almost exclusively to the Dec. period; the chancel has three stone sedilia and a crocketed piscina, and on the north side are two low arches; the ancient stone reredos extends completely across the east end and has a door on the north side leading to the sacristy; the innermost bay of the south transepts was anciently the "Meveril" or, as it is now called, "De Bower Chapel"; in its south wall is a high canopied niche, with a piscina beneath it; the adjoining chapel, being a continuation of the south aisle, belonged to the manor of Litton or Lytton and to the family of that name; both these, as well as the other chapel in the north transept, being once enclosed by a wooden parclose; the portion of the north transept corresponding with the Litton Chapel appears to have belonged to the manor of Wheston, the transept proper forming the Lady Chapel or Guild Chapel, and having a piscina in the eastern wall; an ancient stone pulpit, or more probably some access to the chancel screen, was removed in 1824; the beams and principals of the nave and transept roofs are part of the original roof of the Dec. period; the rest has been carefully renewed in oak and the whole covered with lead; the earliest monuments in the church are two effigies in the north transept, both females, and probably of the 14th cent.; on the north side of the chancel is a slab with the effigy in brass of Sir Thomas Foljambe (d. 1358), with arms and inscription; in the south transept is a large raised tomb of stone and alabaster, with effigies to Sir Thurstan de Bower and Margaret his wife; the figures are in the costume of the 14th cent.; in the centre of the chancel is a large altar tomb to Sir Sampson Meverell (d. 1462), the upper slab of Purbeck marble bearing a variety of symbolical brasses with inscriptions and an inscribed marginal ribbon of brass, comprising a biography of the knight; the lower portion of the tomb is open and contains the effigy of an emaciated corpse, carved in stone, with angels supporting the head; on the floor of the Litton Chapel is a brass to Sir Robert Lytton and his wife Isabella, with an inscription (1458–83). West of the Foljambe tomb is the fine brass of Robert Pursglove or Silvester, prior of Gisburne, suffragan bishop of Hull in 1538, and founder of T. Grammar School (d. 1579). The figure is in eucharistic vestments. In the pa. are Catholic and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The Grammar School was reorganised in 1876 and

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tickmacrevan	Larne (12)	137	4022
Ticknall	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	118	844
Tickton with Hull B.	Beverley (2)	203	305
Tidcombe	Great Bedwyn (4)	66	199
Tiddington (1)	Tiddington	52	150

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tidebrook	Ticehurst Road (3)	43	691
Tideford	St. Germans (2½)	250	693
Tidenham	Tidenham	142	1736
Tideswell, pa.	Miller's Dale (3)	159	4045
Tideswell, tp.	Miller's Dale (3)	159	1936

reopened in 1879, after having been closed since 1872. The inhabitants are partly employed in agriculture, some in weaving, and others in the neighbouring cotton mills and stone quarrying. Limekilns, lead mines, and stone quarries are in the neighbourhood. A market, to be held on Wednesday, was granted as early as 1250, a cattle market being held the second Wednesday in every month, and fairs on March 24, May 15, last Wednesday in July, second Wednesday in Sept., and Oct. 29, for cattle, horses and sheep. The charities amount to about £150 a year. The to. is considered extremely healthy, and is seated in a valley nearly surrounded by bleak and naked hills, with a clear stream of water running through it, furnished by the overflow of the reservoir. The ebbing and flowing well, from which it is asserted the to. took its name, is still in existence, but has long ceased to ebb. Upon the summit of the hill near the to. is a stone of rude workmanship, embedded in the earth, with a deep socket, in which a cross was inserted. In the vicinity is Monsal Dale (q.v.). *Eccles Hall* is a seat.

Tidmarsh, pa. and vil., Mid Berks., 7 W. of Reading; ac. 785; soil peat, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Laurence is E. Eng., with a fine Norm. doorway, an octagonal apse, and a remarkable triple 13th-cent. west window; there are brasses of a knight (*c.* 1530) and of Margaret Wode. The charities are small. *T. Manor* and *T. Grange* are seats.

Tidmington, small pa. on the Stour, E. Worcs., in a detached portion of the co., 1½ S. of Shipston-on-Stour; ac. 756; soil stiff loam, overlying clay. The church (dedication unknown) is Norm.; it was restored in 1874.

Tidpit, ha., pa. of and a little S. from Martin (q.v.), S. Wilts.

Tidworth, North, pa. and vil., S. Wilts., on the Hants border, 9 W. by N. of Andover; ac. 3,081; soil light, overlying chalk. The church of the Holy Trinity (restored 1882) dates from about 1490; the tower, however, shows some earlier work, of the date of about 1360; the font is apparently Norm.; there is a brass to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Pierce, who was ejected from his fellowship at Magdalen College in 1648, and afterwards became Dean of Salisbury. There are almshouses for four persons (male or female), who receive 2s. each weekly.

Tidworth (or **Tedworth**), **South,** pa., W. Hants, about 9 N.W. of Andover; ac. 2,178; soil light loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is in E. Eng. style; the old church is now used as a mortuary chapel. In the pa. are the kennels of the Tedworth Hunt. *Tedworth House,* a large and handsome mansion, was built by T. Assheton Smith (d. 1858); it stands in a finely-wooded park of about 500 ac.

Tiel, or **Tiel Burn,** stream, S.E. Fifes., Sc., rises under the Cullala Hills, on the borders of the pas. of Aberdour and Auchtertool, and, after a course of about 10 miles in a general easterly direction, falls into the Firth of Forth at Linktown.

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tidmarsh	Pangbourne (2)	42	196
Tidmington	Moreton in the M. (4½)	91	62
Tidworth, North	Ludgershall (2)	74	241
Tidworth, South	Ludgershall (3½)	74	258
Tiffield	Towcester (2)	67	215

Tievemore, ha., pa. of Templecarn (q.v.), S. co. Don., Ir., about 5 N.W. of Pettigoe.

Tievenanass, ha., pa. of Kildrumsherdan (q.v.), N. co. Cav., Ir., 7 S.W. of Cootehill.

Tiffield, pa. and vil., S. Northants, 2 N. of Towcester; ac. 1,253; soil clay, overlying clay. The church of St. John (restored 1873) is of various periods; on the south side of the chancel are double sedilia. A sum of £11 yearly, being the rent of land allotted by the Inclosure Commissioners in 1870 in lieu of forest rights, is disbursed, and another small charity is distributed amongst the widows in the pa. at Christmas.

Tighnabruaich, *q.s.* pa. and small watering-place on the Kyles of Bute, pa. of Kilfinan (q.v.), S.E. Args.,

Tighnabruaich, from the East.

Sc. It lies on the west side of Kyles, about 12 S.E. of Kilfinan, and, having easy access to fine scenery, is a great place of resort for summer visitors.

Tikillin, pa. on the Slaney, East Shelmaliere bar., S. co. Wex., Ir., 3½ N. of Wexford; ac. 2,866. It contains part of the vil. of Castlebridge (q.v.).

Tilberthwaite, mountain valley, N.W. Lancs., 3½ N.W. of Hawkshead. The valley extends north from Yewdale to Little Langdale in Westmd. It is remarkable for the picturesque contrast between the rocky crags surrounding it and the rich vegetation along the banks of the streamlets which thread their way through its deep chasms.

Tilbrook, pa. and vil., N. Beds., 1½ N.W. of Kimbolton; ac. 1,620; soil Oxford clay, overlying clay and occasionally gravel. The church of All Saints (restored 1867) is Dec. and Perp., with remains of E. Eng. work. There is a fine Perp. rood-screen, which has been carefully restored; the aisle arcade is Trans. Norm.; the aisle continued east forms a chapel containing a piscina and squint; west of the north doorway is an aumbry, and in the south porch a holy-water stoup; there is also a piscina on the south side of the chancel. There are Wesleyan and Moravian chapels. T. has a small charity. *T. Hall* is a seat.

Tilburstow Hill, eminence, pa. of Godstone (q.v.), S.E. Surrey, 6 E. of Reigate. The hill forms the east termination of a greensand ridge extending to

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tighnabruaich, *q.s.*p.	Wemyss Bay (14)	431	196
Tighnabruaich, vil.	Wemyss Bay (14)	431	335
Tikillin	Wexford (3½)	93	614
Tilbrook	Kimbolton (1½)	87	334

Leith Hill in the west. It is a conspicuous feature in the landscape, and commands extensive views.

Tilbury Docks, the deep-water docks of the East and West India Dock Company, locally in the pa. of Chadwell St. Mary (q.v.), S.E. Essex, opened April 17, 1886, are the finest deep-water docks in the kingdom. For the accomplishment of this great work the company acquired in 1882 an area of 460 ac. of land, of which about 100 ac. are occupied by the docks and their accessories. The docks include a tidal basin 19½ ac. in extent, with a width at the entrance of 300 ft.; a depth at low-water springs of 26 ft., and at ordinary high-water springs of 45 ft., so that the largest ships, whether discharging or loading, can enter or leave at any state of the tide; the other principal sections comprise a main dock of 23 ac.; three branch docks, covering together an area of 29½ ac.; lock and graving and coaling docks, together about 8 ac. There are six arrival and departure quays, a transhipment quay for the use of Continental steamers, and a coaling jetty at the south-western quay of the tidal basin, fitted with hydraulic cranes for discharging coal from colliers into barges and railway trucks. On the south quay is a waiting-room for the convenience of passengers, and a customs examination room, and a large hotel has been erected. There is a floating steam crane for lifting and shipping heavy weights, but the travelling cranes for shunting railway trucks, and the gate and sluice machinery and capstans, are all worked by hydraulic power; within the dock boundaries are about 30 miles of railway sidings, and the electric light is extensively used. The Great Eastern, Great Northern, Great Western, London and North-Western, and Midland Railways have inquiry offices and run goods here.

Tilbury, East, pa. on the banks of the Thames, S.E. Essex, 6 E. of Grays; ac. 2,113 and 1,196 water. The church of St. Katherine, formerly dedicated to St. Margaret, is Trans. Norm. and E. Eng.; the lofty stone tower of the church is said to have been battered down by the Dutch fleet in 1667. In the chancel, which retains a piscina, is a tomb to Sir Henry Knight, another inscribed to John Rawlinse (d. 1698), and a brass to William de Bordfield. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. Coalhouse Fort is a strongly fortified place on the north bank of the Thames, 3 miles from Tilbury, and forms a triangle with the Shornmead and Cliff forts on the opposite side of the river. Additional fortifications on higher ground command a more extensive range over the sea reach. This place was sometime the seat of St. Chad, or Ceadda, Bishop of York in 666, and in the next year Bishop of Lichfield, whose reputed stone coffin lies in the churchyard. Here are also the remains of some earthworks and also of the old sea wall.

Tilbury Fort. [TILBURY, WEST.]

Tilbury-juxta-Clare, pa., N. Essex, 3½ S.W. of Clare; ac. 953; soil clay, overlying chalk and gravel. The church (dedication unknown) is Perp., erected in 1517, possibly by the de Vere family, whose arms appear on the fabric. *T. Court* and *T. Hall*, an ancient moated house formerly belonging to the Morningtons, are seats.

Tilbury, West, pa. and vil., S.E. Essex, 4 E. of Grays; ac. 1,690 and 262 water; soil loamy, overlying gravel. The church of St. James (restored 1880) is in E. Eng. style; the church is said to have been despoiled in 1648 by the troopers of Lord Fairfax, when on their way to the siege of Colchester, the edifice being, for the time, turned into a stable. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. According to Bede, this was the seat of a monastery, founded in 630, under Sigebert, King of the East Saxons, by St. Chad, or Ceadda, Bishop of York in 666 and of Lichfield in 667. Archbishop Laud was rector of this place in 1615. T. Fort is distant 2 miles from the vil. of West T., on the ferry over the Thames above Hope Point, opposite Gravesend, and was a blockhouse, built by Henry VIII. Here in 1588 Queen Elizabeth reviewed the army, amounting to 17,000 men, raised to meet the Spanish Armada; it was afterwards converted into a regular fortification by Charles II. from plans by Sir Bernard de Gomme, engineer-general, and is now heavily armed. The chapel in T. Fort, which occupies the site of the ancient West Lee chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen and used for many years as a billiard and reading room, has been restored to its original use by the Rev. R. H. Killick, M.A., rector of Chadwell (1869-79). The officers' quarters are in this pa. and the men's quarters are in that of Chadwell St. Mary (q.v.). Extensive military works have also been erected both here and at East T.

Tilecross, pl., pa. of and 2 N. from Sheldon (q.v.), N. Warws. Here is a small spring called Bennett's Well.

Tile Hill, ha. with railway station, pa. of Stoneleigh (q.v.), Mid Warws., 3 W. of Coventry.

Tilehurst, pa. and vil. on the Kennet, S. Berks., 2½ W. of Reading; ac. 4,750 and 15 water; soil light loam and gravel, overlying gravel. The church of St. Michael, originally Dec., was almost rebuilt in 1856. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels, and a village hall. The kennels of the South Berks. Foxhounds are in the pa. There are almshouses for six poor women, and a convalescent home. *Calcot Park* is a seat, with a deer park.

Tilehurst St. George, eccl. pa., pa. of Tilehurst (q.v.), S. Berks., within the bor. of Reading. The church of St. George, in E. Eng. style, is the military church for the regiments quartered at Reading.

Tiley, ha., pa. of Minterne Magna (q.v.), Mid Dors., 2 N. of Cerne Abbas.

Tilford, eccl. pa. (extending into the pa. of Waverley) and vil. on the Wey, pa. of and 3 S.E. from Farnham (q.v.), S.W. Surrey. The church of All Saints is in Gothic style, and contains a memorial reredos to Charlotte Smith, the poetess. An old oak on the green is believed to be the "King's Oak" mentioned in the Charter of Waverley Abbey. *Green Hills* and *T. House* are seats.

Tilgate Forest, part of Forest of Worth, pa. of Worth, N. Sussex, 6 N. of Cuckfield. The forest is

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tilbury, East	Tilbury (1½)	23	501
Tilbury-juxta-Clare	Clare (3)	62	163
Tilbury, West	Tilbury (1)	23	539

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tilehurst	Tilehurst	39	3184
Tilehurst St. George	Tilehurst	39	2243
Tilford	Farnham (3)	38	636

more than a mile long and about ¾ mile broad. It consists chiefly of copses and heath-clad wastes, but in some places the old forest trees remain. Here was originally the delta of a large river, and fossils of palms, tree-ferns, and prehistoric monsters (such as the Iguanodon and the Hylæosaurus) have been found. A rare lichen is also found in damp spots. *Tilgate* is a seat on the north side of the forest.

Till (1), river, N. Northumb., rises in the Cheviots and runs E. under the name of Breamish through the pas. of Ingram and Eglingham, turning N. after it has passed between Brandon and Branton. The T. then runs between Old and New Bewick and a little to the west of Chillingham Park, as far as Chatton, where it turns W., flowing by

JUNCTION OF THE TILL AND THE GLEN.

Fowbery Tower. On approaching Wooler it turns N.W., and soon afterwards receives the Glen. Pursuing the same course to its confluence with the Tweed, it runs by Flodden Field and by Ford and Etal, with their interesting old castles, and between *Tilmouth Park* and *Twizel Castle*, where it enters the larger river, is crossed by an ancient bridge over which the Earl of Surrey marched on his way to Flodden. Its length is about 32 miles.

Till (2), stream, N.W. Lincs., rises 1 E.S.E. of Gainsborough, and runs past *Somerby Hall*, Upton, Willingham, Coates, Broxholme, and Saxelby to the Foss Dyke, which connects it with the Witham at Lincoln. The general direction of its course is S.S.E.

Till-, for places not found under this spelling, *see also* TIL-.

Tillbridge, ha., pa. of and 3 W. from Scampton (q.v.), W. Lincs.

Tilleydown, ha., pa. of Appleshaw (q.v.), W. Hants, 4 N.W. of Andover.

Tillicoultry, pa. and to., E. Clacks., Sc., 5 N.E. of Alloa; ac. 6,946. The Devon river winds along the north border of and through the pa. The pa. abounds in coal, and the hills to the northward are said to contain various kinds of minerals; about a century ago a copper mine here was wrought by a London company, but from the thinness of the seams the works were abandoned as unprofitable. The to. is rapidly rising into a place of considerable importance from the woollen manufactures established here, and likewise at Devonside, chiefly for making shawls, fancy plaids, clan tartans, tweeds, etc.; in these branches the to. and its neighbourhood furnish employment to a large number of the inhabitants. The places of worship include a church of the Establishment, a Free church, a United Presbyterian church, one belonging to a congregation of the Evangelical Union, and one for the Congregationalists. The pa. church is almost a square building, situated on rising ground at the east end of the to.; it is in the Gothic style. The other public buildings are the Popular Institute and the Orphanage. The principal antiquities are the ruins of a circular building on a steep and rugged basaltic eminence which rises to the north of the to., and the remains of a stone circle lying to the east of it, called Cuninghar. Funeral urns have been discovered.

Tilliecairn Castle. [CLUNY (1).]

Tillietudlem. [CRAIGNETHAN CASTLE.]

Tillingburn, ha., pa. of Shotts (q.v.), N.E. Lanarks., Sc., about 4 E. of Holytown. Here are works for the manufacture of artificial manure.

Tillingham, pa. and large vil., S.E. Essex, 14 E.S.E. of Maldon; ac. 4,646 and 3,788 water and foreshore. The vil. is pleasantly situated about 3 miles from the German Ocean, but the pa. extends to its borders. The church of St. Nicholas, which stands in the centre of the vil., upon a fine open space, is E. Eng. and Perp.; the piscina and sedilia are still intact, and the font is a beautiful specimen of early work; there are brasses to Edward Wiot (d. 1584), to Lady Margaret Wyott (d. 1526), and John Wakeman (d. 1584). There are Baptist, Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a place of worship for the Peculiar People. The charities amount to about £18 yearly. The manor and tithes of this place were given by Ethelbert (550–616) to the Cathedral of St. Paul.

Tillington (1), pa. and vil., N.W. Sussex, 1 W. of Petworth; ac. 3,791; soil, principally rich loam, but a little clay in parts, overlying gravel and sandstone. The church of All Hallows, occupying the site of an earlier structure erected in the 12th cent., is E. Eng., and has several ancient brasses and some fine monuments; the royal arms in this church bear date 1661, and have the initials C.R. There are two almshouses for aged labourers (founded 1840), and a small charity. *Pitshill* is a seat.

Tillington (2), pa., W. Staffs., adjoining the to. of Stafford on the N.; ac. 1,226 and 10 water.

Tillington (3), ha., pa. of Burghill (q.v.), Mid Herefs., about 1½ N.W. of Burghill Church.

Tillmouth, ha. near the confluence of the Till and the Tweed, pa. of Cornhill (q.v.), N. Northumb., 10 S.W. of Berwick. *T. House*, in an extensive park on the bank of the Till, is a seat.

Tillyangus, pl., pa. of Clatt (q.v.), W. Abers., Sc. Here in 1571 a clan battle between the Gordons and the Forbeses was fought.

Tillyfour, estate, pa. of Tough (q.v.), S. Abers., Sc., 3½ S.W. of Whitehouse railway station.

Tillymorgan Hill, eminence (1,249 ft.), pa. of

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tillicoultry, pa.	Tillicoultry	422	5695
Tillicoultry, to.	Tillicoultry	422	3939
Tillingham	Southminster (3½)	46	954

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tillington (1)	Petworth (2)	45	871
Tillington (2)	Stafford (1½)	133	1006

Culsalmond (q.v.), N. Abers., Sc., 8 E.S.E. of Huntly.

Tillytown, vil., pa. of Rathmichael (q.v.), S. co. Dub., Ir., 2 N.W. of Bray.

Tilly Whim, remarkable ancient quarry, in the face of the cliff, pa. of and about 1½ s. from Swanage (q.v.), S.E. Dorset.

Tilmanstone, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 5 S.W. of Sandwich; ac. 1,149; soil and subsoil chalk. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1884) is Norm. and E. Eng., and contains several monuments to the Hatton and Rice families, and a brass to Richard Fogg (1598). Here is a Wesleyan chapel. *Dane Court* is a seat.

Tilney All Saints, pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 5 W.S.W. of Lynn; ac. 2,750; soil loam and silt, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is a spacious edifice of the Trans. Norm. and later periods. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The pa. charities produce about £25 yearly, and church charities, for maintaining the fabric and for current expenses, produce about £22 yearly. The Islington Lodge Estate, reclaimed from the Ouse in 1821, extends into this pa.

Tilney St. Lawrence, pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 6½ S.W. of Lynn; ac. 3,377; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1846) is E. Eng. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. Stallet's charity of £2 yearly is given to the poor. John Aylmer, D.D., born at Aylmer Hall in this pa. in 1521, was chaplain to Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, K.G., and tutor to his daughter, Lady Jane Grey; in 1577 he was appointed to the Bishopric of London, which he held till his death, June 3, 1594.

Tilney-with-Islington, straggling pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 5 W.S.W. of Lynn; ac. 1,651; soil loamy and clayey, overlying sand. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. A great portion of the pa. is fen and is drained by steam power. *Islington Hall* and *Islington Lodge* are seats.

Tilshead, pa. and vil., E. Wilts., 10 S. by E. of Devizes, on the road to Amesbury; ac. 3,765; soil mixed with flints, overlying chalk. The church of St. Thomas à Becket is Norm.; the nave arcade has massive square piers said to be Saxon; a Dec. piscina in the south aisle seems to indicate the existence of a chantry chapel here. A Baptist chapel was erected here in 1882. The rent of two cottages, built from a fund subscribed to repair the losses sustained by the poor by a great flood in January, 1841, is distributed to the poor of this and five neighbouring pas. on the anniversary of the occurrence. Here is the embankment called Old Ditch, and several barrows.

Tilstock, eccl. pa., pas. of Prees and Whitchurch (q.v.), N. Salop, 3 N. of Prees. Christ Church was built in 1835. There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels.

Tilston, pa., tp., and vil., S. Chesh., 12 S.E. of Chester; ac. of pa. 3,769, of tp. 799; soil clay, overlying marl. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1875) contains memorials to James Richardson (d. 1773) and Edward Wright (d. 1659). Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities are small, but the schools are endowed.

Tilstone, eccl. pa., pa. of Bunbury (q.v.), S. Chesh., 10 S.E. of Chester. The church of St. Jude was built 1830 in E. Eng. style.

Tilstone Fearnall, tp. and vil., pa. of Bunbury (q.v.), S. Chesh., 10 S.E. of Chester; ac. 860. *Tilston Lodge* is a seat.

Tilsworth, pa. and vil., S. Beds., 3½ W.N.W. of Dunstable; ac. 1,213; soil clayey, subsoil various. The church of All Saints is Dec. and Perp.; in the chancel is a sepulchral recess with a low altar-tomb bearing the effigy of a priest, tombs to Gabriel Fowler and Sir Henry Chester; near the south door is a stone slab to Adam de Tullesworth, and an ancient tablet to Mary Willowbi. There is a small charity. The Manor farmhouse, standing on the site of the old manor-house, is moated and retains some interesting architectural remains.

Tilt, stream, N. Perths., Sc., issues from Loch Tilt (q.v.), and runs about 15 miles S.W. to the Garry, which it joins at the vil. of Blair Athole. Glen Tilt is a deep, narrow, but very picturesque ravine, the river being joined in its course by many impetuous mountain streams, and forming several fine waterfalls. Trout are very plentiful.

Tilt, Bridge of, vil., forming part of vil. of Blair Athole, pa. of Blair Athole (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc. Fairs are held here in June and Sept.

Tiltinbane, mountain (1,949 ft.), Tullyhaw bar., N.W. co. Cav., Ir., on the borders of co. Ferm.

Tilt, Loch, small lake in the Grampians, pa. of Blair Athole, N. Perths., Sc., on the Abers. border, 15 N. by E. of Pitlochry. The loch is situated amidst lofty mountains 1,650 ft. above the sea.

Tilton, pa., tp., and vil., Mid Leics., 10 E. of Leicester; ac. of pa. 3,966, of tp. 1,528; soil loam, overlying red stone and clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1854) is Norm. and Perp., and contains monuments to Sir John Digby (d. 1269), Sir Everard Digby (d. 1509), and members of the Nicholls family. Here is a Wesleyan chapel and Mechanics' Institute. T. has a small charity. There is a Roman entrenchment in the neighbourhood.

Tilty, pa., N.W. Essex, 4 N.N.W. of Dunmow; ac. 1,053; soil loamy, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary is Dec., and contains brasses to Gerard Danet (d. 1520), George Medeley (d. 1562), Margaret Tuke (d. 1590), and an inscription to Thakly Abbot (*c.* 1460). Here was formerly a Cistercian abbey, founded 1153, of which the remains can still be traced.

Timahoe (1), pa., Clane bar., co. Kildare, Ir., 4½ S.E. of Carberry; ac. 9,896. It forms part of the extensive bog of T.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tillytown	Bray (2)	13	361
Tilmanstone	Shepherd's Well (4)	72	365
Tilney All Saints	Clenchwarton (1)	110	515
Tilney St. Lawrence	Clenchwarton (3½)	110	728
Tilney with Islington	Clenchwarton (2½)	110	271
Tilshead	Heytesbury (9)	109	393
Tilstock	Whitchurch (2½)	171	665
Tilston, pa.	Malpas (3)	177	651
Tilston, tp.	Malpas (3)	177	305
Tilstone	Beeston Castle (1½)	169	1120
Tilstone Fearnall	Beeston Castle (1½)	169	202
Tilsworth	Stanbridgeford (1½)	44	219
Tilton, pa.	Tilton	97	383
Tilton, tp.	Tilton	97	152
Tilty	Elsenham (4)	36	81
Timahoe (1)	Carberry (4½)	36	706

Timahoe (2), vil., pa. of Fossy (q.v.), S.E. Q. co., Ir., 5 S.W. of Stradbally. There is a small stone Protestant church with a turret, and a large cruciform Catholic church. In rear of the Protestant church stands a good specimen of a round tower, 90 ft. high, which in 1881 was partially rebuilt at Government expense. Between T. and Ballylinan is a remarkable cave called Doon of Clopook.

Tima Water, stream, S.W. Selkirks., Sc., rises on the Dumfs. border, 1,300 ft. above the sea, and runs about 6½ miles N.E. and N., joining Ettrick Water 4½ miles S.S.E. of St. Mary's Loch.

Timberland, pa., tp., and vil., Mid Lincs., 10 N.N.E. of Sleaford; ac. of pa. 8,109, of tp. 2,618; soil chiefly fen sand, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1887) is E. Eng., with a Norm. tower arch. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Roman coins have been found near the Carr Dyke in this pa.

Timberscombe, pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 3 S. of Minehead; ac. 1,902; soil red sandstone and limestone, subsoil various, mostly rock. The church of St. Michael (restored 1882) is a building of the 15th cent., and contains a handsome carved screen. Here is a Bible Christian chapel and an endowed school. There is a charity of £10 yearly.

Timble, Great, tp. and vil., pa. of Fewston (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 N.W. of Otley; ac. 1,566.

Timble, Little, tp. in the Vale of Washburn, pa. of and 6 N. from Otley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 420.

Timogue, pa., Stradbally bar., E. Q. Co., Ir., 7 S.E. of Maryborough; ac. 2,491. It contains a hill 780 ft. in height. *Timogue* is a seat.

Timoleague, pa. and small mkt. to., once of more importance, Carbery East and Ibane and Barryroe bars., S. co. Cork, Ir.; ac. 2,873. The to. stands on Courtmacsherry Bay, 4 E.N.E. of Clonakilty; it is the head of a petty sess. div., and has a station on the T. and Courtmacsherry light railway. At the end of the vil. are the remains of a castle, said to have been built by the sept of O'Shaughnessy. T. Abbey (founded, it is supposed, in 1373, and now in ruins) was for the Franciscan order, and was much distinguished, and there are some considerable remains now standing. *Barry's Hall,* a seat named from its original owner and builder, stands on an eminence overlooking the bay.

Timolin, pa. and vil., East Narragh and Reban bar., S. co. Kildare, Ir., 4 W. of Grangecon; ac. 2,290. It contains the vil. of Ballitore (q.v.).

Timoole, pa. on the Nanny, Skreen bar., E. co. Meath, Ir., 6 S.E. of Slane; ac. 1,032.

Timperley, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Bowdon (q.v.), N. Chesh., 8½ N.N.E. of Knutsford; ac. 1,628. Christ Church is a modern building in various styles. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The school is endowed. Riddings Hall, an ancient moated building, is now a farmhouse. *Pickering Lodge, T. Hall* and *T. Lodge* are seats.

Timsbury (1), pa. and vil., N.E. Somerset, 8 S.W. of Bath; ac. 1,148; soil loam, overlying white lias. The church of St. Mary is a modern building in Gothic style. Here are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Free Methodist chapels. T. has two collieries. *T. House,* an Elizabethan mansion, is a seat.

Timsbury (2), pa., W. Hants, 2½ N. of Romsey; ac. 1,459; soil loam and clay, overlying gravel. The river Test runs through the pa. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. *T. Manor House* is a seat.

Timwood, ha., pa. of St. Decumans (q.v.), W. Somerset, just S. of Watchet.

Timworth, pa., N.W. Suff., 3½ N. by E. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 1,358; soil gravel and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew (rebuilt 1868) is in E. Eng. style.

Tinahely, mkt. to. (M. & W.), pa. of Kilcommon (q.v.), S. co. Wick., Ir., 6 S. of Hacketstown, occupying a romantic position among mountains, one of which, close to it, is 1,310 ft. above sea level. During the rebellion of 1798 the houses of Protestants in the to. were set on fire in the night by the rebels, but with assistance from Earl Fitzwilliam they were rebuilt. Fairs are held every month of the year.

Tincleton, pa. and vil. on the Frome, S. Dors., 6 E. of Dorchester; ac. 886; soil light loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. John the Evangelist (1851) is in E. Dec. style. *Clyffe* is a seat.

Tindal Fell, vil., pa. of Brampton (q.v.), N. Cumb., about 3 W. of Lambley. There are coal and lime works.

Tindon End, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Great Sampford (q.v.), N. Essex.

Tingewick, pa., N. Bucks., on the border of Oxon., 2 W. of Buckingham; ac. 2,204; soil principally gravelly loam and clay, subsoil various. The church of St. Mary Magdalen (restored 1867) has an E. Eng. nave, with Perp. chancel and tower, the latter having a very good doorway on the west side; the chancel retains a small piscina and a curious brass to Erasmus Williams (d. 1608). There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities amount to about £11 yearly. Lace-making is carried on to a small extent. In 1760–62 remains of some Roman foundations, bronze instruments, and ornaments were discovered in a field a little N.E. of the vil.

Tingley, ha. with railway station, pa. of West Ardsley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3½ S.E. of Leeds.

Tingrith, pa. and vil., S. Beds., 4 S.E. of Woburn; ac. 1,119; soil marl, clay, and sand, overlying gravel. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1845–46) is chiefly Perp.; the font, a good specimen

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Timahoe (2)	Maryborough (8½)	51	982
Timberland, pa.	Scopwick & T. (1½)	119	1369
Timberland, tp.	Scopwick & T. (1½)	119	443
Timberscombe	Dunster (3)	181	382
Timble, Great	Otley (6)	208	109
Timble, Little	Otley (6)	208	19
Timogue	Maryborough (7)	51	141
Timoleague, pa.	Timoleague	200	777
Timoleague, to.	Timoleague	200	366
Timolin	Athy (10)	45	723

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Timoole	Duleek (3)	37	[illegible]
Timperley, eccl. pa.	Timperley	185	3128
Timperley, tp.	Timperley	185	2461
Timsbury (1)	Radstock (3)	114	1390
Timsbury (2)	Romsey (2)	79	193
Timworth	BurySt.Edmunds 3½	77	186
Tinahely	Tinahely	57	312
Tincleton	Moreton (3)	129	169
Tingewick	Buckingham (2)	60	714
Tingrith	Flitwick (1½)	40	135

of E. Eng., is a decagon with clustered shafts; there is a brass on the south chancel wall to Robert Hogeson, Esq. (1611); in the south transept is a rich carved canopy; in the north aisle is a small chapel with piscina, and in the chancel is a stone slab inscribed to Johanna, wife of Alexander Read (1629). There is a club-room, erected in 1858, and used as a reading-room and for entertainments. *T. Manor*, an ancient building in a park of about 120 ac., ornamented by a sheet of water, is a seat.

Tingwall (= "Plain of the Thing"), pa., Mainland, S. Shetland, Sc., 3 N.W. of Lerwick; ac. 23,204; soil in places dark loam, elsewhere light brown earth, partly overlying limestone or clay. The pa. forms the central part of Mainland, and has a long seaboard both on its east and west sides, the voes, which afford good harbourage, penetrating far inland. It is divided into two sections by a ridge running north and south, and much of the surface consists of mountain pasture. T. is so called because the principal "Thing," or Court of Justice, was held here during the Norse occupation; an islet called Lawting, in one of the lochs, marks the spot where the meeting took place. On an islet in another loch are some remains of a fortress which is said to have belonged to a son of one of the Jarls of Orkney, by whom he was put to death. There are also several tumuli. T. contains two Established churches and a Free church.

Tinkler's Hill, eminence at west extremity of St. Martin's Island, Scilly Isles, S.W. Cornw., 4 N. of Hugh Town.

Tinnahinch (1), bar., N.W. Q. Co., Ir.; ac. 54,187. It is bounded on the west and north by K. Co., on the east by K. Co. and Portnahinch bar., and on the south by Maryborough West and Upper Woods bars. Part of the Slieve Bloom mountain range lies within this bar.

Tinnahinch (2), vil., pa. of St. Mullin's (q.v.), S. co. Carl., Ir., about 5 S.W. of Borris railway station. T. forms a sub. of Graigue, with which it is connected by a bridge over the Barrow. [GRAIGUE (1).]

Tinsley, eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Don, pa. of Rotherham (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3½ N.E. of Sheffield; ac. 1,570. The church of St. Lawrence (rebuilt 1879) is in Gothic style. Here are collieries, iron, steel, and wire works.

Tintagel, coast pa. and vil., W. Cornw., 6 N.W. of Camelford; ac. 4,350; soil light, overlying stone. T. was a bor. from an early period, and returned two members to Parliament from 1552 to 1832, when it was disfranchised. The church of St. Symphorian, on a hill overlooking the sea, is Norm. and Perp.; in the south transept is a stone coffin lid with a floriated cross, and above it the head of a priest. Near it is a 15th-cent. brass with half effigy and inscription to Joan, the mother of John Kelly; on the south side of the chancel is a piscina and an Easter sepulchre, enclosing a low raised tomb; on the north side is an aumbry. The reredos is formed out of ancient bench ends; the chapel, a work of the Trans. period, retains its original stone altar, and on each side are wall brackets; in the north transept one of the windows exhibits a niche and a bracket, and here also is a squint, now closed; the west and south sides and part of

TINTAGEL.
(*Photo. Frith and Co., Reigate.*)

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tingwall	Thurso (150)	744	2329
Tinnahinch (1)	.....	.....	7083
Tinnahinch (2)	Borris (5)	75	284
Tinsley, eccl. pa.	Tinsley	163	1094
Tinsley, tp.	Tinsley	163	1072
Tintagel	Camelford (6)	241	719

the east side of the south transept have a stone bench running along them. The font is E. Norm. There are Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels. A fair for cattle is held on the Monday following Oct. 18. Here are some small quarries. The ruins of T. Castle, the reputed birthplace of the renowned King Arthur, and the subject of legendary history and the scene of heroic fiction and romance, are situated a little distance north of the church, on a neck of land uniting the peninsula of T. Head to the mainland. The walls now standing, of rubble grouted with extremely hard mortar, are much worn, but there are existing fragments apparently of Norm. character, and the original coping remains; the structure generally, however, is a work of the early 13th cent., and although its plan, owing to landslips caused by the fury of the sea, cannot now be determined, enough is left to be of considerable interest. The portion on the mainland consists of two courts, the southernmost of which, constructed on a high perpendicular rock, retains one side of the wall enclosing it, with part of the semicircular end, the rest having fallen into the sea; the adjoining court includes the main entrance, approached by a narrow causeway, and the walls on the south and east are standing, but the north end has fallen down the slope, and there remains. On the summit of an eminence, a little distance to the west, are the ruins of the chapel of St. Julitta. On the east side of the island is another piece of walling. In 1245 David, Prince of Wales, took refuge in the castle when in rebellion against Edward I.; John de Northampton, or de Comberton (Cambs.), Lord Mayor of London in 1382–83, is said to have been imprisoned here in 1385; and Thomas (Beauchamp), fourth Earl of Warwick, K.G., was some time a captive in this fortress, on his removal from the Tower of London. The office of Constable of T. Castle was abolished in 1580, and after that date the ruins and precincts continued to be let on lease till 1844. In the upper portion of the rocky valley of Trevillet, in a romantic and thickly-wooded glen or combe, is St. Nectan's (or St. Knighton's) Kieve, a fine natural cascade, named from the "kieve" or basin into which the water falls; the total height of the fall, which is broken on its descent by intercepting rocks, is about 40 ft. On the top of the cliff are the ruins of a small building, said to have been a chapel. St. Nectan's Kieve is remarkable also as the traditional meeting-place of King Arthur's Knights of the Round Table, who went in quest of the "Holy Grail." The spot has received additional interest in recent times from the prominence given to it in novels by several popular authors.

Tintagou (= "Devil's Castle"), detached rock off west coast of Sark, Channel Islands, 7 E. by S. of St. Peter Port. T. is a massive rock on the south side of the Port du Moulin; its grand outline adds greatly to the beauty of the cliffs at this point on the coast.

Tintern (1). [TINTERN PARVA.]

Tintern (2), pa. on Bannow Bay, Shelburne bar., S. co. Wex., Ir., 12 E.S.E. of Waterford; ac. 6,863. In this pa. is T. Abbey, said to have been founded in 1200 by William Marescal the elder, Earl of Pembroke, who, having escaped a great tempest, in performance of a vow, built this abbey on the sea-shore, and endowed it and supplied it with monks of the Cistercian order from T., in Mon., and made John Torrell their abbot, whence it has been called the Lesser T. Part has been converted into a residence by the Colclough family, who have been settled here since the dissolution of monasteries. The old church of the abbey is still to be seen.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tintern	Tintern	145	1262

Tintern Abbey, pa. of Chapel Hill (q.v.), S.E. Mon., about 4 N. of Chepstow. The Cistercian abbey of T., situated in the bosom of lofty wooded hills on a bend of the Wye, was founded in 1131 by Walter de Clare, and colonised from L'Aumone. The extreme beauty of its position and its inherent picturesqueness have made it justly celebrated, but it is equally worthy of admiration for its architectural character, which belongs to a Transition between the E. Eng. and Dec. periods, and which for excellence of composition and delicacy of execution is rivalled by few similar structures in the kingdom. The church, begun in 1287, remains nearly complete, with the exception of the northern arcade of the nave, which is of six days. The

TINTERN ABBEY.
(Photo. Hudson.)

choir proper consists of four bays with large aisles, but has no triforium; the fine east window is 69 ft. by 27 ft.; the ritual choir extended one bay westward from the crossing, where the rood-loft had a central door and lateral altars; the north wing of the transept retains the dormitory stairs, the cloister being on that side; in the south wing is the visitors' door; each wing had two chapels. Outside the western entrance was a transverse Galilee; on the east side of the cloister are the aumbry, the parlour and sacristy, the chapter-house with three alleys, the slype to the infirmary, the day stairs to the dormitory and the undercroft, and on the north side are the postern and river gate, with the abbot's lodge over, the buttery, the refectory with its pulpit and offices, and the kitchen. To the north-west, built over an undercroft, is the guest-house, and an arch of the water gate also remains; the whole length of the church is 245 ft. Edward II. once took refuge here. At the time of the suppression of the abbey there were thirteen monks. The revenues at the Dissolution are stated to have been £256 11s. 6d. yearly, which would probably represent at the present time an income little short of £4,000. After the Dissolution the site of the monastery was granted to the Earl of Worcester, with whose descendants it has remained until the present day.

Tintern Parva, pa. and vil. on the Wye, S.E. Mon., 6 N. of Chepstow; ac. 795; soil sandy, overlying Old Red Sandstone and mountain limestone. The church of St. Michael and All Angels (restored 1874) is E. Eng. There is a Roman camp and an ancient kiln, and in the vil. the base of an ancient cross. *The Nurtons* is a seat.

Tintinhull, pa. and vil., S. Somerset, 4½ N.W. of Yeovil; ac. 1,990; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Margaret (restored 1885) is E. Eng., and contains brasses to John Heth (d. 1464), John Stone (1416), and Thomas Nappier (1650). Gloves are manufactured. A fossil ichthyosaurus, 22 ft. long, has been dug up here.

Tinto. [SYMINGTON.]

Tintwhistle, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Mottram in Longden Dale (q.v.), N.E. Chesh., 2½ N.E. of Mottram; ac. 14,410. Christ Church was built 1837 in E. Eng. style. Here are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. The school has a small endowment. *T. Hall*, a seat, was rebuilt in 1653.

Tinwald, pa. on the Lochar Water and Ae Water, S. Dumfs., Sc., 4 N.E. of Dumfries; ac. 10,283; soil various, overlying silurian. Skipmyre, in this pa., was the birthplace in 1655 of William Paterson, the original projector of the Bank of England, founded in 1694, and in the same year he made public a scheme for the colonisation of the Isthmus of Darien, for the accomplishment of which a company was incorporated in 1695. Between 1698–99 three expeditions sailed to Darien from Scotland, but the scheme being opposed by the English and Dutch, and the colonists divided and reduced by quarrels, fever and famine, the project failed disastrously; the settlements were surrendered, March 30, 1700, to the Spaniards; Paterson returned before the arrival of the second expedition, and died, after great losses and sufferings, Jan. 22, 1719.

Tinwell, pa. and vil. on the Welland, E. Rutld., 10 S.E. of Oakham; ac. 1,711; soil and subsoil various. All Saints Church (repaired 1849) is Norm., and contains a monument to Elizabeth Cecil, sister of the first Lord Burleigh. There is an endowed school.

Tipalt Burn, stream, S.W. Northumb., rises on the moors, 5½ N.N.W. of Haltwhistle, and runs S.W. past Thirlwall Castle to Greenhead, and then E.S.E. to the South Tyne, which it joins about a mile above Haltwhistle. In the lower part of its course it flows through a rich tract of meadow-land.

Tipnor. [PORTSMOUTH (1).]

Tipper, pa., North Naas bar., E. co. Kildare, Ir.; ac. 3,288. It contains part of the to. of Naas.

Tipperary (1), an inland co. of the province of Munster, Ir., bounded on the east by King's and Queen's cos. and Kilkenny; on the south by co. Waterford; on the west by Cork, Limerick and Clare; and on the north it is bounded by Galway and a portion of King's co. Its length from north to south is 66 miles, and its greatest breadth is about 40. Its area comprises about 1,048,130 ac. of land, and 13,601 covered by water. The co. has on its north-west angle the large lough known as Derg, through which the Shannon flows. The borders of the co. are somewhat irregular, but it is virtually a parallelogram broken at the edges and narrowed at the north end. The west central portion (due west from Thurles) is occupied by a bold semicircle of lofty hills, of which the Keeper Hill (q.v.) forms a centre, their heights varying from 1,300 to 1,900 ft., the arc of the circle looking north-east. Throughout the east of the co. are hills varying from 750 to 2,500 ft., the principal being Slieve-na-Man, on the extreme south-east angle north of Carrick-on-Suir. The soil of the level portion is remarkably rich, especially the tract called "The Golden Vale," which is calcareous loam. In the bar. of Slievardagh copper and lead ores have been discovered in various dis., and coal is abundant; at Silvermines zinc in large quantities has been discovered, also excellent fireclay; and at Killaloe slates of a good quality are raised. The population is chiefly engaged in agriculture, the produce being principally corn. Large quantities of butter are exported, the dairies being numerous. The principal rivers are the Shannon, the Suir and Nore. The climate of the co. is mild and considered remarkably salubrious. The Great Southern and Western Railway, by which the capital communicates with T., enters the co. a little north-east of Templemore, whence it proceeds to Thurles, where it connects with the branch of the Waterford and Limerick Railway from Clonmel, and runs south-west to Limerick Junction, whence lines on the Waterford and Limerick run to Limerick and Waterford, the main line for Cork leaving the south boundary of the co. at Knocklong station. The co. is divided into ridings, which are sub-divided into twelve bars. The assizes and quarter sessions are held at Nenagh and Clonmel, and the latter also at Cashel, Roscrea, Thurles and T. The co. is included in the Cork military dis., and there are barrack stations at Nenagh, Roscrea, Templemore, Thurles, Caher, Bansha, Caher Castle, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Clonmel, Fethard, and the to. of T. Prior to the Union, T. sent to the Irish Parliament two members for the co. and two each for the bors. of Cashel, Clonmel and Fethard. Under the "Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885," the co. has four divs. (East, Mid, North and South), each with one member. The title of Earl of T. is borne by the Duke of Cambridge.

Tipperary (2), pa. and ancient mkt. to. (TH. & S.), Clanwilliam bar., S.W. co. Tip., Ir., 27 S.E. of Limerick, on the main road to Waterford; ac. 4,362. It is a to. of great antiquity, and is said to have derived its name from "Tipra-Rae," signifying in the Irish language the "Well of the Plains," from its situation at the base of the Slievenamuck hills. The to., which is pleasantly seated on the Arra, consists of one principal street, from which several smaller ones branch off at right angles, and, being situated in the midst of the fertile tract known as the "Golden Vale," has corn, butter and other agricultural produce as its business staple; and there is a good trade for the supply of the populous and extensive surrounding district. The produce is chiefly purchased at the markets and sent for

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tintern Parva	Tintern	145	306
Tintinhull	Martock (1)	140	426
Tintwhistle, ec. pa.	Hadfield (1)	191	4564
Tintwhistle, tp.	Hadfield (1)	191	3705
Tinwald	Locharbriggs (¾)	337	902

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tinwell	Stamford (2)	92	231
Tipper	Naas	20	275
Tipperary (1)	.....	.....	173188
Tipperary (2), pa.	Tipperary	111	4714
Tipperary (2), to.	Tipperary	111	6391

shipment to Waterford and Limerick. There are Protestant, Catholic, and Presbyterian churches. The Town Hall, in the market-place, is a handsome structure. T. is an important military station, and has extensive barracks containing all modern improvements, usually occupied by a battalion of regular infantry. The principal charities are two Free schools, ably conducted, and a dispensary. A chalybeate spring, which issues from the adjoining hills, is frequented, during the summer, for its reputed medicinal efficacy. Fairs are held on April 5, June 24, Oct. 10, and Dec. 10. There are also eight fairs, which are held on the second Tuesday in Jan., Feb., March, May, July, Aug., Sept., and Nov.

Tipperary, East. [TIPPERARY (1).]

Tipperary, Mid. [TIPPERARY (1).]

Tipperary, North. [TIPPERARY (1).]

Tipperary, South. [TIPPERARY (1).]

Tipperkevin, pa. and vil., South Naas bar., E. co. Kildare, Ir., 4 N.E. of Harristown; ac. 3,750. The greater portion of the pa. is mountainous, Bishop's Hill being 930 ft. and Slieveroe 1,090 ft. above sea level.

Tipton, pa. and to. within the parl. bor. of Wednesbury, S. Staffs., 1½ N. of Dudley; ac. 2,697; soil clayey, overlying clay. The form of the to. is nearly that of a circle, with a diameter of 2 miles, with pits and works interspersed; the pa. is intersected by about 10 miles of road. The church of St. Martin, situated on Horseley Heath, three-quarters of a mile from the to., is a plain modern building of brick; there are also several eccl. pas. with modern churches, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. This place is noted for its extensive trade in iron, particularly heavy forgings and castings for home and foreign markets, also for the quantity of ironstone and coal which is found in the locality. The furnaces here are numerous and on a very extensive scale; heavy ironwork for railways, steam boilers, iron fenders, fireirons, charcoal box irons, sad irons, weights, hinges, large pit chains, cables and anchors, are manufactured here; and steam machinery is used to great advantage in rolling iron and converting it into almost every size and shape; galvanising is also largely carried on. There are cement works, fire and blue brick works and maltings. The trade is much facilitated by the Birmingham Canal, several of its branches intersecting the pa. and affording a means of communication with almost all the principal tos. in the kingdom. The charities amount to about £100 a year, and are applied to educational purposes and the purchase of bread for distribution to the poor.

Tipton St. John, eccl. pa. and vil. on the Otter, pa. of and 3 S. from Ottery St. Mary (q.v.). E. Dev. The church of St. John was built 1840 in E. Eng. style.

Tiptree Heath, eccl. pa. (formed from portions of six pas.) and vil., E. Essex, about 7 N.E. of Maldon. The church of St. Luke (built 1855) is a plain brick structure, and there is a Congregational chapel. The pa. has a small charity. A fair is held on July 25. Here are large fruit farms, and fruit is converted into preserves; there is also a brewery. A priory of Black Canons was founded here in the reign of Edward I.; it was one of the forty small monasteries granted to Cardinal Wolsey in 1523 for the endowment of his proposed colleges at Ipswich and Oxford, and was then valued at £22 16s. 4d., but it was forfeited on his attainder. T. Hall, now occupied as a farmhouse, was formerly the seat and well-known agricultural establishment of Mr. Mechi (1802-80); it comprised 128 ac. of poor soil, which by superior management and the use of machinery was made to yield abundant crops of all kinds.

Tiranascragh, pa., Longford bar., S.E. co. Galway, Ir., 3½ N.E. of Portumna; ac. 3,587.

Tiranny, bar., W. co. Armagh, Ir.; ac. 27,393. It is bounded on the north by co. Tyr., on the east by Armagh bar., on the south by co. Monaghan, and on the west by cos. Monaghan and Tyr. It is traversed by the Ulster Railway, and the river Blackwater forms its north-west boundary. It contains Middletown and Tynan, and the Ulster Canal passes through the north-west portion of the bar.

Tirawley, bar., N. co. Mayo, Ir.; ac. 246,822. It is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by co. Sligo and Gallen bar., on the south by Carra bar., and on the west by Burrishoole and Erris bars. T., which contains some high mountains, includes Lough Conn and the towns of Ballycastle, Killala, Crossmolina, and Ballina, to which last-named place a branch of the Great Northern and Western Railway runs.

Tiree. [TYREE.]

Tireragh, bar., N. co. Sligo, Ir.; ac. 106,598. It is bounded on the north by Sligo Bay and the Atlantic, on the east by Ballysadare Bay and Leyny bar., on the south by Leyny bar. and co. Mayo, and on the west by co. Mayo and Killala Bay. The Ox Mountains range along the south border of the bar., which contains Easky and Inishcrone.

Tirerrill, bar., S.E. co. Sligo, Ir.; ac. 75,812. It is bounded on the north by Carbury bar. and Lough Gill, on the east by co. Leit., on the south by co. Roscom., and on the west by Corran bar. The Longford and Sligo Railway and the line from Enniskillen both come to Collooney, which is on the borders of the bar.; Lough Arrow is situated in the south. The bar. contains the vils. of Riverstown, Toberscanavan, Ballatogher, and Ballinafad.

Tir Evan (= "Territory of Ivan"), tp. on the Conway, pa. of Yspytty (q.v.), S.W. Denbighs.; ac. 8,937. The tp. is so called because there was a *hospitium* of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem here, founded by Ivan ab Rhys in the latter part of the 12th cent.

Tirhugh, bar., S. co. Don., Ir.; ac. 125,753. It is bounded on the east by South Raphoe bar. and

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tipperary, East	.....	.....	44738
Tipperary, Mid	.....	.....	43900
Tipperary, North	.....	.....	43425
Tipperary, South	.....	.....	41125
Tipperkevin	Sallins (7)	18	304
Tipton	Tipton	121	29314
Tipton St. John	Tipton St. John	164	391
Tiptree Heath	Kelvedon (2)	12	872

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tiranascrag'	Portumna (3½)	102	285
Tiranny	.....	.....	6646
Tirawley	.....	.....	31167
Tireragh	.....	.....	18816
Tirerrill	.....	.....	13809
Tir Evan	Bettws-y-Coed (5)	239	275
Tirhugh	.....	.....	20361

cos Tyr. and Fermanagh, on the south by Lough Erne and cos. Fermanagh and Leit., on the west by Donegal Bay, and on the north by Banagh bar.

Tirkeeran, bar., W. co. Londy., Ir.; ac. 94,782. It is bounded on the north by Lough Foyle, on the east by Keenaght bar., on the south by co. Tyr., and on the west by the Foyle. The Belfast and Northern Counties Railway runs along the north of the bar., and the Sperrin Mountains are situated at the south-east corner. The city of Londonderry extends partly into the bar., the Foyle dividing T. from the north-west liberties of Londonderry.

Tirkennedy, bar., Mid co. Fermanagh, Ir.; ac. 56,423. It is bounded on the north and east by co. Tyr., on the south-east by Magherastephana bar., on the south and south-west by Clanawley bar., and on the west by Lough Erne and Magheraboy and Lurg bars. It is traversed by the Dundalk and Enniskillen and the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railways, and a line runs through from Enniskillen to Collooney in co. Sligo. It contains Enniskillen, Ballanamallard, and Tamlaght, and there are many hills in the bar., some rising to 1,000 ft.

Tirley, pa. and vil. on the Severn, N.W. Glouc., 9 N. of Gloucester; ac. 1,840; soil various, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Michael is Dec.; the rood-loft staircase remains, and there is a memorial to G. Hurdman (1634), and monuments to the Hopkins family and Anne Turton (1642). Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to £100 yearly.

Tirril. [SOCKBRIDGE AND TIRRIL.]

Tirry, stream, S. Suths., Sc., rises on the border of the pa. of Farr, and flows W., S.S.E., and S. by W., entering Loch Shin 2 N.W. of the vil. of Lairg. Its length is about 18 miles.

Tisaran, or **Tessauran,** pa., Garrycastle bar., K. Co., Ir., 2 N.W. of Cloghan; ac. 7,222. The pa. is bounded on the south-west by the Shannon and on the south-east by the Brosna. *Huntstown, Kilcummin,* and *Moystown* are seats.

Tisaxon, pa. on the Bandon, Kinsale bar., S. co. Cork, Ir., 2½ N.W. of Kinsale; ac. 1,346.

Tisbury, pa. and large vil. situated on the sharp declivity of a hill, S. Wilts., 8 N.E. of Shaftesbury; ac. 7,290; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. John the Baptist, supposed to have been built about 1226, is a fine old building of the E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. periods; the west porch has over it a parvise or priests' chamber; in the private vault are interred many of the former Lords Arundell of Wardour, and the helmet of the first lord of that name, who took the standard from the Turks at the Battle of Gran (1595), stands over his tomb. In the churchyard is an immense yew tree, measuring 30 ft. in circumference. Here are Wesleyan, Congregational, and Primitive Methodist chapels. There are charities amounting to about £161 yearly. A Public Hall was erected in 1887, and a new Police Station and Petty Sessions Hall in 1889. A large pile of buildings, formerly the residence of the Abbess of Shaftesbury, has for the last two centuries been occupied as a farmhouse. The 15th-cent. tithe barn still stands. T. has some excellent quarries of building stone.

Tisbury, East, tp., pa. of Tisbury (q.v.), S. Wilts., about 8 N.E. of Shaftesbury; ac. 2,718.

Tisbury, West, tp., pa. of Tisbury (q.v.), S. Wilts., about 8 N.E. of Shaftesbury; ac. 2,803.

Tiscoffin, pa., Gowran bar., co. Kilk., Ir., 2¾ N.W. of Gowran; ac. 4,708.

Tisrara, pa., Athlone North bar., S. co. Roscom., Ir., 7 S.W. of Roscommon; ac. 8,482. The Suck separates it from co. Galway. In the pa. is Mount Talbot (q.v.), which contains the Protestant church, and there is a Catholic church and several schools in the pa. Limestone is found here. *Mount Talbot* is a seat.

Tissington, pa. and vil., W. Derbys., 4 N. of Ashbourne; ac. 2,300; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Norm.; the chancel is separated from the nave by a Norm. arch, and upon the north side is a lofty monument reaching nearly to the roof and divided into two compartments, the uppermost containing two figures kneeling over a tablet inscribed to Sir John Fitzherbert (1642), and the lower compartment two similar figures, also kneeling over a tablet to Francis Fitzherbert, Esq. (1619); there is also in the chancel a small brass to Robert Fitzherbert and his two wives (1545–95), with three shields of arms, and in the church are memorials of other members of the family; the south doorway is Norm., and has a tympanum with grotesque heads and other figures; the tower is also of that date, though E. Eng. buttresses have been added and the roof altered in the 13th cent.; the churchyard is undulating and contains the remains of an ancient churchyard cross. There is an educational charity of £5 a year, and a sum of £16 yearly for distribution. The vil. is situated in the midst of charming rustic scenery, and near it, on the road to Dovedale, are the lofty limestone crags known as T. Spires. T. is remarkable for its perpetuation of an ancient rural custom called "well-flowering," or "well-dressing"; the festivities take place on Holy Thursday, when the wells from which the inhabitants are supplied with water are decorated with flowers, disposed in elegant and fanciful devices; the vil. is thronged during the day with visitors, and at a time arranged a procession is formed and a special service held at the church. T. was the scene of a severe contest between the Royalist and Parliamentary forces during the Civil Wars. *T. Hall,* a fine Elizabethan mansion close to the vil., and approached by a mile-long avenue, is a seat.

Tisted, East, pa. and vil., E. Hants, 4½ S.W. of Alton; ac. 2,648; soil clay, overlying chalk, and gravel in the valleys. The church of St. James (largely rebuilt 1846) is in Gothic style and contains various monuments. Almshouses for age couples were erected in 1879 and 1893. Abou one mile S.W. of the vil. are several embankments,

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tirkeeran	.....	.....	23253
Tirkennedy	.....	.....	12934
Tirley	Tewkesbury (4¾)	171	393
Tisaran	Banagher (4)	84	738
Tisaxon	Kinsale (2½)	190	165
Tisbury	Tisbury	96	2424

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tisbury, East	Tisbury	96	869
Tisbury, West	Tisbury	96	712
Tiscoffin	Gowran (2¾)	75	563
Tisrara	Roscommon (7)	98	1163
Tissington	Ashbourne (4)	152	309
Tisted, East	Alton (4½)	47	184

supposed to have been thrown up in the time of the ancient Britons; numerous weapons have been found. *Rotherfield Park* is a seat.

Tisted, West, pa., E. Hants, 12 E. of Winchester; ac. 2,356; soil clay and chalk, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary Magdalen (restored 1848) is E. Eng.; in the churchyard is a yew tree of great antiquity. During the Commonwealth a battle was fought at Cheriton, when the Royalists were defeated, and Sir Benjamin Tichborne, Knight, afterwards lay concealed in an oak tree which still stands in a field near the church in which he was subsequently buried.

Titchbourne. [TICHBORNE.]

Titchfield, extensive pa. and small to., S. Hants, 6 N.W. of Gosport; ac. 15,698, 396 water and 995 foreshore; soil loamy, overlying gravel and clay. The to. stands in a beautiful valley. The church of St. Peter is a spacious and ancient structure of stone and rubble, the work of different ages, but dating from 1243; the north side was built by William of Wykeham; the south chancel contains a splendid monument, underneath which are deposited the remains of Sir Thomas Wriothesley,

TITCHFIELD ABBEY.
(Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.)

Earl of Southampton, chancellor to Henry VIII., buried in 1550; the principal entrance to the church is by an ancient Norm. doorway; the west wall of the nave is decorated with sgraffito work in memory of the late vicar, Rev. W. M. Cosser; the chancel arch has a painting of the Crucifixion. Here are Congregational and Brethren chapels. There are some charities, including one for the education of twelve children. T. Common has been enclosed and extensively built on; it is chiefly cottage property, occupied for the cultivation of strawberries, which forms a special industry here, a large quantity being forwarded to London and other markets. There is a tan yard and a brewery. Fairs are held on May 14 and Sept. 25. Near the to. are the ruins of T. House, a mansion erected on the site of an abbey, in ancient records called "Tychfelle Abbey," built in 1232; at the dissolution of the monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII., the Chancellor Wriothesley obtained from his royal master the abbey and the land pertaining thereto; with the materials he built for himself a "righte goodlye house, embattled"; in this mansion Charles I. found shelter when pursued by Cromwell and his party, and from it he was taken as a prisoner by Colonel Hammond in 1647. *St. Margaret's* and *West Hill* are seats.

Titchmarsh, or **Tichmarsh,** pa. and vil. on the Nene, N.E. Northants, 2 E. of Thrapston; ac. 4,480; soil clay, sand and gravel, overlying clay, sand and rock. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is E. Eng., Dec. and Perp., with traces of Norm. work; there is a fine Perp. western tower; in the church are monuments to the Pickering and Creed families, including Theophilus Pickering, D.D., 1710; Sir John Pickering, Bart. (d. 1703); Sir Gilbert Pickering, Bart. (d. 1735); Sir Edward Pickering, Bart. (d. 1749); and others of this family, from 1703 to 1766; John Creed, 1701; Col. John Creed, 1751, and others of the same name; a memorial to Erasmus Dryden, Esq. (d. 1722), and Mary (Pickering), his wife. There is a Wesleyan chapel and a Meeting House for Baptists. There are eight almshouses, erected in 1756, and endowed by the Pickering family with property now producing £175 yearly; two others were erected by a donation of the late Thomas Coales, Esq., and two by a bequest of the late T. Knight, Esq.; the total income is £280 yearly; there is besides the Pickering charity of £48 yearly and the Knight charity of £33 yearly, for the poor of this pa.; the interest of £500 used for the benefit of the sick and aged poor of the pa. In the rectory grounds is a huge cedar tree, supposed to be about 270 years old; it is 70 ft. in height, and some of the branches extend to a distance of 90 ft.

Titchwell, pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 21 N.W. of Lynn, on the coast road to Wells; ac. 1,452 and 175 water. The soil on the upper side of the pa. of a light chalky nature, and strong, bordering on the coast, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary is Perp., with a round Norm. tower at the west end with short spire of wood covered with lead. There are charities of about £11 yearly value, and 8½ ac. of land called church land, left for repairing and beautifying the church. At the east end of the vil. is the shaft of an ancient cross supposed to have been a station on the way to Walsingham Abbey. In 1786 about 300 ac. of salt marsh were gained from the sea by embankment.

Titeskin, pa., Imokilly bar., S.E. co. Cork, Ir., about 3 S.W. of Cloyne; ac. 1,144.

Titley (1), pa. and vil. on the Arrow, W. Herefords., 20 N.W. of Hereford; ac. 1,899; soil clay, overlying stone. The church of St. Peter was built 1868 in E. Eng. style, only the tower of the old church being retained. The school is endowed. *Eywood* and *T. Court* are seats.

Titley (2). [TITTENLEY.]

Titlington, tp., pa. of and 4 S. from Eglingham (q.v.), N.E. Northumb.; ac. 2,267.

Titsey, pa. and vil., S.E. Surrey, 12 E. of Reigate; ac. 1,988; soil chalk and gault. The church of St. James was rebuilt 1861 in E. Eng. style. The

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tisted, West	Ropley (3)	54	187
Titchfield	Fareham (2)	76	5412
Titchmarsh	Thorpe (1)	90	716
Titchwell	Docking (5)	116	106

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Titeskin	Middleton (8	178	157
Titley (1)	Titley	168	359
Titlington	Alnwick (7)	309	86
Titsey	Godstone (5)	27	223

charities amount to about £10 yearly. *T. Place* is a seat; the house is in a dell formed by a range of chalk hills, and was built on the site of an ancient manor-house.

Tittenley, or **Titley**, tp., pa. of and 4½ S.W. from Audlem (q.v.), S. Chesh.; ac. 580.

Tittensor, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 3½ N.W. from Stone (q.v.), W. Staffs. The church of St. Luke is in Gothic style. The ruins of an ancient manor-house stand near the church. *T. Chase* is a seat.

Titterstone Clee Hill, eminence (1,754 ft.), S.E. Salop, 5 W. by N. of Cleobury Mortimer. The geological formation of the hill is remarkable, a layer of coal occurring near the summit, and above it one of hard basalt. The coal is mined, shafts being sunk through the basalt. The hill is crowned by an ancient camp surrounded by an agger; it encloses a space 560 yds. long and ½ mile wide.

Tittesworth, tp., pa. of Leek (q.v.), N. Staffs.; ac. 1,624 and 35 water. It forms part of the to. of Leek, of which it is a suburb.

Tittleshall, pa. and vil., Mid Norf., 6 S. by W. of Fakenham; ac. 3,364; soil light loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is an ancient edifice of flint; in the chancel are several monuments to the Coke family, ancestors of the Earl of Leicester; on the left of the communion table is a monument of black and white marble, with life-size recumbent effigy of Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench (d. 1634), and behind this a monument, with effigies of herself and eight children, to Bridget (Paston) his first wife (d. 1598); on the opposite side is a handsome monument to Sir Thomas Coke, K.B., of Holkham, first Earl of Leicester of that family (d. 1759), and to his only son Edward, Viscount Coke (d. 1753). There are Primitive Methodist and Baptist chapels. A sum of £16, the rent of 40 ac., is distributed in coals. A subscription library and reading-room was established in 1863.

Tiverton (1) (*i.e.* **Twy-ford-town**), mun. bor., pa. and mkt. to., and head of U. and Co. Co. dis., N. Dev., 14 N. of Exeter; ac. of pa. and bor. 17,650. The to. is about a mile in length, the chief portion being situated on elevated ground on the left bank of the Exe; a steep descent leads to the bridge, connecting T. proper with the lower to., denominated "West Exe." There are four principal streets, which are wide, and occupied by good houses and handsome shops. In the year 1615 a charter of incorporation was granted to the inhabitants of T. by James I. From the date of its incorporation the to. became a parl. bor., with two members, but the bor. was merged in the T. division in 1885. The church of St. Peter was originally a chapel, erected in 1073 on the site of the present chancel; the existing church (restored 1853–56) is of Perp. date. The most ancient portion of the building is the Norm. doorway on the north side; the columns of the arcades and the south wall were rebuilt on the erection of Greenway's chapel, in 1517, by John Greenway, merchant; this is a structure of Late but elaborate Perp. work; on the floor of the chapel are brass effigies of John Greenway and Joan, his wife, with a shield of arms of the Merchant Adventurers, and the words "Pray for the soul of John Greenway," but the other shields, inscription and labels are now missing; the Courtenay chapel, erected by Henry Courtenay, Marquess of Exeter, to contain the remains of his father and mother, Sir W. Courtenay, K.B. (d. 1511), and the Princess Katherine, his wife (d. 1527), was destroyed during the civil war, when the church was held by the Royalists as a military position; within it was an altar tomb with a recumbent effigy of the princess, and another and magnificent tomb, with effigies in alabaster, richly gilt, to Edward, third Earl of Devon ("the blind earl"), who died at T. Castle 1419. In the church are many ancient tombs and mural monuments. T. has also eccl. pas. with modern churches, a Catholic chapel, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Free Grammar School was founded by Peter Blundell in 1604; new buildings have been erected, and in 1876 a new scheme was adopted. The Bluecoat charity (Middle Boys and Middle Girls' School) was established in 1714. The School of Science and Art is in Fore Street, over the entrance to the market-place. The Town Hall (1864) is in the Renaissance style, with frontages in Fore Street and St. Andrew's Street; the ground floor contains the county court, borough surveyor's and other offices, and committee, magistrates', and waiting rooms; on the first floor is a public hall, fitted up as a court of justice and council chamber. In the hall are portraits of the first three Georges, of Viscount Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B., etc. (M.P. for T. 1835–65), and others. The drill and public hall (1884) comprises a drill hall, armoury, and house for the sergeant-instructor, and a public hall. The Borough police station is a substantial modern building. The market house, in the centre of the to., is a light covered building, with good approaches from all sides; Tuesday is the principal market day, and Saturday is a small market; there are two fairs for cattle, horses, and sheep on the first Thursdays in June and October; there are great markets for cattle on the second and last Tuesdays in each month. T. was formerly noted for its woollen manufactures, but that trade, which sprung up here in the 14th cent. and continued to prosper through many years, fell into decay towards the close of the 17th cent., and has now become extinct. The principal manufacture now carried on is that of lace; here is the largest factory in the West of England, employing about 1,000 hands. There are breweries and flour mills. There are several groups of almshouses, and some of the original buildings still remain. The income of these almshouses and of the charities distributed in bread and clothing exceeds £1,100 a year. The People's Park, formed in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee (1887), is a little over 6 ac. in extent. T. Castle, on the left bank of the Exe, and immediately adjoining the north side of St. Peter's Church, is now used for the purposes of a farm and a private residence; it is supposed to have been built about 1106 by Richard de Redvers, first Earl of Devon of that family, and continued to be the chief residence of the families of Redvers and their successors, the Courtenays, until the

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tittenley	Adderley (1)	181	34
Tittensor	Trentham (2)	143	488
Tittesworth	Leek	157	1524

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tittleshall	Dunham (4)	115	478
Tiverton (1)	Tiverton	179	10892

attainder and execution of Henry Courtenay, Marquess of Exeter, Jan. 9, 1539–40; the principal gateway of the Castle on the east side, a structure of two storeys, remains, together with some other portions. Mrs. Hannah Cowley (*née* Parkhouse), a dramatic writer (b. 1743), Richard Cosway, R.A. (b. 1740), and John Cross, an historical painter (b. 1819), were natives.

Tiverton (2), tp., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Bunbury (q.v.), W. Chesh.; ac. 1,653. The Shropshire Union Canal passes near.

Tiverton Division, one of the eight parl. divs. of Devon; it lies in the north-east of the co., and returns one member.

Tivetshall St. Margaret, pa. and vil., S. Norf. 5½ N.N.E. of Diss; ac. 1,634; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Margaret is E. Eng.; the nave has a beautifully carved oak roof and is separated from the chancel by a handsome Elizabethan screen. There is a small bequest for the maintenance of the church and expenses attendant upon public worship. The Friends have a meeting-place with burial-ground attached, and there is a Wesleyan chapel. The fuel allotment of 6 ac. produces about £10 yearly. Here are very extensive maltings near the railway, with which they are connected by a siding. In this pa. is a magnificent oak called "Thwaites' Tree," measuring above 7 yds. in circumference.

Tivetshall St. Mary, pa. and vil., S. Norf., about 5½ N.N.E. of Diss; ac. 1,125; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. and Perp. The fuel allotment of 3 ac. is let at £8 yearly; there is also about ½ ac. of land, called "Saints Yard," let for 34s. yearly, 14s. of which is given to the poor in coal, and the remainder to the church; the poor have also 13s. 4d. yearly from another source.

Tividale, eccl. pa., pa. of Rowley Regis (q.v.), N. Staffs., adjoining Tipton on the south. The church of St. Michael is in E. Eng. style. Here are very extensive collieries, ironworks, foundries, and brick works, and a quarry which furnishes annually some thousands of tons of excellent material called "Rowley Rag," for repairing roads, which is forwarded by the Birmingham Canal to Birmingham, London, and other parts of the kingdom. There are also valuable mines here of the 30-ft. or "thick" coal, as well as ironstone mines. The Rowley Hills, of which Coxe's Rough, a mass of basaltic rock, forms part, afford a most extensive view of the S. Staffs. and E. Worcs. coal basins, overlooking both; the view from the hills, which are cultivated to the top and furnish excellent pasture, is at once grand and beautiful; the land, however, is much injured by the mining operations; at night the numerous fires of the collieries and ironworks illuminate the whole district.

Tivington, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Selworthy (q.v.), W. Somerset. There is a small chapel of early date.

Tixall, pa. and vil., pleasantly seated near the confluence of the Trent and Sowe, W. Staffs., 4 E. by S. of Stafford; ac. 2,312 and 57 water; soil loam and gravel, overlying rock and sandstone. The church of St. John the Baptist (rebuilt) is Dec. In the churchyard is an altar-tomb inscribed to Richard Biddulph, steward to the Astons (d. 1627, aged eighty-two), having faithfully served four successive members of the Aston family. There

Gateway, Tixall Hall.

are two remarkable barrows, called the King's Low and Queen's Low, on T. Heath, which adjoins T. Park. An ancient hexagonal stone cross, 18 ft. in height, brought here from South Wales, stands in the vil.; it bears on each face the date 1778 and serves as a milestone. At T. Heath, on June 21, 1494, Sir William Chetwynd, gentleman-usher to Henry VII., by the connivance of Sir Humphrey Stanley, of Pipe, who was jealous of his influence, was treacherously attacked and slain by a body of about twenty persons, seven of whom belonged to Stanley's own family. *T. Hall* is a handsome mansion in the Classic style, erected in 1782–87. The park contains about 230 ac. of beautifully undulating and well-timbered land, and the canal, which runs in front of the Hall, was widened at this point by Mr. Clifford so as to form an extensive lake; the grounds were also laid out under the direction of the famous Lancelot (Capability) Browne. In front of the Hall is a magnificent gateway of Elizabethan date, erected in 1580 by Sir Walter Aston, and forming a rectangular structure with turrets at the angles; it is three storeys in height, the windows in each being separated by coupled columns of the Tuscan, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.

Tixover, pa. and vil. on the Welland, S.E. Rutld. 7 S.W. of Stamford; ac. 843; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Andrew or St. Mary Magdalen is Norm., and contains a 17th-cent. monument to Roger Dale. T. has a small charity. Here are the remains of a Roman villa. *T. Grange* and *T. Hall* are seats.

Toadmoor, ha., pa. of Duffield (q.v.), Mid Derbys. 1½ N.W. of Heage.

Toad's Mouth, block of gritstone, N. Derbys. 2 E.S.E. of Hathersage. The outline of the block bears a curious resemblance to a toad.

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tiverton (2)	Beeston Castle (1)	169	514
Tiverton Division	.....	.....	52763
Tivetshall St. Marg.	Tivetshall	101	368
Tivetshall St. Mary	Tivetshall (1)	101	303

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Pop.
Tividale	Tipton (1)	121	[illegible]
Tixall	Colwich (3)	127	[illegible]
Tixover	Ketton (2)	97	[illegible]

Toames, small vil., pa. of Kilmichael (q.v.), W. co. Cork, Ir., about 4 S.S.W. of Macroom station. There is a Catholic church and a National school in the vil.

Tober (1), or **Two Barrows**, eminence (1,122 ft.), N.E. Cornw., 5½ S.E. of Camelford. T. is situated on the north side of Bodmin Moor, in the south-east vicinity of Brown Willy.

Tober (2), pa., Lower Talbotstown bar., N.W. co. Wick., Ir., 2 N.E. of Dunlavin; ac. 1,423.

Toberahesna, ha., pa. of Inishlounaght (q.v.), S. co. Tip., Ir., 2 S.W. of Clonmel.

Tobercurry, U. and mkt. to. (M.), pa. of Achonry (q.v.), S. co. Sligo, Ir., 10 S.W. of Ballymote station, on the high road from Sligo to Swinford. The to. consists principally of one long street, is the centre of a large agricultural district, and has an excellent market for grain, butter, and eggs. The places of worship are a Protestant church and one belonging to the Catholics. There is a large union workhouse outside the to.

Tobermoney, ha., pa. of Down (q.v.), S. co. Down, Ir., 3 S. of Downpatrick.

Tobermore, vil. on the Moyola, pa. of Kilcronaghan (q.v.), S.E. co. Londy., Ir., 3 S.W. of Londonderry.

Tobermory, *q.s.* pa. and small seaport, pa. of Kilninian and Kilmore (q.v.), Mull, W. Args., Sc.; it lies on the north side of a small bay opposite to and distant 3 miles from Drimnin in the western angle of Morven. T. was founded about 1788 by the British Fishery Society as a station for fishing boats, and derives its name from a celebrated well or spring called "Mary's Well." The to. is built on a series of terraces overlooking the harbour. The places of worship consist of an Established church, Free church, Scotch Episcopalian and Baptist churches. The Established church is somewhat plain, but occupies a commanding situation overlooking the bay and island; the public schools adjoin it, and there is also a female industrial school. The harbour is one of the safest among the Western isles, and is much frequented by steamers and sailing vessels. There are two quays; the first was erected in 1835, and a new quay and pier was constructed in 1864. As the only to. in Mull and a large circumjacent district, T. possesses much provincial importance, and is the seat of a considerable domestic trade. Above the to. are the County Buildings and the Temperance Institute. On the west side of the to. are the remains of an ancient chapel dedicated to the Virgin, and of a fortification.

Toberonichy, vil. on east coast of Luing Island, pa. of Kilbrandon and Kilchattan (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc., 15 S.S.W. of Oban. Here is an Episcopal mission church. T. has good quays with ample accommodation for lading and unlading vessels. There are slate quarries in the neighbourhood.

Toberscanavan, ha., pa. of Ballysadare (q.v.), Mid co. Sligo, Ir., 2 S.E. of Collooney.

Tockenham, pa., N. Wilts., 11 S.W. of Swindon; ac. 759; soil sandy, overlying rock. The church of St. John (restored 1876) is a small ancient Gothic stone structure; there is a handsome monument to the Goddard-Smith family (1692). The charities amount to about £16 yearly.

Tocketts, small but picturesque tp., pa. of and about 1 N.N.E. from Guisbrough (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 653. Here was an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. James, founded by the Toccotes or Tocketts family, many of whom were benefactors to the priory at Guisbrough, and flourished here as mesne lords for several generations.

Tockholes, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Blackburn (q.v.), Mid Lancs., 7 N.E. of Chorley; ac. 1,987. The church of St. Stephen was built 1833 in Gothic style. Here is a Congregational chapel. The charities amount to about £30 yearly. Several engagements were fought here during the Civil War.

Tockington, Lower, ha., pa. of Almondsbury (q.v.), S. Glouc., 4 S.E. of Thornbury.

Tockington, Upper, ha., pa. of Olveston (q.v.), S. Glouc., 3 S.W. of Thornbury. Fairs are held in May and December.

Tockwith, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Bilton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 N.E. of Wetherby; ac. 1,814. The church of the Epiphany was built 1866 in E. Eng. style. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Todber (1), small pa., N. Dors., 5 S.W. of Shaftesbury; ac. 372; soil sand and loam, overlying green sandstone, which is worked for building purposes and metalling roads. The church (dedication unknown) was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1879, on the old site and in the original styles, partly E. Eng. and partly Perp. The communion table is formed of an old bevelled stone, found in the old floor, and from its size and mouldings evidently the old altar stone; it is now supported on massive pedestals of oak.

Todber (2), ha., pa. of Gisburne (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 N.E. of Clitheroe.

Todburn, tp., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Long Horsley (q.v.), E. Northumb.; ac. 693.

Toddington (1), pa. and ancient mkt. to. (S.), S. Beds., about 5 S.E. of Woburn; ac. about 5,390; soil marl and clay, overlying gravel. The to. has an ancient appearance and is very irregularly built. The church of St. George (restored) is a noble cruciform structure, chiefly E. Eng. and Perp.; the north aisle and transept, as well as the vestry, have a singular cornice, highly enriched with grotesque figures of human beings, beasts, and birds; the roof displays elaborately-carved figures of angels holding shields, wreaths, and other ornaments. In the south transept, under an arched recess in the south wall, are two tombs with recumbent effigies of marble, the westernmost being that of a knight in armour with surcoat of his arms, and on either side an angel holding across his breast an inscribed scroll; the figure represents Thomas Peyvre (1429); the other effigy is that of a female in mantle and richly jewelled

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tober (2)	Dunlavin (2)	31	193
Tobercurry	Tobercurry	142	910
Tobermore	Londonderry (3)	177	377
Tobermory, *q.s.* pa.	Oban (30)	504	1265
Tobermory, vil.	Oban (30)	504	1154
Tockenham	Wootton Bassett (3)	83	138
Tocketts	Guisbrough (1)	248	54
Tockholes, eccl. pa.	Cherry Tree (2)	210	599
Tockholes, tp.	Cherry Tree (2)	210	448
Tockwith, eccl. pa.	Hammerton (2½)	197	602
Tockwith, tp.	Hammerton (2½)	197	526
Todber (1)	Sturminster N. (3¼)	120	138
Todburn	Morpeth (7½)	288	17
Toddington (1)	Harlington (2)	37	2087

wreath, representing Margaret (Loring), wife of the preceding Thomas; the inscriptions are lost. Against the west wall is the cross-legged effigy of a knight with the arms of Peyvre, supposed to represent Nicholas Peyvre (1361–62), father of the above; another tomb, the sides of which are adorned with shields of arms, is inscribed to Anne (Broughton), 1561, wife of Sir Thomas Cheyne, Knight, K.G., Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; the next is an alabaster tomb, now much mutilated and partly of brick, with an effigy in rich armour of Henry Cheyne, Baron Cheyne of T. (1587), son of the foregoing; and one more tomb bears the effigy of his wife Jane (Wentworth) (1614), attired in wimple and mantle. In the north transept are several tombs of the Wentworth family, who held the manor in the 17th and 18th cents., including one to Henrietta Maria, Baroness Wentworth (1686); on the opposite side is a large canopied mural monument to Maria (1632), eldest daughter of Thomas, Earl of Cleveland, and Ann (Crofts), his wife; here also are buried other members of the family of the same peer; there are also brasses to Thomas Claver, rector (1654), and Thomas Pennington, gent. (1643), and some fragments. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. The straw-plait manufacture is carried on here to some extent. The market was originally held on Thursday, but has been changed. Fairs are held on April 25, the first Monday in June, November 2 and December 6, and a statute fair on the Wednesday before Old Michaelmas Day. There is a charity estate, comprising a small farm and house, which produces about £80 yearly; also a charge on a farm of £20 a year, for three widows. In a field in this pa. a number of antiquities, supposed to be Roman, were found—viz. black earthen pots filled with small bones, also spear-heads, swords, and iron helmets. *T. Manor*, a Tudor building, was at one time the residence of Henrietta Maria, Baroness Wentworth; an oak tree still exists in the park, on which her initials are carved.

Toddington (2), pa. and vil. on the Isborne, N. Glouc., 9 E. of Tewkesbury; ac. 1,768; soil clay, overlying clay and gravel The old church of St. Leonard, pulled down in 1877, was replaced by a building in E. Eng. style. Fruit is largely grown. *T. House* is a seat.

Todenham, pa. and vil., N.E. Glouc., 4 S. of Shipston-on-Stour; ac. 2,477; soil clay and gravel, subsoil clay and oolite. The church of St. Thomas à Becket is Dec.; there are sedilia, piscina, and remains of the rood-loft stairs in the chancel, where there is a brass to William Moulton (d 1614); a piscina and credence table in a chapel in the nave, and a chantry chapel attached to the chancel. There are some small charities. *T. House* is a seat.

Todhills, ha., pa. of Tealing (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 6 N.E. of Dundee.

Todmorden, manufacturing U. and mkt. to., and head of Co. Co. dis. and petty sess. div., pas. of Rochdale and Whalley, E. Lancs., and Halifax, W.R. Yorks., 9 N.E. of Rochdale. The scenery of the winding vales leading from T. to Halifax, Rochdale, Burnley, and Manchester is very romantic. There are eccl. pas. with modern churches, a Catholic chapel, a very fine Unitarian church, and places of worship for the principal Nonconformist bodies. The town hall, in the centre of the to. (1875), is a building of the Composite order; the pediment is filled in with figures emblematical of

THE TOWN HALL, TODMORDEN.
(Photo. Lord & Binns, Todmorden.)

the industries of Lancs. and Yorks.; the large hall will seat over 1,000 people. The county court and petty sessions are held at the town hall, the offices of the local board, county court, and of the magistrates being within the same building. A bronze statue of the late John Fielden, M.P., by Foley (1875), stands on the north side of the town hall, and commemorates his persevering endeavours in obtaining the Ten Hours Act. The population is chiefly employed in cotton-spinning and the manufacture of cotton goods and fustian. There are some foundries and machine works, the latter being engaged mostly in the supply of machinery to manufacturers in the neighbourhood. The market day is on Saturday in each week, as well as on the first Thursday in each month for cattle. Two annual three-day fairs commence on the Thursday before Easter and on the last Thursday in September for cattle, pigs, and amusements. T. Hall, an ancient gabled mansion, occupied in the 16th and 17th cents. by the Radclyffes, is now divided for two families. *Centre Vale*, *Dobroyd Castle*, *Scaitcliffe*, and *Stansfield Hall*, a Tudor building, are seats.

Todmorden and Walsden, tp., pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), E. Lancs., 6 E. of Bacup; ac. 4,053.

Todridge, tp., pa. of Hartburn (q.v.), S.E. Northumb., about 9 W. of Morpeth; ac. 60.

Todwick, pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks., 8 N.W. of Worksop; ac. 1,757; soil heavy, overlying clay and gritstone. The church of SS. Peter and Paul was originally Saxon; it contains a monument to Sir Edward Wasteney (d. 1437).

Toe Head, headland, West Carbery bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 5 S. by E. of Skibbereen.

Toem, pa., Upper Kilnamanagh and Clanwilliam bars., W. co. Tip., Ir., 6¼ N.W. of Tipperary;

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Toddington (2)	Beckford (4)	170	236
Todenham	Moreton-in-Marsh (3	91	349
Todmorden	Todmorden	203	24725
Todmorden & W.	Todmorden	203	8904

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Pop- LAT
Todridge	Scots Gap (1)	299	
Todwick	Kiveton Park (2)	152	
Toem	Dundrum (5)	190	

12,777. The pa. is partly mountainous, rising in one part to 1,500 ft.

Toft (1), pa., W. Cambs., about 6½ S.W. of Cambridge; ac. 1,248; soil heavy clay, overlying granite and gault. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1863), beautifully situated, is Perp.; the chancel retains a small piscina and two aumbries; and in the south aisle is a niche and another piscina; the nave arcade and tower arch are good examples of Perp. work, and the nave has a magnificent roof, with ornamented tie beams; there are some ancient benches and a plain octagonal font; in the church are some memorials of the family of Eversden of Eversden; the tower fell in 1890. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. Eversden's charity of £2 yearly is distributed in bread.

Toft (2), pa., N. Lincs, 4½ W. by S. of Market Rasen; ac. 1,290; soil loam and clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is modern.

Toft (3), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and about 2 S. from Knutsford (q.v.), Mid Chesh.; ac. 1,298. The church of St. John the Evangelist (1854) is in Gothic style. *T. Hall*, a fine old building of stuccoed brick, is a seat.

Toft (4), ha., pa. of Dunchurch (q.v.), E. Warws., 4½ S.W. of Rugby.

Toft and Lound, tp., pa. of Witham-on-the-Hill (q.v.), S. Lincs., 2½ S.W. of Bourn, on the road to Stamford; ac. 1,432.

Toft Hill, ha., pa. of Evenwood (q.v.), S. Dur., 7 S.W. of Bishop Auckland. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Toftingal, Loch, small lake, pa. of Watten (q.v.), Mid Caithness., Sc., 11 W. of Wick. The loch is ¾ mile long and 3 furlongs wide, and lies 235 ft. above the sea. It is surrounded by bleak moors.

Toft Monks, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 4 N.E. of Beccles; ac. 2,238, of which 600 are marsh and 76 woods and plantations; soil mixed heavy and light land, overlying clay. The church of St. Margaret (restored 1878) is Dec. The to. estate is now let for £42 yearly, £10 of which is applied in aid of the church, and the remainder in distributing coals among the poor.

Toft-next-Newton, or **Newton-by-Toft**, pa., Mid Lincs., 4 W.S.W. of Market Rasen; ac. 997; soil and subsoil clay. The Norm. church of St. Michael was almost wholly rebuilt 1860 in E. Eng. style. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Tofts, West, pa. and vil., S.W. Norf., 5 N.E. of Brandon; ac. 3,044; soil mixed clay and sand, overlying gravel and chalk. The church of St. Mary is of flint, with stone dressings, in E. Dec. style; the transept, north aisle, and porch have been rebuilt, and the interior of the church restored and elaborately decorated; it has two beautiful carved screens, that in the chancel being richly gilt; there are monuments to the Partridge families.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Toft (1)	Old North Road (2)	82	217
Toft (2)	Market Rasen (4)	145	81
Toft (3), eccl. pa.	Knutsford (2)	178	341
Toft (3), tp.	Knutsford (2)	178	208
Toft and Lound	Thurlby (1½)	93	137
Toft Monks	Aldeby (2)	112	390
Toft-next-Newton	Market Rasen (4)	145	68
Tofts, West	Brandon (5)	86	166

Toft Trees, pa., N.W. Norf., about 2 S.W. of Fakenham; ac. 1,163; soil various. The church of All Saints is an ancient edifice with a low unfinished tower; the font is Norm.

Togstone, tp., pa. of Warkworth (q.v.), E. Northumb., 1½ S.W. of Amble; ac. 1,079. There is an extensive colliery in this tp. T. Hall is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Tolethorpe Hall. [Casterton, Little.]

Tolka (1), vil. on the Tolka, pa. of Finglas (q.v.), Mid co. Dub., Ir., about 2 N.W. of Dublin.

Tolka (2), river, S.E. co. Meath and Mid co. Dub., Ir., rises in Ratoath bar., in the south vicinity of Dunshaughlin, and runs S.E. through Dunboyne bar. into co. Dublin, and then W.S.W. through Castleknock and Coolock bars. to Dublin Bay, which it enters in the north outskirts of Dublin. At its mouth it is crossed by a three-arched granite bridge.

Tolland, pa., W. Somerset, 4 N.E. of Wivelscombe; ac. 813; soil clay, ragg, and sand. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1872) is in E. Eng. style. There is a small charity. Gaulden Manor House, now a farmhouse, is internally of considerable interest; the principal entrance on the west opens into a passage leading on the right to a hall with a panelled plaster ceiling, enriched in the centre with a fine fluted pendant; a deep cornice running round the greater part of the walls exhibits various subjects from the Old and New Testaments; a door, over which are the initials "I. T.," leads into a withdrawing room; these initials are supposed to stand for James Turberville, Bishop of Exeter (1555–60), who is believed to have lived here in seclusion after his deprivation in 1559. At the back of the house, in an orchard, is a fish-pond, with an island therein.

Toll-an-Lochain, small lake, pa. of Lochbroom, N.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 7½ S.S.W. of Ullapool. The loch is a little under ½ mile in length from E. to W. The lofty cliffs, rising precipitously from the lake, give it a character of wild grandeur.

Tollard Royal, pa., tp., and vil., S. Wilts., 8 S.E. of Shaftesbury; ac. of pa. 2,807, of tp. 1,910; soil light and flinty, overlying chalk and flint. The church of St. Peter ad Vincula, or St. Peter in Chains (restored 1882), is an ancient edifice of stone; in the chancel is a memorial window to Lord and Lady Rivers, who died in April, 1866, within forty-eight hours of each other, and to one of their daughters, the wife of Captain Arbuthnot, who, while on her wedding tour in Switzerland, was struck dead by lightning, June 21, 1865, eight weeks after her marriage in this church. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Tollcross, to., pas. of Barony and Old Monkland (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 2 E. by S. of Glasgow. The places of worship include a Roman Catholic church and Free and United Presbyterian churches. The houses are mostly small plain buildings, but

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Toft Trees	Fakenham (1)	119	97
Togstone	Acklington (3½)	300	500
Tolka (1)	.....	.....	184
Tolland	Crowcombe (3)	167	107
Tollard Royal, pa.	Tisbury (7)	96	440
Tollard Royal, tp.	Tisbury (7)	96	247
Tollcross	Glasgow (3)	400	3856

there are several villas in the outskirts of the to. The greater part of the population is engaged in the ironworks and coal mines in the vicinity.

Toller Fratrum, pa. and vil. on the Frome, W. Dors., 9½ N.W. of Dorchester; ac. 500; soil clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Basil is E. Eng. There is a small charity.

Toller Porcorum, pa. and vil., W. Dors., 10 W.N.W. of Dorchester; ac. 3,144; soil clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Peter (chancel restored 1891) is Norm. There is a small charity and an endowment for the school.

Tollerton (1), pa. and vil., S. Notts., 4½ S.E. of Nottingham; ac. 1,216; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Peter contains a mausoleum, built in 1794, with memorials of the Barry family. There are cottages for the poor of the pa. *T. Hall* is a seat.

Tollerton (2), tp. and vil., pa. of Alne (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 S. of Easingwold; ac. 2,199. T. is situated upon the border of the ancient forest of Galtres, and near the banks of the small river Kyle, which is supposed to have been formerly navigable; in 1815 part of a vessel was found here. The Wesleyan chapel is a commodious structure. A fair is held on August 15 for sheep and cattle. There are corn mills, brick and tile fields, and malt-kilns.

Toller Whelme or **Pinny,** eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of Corscombe (q.v.), W. Dors., 1½ N.E. of Beaminster. The church of St. John (1870) is in Perp. style.

Tollesbury, pa. and vil. on the Blackwater, E. Essex, 12 S.E. of Witham; ac. 5,991 land, 3,139 water; soil variable, overlying loam and gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1872) is E. Eng., and contains some memorials of the Gardiner family. The Congregationalists have a chapel. There is a small charity. T. is well known for its oyster beds.

Tolleshunt D'Arcy, pa. and vil. on the Blackwater, E. Essex, 9 S.E. of Witham; ac. 3,108 land, 380 water; soil variable, overlying loam and gravel. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1880) is Perp. and Dec.; in the D'Arcy chapel is the monument of John de Boys (d. 1419), and another to Anthony D'Arcy (d. 1540). The Congregationalists have a chapel. There is a charity of £22 yearly. A fair is held on June 11.

Tolleshunt Knights, pa. and vil., E. Essex, 8 S.E. of Witham; ac. 2,101; soil and subsoil heavy. All Saints' Church (restored 1878) is E. Eng.; in the chancel is a dilapidated effigy of a Knight Templar. The Congregationalists have a chapel. There are some small charities.

Tolleshunt Major, pa. and vil., E. Essex, 8 S.E. of Witham; ac. 2,270; soil variable, overlying loam and gravel. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1888) is Norm. and E. Eng.; the Higham memorials were removed in 1840; north of the chancel was a chapel containing a monument to Stephen Beckingham. Here is a Congregational chapel. Of the manor-house only an ancient brick gateway remains.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Toller Fratrum	Maiden Newton (1½)	145	30
Toller Porcorum	Maiden Newton (2¼)	145	417
Tollerton (1)	Nottingham (4½)	124	123
Tollerton (2)	Tollerton (2)	197	491
Toller Whelme	Sutton Bingham (5)	125	65
Tollesbury	Maldon (7)	44	1617

Tollie, Loch, lake, pa. of and 2½ N.E. from Gairloch, N.W. Ross and Crom., Sc. The loch is about a mile long from east to west, and somewhat over ½ mile in width. The road from Gairloch to Poolewe passes along its north bank.

Tollington Park, dis., pa. of Islington (q.v.), in North London, E. Middx., 3¼ N. by W. of St. Paul's. The dis. includes the eccl. pas. of St. Mark and St. Saviour. The church of St. Mark (1854) is in E. Eng. style, and St. Saviour's (1888) in Dec. style.

Tolman Point, headland, on S. coast of St. Mary's Island, Scilly Isles, S.W. Cornw., 1 E. by S. of Hugh Town.

Tolmen, The. [Constantine.]

Tol-Pedn-Penwith, pl., pa. of and 1 S.W. from St. Levan (q.v.), S.W. Cornw.; the coast scenery is striking, and near here are the Funnel Rock, a natural chasm; the Chair Ladder, a pile of gigantic blocks of granite; and the Runnel Stone, a dangerous rock rising from the deep sea about a mile from the shore.

Tolpuddle, pa. and vil. on the Piddle, Mid Dors., 7 N.E. of Dorchester; ac. 2,040; soil light loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. John (restored 1855) is E. Eng. and Perp., and contains a piscina, squint, and portions of the rood-loft stairs. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Tolquhon Castle, ruin, pa. of and 2½ S.E. from Tarves (q.v.), Mid Abers., Sc. It was built about 1584–89.

Tolsta (1), vil. near Tolsta Head, pa. of and 11 N. by E. from Stornoway (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, N.W. Ross and Crom., Sc. Here is a school.

Tolsta (2), bay and headland, pa. of and 12½ N.N.E. from Stornoway (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, N.W. Ross and Crom., Sc. T. Head forms a promontory jutting out on the S.E. side of the bay.

Tomachaistel. [Monzievaird and Strowan.]

Tombae, pl., pa. of Inveravon (q.v.), S. Banffs., Sc., 4½ S.E. of Glenlivet. Here is a Roman Catholic church.

Tombeau du Grand Sarrazin, cromlech, pa. of Vale (q.v.), N.E. Guernsey, Channel Islands, 3¼ N.N.E. of St. Peter's Port. Urns, human bones, and other relics were found here below the soil in 1837. The name of the cromlech connects it with the "Sarrazins," a legendary band of pirates of unknown origin, whose leader is said to have resided in the Chateau du Grand Sarrazin, the site of which is now occupied by the church of Ste Marie de Castro, otherwise called the Casbel church; in reality the cromlech is, of course, much older.

Tomdeely, or **Dromdeely,** pa. on the Shannon, Lower Connello bar., N. co. Lim., Ir., 1½ S. of Askeaton; ac. 1,289.

Tomdown, pl. in Glengarry, pa. of Kilmonivaig (q.v.), S.W. Invs., Sc., 15 W.&W. of Fort Augustus. Here is an excellent inn on the road from Invergarry to Loch Duich.

Tomen-y-Muir, ancient encampment, N.W.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tolleshunt D'Arcy	Maldon (6)	44	870
Tolleshunt Knights	Kelvedon (5)	42	430
Tolleshunt Major	Maldon (4½)	44	405
Tolpuddle	Moreton (5)	129	388
Tolsta (1)	Oban (190)	504	699
Tomdeely	Askeaton (1½)	150	157

Merions., 2 s. of Festiniog. It is said that the camp is the Roman station, *Hervii Mons*, and that two Roman roads—one of them being the *Sarn Helen*—crossed one another in the neighbourhood. The station is 600 ft. in length and 400 ft. in breadth; the Agger remains on three sides, and at the north extremity there is a large mound. The summit commands wide views.

Tomfinlough, pa., Lower Bunratty bar., S. co. Clare, Ir., 4 N.W. of Six Mile Bridge; ac. 6,736. It contains the vil. of Newmarket-on-Fergus.

Tomgraney, pa. and vil., Upper Tulla bar., E. co. Clare, Ir.; ac. 14,158. The vil. is 8 N.W. of Killaloe, on the Scarriff inlet of Lough Derg. Steamers from Dublin and Limerick call at T. pier and Scarriff, and afford access to the fine scenery of Lough Derg. The pa. includes part of the Slieve Bernagh Mountains, reaching about 1,000 ft. The Protestant church is an old building, and there is also a Catholic church (1893). *Raheens Manor* is a seat.

Tomhaggard, pa., Bargy bar., S. co. Wex., Ir., 8 s. of Wexford, and extending to the sea; ac. 2,180. *Bargy Castle*, a fine old building, is a seat.

Tomich, ha., pa. of Kiltarlity and Convinth (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., about 22 S.W. of Beauly.

Tomies (= "tumuli"), mountain (2,413 ft.), Dunkerron North bar., S. co. Kerry, Ir., 5 W.S.W. of Killarney. The rugged side of the mountain rises abruptly from the east side of the Gap of Dunloe (q.v.). The name is derived from two cairns at the summit.

Tomintoul, *q.s.* pa. and vil., pa. of Kirkmichael (q.v.), S.W. Banffs., Sc., 11 S.E. by E. of Grantown. The vil., consisting of a single street with a central square, is situated on high ground on the right bank of the Avon; it has grown up since the middle of the 18th cent. The places of worship include an Established church (erected 1826) and a Roman Catholic church (1837).

Tomnavoulin, pl., pa. of Inveravon (q.v.), S. Banffs., Sc., 8 S.E. of Ballindalloch.

Tomregan, pa., Lower Loughtee, Tullyshaw, and Knockninny bars., N. co. Cav. and S. co. Fermanagh, Ir.; ac. 10,677. It contains the to. of Ballyconnell (q.v.).

Tonbridge, or **Tunbridge**, pa. and ancient to., S.W. Kent, 5 N. of Tunbridge Wells; ac. 15,378. The pa. includes T. to., Southborough, and part of Tunbridge Wells. T. is seated in a valley on the banks of the Medway, over which is an iron bridge of three arches. T. owed much of its consequence in former days to its castle, built in the reign of Henry I.; this fortress, after having sustained several sieges, was dismantled during the civil wars, and is now in ruins, but a very fine tower gateway still remains in a perfect condition. The mound on which stood the keep is now covered with trees and underwood. Here was a priory of Augustinian canons, built by the founder of the castle. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1879) is E. Eng. with some Norm. remains; in the north aisle is a monument to Alexander Weller (1670), and near the altar a monument with effigies in alabaster to Sir Anthony Denton (1617), one of the honourable band of pensioners to Queen Elizabeth and James I., and his wife; there are also some modern monuments. T. has also a chapel-of-ease, an eccl. pa. with a modern church, a Free church, and places of worship for various bodies of Nonconformists. The Grammar School was founded under a charter of King Edward VI. in 1553 by Sir Andrew Judd, Alderman and Lord Mayor of London, and the management is vested in the Master and Wardens of the Skinners' Company; the revenue amounts to about £5,000 yearly. It is now conducted under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners. The town hall and market-house stands in the centre of the to., and is an old and plain brick building with an illuminated clock; near it is a row of old timbered houses. The Public Hall, in the High Street, is in Italian style; the hall is used for concerts and meetings. The Free Library (formerly the Mechanics' Institute) was opened in 1882 and contains a reading-room and a good library; above it are the board room and offices of the local board. There are two groups of almshouses, and the charities for distribution in kind amount to £44 yearly. The traffic of the to., carried on by means of the railways and the Medway, is considerable; there are gunpowder mills on the banks of the river, breweries, corn mills, and a substantial trade is maintained in wool stapling. A cattle market, well supplied with fat and store stock, is held on Tuesdays, and a cattle fair is held in the last week in October. About ¼ mile from the to., on the Wells road, is a chalybeate spring, possessing all the properties of the waters of Tunbridge Wells. *Somerhill Park* is a seat in an undulating park of about 400 ac., to which the public are allowed free access.

Tonderghie, estate with mansion, pa. of and 3 s. from Whithorn (q.v.), S.E. Wigs., Sc.

Tondu, ha. with railway station, pa. of Newcastle (q.v.), S. Glamorgs., 3 N. of Bridgend. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are extensive iron and coal works.

Tone (1), ha., pa. of Chollerton (q.v.), S. Northumb., 5 S.E. of Bellingham.

Tone (2), river, S.W. Somerset, rises in the Brendon Hills, and runs S. by E. by Clatworthy, Huish Champflowers, Chipstable, and Stawley, passing a short distance to the west of Wiveliscombe. On reaching the Dev. border it turns abruptly E.N.E., and runs past Thorne St. Margaret, Taunton, Creech St. Michael, North Curry, and Stoke St. Gregory to the Parret, which it joins at the Isle of Athelney. Between Thorne St. Margaret and Taunton it passes a little north of the to. of Wellington. It is navigable for barges as far as Creech St. Michael. Its length is about 29 miles.

Tonelagee, mountain (2,684 ft.), Ballinacor North bar., N. co. Wick., Ir., 6 S.E. of Ballyknockan. The mountain is 1 N.E. of Wicklow Gap.

Tong (1), pa. and vil., E. Salop, 20 E. of Shrewsbury; ac. 3,464; soil loam, overlying red sandstone.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tomfinlough	Newmarket	146	1375
Tomgraney, pa.	Killaloe (8)	138	2415
Tomgraney, vil.	Killaloe (8)	138	139
Tomhaggard	Wexford (8)	93	465
Tomintoul, *q.s.* pa.	Ballindalloch (15½)	556	695
Tomintoul, vil.	Ballindalloch (15½)	556	506
Tomregan	Ballyconnell	112	2089
Tonbridge, pa.	Tunbridge	28	41757
Tonbridge, to.	Tunbridge	28	10117
Tong (1)	Shiffnal (3½)	154	445

The church of St. Bartholomew (restored 1892) is Perp., with oak ceiling, a fine screen, and some remains of ancient glass; in the chancel is a brass to Arthur Vernon, priest; the Vernon chantry chapel, which has a fine fan-vaulted roof, contains a panelled altar-tomb, believed to be that of Sir Richard Vernon (d. 1451); beneath the tower are some fine memorials of the Vernons and Pembruges; under the east window is the magnificent monument of Sir Thomas Stanley (1576), and among the other memorials are those of Mrs. Wylde (1624), Sir Richard Vernon of Haddon (1517), Sir William Vernon, Constable of England (1467), Ralph Elcok (1510), George Durant (1780), George Durant (1844), William Sheffington of White Ladies (1550); and Gervaise Lord Pierpont of Hanslope (1715) is buried here. In the churchyard is a sundial. The various charities amount to £102 yearly, and the school is endowed. *T. Castle*, a seat, is said to have been a residence of Hengist the Saxon; the present building was erected in the 18th cent. in Gothic and Moorish styles; *Ruckley Grange* is also a seat.

Tong (2), small pa. and vil. situated on the Swale and crossed in the centre by the old Watling Street from London to Dover, N.E. Kent, 1½ E. by N. of Sittingbourne; ac. 1,631 and 367 water; soil heavy and very fertile, overlying chalk. The church of St. Giles (restored 1883) is Norm. and E. Eng., with Dec. and Perp. insertions, and a bold and massive tower of early 13th-cent. work of an uncommon type; the rood-screen belongs to a peculiar type of which very few examples remain, and dates from not later than 1450; there are some curious fragments of glass in the west window, very small but finely painted. There is a charity of the yearly value of £10 12s. 6d., devoted to educational purposes. About ½ mile from the vil., on the north side of the public road to Canterbury, is the site of an old castle, consisting of a high mound surrounded partly by a dry moat. *Scuttington Manor House* is a seat.

Tong (3), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Birstal (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 W.S.W. of Leeds; ac. 2,657. The church of St. James was rebuilt in 1727, and St. John's erected in 1860. Here are Congregational, Wesleyan, Methodist New Connexion, and Primitive Methodist chapels. T. has a small charity. Here are several coal pits. The pa. stocks still stand. *T. Hall*, built 1702, is a seat.

Tong (4), vil., pa. of and 4 N.E. from Stornoway (q.v.), Island of Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross and Crom., Sc.

Tonge (1), tp., pa. of Prestwich (q.v.), Mid Lancs., adjoining Middleton, and containing Middleton railway station; ac. 392.

Tonge (2), ha. with railway station, pa. of Breedon-on-the-Hill (q.v.), N.W. Leics., 6 N.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Tonge (3), stream, S. Lancs., rises near Belmont, flows S.E. for a short course, and uniting with another small stream near Bolton falls into the Irwell at Farnworth.

Tonge-cum-Breightmet, eccl. pa., pa. of Bolton-le-Moors (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., partly within the bor. of Bolton. The church of St. James (1855) is in Gothic style.

Tonge Moor, eccl. pa., pa. of Bolton-le-Moors (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., partly within the co. bor. of Bolton. The church of St. Augustine is a modern building in Dec. and Perp. styles.

Tonge-with-Alkrington, eccl. pa., pa. of Prestwich (q.v.), Mid Lancs., adjoining Middleton. The church of St. Michael (1839) is a plain brick structure.

Tonge-with-Haulgh, tp., pa. of Bolton-le-Moors (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., partly within the bor. of Bolton; the area outside the bor. is 830 ac.

Tongham, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Farnham and Seal (q.v.), S.W. Surrey, 3 E. of Farnham. The church of St. Paul is in E. Eng. style. *Poyle Park*, a 16th-cent. mansion, in about 100 ac. of park and grass land, is a seat.

Tongland, or **Tongueland**, pa. and vil., S. Kirkcuds., Sc., about 3 N. of Kirkcudbright; ac. 9,738. The pa. church dates from 1814, and there is a Free church (1844) and a public school.

Tongue, pa. and vil., N. Suths., Sc.; ac. 81,037; the lands are chiefly in pasture. The pa. is divided into two portions for about half its length by the Kyle of Tongue, a deep inlet of the sea on the north coast. The vil. of T. lies on the east side of the loch, 5 miles from its mouth, and about 44 W. of Thurso.

Tongue Beach. [LULWORTH, WEST.]

Tongue End, ha., pa. of Bourn (q.v.), S. Lincs., about 3½ N.W. of Deeping St. Nicholas. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Tongue Gill Force, waterfall, N.W. Westmd., 1½ N. of Grasmere. The waterfall, though small, is extremely picturesque.

Tongue, Kyle of. [TONGUE.]

Tongueland. [TONGLAND.]

Tongue Sand, shoal in North Sea, off coast of Kent, near mouth of Thames, 7 N.W. of Margate. The sandbank is situated between Prince's Channel and Queen's Channel; on its north side is a light-vessel with two fixed lights, visible 7 and 10 miles respectively.

Tonna, ha., pa. of Neath (q.v.), W. Glamorgs., about 8 N.E. of Swansea.

Ton Pentre, or **Ton Ystrad**, ha. on the Rhondda, pa. of Ystradyfodwg (q.v.), N. Glamorgs., adjoining Ystrad station, which is 8 N.W. of Pontypridd. The church of St. David (1881) is a chapel-of-ease. There are Welsh Baptist, Welsh Calvinistic Methodist, English and Welsh Congregationalist chapels. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in collieries.

Tontine, ha., pa. of Wigan (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., ½ S. of Upholland.

Tonyglaskan, ha., pa. of Enniskillen (q.v.), Mid co. Ferm., Ir., 4 W. of Tempo.

Ton-y-Pandy, ha., pa. of Ystradyfodwg (q.v.), N. Glamorgs., 6 N.W. of Pontypridd. There are

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tong (2)	Teynham (1)	49	303
Tong (3)	Birkenshaw	187	6899
Tong (4)	Oban (184)	504	539
Tonge (1)	Middleton	190	8099
Tonge-cum-B.	Bolton (1¾)	196	2370
Tonge Moor	Bolton (1¼)	196	4587
Tonge-with-Alk.	Middleton	190	6171
Tonge-with-Haulgh	Bolton (1¾)	196	10735
Tongham	Tongham	37	1044
Tongland	Tarff (2)	359	845
Tongue	Lairg (42)	657	1925

chapels for English Baptists, Welsh Congregationalists, and English Wesleyans.

Ton-yr-Efail, ha., pa. of and 4 N. from Llantrissant (q.v.), E. Glamorgs. St. John's chapel-of-ease is in Gothic style. The Welsh Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, and Bible Christians have chapels.

Tooley Park, ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Peckleton (q.v.), S.W. Leics.

Toomard, ha., pa. of Killian (q.v.), N.E. co. Galway, Ir., 5 S. of Mount Bellew.

Toombeola, coast ha., pa. of Moyrus (q.v.), W. co. Galway, 8 S.E. of Clifden.

Toome (1), pa. on the Bann, Gorey and Scarawalsh bars., N. co. Wex., Ir., 3 S.W. of Gorey; ac. 5,979.

Toome (2), or **Toome Bridge,** vil. with railway station, pa. of Duncane (q.v.), S.W. co. Antr., Ir., 3½ S.E. of Castle Dawson. A bridge of nine arches across the Bann, built by Earl O'Neill, gives the vil. its name of Toome Bridge.

Toome, Lower, bar., W. co. Antr., Ir.; ac. 36,135; bounded on the north by Kilconway bar., on the east by Lower Antrim bar., on the south by Upper Toome bar., and on the west by co. Londonderry. The Belfast and Northern Counties Railway traverses it, and the Bann runs along its west border. It contains Ballymena, Ahoghill and Portglenone.

Toome, Upper, bar., W. co. Antr., Ir.; ac. 47,580; bounded on the north by Lower Toome bar., on the east by Lower and Upper Antrim bars., on the south by Lough Neagh, and on the west by Lough Beg and co. Londonderry. It is traversed by the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway and the Main. It contains the to. of Randalstown.

Toomevara. [TOOMYVARA.]

Toomore, pa. on the Moy, Gallen bar., Mid co. Mayo, Ir.; ac. 6,787. It contains the vil. of Foxford (q.v.), where are the pa. church and the Catholic church. There are quarries of flagstone.

Toomour, pa., Corran bar., S. co. Sligo, Ir., 4 S.E. of Ballymote; ac. 10,821. There is a Catholic church and a place of worship for Presbyterians. Limestone is abundant. The pa. includes part of the Curlew mountains.

Toomyvara, vil., pa. of Aghnameadle (q.v.), N. co. Tip., Ir., 5½ E. of Nenagh. It has a Catholic church, a National school, and a dispensary.

Toon, stream, West Muskerry bar., W. co. Cork, Ir. It rises in the high lands a little north of the vil. of Inchigeelagh, and after a short course in an easterly direction falls into the Lee about 3 S.W. of Macroom.

Toor, ha., pa. of Particles (q.v.), S.E. co. Lim., Ir., 5 from Newport.

Tooreen, vil., pa. of Ballyovey (q.v.), S. co. Mayo, Ir., 5 N.W. of Ballinrobe. The vil. is situated on the narrow neck of land between Lough Mask and Lough Carra, about ¾ mile from the former.

Toorig, or **Tourig,** stream, E. co. Cork, Ir.; rises in Kinnatalloon bar., on the border of co. Waterf., and runs S. and then E. through Imokilly bar. to the head of Youghal Harbour. Its length is 7 miles.

Toorlestraun, ha., pa. of Kilmacteige (q.v.), S.W. co. Sligo, Ir., 3 from Aclare.

Toormakeady, ha., pa. of Ballyovey (q.v.), S. co. Mayo, Ir., 13 from Ballinrobe.

Toormore, or **Tourmore,** pl. on the sea-coast, pa. of Kilmoe (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 5 W. of Skull. T. Bay is about 1½ mile wide at its mouth, and extends nearly 2 miles inland. *Tourmore* is a seat here.

Toornafulla, ha., pa. of Killeedy (q.v.), W. co. Lim., Ir., 7 from Abbeyfeale.

Tooth Rock. [PENINNIS HEAD.]

Tooting Bec. [TOOTING, UPPER.]

Tooting Graveney, or **Tooting, Lower,** pa. on the Epsom road, near the valley of the Wandle, N.E. Surrey, within the parl. bor. of Wandsworth; ac. 561. The church of St. Nicholas (rebuilt 1833) is in Gothic style. There are memorials to Sir John Hebdon (d. 1670) and to Captain Philip Gidley King, Governor of New South Wales (d. 1802). In the churchyard are the tombs of Sir John Maynard (d. 1658) and of his son (d. 1665). The Congregational chapel, built in 1765–66, is said to have been first founded in 1688 by Daniel Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe," who was then living at Tooting; in 1875 a manse in the Domestic Gothic style was erected for the minister of this chapel, as a memorial to Defoe. Several other Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. The charities amount to about £84 yearly. In this dis. is the cemetery, covering 41 ac., belonging to the pa. of Lambeth.

Tooting, Upper, or **Tooting Bec,** eccl. pa., pa. of Streatham (q.v.), N.E. Surrey, about 6 S. of London Bridge. The church of the Holy Trinity (built 1855) is in E. Eng. style, and there are Nonconformist chapels. The Middlesex (formerly Surrey) County Lunatic Asylum in Beechcroft Road is in Elizabethan style. Here was formerly a priory of the Benedictine order, founded in the reign of William I., and colonised from Bec, in Normandy. T. Bec Common of 144 ac. is maintained as an open space.

Tootle Height, eminence, E. Lancs., 7 N.N.E. of Preston. T. is situated a mile N. by E. of Longridge, forming the S.W. extremity of the ridge which runs N.E. to Longridge Fell. It commands very extensive views.

Topcliffe (1), pa., tp., and vil. on the Swale, N.R. Yorks., 7 N.E. of Ripon; ac. of pa. 15,764, of tp. 4,065; soil chiefly rich loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Columba was rebuilt in 1858. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The Free Grammar School, which is well endowed, dates from 1812. A fair is held for horses, cattle and sheep on July 17 and 18.

Topcliffe (2), ha., pa. of West Ardsley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 N.W. of Wakefield.

Topcroft, pa. and scattered vil., S. Norf., 6 N.W.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Toome (1)	Gorey (3)	60	822
Toome, Lower	.....	.....	23944
Toome, Upper	.....	.....	15610
Toomore	Foxford	159	2234
Toomour	Ballymote	122	2027
Toomyvara	Nenagh (5½)	97	383
Tooreen	Castlebar (14)	152	134
Tooting Graveney	Tooting	9	5784
Tooting, Upper	Balham	8	5613
Topcliffe (1), pa.	Topcliffe	212	2365
Topcliffe (1), tp.	Topcliffe	212	593
Topcroft	Homersfield (3)	110	344

of Bungay; ac. 1,874; soil heavy, overlying marl. The church of St. Margaret (restored 1876) is Perp.; in the south aisle is a piscina, and there are the remains of the stairs leading to the rood-loft; outside the porch is a stoup; there are several marble tablets, with arms, to the Smyth family, formerly owners of the Hall. The Father of Thomas Tenison, Bishop of Lincoln, 1691–94, and subsequently Archbishop of Canterbury, was some time rector here in the reign of Charles I., but was deprived of his living during the Protectorate, and, dying in 1671, was buried in the chancel. Here is a Congregational chapel, also used as a British school. The poor's land is let for £8 10s. a year, which is distributed at Christmas.

Topitt, ha., pa. of High Hoyland (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 N.W. of Barnsley.

Topley, vil., pa. of Munslow (q.v.), S. Salop, 8½ N. of Ludlow.

Topped Hill, eminence (909 ft.), Tirkennedy bar., Mid co. Fermanagh, Ir., 5 E. by N. of Enniskillen.

Toppesfield, pa. and vil., N. Essex, 8 N.W. of Halstead; ac. 3,332; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Margaret is Perp., and contains an altar-tomb, brasses, and several mural tablets, some of which date back to the 16th cent. In the chancel are sedilia, and in the nave a rude and ancient font and a piscina. The charities amount to about £18 yearly. There is a Congregational chapel.

Topsham, pa., seaport, and mkt. to. (S.), and fishing station within the jurisdiction of the port of Exeter, S. Dev., 6 N.W. of Exmouth; ac. 1,370 and 170 of water; soil light, overlying gravel and sand-rock. T. is situated on the east bank of the Exe, into which the river Clyst flows from the east and forms the boundary of the to. on that side. Over the Clyst is a stone bridge of five arches, leading to Clyst St. George. The to. is on the direct road from Exeter to Exmouth. The church of St. Margaret, rebuilt with the exception of the tower in 1869–77, is in Dec. style; in the south transept are two marble monuments by Chantrey to Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, Bart., G.C.B. (d. 1817), and to the admiral's son, Colonel George Henry Duckworth, who fell at the battle of Albuera, May 16, 1811. There are memorials to the Ross, Griffiths, Brent, and Roos families; the font is ancient and has a handsome brass cover. Several Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. The Vestry Hall (built 1886) is a red-brick structure. The Victoria Pier and Promenade was erected in 1887. The entrance for vessels into the ship canal from this place to Exeter is on the side of the river Exe opposite to the to., where there are quays, building yards, and waterside premises. T. has a factory for making patent reversible fire and bearing bars, and a saw mill. A fair is held on the Thursday preceding July 19 annually for pedlery. There are numerous charities amounting to about £250 yearly. *Grove Hill*, *The Retreat*, and *Wear House*, with beautiful park and grounds, are seats.

Tor. [TORRE.]

Tor Achilty. [ACHILTY.]

Tor Alvie, eminence, pa. of Alvie, E. Invs., Sc., about 10 N.E. of Kingussie. Here is a granite pillar, 90 ft. in height, commemorating the fifth Duke of Gordon (d. 1836); also a monument to the officers belonging to the 42nd and 92nd Highland regiments who were killed in the battle of Waterloo.

Tor Balk, or **Tar Box,** high point on the cliffs, on the west side of the Lizard, above Kynance Cove, S.W. Cornw., 4 S. of Mullion. From this point there is a good view of Kynance Cove.

Tor Bay, inlet of the sea, S. Dev., 27 E. by S. of Plymouth and 18 S. of Exeter. The bay is situated midway along the line of coast which trends S. by W. from the mouth of the Exe to Start Point. It is 4½ miles wide at its mouth, between Hope's Nose on the north and Berry Head on the south, and extends 3½ miles inland, its outline being nearly quadrangular, though the inner side has a decided and very regular curve towards the west. T. Bay is celebrated for its beauty, and was compared by Landor to the Bay of Naples. The gentle verdant slopes, gay with orchards and grassy lanes, which line all its middle part, form a striking contrast to the rocky promontories at either extremity. On the north side of the bay is the fashionable watering-place of Torquay, on the south side the quaint fishing vil. of Brixham, and midway between them stands Paignton, a summer resort of recent origin. The bay has interesting historical associations, for it was at Brixham that William of Orange landed when he came to take the English crown (Nov. 5, 1688). The anchorage is excellent, and vessels, when overtaken by storms from the west, frequently put in here. The bay was often made use of in this way by the British fleet during the great French wars (1792–1815). Traces of a submarine forest have been discovered at several places on the shore.

Torbothie. [SHOTTS IRONWORKS WITH TORBOTHIE.]

Torbryan, pa. and vil., S. Dev., 4 S.W. of Newton Abbot; ac. 3,002; soil red loam, overlying sand and clay. The church of Holy Trinity is Perp., and retains a piscina in the chancel and one in each aisle; there is a finely-carved oak screen and an old lich-gate in the churchyard. T. has a small charity.

Torbush. [MORNINGSIDE.]

Torc, mountain (1,764 ft.), Magunihy bar., E. co. Kerry, Ir., 5 S. of Killarney. The mountain is within a mile of the south shore of the Middle Lake. It is covered with thick masses of foliage, the terraces of wood which rise one above another forming a striking feature in the landscape. T. Waterfall, on the Owengariff stream, 1½ E.N.E. of the mountain and close to the Middle Lake, has a fall of 60 ft.; after rainy weather it presents a very grand appearance. (*See* p. 209.)

Torcross, fishing ha. and small watering place, pa. of and 1 S.E. from Stokenham (q.v.), S. Dev. It is situated in Start Bay, and commands an uninterrupted view of the channel; it has been much improved by the erection of an embankment, forming a drive and promenade extending upwards of two miles, close to the sea shore. The Start Point Lighthouse, easily reached by a walk along the coast, is distant about 3 miles. Several residences

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Toppesfield	Yeldham (2)	62	796
Topsham	Topsham	175	2833

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Torbryan	Newton Abbot (4)	209	334

have been built. There is a lake of fresh water, abounding with pike, roach and perch, and, in the colder season, with wild fowl, some of which are very rare. A weir has been formed, by which the excess of water produced by heavy rains is carried through a cutting in the rock to the sea.

Torgyle, pl., pa. of Urquhart and Glenmoriston (q.v.), N.W. Invers., Sc., 7 N.W. of Fort Augustus. Near T. is an Established church and also Free and Roman Catholic churches.

Tor, or Torr Head, headland. Cary bar., N. co. Antr., Ir., 8 E. of Ballycastle. The headland is 4½ miles S.E. by E. of Benmore or Fair Head, which forms the N.E. extremity of Ireland. It is distant only 11 miles from the Mull of Kintyre in Scotland.

Torkington, tp., pa. of and about 3 S.E. from Stockport (q.v.), N.E. Chesh.

Torksey, pa., tp., and vil. (once a to. of some importance, with certain privileges, and mentioned in Domesday as a bor.) at the junction of the Fossdyke with the Trent, W. Lincs., 7 S. by E. of Gainsborough; ac. of pa. 3,276, of tp. 1,489; soil sandy loam, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Peter, once the chapel of the Priory, is Norm., Trans., and Perp., and consists of chancel with vestry, nave, and north aisle; there is a Norm. font; in the church is a monument with carved effigy of Margaret de Multon, prioress of the nunnery of Fosse, near here. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. Near the banks of the Trent are the ruins of T. Castle. Here also was a priory of Austin canons, founded in the 13th cent.

TORC MOUNTAIN. (*See p.* 208.)
(*Photo. Payne Jennings, Ashtead.*)

Torleton, or Tarlton, ha., pas. of Coates and Rodmarton (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 1½ N.E. of Rodmarton. There is a small chapel-of-ease in the Norm. style.

Torlum Hill, eminence on border of pas. of Muthill and of Monzievaird and Strowan, S. Perths., Sc., 4 W.S.W. of Crieff. The hill stands in the grounds of *Drummond Castle*, and at its foot stands the old mansion.

Tormarton, pa. and vil., S. Gloucs., 10 N. of Bath; ac. 2,602; soil light loam, overlying oolite. The church of St. Mary is Norm. and E. Eng.; there is a brass to John Ceysyll (d. 1493), a tomb to Sir John de la Rivere (*c.* 1350), and a curious epitaph to Gabriel Russell (d. 1663). T. has a small charity. Here is a stone quarry.

Tormoham, or Tormoham-with-Torquay, pa., S. Dev., conterminous with the to. of Torquay (q.v.); ac. 1,560. The pa. occupies the greater part of a bold promontory, called "Hope's Nose," about three miles in length and two in breadth, which projects eastward into the English Channel, and separates Tor Bay and Babbacombe Bay.

Tornaveen, estate with mansion, pa. of Kincardine O'Neil (q.v.), S. Abers., 3 N.W. of Torphins.

Torosay, pa. in Mull Island, N.W. Args., Sc., 10 W. of Oban; ac. 90,594; soil various, partly a deep loam, elsewhere sand, gravel, or clayey, mostly overlying trap, sandstone, limestone and granite. The surface is mountainous, reaching a maximum height of 3,185 ft., but it is intersected by three broad valleys. The coast is much indented. T. contains Established and Free churches, the former dating from 1783. Within its borders are the ruins of Duart Castle and Lochbuy Castle, and also the remarkable cavern known as Odin's Cave (q.v.). *Duart House*, *Glenfossa House*, and *Lochbuy House* are seats.

Torpenhow, pa. on the Ellen, W. Cumb., 5 S.E. of Aspatria; ac. 9,001; soil gravel and strong loam, overlying limestone and gravel. The church of St. Michael (restored 1880) is of various periods, with Norm. remains dating from about 1180, of which period there are many traces in the chancel, especially on the north side, and there are remains of the original east window, displaced by the present window in the 13th cent. The chancel also retains an ancient piscina and has an extremely fine Norm. arch at its junction with the nave; the south doorway is also Norm. The ceiling of the nave was erected about 1680; the font (12th cent.) is circular and surrounded with interlaced arches and mythical carving. In the churchyard lies a recumbent female effigy of stone. The charities amount to about £12 yearly.

Torpenhow and Whitrigg, tp., pa. of Torpenhow (q.v.), W. Cumb., about 6 S.E. of Aspatria; ac. 2,740.

Torphichen, pa. and vil., W. Linliths., Sc.; ac. 9,939; soil generally fertile, though some parts are

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Torkington	Hazel Grove (1)	179	294
Torksey, pa.	Torksey	140	367
Torksey, tp.	Torksey	140	195
Tormarton	Bath (10)	107	347
Tormoham	Torquay	215	25534
Torosay	Oban (10)	504	995
Torpenhow	Nealsgate (2)	316	1253
Torpenhow and W.	Nealsgate (2)	316	290
Torphichen, pa.	Bathgate (2¼)	400	1724
Torphichen, vil.	Bathgate (2¼)	400	317

moorland. The vil., formerly of some importance, lies about 4½ S.W. of Linlithgow. Adjacent to the vil., on the north-east, are some remains of the hospital or preceptory of T., the principal house in Scotland appertaining to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The pa. church occupies the site of the nave of the preceptory church, and the ruins of the transept and a portion of the choir remain, the east end having quite disappeared. There is also a Free church, said to be one of the first Free churches in Scotland. Coal and ironstone are found within the pa., and there are brick and tile works and a paper mill.

Torphins, *q.s.* pa. and vil., pa. of Kincardine O'Neil (q.v.), S. Abers., Sc., 19 W. by S. of Aberdeen.

Torpoint, eccl. pa. and small to. on the Hamoaze, S.E. Cornw., 2½ W. of Plymouth. The church of St. James was built 1819, and a chancel in E. Eng. added in 1885. Here are Congregational, Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels, and a Working Men's Club. Sulphuric acid and manure are made here. *Gravesend* is a seat.

Torquay, mun. bor., mkt. to. (T. & F.), and fashionable watering-place, S. Dev., 23 S. of Exeter. Being open to the sea breezes of the south, and sheltered by lofty hills from the winds of the north, east, and west, T. is especially desirable as a winter residence for invalids and persons of delicate constitution. The lower part of the to., occupied chiefly by the shops and residences of tradesmen, is built round three sides of the harbour, with the quay and piers in front. The next tier comprises handsome terraces, approached by a winding road at each end, and by steps in other places; the upper tiers are reached in a similar way, and the detached hills on either hand are occupied by ranges of houses and delightful villa residences, towering one above another on the rocky platforms, amid the luxuriant foliage of trees and shrubs which bedeck their gardens, the carriage roads and intervening slopes. The views from the various terraces, including the whole of Tor Bay, are beautiful in the extreme. The first houses at T. were built about the end of the 18th cent., for the reception of families of officers and invalids belonging to the Channel Fleet, which, during the French war, was often at anchor in Tor Bay; after this, the reputation of the place for the restoration of invalids rapidly spread. The Perp. church of St. Saviour has been restored and enlarged. The monuments include a 16th-cent. canopied tomb, with effigy in armour, to Thomas Ridgway of Torre Abbey, father of the first Earl of Londonderry of that family. There are also others of Jacobean date to the Cary family. There are also eccl. pas. with modern churches, a Catholic church, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Town Hall is a plain building with a clock-tower; the Royal Public Hall (1881) is used for public meetings, concerts, etc. The theatre and opera-house occupies the site of the old Assembly Rooms. The Museum of the Natural History Society (1874) is a building of the Ionic order. The Market House in Market Street (1855) is a stone building, the property of a company. Other public buildings are the Post Office, the Cust houses, the public baths, the Convalescent Homes and Hospitals, the Western Hospital, a literary institution, libraries, and a museum. T. has extensive and well-sheltered harbours, which have been considerably improved and extended, and the place is now becoming a favourite yachting station. The imports are chiefly coal, timber, slate and building materials. The exports are chiefly limestone and marble from the adjacent quarries. The interest of about £550 is distributed to the poor. The Public Gardens, on the Babbacombe Road, comprise about 4 ac., and are tastefully planted and laid out, forming a pleasant and sheltered promenade.

Torquay Division, one of the eight parl. divs. of Dev.; it lies in the S.E. of the co. and returns one member.

Torr, ha., pa. of Nettlecombe (q.v.), W. Somerset, 3 S.W. of Watchet.

Torrance, ancient pa., pa. of East Kilbride (q.v.), N.E. Lanarks., Sc., 5 W. by N. of Hamilton. The pa. was incorporated in East Kilbride in 1549. *T. House* is an ancient mansion, which has been enlarged at various periods; part of it dates from the 14th cent.

Torrance and Wester Balgrochan, vil. with railway station on the Kelvin, pa. of Campsie (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc., about 3½ S. of Lennoxtown.

Torre, a north-west suburb of Torquay (q.v.), S. Dev. T. Abbey was founded in 1196 by William de Bruere (or Briwere) for Premonstratensian canons, and colonised from Welbeck. The founder endowed it with considerable revenues, and at its surrender in 1539 the yearly income was valued at £396 11s (equal in the present day to about £8,000). The ground plan originally comprised a cruciform church and cloisters; on the east side of the cloister, but separated from the transept by a slype, or passage, was the chapter-house; of the three gatehouses mentioned by Leland (1549), one, an embattled structure of the 14th cent., still remains on the south-west. The only portions of the buildings now above ground are the south and part of the east wall of the presbytery, the walls of the south transept and its chapels, the western piers of the central tower, the west wall of the north transept, and adjoining it the east end of the aisle; of the chapter-house only the fine west doorway and windows remain; the site is now much overgrown with shrubs and trees. The modern mansion, called "Torre Abbey," is said to have been erected about the middle of the 16th cent., and consists of a central block with wings, occupying the site of the refectory and adjacent buildings on the south side of the cloister; the west wing connects itself with the gatehouse above mentioned, and its northern arm, enclosing the west side of the cloister, contains a chapel formed out of the ancient guest-house, and has on the west front a staircase tower. About 1874 portions of the mansion were carefully restored to their original condition. The grounds adjoin the coast, and are picturesque and well wooded, and afford fine views

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Torphins	Torphins	550	824
Torpoint	Devonport (3)	231	2425
Torquay	Torquay	215	25534

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Torquay Division	.....	.....	57450
Torrance and W. B.	Torrance	406	466

e bay and the lofty tors or hills in the neigh-
ıood. A little distance south-west is a fine
barn, divided into two portions by a transept
urrounded with buttresses.

ridge, river, N.W. Dev., rises close to the
sh border, near the source of the Tamar, 4 S.
rtland, and 8 N. by E. of Stratton. During
rst half of its course the river winds E.S.E.
East and West Putford, Bulkworthy, Abbots
ngton and Newton St. Petrock, and E. past
Torrington and Sheepwash to the north
ty of Hatherleigh, where it curves round
ds the north. From this point it pursues
ding course past Meeth to Beaford, and thence
o Torrington and N.N.E. past Wear Gifford
e it becomes navigable) to Bideford (where
stuary begins). The estuary extends some
by E. and then about ½ W.N.W., the latter
n being formed by the confluence of the
nd the
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h near
pper ex-
ty, which, running E., penetrates about 5 miles
r inland. The latter is called Upper Loch T.,
ost south-east portion of the outer loch being
n as Loch Shieldaig. Between Loch T. proper
Loch Shieldaig the distance from shore to
is only 3 furlongs, but higher up it increases
to nearly 2 miles, and this is also the extreme
th of the Upper Loch. The loch, which is
by lofty mountains, lies chiefly in Applecross
ut the north-east bank, towards the mouth,
that of Gairloch. At the head of Upper
T. is the vil. of Torridon, and on its north
stands *T. House*, a handsome modern mansion.

rin, ha., pa. of Strath (q.v.), island of Skye,
Hebrides, Invs., Sc., 5 S.W. of Broadford, on
hore of Loch Slapin.

rington, Black. [BLACK TORRINGTON.]

rington, East, pa., Mid Lincs., 4 N.E. of
by; ac. 1,504; soil various, overlying clay
sandy gravel. The church of St. Michael,

TORQUAY. (*See p.* 210.)
(*Photo. Norman May and Co., Torquay.*)

erected in 1850 on the site of an earlier church, is in Dec. style.

Torrington, Great, mun. bor., pa., U. and mkt. to., head of Co. Co. dis. and petty sess. div., N. Dev., 7 S.S.E. of Bideford; ac. 3,456. T. is situated on the Torridge, which is here crossed by three bridges, at points respectively south-east, south-west and north-west of the to. The to. is beautifully situated on the top of a hill 300 ft. high, from which an extensive view is obtained, overlooking the Torridge. A canal nearly 5 miles long was constructed in 1823 from the to. to the navigable part of the Torridge below Wear Gifford, but portions have been filled up. The bor. is said to have sent members to Parliament and to have been relieved of that burden at its own request. T. was incorporated by three charters, granted by Mary, James I. and James II., of which copies only now exist. The church of St. Michael (restored 1864) is Dec.; the present tower was rebuilt in 1830; the old tower stood at the principal entrance on the south side, and in the year 1839 the top of the spire was blown down by a violent hurricane, and, falling through the roof, did considerable damage. There are memorials to the Stevens family, with a Latin inscription, dated 1676, and to John Palmer (d. 1770); the carved oak pulpit is that in which John Howe, M.A., the celebrated Nonconformist divine, preached while vicar of this pa. until his ejectment in 1662. There are places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The town hall (rebuilt 1860) is a brick structure; the Market House (built 1842) is a spacious building, and includes a large hall; the Free Institute in Halsdon Road was opened in 1891, and has library, reading, and billiard rooms. In High Street stands a drinking-fountain of stone and granite; it is 18 ft. high and approached by two rows of steps; in the upper portion is a clock. The market is held on Saturday; a sale of cattle is held on the last Saturday in every month in the New Public Cattle Market in School Lane, and fortnightly sales during the summer months. Annual fairs are held in the to. on the first Thursday and two following days in May, and the second Thursday and two following days in October. The manufacture of gloves is largely carried on in factories and by workers at home; there are also flour mills, a large leather-

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
ıgton, East	East Barkwith (1)	138	114
Torrington, Great	Torrington	225	3436

dressing factory, and a butter factory. There are almshouses for twenty-two poor persons. The Church of England Bluecoat School was founded and endowed in 1671. In the sixth year of the reign of Richard I. the common land was given for the benefit of the poor by William FitzRobert, Baron of T. At the west end of the to. is an extensive tract of common land laid out with walks, and used as a public recreation ground. In 1484 the sessions were held at T., at which the Marquis of Dorset, Sir Edward Courtenay, Bishop Peter Courtenay, and about 500 others, were indicted for treason against Richard III. and outlawed, and Sir Thomas St. Ledger, who had married the king's sister, and Thomas Rayme, Esq., being found guilty of high treason, were beheaded at Exeter. The Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and mother of Henry VII., resided much at T. in the old manor-house, which she afterwards gave as a residence for the clergyman of the pa., whose parsonage was formerly at Priestacott. In 1590 the sessions were held here in consequence of the prevalence of the plague at Exeter, and T., probably in consequence, also suffered from the same infection the following year. In 1643 the Parliamentary forces, advancing on this place, were defeated by Colonel Digby. In 1646 Lord Hopton, having stationed his army at T., which he fortified and barricaded, was attacked by Sir Thomas Fairfax and completely worsted. T. gave the title of Earl in 1660 to the celebrated General Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle, but it became extinct on the death of his son Christopher in 1687; in 1689 Admiral Arthur Herbert was created Baron Torbay and Earl of T., which title became again extinct on his death (April 14, 1716); in the same year Thomas, second son of Francis (Newport), first Earl of Bradford, was created Baron T., but died in 1719 without issue; in 1721 Admiral Sir George Byng, Bart., was created Baron Byng, Viscount T., and these titles are still enjoyed by his descendant. Of Torridge Castle (built 1340) only a portion of the chapel (taken down in 1780, and now converted into a school) remains, and that part of Castle Hill is now called "Barley Grove." Near the spot where the castle formerly stood is a column erected in 1816 to commemorate the Battle of Waterloo (June 18, 1815).

Torrington, Little, pa. and vil. on the Torridge, N.W. Dev., 6 S.E. of Bideford; ac. 2,880; soil light, overlying stone and clay. The church of St. Giles (partially rebuilt 1857) is Perp., and contains an ancient brass to Jone Phesaynt, and a memorial to R. Coplestone (1617). Here is a Wesleyan chapel. *Cross* and *Smytham* are seats.

Torrington, West, pa., Mid Lincs., 3 N. by E. of Wragby; ac. 1,126; soil various, overlying clay and sandy gravel. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt ?) is in E. Dec. style. During the restoration of the church the battered remains of an effigy of a knight were found outside the church, concerning which a tradition, of long standing, that three knights had been respectively buried at Panton, Torrington, and West T.; the other effigies still remain in two former churches; the fragments have been placed near the font, which is a fine and unusually large structure of the Norm. period. There are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels. The only charity is a rent-charge of 26s., distributed weekly in a dole loaf to the oldest widow.

Torrisholme, ha., pa. of Lancaster (q.v.), N. Lancs., 1¾ S.E. of Morecambe. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Tor Royal, or **Look-Out Tor,** eminence on Dartmoor, S. Dev., 1½ S.E. of Princetown. From this point there is a fine view over Dartmoor.

Torr Steps, ancient British bridge over the Barle, S.W. Somerset, 5 N.W. of Dulverton. The bridge is composed of immense masses of stone, with upright blocks to support the pathway. The view up the valley from this point is very fine.

Torry, fishing vil., pa. of Nigg (q.v.), N. Kincs., Sc. T. is now included in Aberdeen for municipal purposes. The Dee is here spanned by the Victoria Bridge. T. has a small harbour and pier, brick and tile works, and a provision factory.

Torryburn, pa. and vil., S.W. Fifes., Sc.; ac. 3,994; soil various, but generally fertile. The vil. is about 5 S.W. of Dunfermline. The inhabitants at one time were chiefly employed in weaving, but this branch of industry has become extinct. From the rocky state of the shore it has been found impossible to form a harbour here; but a pier is situated at Crombie Point, where steamers can land goods and passengers. T. collieries find employment for most of the inhabitants. A fair is held at T. on the second Wednesday in July. *Comrie Castle* is a seat.

Torry Low, vil., pa. of Torryburn (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc., adjacent to Torryburn vil. It is a very pretty place on a small inlet of the Firth of Forth, known as Torry Bay, while high ground at the back protects it from the north wind.

Torsay, one of the Slate Islands (q.v.), pa. of Kilbrandon and Kilchattan, Mid Args., Sc., 12 S.S.W. of Oban. T. is situated in a narrow channel between Seil on the north, the mainland on the east, and Luing on the south-west, to which it is united at low water. It is about 3 miles long and one mile broad. Slate is quarried. There are some remains of a hunting seat of the Macdonalds, which gave the islet the name of Dog Island.

Torteval, pa., Guernsey, Channel Islands, 5 W.S.W. of St. Peter Port; ac. 816. The pa. occupies the south-west corner of the island, and contains the finest coast scenery. The church of St. Philippe (rebuilt 1818) is a small plain edifice with a circular tower.

Torthorwald, pa. and vil., S. Dumfs., Sc., near the foot of Nithsdale, separated on the west from Dumfries pa. by the Lochar Water; ac. 6,831; soil various, overlying till. The vil. in the north part of the pa. is about 4 S.W. of Lochmaben. In the vicinity are the ruins of the ancient castle of T., supposed to have existed since the 13th cent., and there are also traces of British camps. *Rammerscales* is a seat.

Tortington, pa. on the Arun, S.W. Sussex, 2 S.W. of Arundel; ac. 1,137; soil variable, overlying clay. The church of St. Thomas is Norm. Of the Priory

	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Torrington (2)	225	412
East Barkwith (2)	138	160
Oakley (4)	428	1032
Oakley (4)	428	253

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Torry Low	Oakley (3)	428	334
Torteval	Southampton (120)	79	449
Torthorwald	Racks (3)	398	925
Tortington	Ford Junction (1)	61	38

of Augustinian canons founded here before the reign of King John, all that remains is some walling in a barn close to the Priory farmhouse.

Tortworth, pa. and vil. on the Little Avon, S.W. Gloucs., 5 S.W. of Dursley; ac. 1,551; soil loam, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Leonard (rebuilt all but the tower in 1875) is Perp., and contains several monuments of the Throckmorton family. There is a charity and an orphanage. The "T. Chestnut" is well known. Here is a Roman camp, where coins, etc., have been found. *T. Court,* a seat, is in Tudor style.

Torver, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Ulverston (q.v.), N. Lancs., 7 N.E. of Broughton; ac. 3,816. The eccl. pa. borders on the Coniston Water, which is one mile distant from the church, and the whole district abounds in beautiful scenery. The church of St. Luke is in E. Eng. style, and has a font, supposed to be of pre-Reformation date. A faculty for the interment of the dead, bearing the signature of Archdeacon Cranmer, dated at Lambeth, July 23, 1588, is kept with other pa. papers in an ancient chest. The school has a small endowment.

Torwood (1), eccl. pa., pa. of Tormoham-with-Torquay (q.v.), S. Dev., forming a suburb of Torquay. The church of St. Mark (1857) is in E. Eng. style.

Torwood (2), vil., pa. of Dunipace (q.v.), E. Stirls., Sc., 4½ N.W. of Falkirk. Here are the ruins of a castle, said to have been built in the 16th cent. Round it spread the remains of the Caledonian Forest, which in this vicinity is known as Tor Wood. Wallace concealed himself in an oak here, and a thorn remains which is said to mark the spot where Charles II. and his brother James were excommunicated by Donald Cargill in 1680.

Torwoodle, seat, pa. of Stow (q.v.), N.E. Selkirks., Sc., 2 N.W. of Galashiels. The mansion is a handsome 18th-cent. edifice. Near it stand the remains of an old tower.

Torworth, tp. and vil., pa. of Blyth (q.v.), N. Notts., 1 S.W. of Ranskill; ac. 1,377. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship.

Tory Hill, eminence (374 ft.), pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Croom (q.v.), Mid co. Lim., Ir. The hill is remarkable for the disintegration of the limestone of which it is composed.

Tory Island, pa. of Tullaghobegly (q.v.), N.W. co. Don., Ir., 10 N.W. of Dunfanaghy. The island extends about 3½ W.N.W. and E.S.E., and has an extreme breadth of one mile. It is 12 miles from the nearest part of the mainland in Kilmacrenan bar. This island is bleak in appearance, the surface consisting mainly of bare rock or sand, but there is some fine coast scenery on its north-east side. The inhabitants are engaged chiefly in fishing, lobsters and crabs being very abundant. There is a chapel and also a school-house on the island. It figures conspicuously in the legendary history of Ireland, having been the principal abode of the Fomorians, a race of pirates who reduced the Clanna Neimheadh to slavery and drove them from Ireland, but were ultimately conquered by the Tuatha de Danann. Part of a very ancient and rudely constructed tower remains, 17 ft. in diameter, with walls more than 4 ft. thick and a low doorway

West Street, Tory Island.
(*Photo. A. Ayton, Londonderry.*)

8 ft. from the ground. There are also remains of ecclesiastical buildings belonging to the monastery founded by St. Columba in the 6th cent. At the west extremity of the island is a lighthouse 87 ft. in height, with a flashing light.

Toseland, pa. and vil., S. Hunts., adjoining Cambs., 4 N.E. of St. Neots; ac. 1,298; soil and subsoil clay. This pa. was once a place of some importance, and is believed to have been a to. The ruins of several early churches have been discovered. The church of St. Michael (restored 1873) is a small edifice of pebbles with stone facings of the Norm. period; in the south wall is a curious Norm. doorway. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. There is a dole of 20s. yearly for fuel. The old manor-house, a handsome and ancient edifice, is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Tosside, pa., W.R. Yorks., 7 S.W. of Settle; ac. 1,112. The church of St. Bartholomew (restored 1873) is an ancient stone edifice.

Tosson, tp., pa. of and 2 W.S.W. from Rothbury (q.v.), Mid Northumb.; ac. 2,324. Here are remains of an ancient tower and a Roman camp.

Tosson, Little, formerly a tp., pa. of Rothbury (q.v.), Mid Northumb., now amalgamated with Tosson (q.v.).

Tostock, pa., N.W. Suff., 7 E. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 945; soil light, overlying gravel. The church of St. Andrew (restored) is a flint structure of various periods; in the churchyard is a gravestone to Thomas Chapman, who is stated to have died at the age of 111, and Elizabeth his wife, who died at 95, in 1753. Here is a small Wesleyan chapel. The charities consist of the rent on 2 ac. of land, and the interest on £300 Consols, and is distributed in coals to the poor. *T. Place,* surrounded by a well-wooded park, is a seat.

Totham, Great, pa. and vil. on the Blackwater, E. Essex, 4 S.E. of Witham; ac. 3,259; soil light,

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tortworth	.....	.....	216
Torver, ec. pa.	Torver	276	192
Torver, tp.	Torver	276	176
Torwood (1)	Torquay (2)	215	2419
Torworth	Ranskill (1)	144	219
Tory Island	Letterkenny (33)	187	348

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Toseland	St. Neots (3)	52	155
Tosside	Long Preston (5)	232	69
Tosson	Rothbury (2)	312	132
Tostock	Elmswell (2)	86	298
Totham, Great	Maldon (2)	44	722

overlying gravel and loam. The church of St. Peter (restored 1878) is Norm.; in the chancel is a brass and an inscription to Elizabeth Coke (d. 1606). Here are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels, and almshouses.

Totham, Little, pa. and vil., E. Essex, 6 S.E. of Witham; ac. 1,259; soil various, subsoil chiefly gravel. All Saints' Church is Norm., the south doorway being a good specimen of that period; there is an inscription to John Sammes (d. 1606). The Peculiar People have a chapel.

Tothill, small pa., E. Lincs., 6 N.W. of Alford; ac. 854; soil clayey, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Mary was built out of the materials of an earlier church. In the pa. is an old military earthwork, consisting of a wide and deep ditch upwards of 20 ft. in length, near a lofty round mound, commonly called "Toot Hill."

Tothill Fields, eccl. pa., pa. of Westminster, St. Margaret and St. John, E. Middx., in S.W. London, 1¼ S.W. of St. Paul's. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (1837) is in Debased Gothic style.

Totland Bay, eccl. pa. on a bay of the same name, pa. of Freshwater (q.v.), I. of W. Christ Church (1875) is a stone edifice in E. Eng. style. On account of the beautiful sands and the good bathing it is much resorted to in summer as a marine bathing-place. A very commodious hotel was erected and opened in 1880, and a pier was also constructed in connection with it. There are two potteries, where the celebrated red ware is made solely by hand; the works are open daily to visitors. *Weston Manor* is a large handsome stone building situated on a hill, and commands extensive views of the Solent and inland scenery; attached to the house is a Catholic chapel; the services are open to the public.

Totley, tp., pa. of Dronfield (q.v.), N. Derbys., about 5 S.W. of Sheffield; ac. 1,804. Here is the Cherry Tree Orphanage, first founded at Sheffield. The Victoria Gardens, the property of a company, are pleasure grounds, comprising cycling track, tennis courts, and a lake for boating.

Totmonslow, ha., pa. of and ½ E. from Draycott-in-the-Moors (q.v.), N. Staffs.

Totnes, pa., mun. bor. and mkt. to., head of U. and Co. Co. dis., S. Dev., 9 W.S.W. of Torquay; ac. of pa. 1,170. T. is picturesquely situated on the west bank of the Dart, on the opposite bank of which is Bridgetown, a handsome suburb also forming part of the borough. The to. contains a number of old buildings; the upper storeys of many of the houses in High Street project beyond the lower ones and, being supported on columns, form spacious covered piazzas for foot passengers. T. sent two members to Parliament from 1295 to the passing of the Reform Act of 1867, when the representation was merged in the co. The Commissioners of the Dart have greatly improved the navigation, and vessels of 200 tons burthen can now come up to the wharves near the bridge. The church of St. Mary (restored 1886–89) is E. Perp.; in the south wall of the chancel is a squint, and on the north side a fine rood turret with stone staircase leading to the rood-loft; in the base of the turret are the remains of two piscinæ. The chancel is enclosed by a very fine stone rood-screen and two parclose screens; the corporation stalls, which are handsomely carved, were erected in 1636; in the south aisle are the remains of a Perp. tomb to Walter Smith (d. 1555); under the tower arch is a marble monument with kneeling effigies to Christopher Blackhall (d. 1635) and his four wives. Over the outer doorway of the south porch are the remains of an ancient sundial and three mutilated shields, of which the uppermost has the appearance of being the town arms; the inner doorway has over it the remains of a saint's niche and a shield with the arms of Edmund Lacy, Bishop of Exeter (1420–72). In the parvise over the south entrance are stored about 300 volumes of books, which originally formed the lecturer's or preacher's library; there is also a stone pulpit, enriched with tracery and shields of arms, and an ancient Bible and Prayer Book. About half way up the tower are three niches containing figures, that in the centre being supposed to represent Bishop Lacy, and under it in raised letters are the words, "I made this tour;" in the niche on the right-hand side is a robed figure which may possibly represent Prior Stoke, of the Priory of St. Mary, Totnes, who subscribed £10 towards the erection of the tower; the figure on the left, which is much dilapidated, appears to be that of a soldier with crossed legs. There are places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Grammar School was founded

TOTNES, FROM THE SHARPHAM ROAD.
(Photo. Brinley and Son, Totnes.)

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Totham, Little	Maldon (3)	44	323
Tothill	Authorpe (1½)	135	59
Tothill Fields	.....	.....	5523
Totland Bay	Freshwater (1)	99	790

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Totley	Dore	154	145
Totnes, pa.	Totnes	218	3357
Totnes, bor.	Totnes	218	4058

in 1554, and formerly occupied a part of the Old Priory buildings. Among the distinguished men here educated may be mentioned the lexicographer, Edward Lye (1704–67); Dr. Benjamin Kennicott, the Hebrew scholar (1718–83); Charles Babbage, a native of Teignmouth, inventor of the calculating machine (1828–71); and Henry Hart Milman, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's (1791–1868). The school is now conducted in premises in Fore Street, and under a scheme framed in 1874. A school in connection with the Science and Art Department at South Kensington was established in 1872. The Guildhall, on the north side of the church, was formerly a portion of the Priory of St. Mary; in the main hall are preserved the old stocks. The list of mayors is complete from 1377 to the present time. The Market House dates from 1848. The weekly market is held on Saturday, and great cattle markets on the first Tuesday in every month. Fairs are held in May and October. Here are two breweries, a flour mill, and a cider factory. The imports are chiefly coal, culm, and timber, and the exports are corn, cider, and other agricultural produce. The Dart Vale harriers are kept in the neighbourhood, and within easy distance are also packs of foxhounds; fish abound in all parts of the river. The Weir of the Dart salmon fishery, contiguous to the railway station, is a famous place for trout as well as salmon. On the Plains is an obelisk erected by public subscription, August, 1864, in honour of William John Wills, a native of T., who with Robert O'Hara Burke first crossed the Australian continent in 1860, but perished in returning, June 28, 1861. Among other distinguished natives of T. may be mentioned William Brockedon, topographer and artist (1787); Benjamin Kennicott, D.D., orientalist (1718); and Edward Lye, Saxon lexicographer (1704). T. was anciently a walled to., and had originally four gates, of which only two, the east and north, now remain; the room over the east gateway is used as a reading-room. The castle was in ruins in the reign of Henry VIII., except the walls and the great tower or keep, the outer walls of which are still standing; the ruins are finely mantled with ivy, and the grounds around them are prettily laid out, and have been thrown open as a public promenade. Here was founded a priory, near the site of the present church; the existing remains include the refectory, precinct wall, abbot's gate, still-house, and a large Perp. gatehouse. The site of the cloister garth is now partly occupied by the Guildhall and other buildings. *Bowdon*, chiefly dating from the reign of Queen Anne, but incorporating the remains of a far older house; *Broomborough*, in Elizabethan style, and *Follaton House*, including a domestic Catholic chapel, are seats.

Totnes Division, one of the eight parl. divs. of Devon; it lies in the south of the co., and returns one member.

Toton, tp. on the Erewash, pa. of Attenborough (q.v.), S. Notts., about 7 s.w. of Nottingham; ac. 1,372.

Tottenham, pa. and suburb of London, E. Middx., about 5 N.E. of St. Paul's; ac. 4,673 and 62 water. The Lea bounds the eastern side of the pa. and separates it from Essex. The high road extends from Stamford Hill to Edmonton, a distance of 2½ miles, the centre of the dis. being occupied by a large triangular enclosure, "The Green," on which the maypole was formerly reared, but now the site of the High Cross, and the assumed scene of the "Tournament of Tottenham," a mock encounter celebrated in a curious metrical satire of the Tudor period. The church of All Hallows was rebuilt and enlarged in 1876–77; it retains a fine embattled south porch of the 15th cent. with parvise, vestries, and an embattled western tower; the vestry, or saints' bell, dated 1663, was formerly the alarm bell of the garrison of Quebec, and was taken at the siege of that place in 1759, by General Townsend; there are a number of mural monuments of considerable merit, including a fine monument of white marble to Mary (Wilcocks), wife of Sir Robert Barkham, Knight (d. 1644), with busts of both, and effigies of twelve children; from ancient records it is ascertained that the church was given by David Bruce, King of Scotland, to the canons of the Holy Trinity, London, between 1135 and 1153; but Henry VIII., in the thirty-sixth year of his reign, gave the rectory and pa. of T. to the cathedral of St. Paul. There are several eccl. pas. with modern churches, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Grammar School was founded at an early date, and enlarged and endowed under the will of Sarah, Dowager Duchess of Somerset (d. 1692). In 1840 a new schoolroom was erected, and in 1876–77 a new scheme was framed by the Charity Commissioners. The High Cross, which gives its name to the southern end of the dis., is an octagonal structure of brick, erected about 1600 by Dean Wood, in place of a wooden cross, then much decayed; the ornamental work is of stucco and was added in 1809, and the eight sides bear each on a shield one letter of the word "Totenham." Seven Sisters Road, formed in 1831–33, takes its name from seven elm trees formerly standing there; these having disappeared, seven new trees were planted near the site in 1852. There are several groups of almshouses, some erected by private benefactors, and others by public companies. The general charities amount to about £250 a year, and nearly the same amount, derived from investments, is applied to different parochial purposes. Bruce Castle is a mansion, probably rebuilt in 1514 by Sir William Compton, and again in the latter part of the 17th cent. The original structure is said to have been erected by Earl Waltheof, who married Judith, niece of the Conqueror, and it subsequently descended, through the female line, to Robert Bruce, who, on his contention with Baliol for the right of succession to the Scottish throne being decided in favour of the latter, retired here, and after repairing the building named it "Le Bruses." Here, in 1516, Henry VIII. visited Sir William Compton, and met his sister Margaret, Queen of Scots; and Queen Elizabeth also appears to have come here on a visit to Henry, Lord Compton. In 1827 the father of Mr., afterwards Sir, Rowland Hill, Knight, established a school here, which was finally closed in 1891. The whole is now the property of the Local Board, and was opened in 1892 as a public recreation ground.

Tottenham Division, one of the seven parl. divs.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Totnes Division	.....	.....	49642
Toton	Long Eaton (1½)	121	245

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tottenham	Tottenham	6	97174
Tottenham Division	.....	.....	97174

of Middx. It lies in the east of the co., and returns one member.

Tottenham Hale, ha. in the eastern part of the pa. of Tottenham (q.v.), E. Middx., a short distance N.E. of the High Cross.

Tottenhill, pa. and vil., S.W. Norf., 6 s. of Lynn; ac. 1,448; soil and subsoil sand, gravel, and clay. The church of St. Botolph (restored) is E. Eng.; a portion of a well-carved oak bench end was found in the church in 1863, with the name Thomas Dux, Ex. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The poor's land produces £32 yearly for fuel, and Davis' charity of £2 12s. yearly is for bread for poor widows.

Totteridge, pa. and vil., S. Herts., on the Middx. border, 2 s.w. of Barnet; ac. 1,597; soil clay, overlying gravel and sand. T. is one of the few perfectly rural vils. still existing within a few miles of London; fine views may be obtained by walking from the railway station to Edgware along the high ground. The church of St. Andrew, which occupies the site of an older structure, was rebuilt with the exception of the wood tower and spire in 1790, when all the old monuments were swept away; at the west end of the churchyard is an immense yew tree, mentioned by Lysons in 1796, 26 ft. in girth and 3 ft. from the ground, and supposed to be 700 years old; Hugh, first Baron Coleraine, of the Hare family, was buried here (1667), and his mother Margaret (Crouch), afterwards Countess of Manchester (1653); here also lies James Nokes, the actor. A lecture-room was erected in 1858, and part of the old rectory is used as a pa. room. The charities are considerable. John Corbet, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, rector of Bramshot, Hants, till his ejection in 1662, and the author of numerous Nonconformist pamphlets and some historical works, found here an asylum in the house of his friend, Richard Baxter, who resided here until 1672; here also Lady Rachel Russell was a resident in 1684. The mansion in T. Park, a finely-timbered estate of about 100 ac., stands upon the site of the old manor-house. Near the church stands *Copped Hall*, a mansion in the Italian style, the birthplace, July 15, 1808, of the late Cardinal Manning. This estate was also for some years in the possession of the first Lord Lytton, who is said to have written some of his works in a summer-house, which is still standing. *The Grange* is also a seat.

Totternhoe, pa. and vil., S. Beds., 2 w. of Dunstable; ac. 2,306; soil and subsoil chalky; a hard band of the chalk or clunch near the vil. is known as T. stone, of which Woburn Abbey and many churches in this dis. have been constructed. The church of St. Giles is Perp.; the roofs of the nave and aisles display well-carved figures and bosses; there is a brass, with effigy bearing chalice and host, to John Warwekhytt, vicar (1524), and one to William Michell, a child (1621). Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The straw-plait business is the principal occupation of the villagers. About a mile and a half from Dunstable, on a projecting headland of the Chiltern range, are the celebrated earthworks called T. Castle; these consist of a lofty circular mound, with a slight vallum round its base, and a larger one, of an irregular form, at some distance from it; it is considered to have been a fortification of the ancient Britons, afterwards converted into a Roman camp, and subsequently occupied by the Saxons; the form of the works indicating British and Roman military construction, and the name British and Saxon occupation.

Tottington (1), pa. and vil., S.W. Norf., 4 s.w. of Watton; ac. 3,292; soil of a sandy character, with clay and marl subsoil, and studded with plantations. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1886) is a large edifice of the E. Eng. period; the nave is seated throughout with ancient oak benches, on the back of one of which is carved, "To the memory of Thomas Sutter and his wife, 1636." The windows are remarkable for their beautiful tracery. In the south wall of the chancel are piscina and sedilia, and there is a piscina in the north aisle; a stone bearing the Mortimer arms was found in the clerestory wall and has been placed on the wall of the south aisle; the screen, finely carved, is very ancient, and there is a well-preserved brass, with effigies of a kneeling female and child praying, to Margaret Pory (1598).

Tottington (2). [TOTTINGTON LOWER END.]

Tottington Higher End, tp. on the Irwell, pa. of Bury (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 1 N. of Ramsbottom; ac. 3,545.

Tottington Lower End, tp. and eccl. pa. (**Tottington**), pa. of Bury (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.; ac. 5,271. The principal part of the tp. is distant from Bury 2½ N.N.W., but it extends from 4 to 6 miles. St. Ann's Church is a small plain edifice of stone; St. John's Free Church of England is also a plain stone building. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels and a Catholic Home of Rest. Here are extensive works for cotton-spinning and manufacturing, calico and delaine bleaching and printing, and a factory for soap for the use of printers and manufacturers.

Totton, vil., pa. of Eling (q.v.). S. Hants, situated at the extremity of Southampton Water. St. Mary's chapel-of-ease is situated here, and there are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels and almshouses for poor widows. In the vil. is a steam flour-mill and steam saw-mills.

Touaghty, pa., Carra bar., Mid co. Mayo, Ir., 8 S.E. of Castlebar; ac. 3,067. It contains the vil. of Ballyglass (q.v.), around which is to be found some fine scenery, particularly Castlecarra, with the beautiful lake Carra, studded with islands, and the ruins of two castles—Castlecarra and Castleburke—on its shores. *Tower Hill* is a seat.

Touchen End, chap. and small vil., pa. of Bray (q.v.), E. Berks., 3½ w. of Maidenhead. Holy Trinity Church (1862) is a plain brick structure.

Tough, pa., S. Abers., Sc., 22 w. of Aberdeen; ac. 7,108. Several so-called Druidical temples may be seen in this district, one of which, on the hill about 2 miles from the church, still retains the name of the Old Kirk of T.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tottenhill	Magdalen Road (2)	91	344
Totteridge	Totteridge	10	785
Totternhoe	Dunstable (2)	37	612
Tottington (1)	Watton (4)	103	287
Tottington Higher E.	Stubbins	200	3850

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tottington L. End, tp.	Tottington	198	16837
Tottington L. E., ec. p.	Tottington	198	5611
Touaghty	Balla (5)	144	559
Tough	Whitehouse (1½)	554	675

Tourin, ha., pa. of Lismore and Mocollop (q.v.), W. co. Waterf., Ir., 2 s. of Cappoquin.

Tove, or **Tow,** stream, S.W. Northants; it rises near Sulgrave, and flows about 20 E. past Towcester to the Ouse, into which it falls 2 N.E. of Stoney Stratford.

Tovil, eccl. pa. and ha., pas. of Maidstone, East Farleigh and Loose (q.v.), Mid Kent, 1 s. of Maidstone, on the Medway. The church of St. Stephen is in E. Eng. style.

Tow. [TOVE.]

Towan Head, promontory, W. Cornw.; it forms the southern boundary of the bay, on the shores of which Newquay is situated.

Toward Point, headland forming the most southerly point of the pa. of Dunoon, E. Args., Sc. It lies on the north side of the entrance to the Kyles of Bute; on it is a lighthouse, and near it is a steamboat pier.

Towbury Camp. [TEWKESBURY.]

Towcester, pa., U., and mkt. to. (T.), polling-place for the co. and head of a petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., S. Northants, 8 S.W. of Northampton; ac. 3,631. T. is considered to have been a Roman station, an opinion derived from the discovery of numerous coins and other antiquities on this spot, especially on an artificial eminence called "Bury Mount," north-east of the to., and on the north-west side are vestiges of a fosse. The name of this place is written in Domesday Book "Tovecestre," a city or fortified place on the river Tove. The church of St. Laurence (restored 1883) is E. Eng.; in the south aisle is an altar-tomb; the upper slab, ornamented with the arms of Sponne and roses, bears the recumbent effigy of an ecclesiastic; in the open space below is a cadaver, and on the wall is a wooden tablet inscribed to William Sponne, Archdeacon of Norfolk and rector of T. (1422–48); on the south wall of the chancel is a monument of alabaster, painted and gilt, to Hierome Farmore, Esq. (d. 1602), and Jane his wife; in the centre, under a double arch, are figures of both kneeling at a desk; in the chancel is a piscina, and in the south aisle an ancient stall with desk, to which is chained a number of black-letter books, including a Bible, Foxe's "Book of Martyrs," and a Book of Homilies of 1562. There are also Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels. The Town Hall and Corn Exchange, in the High Street, is an edifice in Italian style (1866), and includes a large hall, let for meetings and public entertainments; the building is partly occupied as offices, shop, stores and committee rooms. Boots and shoes are made here by many of the inhabitants for Northampton firms. There is a malting-house and one brewery. Fairs for cattle and pleasure are held on May 12 and Oct. 29; the latter was formerly noted for the large quantity of onions brought for sale. Stock sales are held every alternate Tuesday. The Grafton Hunt steeplechase races are held on Easter Monday. There are almshouses divided into five tenements, and in connection with this charity are several other benefactions, distributed in money and coals at various periods of the year; the remaining charities are given to the poor of T. yearly. William Sponne, Archdeacon of Norfolk and rector here (1422–48), was the founder of a chantry in the to., which was afterwards converted into a grammar school. A new school-house has been erected. The "Pomfret Arms Inn" was formerly known as the "Saracen's Head," and is mentioned by that name in "The Pickwick Papers." *Park View* and *The Lodge* are seats.

Towednack, pa. and vil., S.W. Cornw., 6 N.N.E. from Penzance; ac. 3,035; soil killas, subsoil granite. The church of St. Tewennoc (restored 1870) is chiefly Perp.; there is an aumbry in the aisle, a curiously carved font, and two carved bench-ends, dated 1633. Here are Wesleyan, Bible Christian, Teetotal Methodist, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The pa. contains an old entrenchment. There are china-clay works and a quarry. Amalveor, formerly a seat, is now a farmhouse.

Tower End, ha., pa. of Middleton (q.v.), W. Norf., 3¾ S.E. of Lynn.

Tower Hamlets, parl. bor., E. Middx., in the east of London; ac. 4,097. It has seven divs. (Bow and Bromley, Limehouse, Mile End, Poplar, St. George, Stepney, and Whitechapel), each returning one member. [BOW (2), BROMLEY ST. LEONARD, LIMEHOUSE, MILE END NEW TOWN, MILE END OLD TOWN, POPLAR, ST. GEORGE-IN-THE-EAST, STEPNEY, TOWER OF LONDON, WHITECHAPEL (1).]

Tower Lindsay, or **Crawford Castle.** [CRAWFORD.]

Tower of London, pa. on the Thames, S.E. Middx., within the parl. bor. of the Tower Hamlets, about 1 S.E. of St. Paul's; ac. 21. The pa. derives its name from the celebrated fortress at the eastern limits of the City. This, generally called the Tower, claims Roman origin, and there can be no doubt that on this site King Alfred built a stronghold. But as we know it, the Tower had its beginnings in No-m. times, being commenced by Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester, at the order of William the Conqueror, who felt it necessary thus to overawe Saxon London. By Gundulf was built the White Tower, or central keep, with its halls and the Chapel of St. John; but it was reserved to William Longchamp to surround it with walls and a moat a century later. The building, however, has undergone great modification at various periods; and it has been put to various uses, having been successively a fortress, a royal residence, a State prison, and in these later days an arsenal and barracks, and the most interesting of British show-places. In plan an irregular pentagon, it is about 12 ac. in extent, its most salient feature being the White Tower in the centre. It is surrounded by a double line of circumvallation, known as the Outer and the Inner Ward, protected by a moat, which was drained in 1843, and partly filled up and gravelled as a drill ground for the garrison. In the Record or Wakefield Tower, the reputed scene of the murder of Henry VI., the Regalia are now kept, in a strong iron cage; at the foot of the spiral staircase leading to the White Tower is a tablet recording the fact that here were discovered the bones—now in Westminster Abbey—believed to be those of the hapless children

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tovil	Tovil	42	1055
Towcester	Towcester	67	2775
Towednack	St. Erth (1½)	315	363

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tower Hamlets	.....	.....	451931
Tower of London	.....	.....	868

of Edward IV. On the second floor are the Banqueting Hall and St. John's Chapel, one of the earliest as, with all its plainness, it is one of the most impressive specimens of Norm. architecture in the kingdom. The Council Chamber on the third floor—the scene of Richard II.'s abdication—and the Banqueting Hall now contain the greater part of the famous collection of old armour and arms. In front of the White Tower are the Wellington Barracks (1845), and near these is the Chapel of St. Peter-ad-Vincula, famous as the burial-place of many of those who were beheaded either within the Tower or on Tower Hill, on the north-west of the fortress. The majority of the executions took place on Tower Hill, the only persons who

THE TOWER OF LONDON.
(From Photo. by York and Son, Notting Hill, W.)

suffered on the spot within the Tower now railed off and marked by a stone being Anne Boleyn (1536), Katharine Howard (1542), Jane, Viscountess Rochford (beheaded on the same day as Queen Katharine), the aged Countess of Salisbury (1541), Lady Jane Grey (1554), and Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex (1601). The towers of the Inner Wards were used as places of confinement for State prisoners, and some of the apartments bear on the wall carvings executed by those kept in durance. Under St. Thomas's Tower in the Outer Ward is the Traitor's Gate, by which State prisoners were brought by water to the Tower. The river front is now laid out as a public promenade. Just eastward of the Tower is the Tower Bridge (1894), an exceedingly ornate building; the approaches and the central towers harmonise completely with the general appearance of the Tower. In the centre of the bridge the roadway may be raised by bascules, so as to allow the passing of ships up or down the river. At this time carriage traffic is suspended, and foot passengers are taken up by lifts in the towers to a higher footway. In immediate vicinity to the Tower are the Royal Mint and Trinity House. The Mint, where all English gold and silver money is coined, was erected in 1811, and considerably enlarged in 1881–82. Trinity House is the headquarters of the authority which controls the lighthouses, beacons, and buoys around the coast, licenses pilots, and is in other ways concerned with British navigation. The present building was erected in 1793–95. It is of the Ionic order, and its front is sculptured with the arms of the Corporation (a cross between four ships under sail), medallions of George III. and Queen Charlotte, genii with nautical instruments, lighthouses, etc. Inside may be seen busts and portraits of naval heroes and others, models of lighthouses, etc.

Towersey, pa., Mid Bucks., on the borders of Oxon., 9 s.w. of Aylesbury; ac. 1,332; soil stiff wet clay, in parts loam, overlying clay, gravel and stone. The small Dec. church of St. Catherine retains a very good piscina, and a font reputed to be Saxon. There is a Baptist chapel. The charities amount to £15 a year. *T. Manor* is a seat.

Tower Without, Old. [OLD TOWER WITHOUT.]

Towie, pa. on the Don, Mid Abers., Sc., 12 w.s.w. of Alford; ac. 12,150; soil generally light friable loam, of no great depth, resting on a gravelly bottom, but in some few places with a hard retentive subsoil. The pa. church is a plain structure; there is also a Free church. In the churchyard

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Towersey	Thame (2)	48	349

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Towie	Alford (12)	537	[illegible]

is an old gravestone, with a sculptured cross and chalice, marking the burial-place of a priest. Of the old castle of T. only a small square tower remains.

Towie Barclay. [BARCLAY CASTLE.]

Tow Law, eccl. pa. and small to. (formerly with a market), pas. of Wolsingham and Lanchester (q.v.), N. Dur., 10 N.W. of Bishop Auckland. The church of SS. Peter and James is in E. Eng. style. The Catholic Church of St. Joseph has a convent and schools attached; there are also various Nonconformist chapels. The Mechanics' Institute was founded in 1857. There are collieries and ironworks, and a cattle auction is held weekly.

Towler Hill, ha., pa. of Romaldkirk (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2 S.E. of Cotherstone.

Town, East, ha., pa. of and ½ S.E. from Wick, St. Lawrence (q.v.), N. Somerset.

Townhead (1), *q.s.* pa., within the city of Glasgow (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc. The church is modern.

Townhead (2), pl., pa. of Crossmichael (q.v.), Mid Kirkcuds., Sc., 2 N.W. of Castle Douglas.

Townhead (3), pl., pa. of Kirkoswald, W. Ayrs., Sc., 4½ S.W. of Maybole.

Townhead (4), vil., pa. of Penpont (q.v.), N.W. Dumfs., Sc.

Townhill, vil., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Dunfermline (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc.

Town Malling. [MALLING, WEST.]

Town Row, ha. with railway station, pa. of and 1 S. from Rotherfield (q.v.), E. Sussex.

Townshend, vil., pa. of and 4 S.W. from Crowan (q.v.), S.W. Cornw. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Townstall, formerly a pa. of S. Dev. within the bor. of Dartmouth (q.v.), with which it is now amalgamated.

Towthorpe (1), small tp. and vil. on the Foss, pa. of Huntington (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4½ N.N.E. of York; ac. 1,074.

Towthorpe (2), tp., pa. of Wharram Percy (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., about 10 W. by N. of Driffield; ac. 1,711.

Towton, tp., pa. of Saxton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2½ S. of Tadcaster; ac. 885. The battlefield of T. lies between this place and Saxton, where, on March 29, 1461, the great battle was fought between the forces of York and Lancaster which dethroned Henry VI.

Towy, river of South Wales. It rises in the south-east of Cardigs., among the hills near Tregaron, and flows in a general S.W. direction past Llandovery and Llandilofawr; near the latter place it bends sharply to the west and flows to Carmarthen, where it bends southwards, falling into Carmarthen Bay after a course of about 65 miles.

Towyn (1), pa., mkt. to. (F.), and watering-place on Cardigan Bay, S.W. Merions., 12 S. of Barmouth; ac. 26,371. The church of St. Cadfan is an ancient cruciform structure. In 1692 the upper part of the central tower fell, and was replaced by a tower at the west end; at the north-west corner of the church lies a very interesting stone, said to be a monument of St. Cadfan, the inscription upon it being in Welsh, and the oldest extant in that language, besides some curious and ancient monuments, and some handsome ones of modern date. There are also places of worship for Independents, Calvinists, and Wesleyans, and good schools. During the summer months T. is frequented by numerous visitors, and, in addition to the facilities for bathing, numbers are attracted by the fame of St. Cadfan's Well, noted for the cure of rheumatic disorders. The surrounding country is beautiful and embellished with many seats, and the streams in the neighbourhood afford excellent sport to the angler and for wild-fowl shooting. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and fishing. Large quantities of slates are brought to T. from the quarries at Abergynolwyn by the Talyllyn miniature railway; this line is also constructed to carry passengers.

Towyn (2), eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Abergele and St. George (q.v.), N.E. Denbighs., about 1 E.S.E. of Abergele. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

Toxteth, East, Division, one of the nine parl. divs. of Liverpool. It returns one member.

Toxteth Park, pa. and to. within the parl. bor. of Liverpool, S.W. Lancs.; ac. 2,314, and 1,284 of water. There are several modern churches and Nonconformist chapels. Jeremiah Horrocks, a clergyman and distinguished astronomer, was born here about 1619.

Toxteth, West, Division, one of the nine parl. divs. of Liverpool. It returns one member.

Toy and Kirkland, ha., pa. of and 2 W. from Killyleagh (q.v.), E. co. Down, Ir.

Toyd Farm with Allenford, pa., S. Wilts., about 8 S.W. of Salisbury; ac. 647.

Toynton All Saints, pa. and scattered vil., E. Lincs., 1½ S. of Spilsby, on the road to Boston; ac. 1,333; soil sandy loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is E. Eng. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Toynton, High, pa. and vil. at the termination of the Wolds, E. Lincs., 1½ E. of Horncastle, on the road to Spilsby; ac. 1,054; soil heavy loam, overlying white clay. The church of St. John the Baptist was rebuilt 1872 in E. Eng. style.

Toynton, Low, small pa., E. Lincs., 1 N.E. of Horncastle; ac. 778; soil rich loam, overlying white clay. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng., and has a curiously sculptured font of the same period.

Toynton St. Peter, pa. and vil., E. Lincs., 2 S. of Spilsby; ac. 1,511; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1876) is Gothic. Here is a Wesleyan chapel, with a day school. The charities amount to about £5 a year.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tow Law	Tow Law	254	3790
Townhead (1)	Glasgow	400	13825
Townhill	Dunfermline (1½)	433	1801
Towthorpe (1)	Haxey (½)	153	202
Towthorpe (2)	Sledmere (1)	221	62
Towton	Church Fenton (2)	184	108
Towyn (1)	Towyn	236	3301
Towyn (2)	Abergele (1)	213	407

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Toxteth, East, Div.	.....	.....	63677
Toxteth Park	Liverpool (1½)	198	128387
Toxteth, West, Div.	.....	.....	64710
Toyd Farm with A.	Downton (6)	90	16
Toynton All Saints	Spilsby (1)	126	344
Toynton, High	Horncastle (1½)	130	124
Toynton, Low	Horncastle (1)	130	55
Toynton St. Peter	Spilsby (2)	126	262

Trabolgan, pa., Imokilly bar., S.E. co. Cork, Ir., at the extreme eastern side of Cork Harbour, 6 S.W. of Cloyne; ac. 830. Here is a coastguard station and a lighthouse. *Roches Mount* and *T.* are seats; the last-named is situated in extensive and well-planted grounds, with a considerable sea frontage.

Tracton, pa., Kinalea bar., S. co. Cork, 4 S. of Carrigaline; ac. 5,861. Of St. Mary's Abbey, founded in 1224, only a few fragments remain. Here is a tweed factory.

Tradeston Division, one of the seven parl. divs. of Glasgow (q.v.). It returns one member.

Traeth Bach, creek, N.W. Merions., about 4 S.E. of Tremadoc. It is separated from Traeth Mawr by a narrow peninsula.

Traeth Mawr. [PORTMADOC, TREMADOC.]

Traethnelgan, ha., pa. of Talley (q.v.), N. Carmarths., about 8 N. of Llandilo.

Trafalgar House. [STANDLINCH.]

Trafford. [BRIDGE TRAFFORD, MICKLE TRAFFORD, AND WIMBOLDS TRAFFORD.]

Traianglas, tp., pa. of Llywel (q.v.), W. Brecons., about 10 W. of Brecknock; ac. 16,231.

Traianmawr, tp., pa. of Llywel (q.v.), W. Brecons., about 10 W. of Brecknock; ac. 5,890.

Trailflat, ha., pa. of Tinwald (q.v.), Mid Dumfs., Sc., 6 N. of Dumfries.

Trailtrow, pl., pa. of Cummertrees (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., about 3½ W. of Annan.

Tralee (= the Strand of the Lee or Leigh), pa., seaport, and U. and mkt. to. (T. & S.), Trughanacmy bar., W. co. Kerry, Ir., about 20 N. by W. of Killarney. T. formerly sent two members to the Irish Parliament, but at the Union the representation was reduced to one, and in 1885 it was merged in that of the co. T. has Protestant and Catholic churches, places of worship for other religious bodies, and good elementary and secondary schools. A ship canal has been constructed from T. Harbour to the to. by which vessels up to 250 tons can discharge in the to. The principal public buildings are the Chamber of Commerce, the Courthouse, the gaol, barracks, hospital, and workhouse. The fisheries are important, and T. has over 600 fishing-boats registered. There is a large export in grain, and a considerable quantity of barley is converted into malt and shipped to Cork and Dublin. The coal, iron and timber trades are of consequence. Monthly fairs are held, and in addition there are fortnightly pig-fairs.

Tralee Bay, inlet of the Atlantic, W. co. Kerry, Ir. It is entered from the Atlantic between Kerry Head and the Hog Islands, at the extremity of the narrow neck of land dividing it from Brandon Bay; it is about 6 miles wide at the mouth, but contracted to 4¾ by the island of Fenit, below which, on the east, by the Samphire islands, is the inner portion known as T. harbour, from which is the ship canal to the to.

Tralee Harbour. [TRALEE BAY.]

Tralee Spa. [SPA.]

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Trabolgan	Queenstown (4½)	178	151
Tracton	Queenstown (7)	178	979
Tradeston Division	.....	.....	70649
Traianglas	Devynock (2)	193	473
Traianmawr	Devynock (2)	193	432
Tralee, pa.	Tralee	207	8734

Trallong, pa., Mid Brecons., 5½ W. by S. of Brecknock; ac. 3,384; the surface is undulating, and in some parts hilly, and the soil, especially in the lower grounds, is fertile and productive. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a plain ancient edifice.

Tramore, coast vil. and watering place, pa. of Drumcannon (q.v.), S. co. Waterf., Ir., 6 S. of Waterford. T. is seated on a broad and dangerous bay, which in hazy and tempestuous weather is frequently and fatally mistaken by mariners for Waterford Harbour, from which it is 3 W. At its entrance T. Bay is 2½ miles wide, but about a mile and a half inland a spit of land stretches across, leaving only a narrow channel on the east into the lagoon in the rear known as the Back Strand; it is this reef which has caused many wrecks, among which, in 1816, the *Seahorse* transport was lost, when 292 men and 71 women and children perished,

DONERAILE WALK, TRAMORE.
(Photo. Poole and Co., Waterford.)

and a monument has been erected in the Protestant churchyard. At one extremity of the beach immense heaps of sand, thrown up by the sea, have by constant accumulation formed a hill, which is now a rabbit warren, and from its summit a fine and extensive view of the bay is commanded. A line of road is constructed to Waterford, and numerous vehicles afford facilities of intercourse with that city. The vil. boasts of many good houses and is one of the best bathing places in this part of Ireland, and is frequented by many families during the summer. A racecourse has been made here, and meetings are held twice a year in the summer months. The places of worship are the Protestant pa. church of Drumcannon, situated in the to., a Catholic church, one for Wesleyans, and a Friends' meeting-house. National and parochial schools are the free educational institutions. The Parochial Hall is used also for public meetings and concerts. A market is held on Saturday.

Tranent, pa. and to., N. Haddings., Sc.; ac. 5,919; soil towards the coast light and sandy, in some

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tralee, to.	Tralee	207	4[illegible]
Trallong	Devynock (3)	193	2[illegible]
Tramore	Tramore	120	18[illegible]
Tranent, pa.	Tranent	387	5[illegible]
Tranent, to.	Tranent	387	2[illegible]

parts fertile loam, occasionally mixed with clay. The to. occupies elevated ground about 10 E. of Edinburgh, on the main road to Dunbar. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the adjacent collieries, which have been wrought in this quarter from the first discovery of coal in Scotland. The pa. church, which stands at the foot of the to., is a plain edifice with a square tower; Colonel Gardiner, who fell in the battle of Prestonpans, 1745, was interred in it. There are also Free, United Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, and public schools. The Town Hall (1888) is used for public entertainments. Near is Elphinstone Tower, once a baronial residence; and in other parts of the pa. are the ruins of Waterfallside Castle and the remains of a collegiate church; of Seton Palace there are no remains. What was left was pulled down in 1790, and on the site the present castellated edifice was erected.

Tranmere, tp. on the Mersey, pa. of Bebington (q.v.), N.W. Chesh., within the bor. of Birkenhead, and extending from 2 to 3 miles south; ac. 1,071. At an arm of the Mersey, called T. Pool, is a ferry with a regular service to Liverpool. There are eccl. pas. with modern churches, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Conservative Working Men's Club dates from 1877. Mersey Park is a recreation ground. Yorkson's charity of £5 is distributed annually in bread. The Old Hall, formerly the residence of the lords of the manor, is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Trannish Island, in Upper Lough Erne, pa. of Agalurcher (q.v.), S. co. Tyr., Ir., about 5 S.W. of Lisnaskea.

Tranwell and High Church, tp., pa. of and about ½ S.W. from Morpeth (q.v.), S.E. Northumb.; ac. 1,234. High Church contains the pa. church, rectory and several residences.

Traprain Law. [PRESTONKIRK.]

Traquair, pa. and vil., S.E. Peebs., Sc.; ac. of pa. 15,327. The T., Fingland and Newhall brooks and the Bold burn, all tributaries of the Tweed, flow through the pa., which is on the south bank of the Tweed, and watered also by the Quair; it lies opposite to Innerleithen, with which place it is connected by a girder bridge over the Tweed. The general appearance of the pa. is mountainous; in it are Gumscleugh and Minchmoor, lofty eminences lying on the old road to Selkirk, and over which Montrose retreated after his defeat at the battle of Philiphaugh. The church is 3½ S. of Innerleithen. *T. House* has a tower at the north-east corner, believed to have been erected before the year 900, and large additions were made to this by the first Earl of T.; the title became extinct in 1861. This old mansion-house is delightfully situated on the banks of the Tweed, where that river and the Quair unite, and a little west of the mansion-house is the "Bush aboon Traquair" (the subject of the celebrated ballad), pointed out by a few birch trees, the remains of a thicket or arbour. *Cardrona House* and *The Glen* are also seats.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tranmere	Birkenhead (1)	194	30680
Trannish Island	Lisnaskea (5)	106	33
Tranwell&H.Church	Morpeth	288	73
Traquair	Innerleithen (1½)	375	700
Trawden, eccl. pa.	Colne (2)	219	1729
Trawden, tp.	Colne (2)	219	2354
Trawscoed	Aberedw (2½)	182	48

Trasna Island, small island in Upper Lough Erne, pa. of Kinawley (q.v.), S. co. Fermanagh, Ir.

Trawbreaga Bay, East Inishowen bar., N.E. co. Don., Ir., between Malin Head and Dunaff Head.

Trawden, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 2 S.E. of Colne. The church of St. Mary is a stone building in E. Eng. style. There are Wesleyan, Independent and Primitive Methodist chapels. Here is a cemetery, formerly belonging to the Society of Friends, which dates from the year 1688, but was opened about 1858 for the use of Dissenters generally. The Literary Institute was built in 1880.

Trawenagh Bay, Boylagh bar., W. co. Don., Ir., about 3 S. of Dunglow.

Trawscoed, tp., pa. of Gwenddwr (q.v.), N. Brecons., about 8 N.W. of Talgarth; ac. 881.

Trawsfynydd, pa. and small vil., N.W. Merions., 4 S. of Festiniog; ac. 21,950, of which more than one-half consists of barren hills, affording scanty pasturage for sheep and young cattle. The surrounding country is strikingly varied, presenting in some parts the dreary wildness of rugged mountain scenery, in others the softer features of rural beauty, combined with objects of picturesque and romantic grandeur. The church is dedicated to St. Madryn.

Tray Cliff, hill (1,230 ft.), N. Derbys., about 1 W. of Castleton. It contains the famous "Blue John Mine." [CASTLETON (1).]

Treadingstown, pa. on the Nore, Gowran and Shillelogher bars., Mid co. Kilk., Ir., 5 S.E. of Kilkenny, Ir.; ac. 711. It contains part of Bennett's Bridge (q.v.).

Treallaw, ha., pa. of Ystradyfodwg (q.v.), N. Glamorgs., 6 N.W. of Pontypridd, separated from Ton-y-Pandy by the Rhondda. There are chapels for Welsh Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, English Wesleyans, and English Primitive Methodists.

Treales, eccl. pa., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Kirkham (q.v.), N. Lancs. Christ Church is in E. Eng. style.

Treales, Roseacre and Wharles, tp., pa. of Kirkham (q.v.), N. Lancs., about 7 S. of Poulton-le-Fylde; ac. 4,100.

Treath-y-Mwnt. [MOUNT (1).]

Trebartha Hall. [NORTH HILL.]

Trebarwith, vil., pa. of Tintagel (q.v.), W. Cornw., 2½ S. of Tintagel Church. T. Strand, a fine stretch of sands, lies about 2 S. of Tintagel Head.

Treborough, pa., W. Somerset, 8 N.W. of Wiveliscombe; ac. 1,799. The church of St. Peter is in E. Eng. and Perp. styles. Here is an extensive quarry of fine blue slate.

Trebrys, tp, pa. of Yspytty (q.v.), W. Denbighs., 9 S.E. of Llanrwst; ac. 853.

Trebullett, vil., pa. of Lezant (q.v.), W. Cornw., about 5 S. of Launceston.

Trecarrel. [LEZANT.]

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Trawsfynydd	Trawsfynydd (½)	239	1615
Treadingstown	Bennett's Bridge	87	265
Treales	Kirkham (1)	217	533
Treales, R.&Wharles	Kirkham (1)	217	533
Treborough	Roadwater (1½)	179	126
Trebrys	Bettws-y-Coed (6)	239	160

Trecastle (1), vil., pa. of Llywel (q.v.), W. Brecons., about 7 W. of Brecknock. In the neighbourhood is Trecastle Beacon, rising 2,596 ft. above sea level.

Trecastle (2), ha., pa. of and 5 S.E. from Llandilofawr (q.v.), E. Carmarths. Here are the remains of Carrig Cennen Castle.

Trecoed. [DISSERTH AND TRECOED.]

Tredegar, eccl. pa. and mkt. to. (8.), pa. of Bedwelty (q.v.), N.W. Mon., 7 N.E. of Merthyr Tydvil. T. is comparatively a new to. and arose entirely through the establishment of large iron works at the commencement of the 19th cent.; the works are on the north-east side of the to. and the mines and collieries surround it. The principal streets diverge from an open space in the centre of the to. called "The Circle," in the centre of which stands a lofty cast-iron column, supporting an illuminated clock. The best shops and hotels are to be found in Castle Street and The Circle; in the other streets the houses are of a smaller description and are mostly occupied by those engaged in the iron works and collieries of the district. The church of St. George is a rectangular building of stone in the Norm. style; the chapel-of-ease (St. James) is in E. Eng. style; and there are places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Town Hall (1893) is a handsome stone building; the market house is exclusively for butchers; the market for the sale of all other commodities is held in the open air in The Circle. There is a literary institute and library at the Temperance Hall in Morgan Street.

Tredegar, New, vil., pa. of Bedwelty (q.v.), N.W. Mon., 4½ S.W. of Tredegar. Here is a small Mission church, and there are places of worship for various bodies of Nonconformists. The Workmen's Hall (1878) contains a lecture hall, library, and reading-room. Here are four collieries, which give employment to the inhabitants.

Tredethy. [ST. MABYN.]

Tredington (1), pa. and vil., E. Worcs., in a detached part of the co., 2 N. of Shipston-on-Stour; ac. 5,168; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Gregory is Trans.; it contains brasses with effigies to Richard Cassey, rector 1427, and Henry Sampson, rector 1482, and the figure of a lady. There is a small educational charity.

Tredington (2), pa. and vil. on the Swilgate, N. Glouc., 6½ N.W. of Cheltenham; ac. 1,011; soil clay, overlying blue lias. The church of St. John the Baptist is Norm. and Dec., in the chancel is a peculiar sedile; there is a cross in the churchyard. T. has a small charity. *T. Court* is a seat.

Tredogan, vil., pa. of Penmark (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., 5 S.E. of Cowbridge.

Tredunnock, pa. on the Usk, S. Mon., 4 S. of Usk; ac. 1,288; soil light, with a stony subsoil. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng.; on the north wall is a memorial to a Roman soldier of the second legion.

Treen, pl., pa. of St. Levan (q.v.), S. Cornw., 7 S.W. of Penzance.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tredegar, ec. pa.	Tredegar	173	17436
Tredegar, to.	Tredegar	173	17341
Tredington (1)	Moreton-in-Marsh (8	91	919
Tredington (2)	Cheltenham (6½)	109	104
Tredunnock	Usk (4)	157	168
Treeton, pa.	Treeton	159	1565
Treeton, tp.	Treeton	159	1301

Treesbank, estate and mansion, pa. of Riccar (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., 2¾ S.W. of Kilmarnock.

Treeton, pa., tp., and vil. on the Rother, W Yorks., 6 E. of Sheffield; ac. of pa. 3,220, of 1,165; soil mixed, overlying clay and gritstone. church of St. Helen (restored 1892) dates from 13th cent.; among the memorials are an incised s dated 1486, an effigy of a knight, a stone to Edw Bradshaw (d. 1665), and various stones to mem of the families of Vesci, Bradshaw and Lord; t are three piscinæ. Here are Wesleyan and Ba chapels. In the pa. are several quarries and coal

Tre-Evan, ha., pa. of Llangarren (q.v.), S. H fords., about 6 S.W. of Ross.

Tref-, for places not found under this spell *see also* TRE- and TREV. This is a Celtic pr meaning a "home" or "small town."

Tref-Asser, ha., pa. of Llanwnda (q.v.), Pembs., 3 N.W. of Fishguard.

Trefdraeth, pa., S.W. Anglesey, 2 N.E. Bodorgan; ac. 3,135, of which about 1,000 ac. h been recovered from the sea. The church of Beuno is a small plain building, and there places of worship for some Nonconformist bod There are some charities.

Trefecca, ha., pa. of Talgarth (q.v.), about 7 s of Hay on the road to Crickhowell.

Trefeglwys, pa. and small vil., S. Montgo 4 N.E. of Llanidloes; ac. 18,166. The church St. Michael is E. Eng., and contains some g carved oak. The surrounding scenery is ric varied, and in some parts very picturesque.

Trefeirig, tp., pa. of Llanbadarnfawr (q.v.), Cardigs., near Aberystwith; ac. 9,488.

Trefgarn, pa., S. Pembs., 5 N. of Haverfordw ac. 1,204. The pa. is intersected from north south by the West Cleddy river, up the valley which passes the road from Haverfordwest Fishguard. The north-western part is chiefly mountainous, heathy, barren tract. The m remarkable natural feature of its surface is t from which it derives its name, signifying "town of the rock," and which consists of two ro of striking aspect, rising abruptly to a considera height above the moor, and presenting the appe ance of ruined castles, an idea which seems c firmed to the eye by their being situated so as command the narrow pass of the mountain thro which the West Cleddy here flows, and which, the opposite side, presents a fine grove com down to the water's edge.

Treffynon, vil., pa. of Llanddausant (q.v.), Anglesey, 5 W. of Llanerchymedd.

Trefilan, pa., S. Cardigs., 6 N.W. of Lampet ac. 2,200. The surrounding country is bold varied, and the scenery picturesque. The churc of St. Hilary (rebuilt) is a plain structure; retains the ancient font. Near the churchyard a mound, said to have been the site of a fortress

Treflis, tp., pa. of Llangammarch (q.v.), S Brecons., 7½ S.W. of Builth; ac. 6,324.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Pop.
Trefdraeth	Bodorgan (2)	232	86
Trefeglwys	Dolwen (3½)	205	163
Trefeirig	Aberystwith (1)	243	12
Trefgarn	Haverfordwest (5)	264	8
Trefilan	Lampeter (7)	260	28
Treflis	Llangamm'h Wells (1	213	81

Trefloyn. [PENALLY.]

Treflys, pa. on the north shore of Cardigan Bay, S.W. Carnarvs., 3 W. by S. of Tremadoc.; ac. 999. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

Trefnant, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Henllan (q.v.), N. Denbighs., 3 N. of Denbigh. The church of the Holy Trinity is a beautiful modern structure erected from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott.

Trefonen, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 2¼ S.W. from Oswestry (q.v.), N.W. Salop. The church (dedication unknown) was built in 1821. Here are Congregational and Welsh Calvinistic Methodist chapels, and a reading-room. Coal, lead, and copper are found.

Treforest, ha. with railway station, pa. of Llantwitfardre (q.v.), E. Glamorgs., 2 S. of Pontypridd. There is a Catholic chapel, and also English and Welsh Baptist, Welsh Calvinistic, and English Wesleyan chapels.

Treforis, ha. on the Towy, pa. of St. Ishmael (q.v.), S. Carmarths., 3 N.W. of Kidwelly.

Trefriw, pa. and vil., Carnarvs.; ac. 1,236. The vil. is situated on the banks of the Conway, about 2 N.W. of Llanrwst, to which the tide ascends, rendering the river navigable for small vessels, which come here with coal, groceries, etc., and return laden with slate. A mineral spring discovered in the neighbourhood is much resorted to; the water is a powerful chalybeate. The church of St. Mary is said to have been built by Llewelyn, and there are Independent and Calvinist chapels. Fairs are held on May 12, Sept. 3, and Nov. 7.

Trefusis Point, promontory at the extremity of the northern boundary of Falmouth Inner Harbour, S.W. Cornw. Here the *Queen* transport was wrecked in a gale in 1814. [FLUSHING.]

Tref-y-coed, ha., pa. of Lampeter Pont Stephen (q.v.), S. Cardigs., near Lampeter.

Tregaian, pa., Mid Anglesey, 2 N.W. of Llangefni; ac. 2,065. The surface is boldly undulated, rising in some parts into abrupt eminences, and has a great proportion of woodland. The church is dedicated to St. Caiarn. *T. Hall* is a seat.

Tregaminion, pl., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Tywardreath (q.v.), S.E. Cornw. The chapel-of-ease was built in 1815. There is the round head of an ancient cross, with the fragment of a shaft fixed in a low base, and another ancient cross which was brought from Milltown, Lanlivery.

Tregantle Fort, fort, pa. of Antony (q.v.), S.E. Cornw., about 7 S.E. of St. Germans. Forces are from time to time quartered here.

Tregaravas, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Gorran (q.v.), S. Cornw.

Tregarden. [ST. MABYN.]

Tregare, pa., E. Mon., 7 W.S.W. of Monmouth, on the road to Abergavenny; ac. 2,415; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1888) is E. Eng.; the stone steps and doorway to the rood-loft remain, and there are tablets to the Wysome family. Llwyn-y-Gaer is an ancient house surrounded by a moat, and is said to have been visited by Charles I. during the Civil War.

Tregarn, ha., pa. of Llandarog (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 6 S.E. of Carmarthen.

Tregarnedd. [LLANGEFNI.]

Tregaron, small to., pa. of Caron (q.v.), E. Cardigs., 10 N.E. of Lampeter. It was formerly a parl. bor., but was disfranchised in 1730 for corrupt practices; the market has now lapsed. The church is dedicated to St. Caron. About 3 N. of the to. is a large encampment said to have been constructed by the Flemish invaders of South Wales.

Tregavethan (formerly an extra-parochial manor), pa., S.W. Cornw., 3½ N.W. of Truro; ac. 1,007; soil slate, overlying clay-slate. *T. House* is a seat.

Tregeagle's Quoits, the name applied to a number of huge blocks of quartz on the cliffs overlooking Veryan Bay, S. Cornw. Tradition says that the giant Tregeagle threw them here from the northern part of the coast.

Tregelles, pl., pa. of and ½ N.W. from St. Kew (q.v.), N.E. Cornw.

Treggle, vil., pa. of Llanfechell (q.v.), N.W. Anglesey, about 5 W. of Llanerchymedd.

Tregib, ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Llandilofawr (q.v.), E. Carmarths.

Tregiskey, ha., pa. of Mevagissey (q.v.), Mid Cornw., about 6 S. of St. Austell.

Tregony, pa. and vil. (formerly a bor.) on the Fal, S. Cornw., 7½ E. of Truro; ac. 100. The church of St. James has ceased to exist, as also has the castle and the chapel of St. Anne. Here are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Bible Christian chapels. The market-house is now disused. There is a charity of £97 yearly. Here was formerly a Benedictine monastery.

Tregoss Moors, Mid Cornw., between Bodmin and St. Columb. They are supposed to have been the hunting-ground of King Arthur, and are still famed for the ponies bred on them.

Tregothnan. [ST. MICHAEL PENKIVEL.]

Tregoyd and Velindre, tp., pa. of Glasbury (q.v.), E. Brecons., 3 S.W. of Hay; ac. 5,816. *Gwernyfed*, an Elizabethan mansion, and *Tregoyd* are seats.

Treguss, ha., pa. of Llancarvan (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., 8 S.W. of Llandaff.

Tregwydir, tp., pa. of Llanrhychwyn (q.v.), E. Carnarvs., about 2 W. of Llanrwst; ac. 8,609.

Tregynin, ha., pa. of Llangathen (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 4 W. of Llandilofawr.

Tregynon, pa. and vil., S. Montgoms., 5 N. of Newtown; ac. 6,760; soil in the lower grounds rich, and there are some good turbaries in various parts. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied and enriched with wood, and the views from the higher grounds embrace a well-cultivated tract of country. The church of St. Cynon is an ancient edifice, and contains some monuments. There are places of worship for Independents and

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Trefys	Criccieth (2)	265	73
Trefnant	Trefnant	209	624
Trefonen	Oswestry (2¼)	183	1179
Trefriw	Llanrwst (2)	235	628
Tregaian	Llangefni (2)	250	145
Tregare	Raglan (1)	151	262

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tregavethan	Truro (3½)	295	45
Tregony	Grampound Road (4	287	558
Tregoyd and Vel.	Glasbury (1½)	171	532
Tregwydir	Llanrwst (2)	235	448
Tregynon	Newtown (5)	195	586

Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The Roman road *Via Devana* passed through the pa.

Trehan, vil., pa. of St. Stephens-by-Saltash (q.v.), E. Cornw., 2¼ S.W. of Saltash.

Tre-Harris, pl., pa. of Gelligaer (q.v.), E. Glamorgs., about 13½ N. of Cardiff. There is a Congregational chapel.

Trehengwin, vil., pa. of Llanwyrtvd (q.v.), N.W. Brecons., 12 S.W. of Builth.

Treherbert, vil., pa. of Ystradyfodwg (q.v.), N. Glamorgs., 11 N.W. of Pontypridd. The church of St. Mary (1867) is a chapel-of-ease. There are chapels for English and Welsh Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, Welsh Congregationalists, Welsh Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. There are several collieries, and also engineering works.

Treig, Loch, a beautiful piece of water nearly 800 ft. above sea level, pa. of Kilmonivaig (q.v.), S. Invs., Sc. It is about 5 miles long, with a breadth varying from a mile to a mile and a half, and is surrounded by mountains. From its northern extremity a small stream, called the Treig, flows N. to the Spean, into which it falls about 6 E. of the Bridge of Roy.

Treinghill, ha., pa. of Llanblethian (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., 1 S. of Cowbridge.

Trelavan, ha., pa. of Mevagissey (q.v.), Mid Cornw., about 6 S. of St. Austell.

Trelaver, vil., pa. of and ¼ S. from St. Dennis (q.v.), S. Cornw. Fairs are held here in May and October.

Trelawne. [PELYNT.]

Treleach-ar-Bettws, pa. and vil., W. Carmarths., 9 N.W. of Carmarthen; ac. 11,490. The church is dedicated to St. Teilo.

Treleigh, eccl. pa., pa. of Redruth (q.v.), S.W. Cornw., 9 W. of Truro. The church of St. Stephen is in Perp. style. The inhabitants are employed in mining.

Trelill, pl., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from St. Kew (q.v.), N.E. Cornw. There is a Free Methodist chapel.

Trelleck, pa., tp., and vil., E. Mon., 5 S. of Monmouth, on the road to Chepstow; ac. of pa. 7,385, of tp. 5,001; soil sandy loam, overlying sandstone and gravel. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1894) is E. Eng. Near the church is a curious sundial, erected in 1689; an antique cross and a somewhat singular tomb stand in the churchyard. There is a chapel for Wesleyans and one for Bible Christians. Charities amounting to £24 yearly are distributed in money. T. was anciently a place of great importance, and is supposed to have been the site of a large town; it is situated on the summit of a hill, and derives its name, which means "the Town of Stones," from three stone pillars which stand in a small field; tradition states that they were erected by Harold in commemoration of a victory over the Britons. In the vicinity of these stones is a celebrated chalybeate spring, called the "Virtuous Well." In the vil. is a tumulus, supposed to be of Roman origin, encir by a moat, and it was subsequently the site some fortified building. The scenery is roman

Cleiadon (or *Cleddon*) *Hall* is a seat.

Trelleck Grange, eccl. pa., tp. and pa. of Trell (q.v.), E. Mon., 6 N. of Chepstow; ac. 1,815; sandy, overlying sand and gravel. The chu once belonging to Tintern Abbey, is a small E. E building.

Trelleck Township, pa. of Trelleck (q.v.), Mon.; ac. 566.

Trellwyn. [PENALLY.]

Trelowarren. [MAWGAN IN MENEAGE.]

Trelystan, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of West (q.v.), E. Montgoms., about 3 S.E. of Welshp ac. 1,190. The church is dedicated to All Saint

Tremadoc, small mkt. to. (F.), on a bay to w it gives its name, pa. of Ynyscynhaiarn, Carnarvs., about 20 S. by E. of Carnarvon. place derives its name from its founder, a Mr. A. Madocks, who in 1800 succeeded in recoverin tract of nearly 2,000 ac. of rich land, then form Penmorva marsh, and afterwards reclaimed whole of the sandy estuary called Traeth Maw the eastern extremity of Cardigan Bay. The t situated on a portion of the tract first recov from the sea, and is built on the sides of a spac quadrangular area. Here is an Anglican chu and a chapel for Calvinistic Methodists. The t of T. is now taken over by Portmadoc (q. *Tanyrallt*, a spacious modern mansion on elevated rock overlooking the to., is a seat.

Tremain, pa., S.W. Cardigs., 4 E.N.E. of Cardig ac. 1,658. The church of St. Michael (rebuilt 18 is a long plain structure. The Wesleyans hav chapel.

Tremaine, pa., N. Cornw., 8 W.N.W. of Launces ac. 960; soil chiefly clay, overlying slate. church of St. Winwolaus is an ancient building a dilapidated condition. Here is a Wesle chapel.

Trematon, vil., pa. of St. Stephens-by-Salt (q.v.), E. Cornw., 2 N.W. of Saltash. Here i Wesleyan chapel.

Tremblestown, a name given to the Ath rivulet in some parts of its course. [ATHBOY (KILDALKEY.]

Tremworth Downs, Mid Kent, about 4 S.E. Ashford. A large Roman cemetery was discover here early in the 18th cent., and great quantities pottery and glass have since been unearthed.

Trenalls, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from St. Hila (q.v.), S.W. Cornw.

Trench, The, ha. with railway station, pa. Wrockwardine (q.v.), Mid Salop, 2 E. of Wellingto

Trendle Hill. [CERNE ABBAS.]

Treneglos, pa., N. Cornw., 7 N.E. of Camelford, o the road to Launceston; ac. 2,730; soil light, over lying slate. The church of St. Werburgh is E. Eng. the rood stairs, in the north wall, now form the entrance to the pulpit. There is a charity of £

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Treleach-ar-Bettws	Conwil (5)	240	1322
Treleigh	Redruth (1)	304	1869
Trelleck, pa.	Bigsweir (1½)	149	997
Trelleck, tp.	Bigsweir (1½)	149	755
Trelleck Grange	Tintern (2½)	145	123
Trelleck Township	Bigsweir (1½)	149	119

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Trelystan, eccl. pa.	Welshpool (3)	182	47
Trelystan, tp.	Welshpool (3)	182	9
Tremain	Llandyssil (20)	252	20
Tremaine	Launceston (8)	223	11
Treneglos	Launceston (7)	223	3

yearly value, distributed in money, and the interest of £18 in the savings bank.

Trenholme, ha. with railway station, pa. of Whorlton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 S.W. of Stokesley.

Treninick, ha., pa. of and adjoining Gorran (q.v.), S. Cornw.

Trent (1), pa. and vil. on the Yeo, S.E. Somerset, 3 N.E. of Yeovil; ac. 1,590; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1840) is Dec., and contains a finely carved screen and pulpit; among the monuments are those of Tristram Storke (d. 1532), Sir Roge Wyke, *temp.* Edward III., Sir Francis Wyndham (d. 1676), Sir Francis Wyndham (d. 1715), William Gerard (d. 1604), Ann Gerard (d. 1633), and two modern brasses. The charities amount to over £45 yearly, the school has an endowment, and there are four almshouses. The chantry house was founded in the reign of Henry VI. In the manor-house Charles II. was concealed after the battle of Worcester.

Trent (2). [TRENT PARK.]

Trent (3), the third largest river in England, rises from New Pool, near Biddulph, N. Staffs., on the borders of Chesh., flows S. through the district of the Potteries to Trentham, and thence S.E. by Stone. Having received the waters of the Penk and the Sow near the centre of the co., its winding course gradually assumes an easterly direction, and, as it approaches Derbys., it forms several islands. Having been joined near Alrewas by the Tame from the south, the T. almost immediately becomes the boundary between Staffs. and Derbys., which it continues to be, pursuing a N.N.E. direction, and passing by the to. of Burton, where it becomes navigable, and a little below which, being joined by the Dove at Newton Solney, it enters Derbys., crossing it from west to east, and leaving at its junction with the Erwash, near Nottingham, after skirting the northern border of Leics. Its course through Notts. is nearly N.E. as far as Newark, where it turns to the north, forming for some distance the boundary between Notts. and Lincs. It enters Lincs. about 3 N. of Gainsborough, and, cutting off the Isle of Axholme from the rest of the co., joins the Ouse to form the Humber (q.v.). Its length from source to outfall is about 150 miles. Up to Gainsborough—a distance of 25 miles—it is a tidal river, and vessels of 200 tons can go up to that to.; and for barges it is navigable as far as Burton-on-Trent, while a series of canals in connection with the river on both banks connect the T. with the central rivers of England. The affluents of the T. are the Dove, Derwent, Idle, Soar, Sow, and Tame. In its course it passes Stoke-upon-Trent, Trentham, Stone, Rugeley, King's Bromley, Alrewas, Burton-on-Trent, Newton Solney, Sawley Barton, Nottingham, Newark, and Gainsborough.

Trent (4). [PIDDLE (1).]

Trenta, or **Treantagh,** vil., pa. of Conwal (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., 7¼ N.W. of Letterkenny.

Trent and Mersey Canal. [GRAND TRUNK CANAL.]

JUNCTION OF THE TRENT AND DOVE.

Trentham, extensive pa. and vil., N.W. Staffs., ac. 7,445; soil clay, with gravelly subsoil. The vil. is pleasantly situated 5 N.N.W. of Stone, on the road to Newcastle-under-Lyme. The church of St. Mary and All Saints, which adjoins T. Hall (rebuilt in 1844 by George, second Duke of Sutherland), is in E. Eng. style; there is a monument to Harriet Elizabeth Georgiana, Duchess of Sutherland and Mistress of the Robes to Queen Victoria (d. 1868), consisting of a recumbent effigy resting on an altar-tomb. During the Civil War soldiers were probably quartered within the building, as the marks of shot are still visible on the royal arms, which were originally placed over the centre of the chancel screen. There is a brass, with effigy in armour, to Sir Richard Leveson, Knight, of Lylleshall (1559), and to Mary (Fyton) his wife (1591), and several children; the churchyard is now disused as a burial-ground, a new one having been formed in 1807 in the vil., in the centre of which, fronting the high road, stands a fine pyramidal mausoleum of stone, erected in 1807 by the second Marquis of Stafford as the burial-place of his family. The charities are considerable. *T. Hall,* the seat of the Duke of Sutherland, K.G., is a mansion in Italian style, situated on the banks of the river Trent; it was considerably enlarged

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Trent (1)	Yeovil (3)	123	419
Trentham	Trentham	143	10219

and beautified under the direction of the late Sir Charles Barry, who refaced the exterior and crowned it with balustrades and vases, and added a fine belvedere tower 100 ft. high. The pleasure grounds and gardens are extensive and laid out in tasteful style; at some distance from the front of the hall is a beautiful sheet of water which, together with the woody hills behind it, produces a picturesque effect; the park, which extends over 500 ac., is pleasantly undulating and well stocked

TRENTHAM HALL, SOUTH FRONT.
(Photo. Harrison and Sons, Newcastle, Staffs.)

with deer. A convent was founded here about the latter part of the 7th cent., whereof St. Werburgh, daughter of Wolphere, the first Christian king of Mercia, was by her brother, King Ethelred, appointed abbess, and here she died in 683; in the reign of Henry I. the nunnery was converted by Ranulph de Meschines, Earl of Chester, into a convent of Austin canons. At the Dissolution the annual value was returned at £106 2s. 9d.; in 1539 it was sold to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and afterwards came into the possession of the Levesons.

Trentishoe, pa. and vil. on the coast, N. Dev., 10 E. from Ilfracombe; ac. 1,571; soil stony, subsoil shale. The church of St. Peter (rebuilt 1861) is E. Eng. There is a small charity.

Trentis Rock, on the Erme, Dartmoor Forest, S. Dev., near Harford.

Trent Park, or **Trent,** eccl. pa., pa. of Enfield (q.v.), N.E. Middx., about 2 E. of New Barnet. Christ Church (built 1839) is in E. Eng. style. *T. Park* is a seat; the mansion is a modern brick edifice standing in a large well-timbered park stocked with game. Near the West Lodge is a large quadrangular area much overgrown, known as Camlet Moat, which is said to be the site of the ancient manor-house of Enfield.

Trent Vale, eccl. pa., pa. of Stoke-upon-Trent (q.v.), N. Staffs., about 2 S.W. of the to. The church of St. John the Evangelist is a brick building in early Gothic style.

Treorky, vil. with railway station, pa. of Ystradyfodwg (q.v.), E. Glamorgs., 10 N.W. of Pontypridd. There are chapels for English and Welsh Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, English and Welsh Congregationalists, and English and Welsh Wesleyans.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Trentishoe	Barnstaple (14)	203	96
Trent Park	New Barnet (2)	9	908

Trequite, pl., pa. of and ½ E. from St. Kew (q.v.), N.E. Cornw. There is a Free Methodist chapel.

Tre'r Ceiri (= "the Town of the Fortresses"), an ancient British fortified to. on one of the peaks of The Rivals, pa. of Llanaelhaiarn (q.v.), S.W. Carnarvs., about 4½ N.E. of Nevin. This strong military post is defended on the side on which alone it is accessible by triple ramparts, of which the two innermost are nearly entire. The foundations of buildings, of various forms and dimensions, are scattered over the whole of the summit of the mountain, which is almost level, and also on the declivities. Within the walls of defence are the foundations of several circular buildings, about 32 ft. in diameter; the upper wall is about 12 ft. in height, and, in some places, 14 ft. in thickness at the top. Nearly the whole of the enclosed area is filled with cells of various forms, round, oval, oblong, and square. Several other mountains in the neighbourhood are fortified in a similar manner, though not with equal strength, from which circumstance some have supposed that T. C. was the principal of a chain of military stations, and the principal stronghold of the native Britons driven into this part of the country by the Saxons. According to another view it was used as a storehouse for plunder.

Trereen Dinas. [GURNARD'S HEAD.]

Trergarth, ha., pa. of Llandegai (q.v.), N. Carnarvs., 2 S.E. of Bangor.

Tresco, the second of the Scilly Islands in point of size, but the most beautiful of the whole group, about 2 N.W. of Hugh Town, St. Mary's. It contains the residence of the lord proprietor of the isles, which was built upon the site of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Nicholas, supposed to have been founded in the 10th cent., and annexed in the reign of Henry VIII. to Tavistock Abbey; two remarkably fine archways of the old abbey church are still standing. The church of St. Nicholas (1883) is in E. Eng. style. On the west side of the island are the ruins of an old castle, called "Charles's Castle," and a circular tower, called "Oliver Cromwell's," with walls 12 ft. in thickness; it was formerly mounted with a battery of 9-pounders, but is now dismantled. Pipe's Hole is an extensive cavern at the north-eastern extremity of the island. There are numerous other caverns in the neighbourhood, and the views generally are magnificent. *The Abbey,* a seat, is delightfully situated with a terrace in front, and is surrounded by ornamental gardens and pleasure grounds, containing many tropical plants which cannot be grown in the open air in any other part of England; the aloe flourishes in great luxuriance, and as many as forty of these have been seen in flower at the same time; the South American ostrich also lives and breeds here in health and activity. The background is formed by a hill, from the summit of which an extensive view of the isles may be obtained. There are two streams, and the abbey ponds cover an area of about 50 ac.

Treshnish Isles, group of islands, pa. of Kilninian and Kilmore (q.v.), Inner Hebrides, W. Args. &c., about 5 N.W. of Staffa. They are of amygdaloid and basaltic structure, and present, with few exceptions, perpendicular cliffs. Their surfaces

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Trent Vale	Stoke-on-Trent (2)	146	139
Tresco	Penzance (42)	320	2[illegible]

are covered with rich grass. The most important are Cairnburgbeg, Cairnburgmore, Fladda, and Lunga (q.v.).

Tresillian, pl., pa. of Merther (q.v.), S. Cornw., 3 N.E. of Truro. A bridge here connects Merther with that part of the pa. of Probus situated north of St. Clement's Creek. In 1646 a treaty was made at this bridge between Fairfax and Lord Hopton, by which the co. of Cornwall was surrendered to the Parliament, Lord Hopton having previously been defeated in an engagement with Fairfax at Torrington. At T. is the principal entrance to the park of *Tregothnan*, the seat of Viscount Falmouth; the mansion is approached by a carriage road, 4 miles long, perfectly level and preserved in excellent condition.

Treskellard, ha., pa. of and 3 s. from Illogan (q.v.), S.W. Cornw.

Treslothan, eccl. pa., pa. of and 1½ s. from Camborne (q.v.), W. Cornw. The church of St. John (1841) is in E. Eng. style, and occupies the site of an earlier structure, among the ruins of which an inscribed and curiously carved piece of granite was found. *Pendarves* is a mansion of granite in Classic style, standing in a park of 120 ac., with 4 ac. of water forming a lake, with a cascade; the grounds and plantations were formerly a barren waste strewed with granite and almost destitute of vegetation; on the border of the grounds stands Carnwynnen cromlech, an ancient kistvaen, consisting of three upright stones supporting a top stone 12 ft. long and 11 ft. wide; near this cromlech was formerly a church, of which no vestige now remains. In the neighbourhood is a fine spring of water called "Silver Well."

Tresmere, pa. and vil., N. Cornw., 7 W. by N. of Launceston; ac. 1,490; soil dark loam, subsoil slate and clay. The church of St. Nicholas, or St. Winwolaus (with the exception of the tower, rebuilt in 1880), is in E. Eng. style; the chancel retains its piscina, and the font is Norm. There is a Bible Christian chapel. On T. Down is an ancient tumulus.

Treswell, pa. and vil., N.E. Notts., 5 S.E. of Retford; ac. 1,570; soil clay and loam, overlying marl. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1855) is of various periods. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Treswithen, pl., pa. of and 1 N. from Camborne (q.v.), W. Cornw. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Tre-Taliesin. [TALIESIN.]

Trethevy Stone, a granite cromlech, pa. of and about 1 N. from St. Cleer (q.v.), S.E. Cornw. It consists of three upright stones and one large slab in an inclined position.

Tretire-with-Michaelchurch, pa., S. Herefords., 5 W. of Ross; ac. 1,382; soil sandy and loamy, overlying chiefly rock. The church of St. Mary (restored 1856) is of various periods; in the church is a Roman altar, once used as a font.

Tretower, eccl. pa. and vil. on a tributary of the Usk, pa. of St. Michael's Cwmdû (q.v.), S.E. Brecons., 3 N. by W. of Crickhowell. The church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. A round keep-tower and some fragments of walls are all that remain of the ancient castle. T. Court, formerly the seat of the Vaughans, still retains some good portions of Perp. domestic architecture, though the great hall is now used as a barn.

Trev-. [TREF.]

Trevalga, pa. and vil. on the sea-coast, N.E. Cornw., 20 N. of Bodmin; ac. 1,299; soil light, overlying blue slate. St. Petrock's church is Norm., E. Eng. and Perp., in the transept chapel are piscina and squint, on the walls is some 13th-cent. ornamental colouring, and the font is Norm.; in the chancel are memorials to the Trehanes, and in the chapel a monument to Samuel Roscarrock (d. 1640); the churchyard contains an ancient granite cross. The Bible Christians have a chapel. There are slate quarries and lead mines. Cadon Barrow is an ancient British mound, and King Arthur's quoit, a large stone, lies by the roadside. Redavallen is an old house.

Trevalgan Hill, hill, S. Cornw., near St. Ives. A good view is obtained on all sides from the summit.

Trevarrick, ha., pa. of Gorran (q.v.), S. Cornw., about 3 S.E. of Tregony.

Trevear, ha., pa. of Gorran (q.v.), S. Cornw., about 5½ S. of St. Austell.

Trevelga Head, small island, N. Cornw., 2 N.E. of Newquay, separated from the mainland by a deep cleft, over which is a foot-bridge. A kitchen-midden, opened here some years ago, yielded considerable quantities of bones.

Trevena, vil., pa. of and ½ E. from Tintagel (q.v.), N.E. Cornw. The Free Methodists have a chapel. There are the mutilated remains of a cross, brought here from Trevillet. *T. House* is a seat.

Trevenson, pl., pa. of Illogan (q.v.), N. Cornw., 2 W. of Redruth. Here is a chapel-of-ease (1806). *T.* is a seat.

Treverbyn, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 3 N.E. from St. Austell (q.v.), Mid Cornw. The church of St. Peter was built 1850 in Dec. style.

Treves, vil., pa. of Llanganna (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., 3 N.W. of Cowbridge.

Trevet, pa., Ratoath and Skreen bars., Mid co. Meath, Ir., 2 N.E. of Dunshaughlin; ac. 4,189.

Trevethin, pl., formerly forming a portion of the pa. known as T. with Pontypool, but under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1894, now included in the new civil pa. of Abersychan, W. Mon., about 1 N.W. of Pontypool. The church of St. Cadoc, built 1846 with the exception of the tower, on the site of an older building, is in E. Eng. style, and contains several tablets to members of the Leigh family. In the churchyard are several ancient yew trees. The Baptists have a chapel.

Trevethin-with-Pontypool. [TREVETHIN.]

Treville, pa., S. Herefords., 8 S.W. of Hereford; ac. 1,625; soil clay, overlying old red sandstone, detached portions of limestone occasionally cropping out. *Whitfield* is a seat.

Trevillet. [TINTAGEL.]

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Treslothan	Camborne (1½)	307	2240
Tresmere	Tresmere	231	184
Treswell	Leverton (1)	144	170
Tretire-with-M.	Ross (5)	132	123
Tretower	Talybont (6½)	183	335

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Trevalga	Camelford	241	126
Treverbyn	St. Austell (3)	280	2867
Trevet	Drumree (3)	19	162
Treville	St. Devereux (1)	151	142

Trevine, vil., pa. of Llanrian (q.v.), N.W. Pembs., 8 S.W. of Fishguard. It has a cromlech of four stones (formerly six), the top one being 16 ft. long.

Trevolland, vil., pa. of St. Stephens-by-Saltash (q.v.), E. Cornw., 3 W. of Saltash. [ST. STEPHENS (2).]

Trevor, vil. with railway station, pa. of and 3 N.E. from Llangollen (q.v.), S.E. Denbighs.

Trevose Head, headland, N. Cornw., pa. of St. Merryn (q.v.), about 1 N. of Constantine Bay. Here is a lighthouse.

Trewalchmai, pa. and vil., W. Anglesey, 5 W. of Llangefni; ac. 1,700; chiefly arable and pasture land, with some common. The church of St. Mordeyrn is a small ancient edifice.

Trewarlet, ha., pa. of Lezant (q.v.), W. Cornw., 2 S. of Launceston.

Trewavas Head, headland, S. Cornw., pa. of Breage (q.v.), about 4 W. of Helston. There is a single columnar rock known as the "Bishop."

Trewen, pa. and vil. on the Inny, N.E. Cornw., 6 W. of Launceston; ac. 970; soil light, overlying slate. The church of St. Michael (restored 1864) is Perp.; in the churchyard is a slab to Ralph Honey (d. 1596). Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Trewern, tp. on the Severn, pa. of Buttington (q.v.), E. Montgoms., in the mun. bor. of Welshpool; ac. 1,860.

Trewern and Gwithla, tp., pa. of Llanfihangel Nant Melan (q.v.), E. Radnors., 4 W.S.W. of New Radnor; ac. 1,854.

Trewhitt, High and Low, tp., pa. of and 6 N.W. from Rothbury (q.v.), Mid Northumb.; ac. 1,677.

Trewick, tp. on the Blyth, pa. of and 3 S.E. from Bolam (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 762.

Trewint, pl., pa. of Alternun (q.v.), E. Cornw., about 8 S.W. of Launceston.

Trewithian, coast vil., pa. of Gerrans (q.v.), S. Cornw., about ½ mile from Gerrans Church.

Trewoofe. [PAUL.]

Trewoon (1), ha., pa. of and 1 N. from St. Mewan (q.v.), Mid Cornw.

Trewoon (2). [TROON.]

Treyarnon Bay, bay, N. Cornw., about 3 W. of St. Merryn, just S. of Constantine Bay.

Tre-y-Caeri, another form of Tre'r Ceiri (q.v.).

Treyford, pa., W. Sussex, 5 S.W. of Midhurst; ac. 1,250; soil malm, overlying malmstone. The church of St. Peter was built 1849, in Dec. style; the ruins of the old church contain some Norm. work, some 13th-cent. colouring, and several consecration crosses. The manor-house is an interesting old building.

Triangle, vil., pa. of Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1 S.S.W. of Sowerby.

Triermain, castle, pa. of Lanercost (q.v.), N.E. Cumb., on the borders of Northumb. It was erected from materials taken from the Roman wall by the family of Vaux or de Vallibus, to whom the lordship was granted by Henry II., and when complete, probably formed a quadrangle, with towers on the east and west and a moat. The fabric was, however, ruinous in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and in 1832 a large portion of what remained fell down. A farmhouse has been built from the remains. This castle gave the name to Scott's poem, "The Bridal of Triermain."

Trillick, vil. with railway station, pa. of Kilskeery (q.v.), S.W. co. Tyr., Ir., 7 S.E. of Irvinestown. A small market is held on Saturday for corn, butter and eggs, and fairs on the 14th of every month.

Trim, pa. and assize and mkt. to. (s.), Upper Navan and Lower Moyfenrath bar., Mid co. Meath, Ir.; ac. 13,425. T., the co. to. of Meath, is situated on the Boyne, here crossed by a bridge. It was formerly a place of great strength and consequence, and the seat of the Irish Parliament so late as 1465. It was constituted a bor. and corporation in the 14th cent., and sent two members to Parliament from an early period until the Union. This ancient to., associated with the De Lacys, the Mortimers

TRIM CASTLE.
(*Photo, Mr. G. H. Orpen.*)

and the Talbots of former days, and the Wellesleys of modern times, and once the seat of a bishopric merged in that of Meath, is picturesque from the collection of the ruins of its walls and gates, vestiges of old castles, monasteries and priories. The most conspicuous are the remains of T. Castle, consisting of a triangular-walled enclosure, flanked by circular towers, with a large and lofty keep in the centre; the circumference of the wall is 6[illegible] yds.; it was probably built about 1220. Henry (afterwards Henry V.), son of the Duke of Lancaster, was imprisoned here by Richard II., and it was the residence of Richard, Duke of York, father of Edward IV.; it was the meeting-place of several Parliaments, and was dismantled soon after the year 1650. On the other side of the river is a lofty fragment of St. Mary's Abbey, called the Yellow Tower, opposite to which is Talbot Castle, once converted into a school, in which the great Duke of Wellington received a portion of his early education. This castle was most probably built by the famous Sir John Talbot, afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury. The ruins of a priory of Augustinian canons, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, are near

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Trewalchmai	Bodorgan (4)	252	673
Trewen	Launceston (6)	223	124
Trewern	Buttington (1½)	179	332
Trewern & Gwithla	Builth Road (4)	188	108
Trewhitt, H. & L.	Rothbury (6)	312	96

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Trewick	Morpeth (7½)	288	18
Treyford	Elstead (4)	61	114
Trillick	Trillick (1½)	127	36
Trim, pa.	Trim	30	3144
Trim, to.	Trim	30	1531

Newtown Mills on the Dublin road. The Protestant church was rebuilt in 1802, except the ancient tower. The Catholic church is a spacious structure, and adjoining it is another, erected in 1893. Here is St. Mary's Convent of Mercy. The court-house is a plain building; the joint district industrial school was formerly the county gaol. Near this are the fever hospital and the union workhouse. The view from the door of the school and the hospital, embracing the Boyne and the ruins of the castle and abbey, is strikingly picturesque. A column of the Corinthian order stands in a commanding situation with a statue on the summit, erected by the co. in 1817 to the honour of Field Marshal, the first Duke of Wellington. There are several extensive corn mills in the neighbourhood, most of them on the banks of the Boyne. Fairs are held on March 27, Oct. 1, and Nov. 16, and the first Saturday of each month.

Trimdon, pa. and vil., E. Dur., 4 N.E. of Sedgefield; ac. 2,281; soil loam, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (repaired 1887) is Norm. St. Alban's is a mission church, and there are Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Christian Lay Brethren, and Welsh Calvinistic Methodist chapels. There are some small charities, and the school has a slight endowment. Here are a colliery, limestone quarries, and kilns.

Trimingham, coast pa. and small vil., N. Norf., 5 S.E. of Cromer; ac. 483, and 145 foreshore; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. John (restored 1859) is Perp.; a fine carved oak screen separates the chancel from the nave. The pa. has been much diminished by the encroachments of the sea, and since 1840 two farmhouses have been washed away; there were several landslips during the year 1868, part of the land then absorbed being glebe, and further incursions of the sea took place in 1891–92. Groynes or breakwaters have been constructed along the beach to prevent the recurrence of encroachments.

Trimley St. Mary, Trimley St. Martin, adjoining pas. on the Orwell, S.E. Suff., 2½ N.W. of Felixstowe; ac. of T. St. Mary 1,924, and 226 of tidal water and

St. Mary and St. Martin, Trimley.
(*Photo. C. J. Emeny, Walton, Ipswich.*)

foreshore; of T. St. Martin 2,152, and 211 of tidal water and foreshore; soil of a good mixed nature, overlying loam, crag, and sand. The two churches are both rubble buildings, and the churchyards adjoin. St. Mary's Church is E. Eng.; the tower is a ruin with a very good doorway with three-light windows above, divided by a band of quatrefoils with shields, in one of which are the arms of Thomas de Brotherton, who is supposed to have built the church in the time of Edward I. The church of St. Martin (repaired 1850) consists of chancel, nave, north transept, south porch, and western embattled tower. There are charitable bequests in T. St. Mary amounting to £23 yearly, which is distributed among the poor of the pa. at Christmas. In T. St. Martin is an endowment of about £10 yearly, arising from 4½ ac. of land. In St. Martin's pa. is Grimston Hall, in the time of Elizabeth the seat of Thomas Cavendish, the navigator, and now occupied as a farmhouse.

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Trimdon	Trimdon	250	4136
Trimingham	Gunton (2½)	134	197
Trimley St. Mary	Trimley	83	465
Trimley St. Martin	Trimley	83	631

Trimpley, ha., pa. of and adjoining Kidderminster (q.v.), Mid Worcs. The chapel of Holy Trinity (1844) is a chapel-of-ease.

Trinafour, pl., pa. of Blair Athole (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., 6½ S.W. of Calvine.

Tring, pa. and mkt. to., W. Herts., 7 S.E. of Aylesbury; ac. 7,625, and 221 water; the soil, which rests on the lower chalk, varies considerably. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (partially rebuilt 1880–81) is Perp., with features of an earlier date, and there are places of worship for various Dissenting bodies. Other public buildings are the Constitutional Club (1892), with reading and billiard rooms and the usual offices; the Market House (1750), a building of wood; the Victoria Hall (1882), in Italian style, with a large assembly-room; and the Literary and Scientific Institute. The Rothschild Museum (1889) is a red-brick building of two storeys, and contains Mr. L. W. Rothschild's natural-history collections, but is open to public inspection on the first three days of the week. The Museum House contains Mr. Rothschild's study, curator's room, library, and entomological cabinets; attached is a taxidermist's and general workshop, and at a short distance is a piece of ground with cages and a paddock for live animals. The market day is Friday, and the market is attended by straw-plait buyers; fairs are held on Easter Monday and Old Michaelmas Day, and there is a weekly sale of fat cattle. The business of the to. consists chiefly in canvas-weaving, straw-plaiting, silk-throwing, and brewing. The charities amount to over £300 a year, and are applied mainly for the encouragement of thrift and independence. *T. Park* is a seat, pleasantly situated amid lovely woodland scenery.

Tring, Little, ha., pa. of and about 1 mile from Tring (q.v.), W. Herts. Here are the Grand Junction Canal Waterworks and reservoir; the latter is 405 ft. above the sea, being a trifle higher than the summit of St. Paul's.

Trinity (1), pa. near Bouley Bay, N.E. Jersey, Channel Islands, about 4 N.N.E. of St. Helier; ac. 3,030. It contains some ancient remains.

Trinity (2), a north suburb of Edinburgh (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc. It is on the south shore of the Firth of Forth, and consists principally of modern

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tring, pa.	Tring	32	5426
Tring, to.	Tring	32	4525
Trinity (1)	Southampton (144)	79	2108

villas. There are sea-baths, and a chain pier much frequented by swimmers.

Trinity Gask, pa. and vil. on the Earn, S. Perths., Sc., about 13 S.W. of Perth; ac. 5,689; soil various, overlying sandstone and whinstone.

Trinity House. [TOWER OF LONDON.]

Trinity Sand, shoal in the Humber, E.R. Yorks., about 8 E.N.E. of Grimsby.

Trinity Within, pa. within the mun. bor. of Waterford (q.v.), N.E. co. Waterf., Ir.; ac. 15.

Trinity Without, pa. within the parl. bor. of Waterford (q.v.), N.E. co. Waterf., Ir.; ac. 1,067.

Triochatan, Loch, small lake or tarn about the centre of the valley of Glencoe (q.v.), N. Args., Sc. It is formed by an expansion of the Coe (the "Cona" of Ossian).

Trioge, small stream, rises near Cullenagh Mountain, Mid Q. Co., Ir., and, flowing in a N. direction for 14 miles, falls into the Barrow near Mountmellick.

Triplow. [THRIPLOW.]

Trippleton, ha., pa. of and ½ S.E. from Leintwardine (q.v.), N. Herefords.

Trispin, ha., pa. of and ½ N.W. from St. Erme (q.v.), Mid Cornw. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Tritlington, tp. and small vil. on the Lyne, pa. of Bothal (q.v.), E. Northumb., 5 N.W. of Morpeth; ac. 1,226.

Trochry, vil., pa. of Little Dunkeld (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc. It lies near the centre of Strathbran, and contains a Free church and the ruins of a famous old castle, once a seat of the Earls of Gowrie.

Trodday, small island, pa. of Kilmuir (q.v.), Invs., Sc., 2 N.E. of Island of Skye.

Troedyraur, pa. and vil., S.W. Cardigs., 4 N.N.E. of Newcastle-Emlyn; ac. 4,660. The church of St. Michael is a modern structure. Crug Mawr (q.v.) is in the pa., and through the pa. runs the direct road from Lampeter to Cardigan. *T. House* is a seat.

Troedyrhiew, ha. with railway station, pa. of and about 3 S.E. from Merthyr Tydfil (q.v.), N.E. Glamorgs.

Trofarth, eccl. pa., pas. of Bettws-yn-Rhos, Llangerniew, and Llansaintffraid Glan Conway (q.v.), N. Denbighs., about 2 S.W. of Abergele. The church is dedicated to St. John.

Trolvis, ha., pa. of St. Stythians (q.v.), S.W. Cornw., about 2 S.E. of the pa. church.

Tromie, small stream, issues from a loch in Gaick Forest, Invs., Sc., flowing in a N.E. direction for 10¾ miles, and falls into the Spey 1½ N.E. of Kingussie.

Tromode, vil., pa. of Braddan (q.v.), I. of M., 1 N.W. of Douglas.

Tronach Castle, ruins, pa. of Rathven (q.v.), N.W. Banffs., Sc., near Portnockie.

Trondra, islet, pa. of Tingwall (q.v.), Shetland, Sc., ½ S. of Scalloway.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Trinity Gask	Forteviot (5)	443	386
Trinity Within	Waterford	112	948
Trinity Without	Waterford	112	4266
Tritlington	Longhirst (3)	291	99
Troedyraur	Llandyssil (8)	252	835
Trofarth	Abergele (2)	213	324

Trool, Loch, pa. of Minnigaff (q.v.), W. Kirkcuds., Sc., 14 N. of Newton Stewart. It lies 250 ft. above sea level.

Troon (1), or **Trewoon,** vil., pa. of Camborne (q.v.), W. Cornw., about 1 N. of Treslothan. Here are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels.

Troon (2), *q.s.* pa. and seaport, pa. of Dundonald (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc., 9 S.W. of Kilmarnock. There are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The bay is extensive, and the port has the advantage of a secure harbour, into which vessels of great burthen can enter with the wind from almost any point. There are two dry docks for repairing vessels, large storehouses, a shipbuilding yard, and a rope and sail manufactory. A line of railway runs from the extremity of the harbour to Kilmarnock, and conveys coal, thence shipped to Ireland, France, etc. T. also affords good sea-bathing, and is much visited for this purpose during the season. There is a reading-room on Temple Hill, where also stand the Unionist Club and the Post Office, and there is a Public Hall. Near the to. are extensive golf links.

Trooperstown Hill (1,408 ft.), Mid co. Wick., Ir., 8 W. of Wicklow.

Troqueer, pa., E. Kirkcuds., Sc., near the mouth of the Nith, opposite Dumfries; ac. 11,675; soil generally fertile, overlying mica-slate. The pa. contains Maxwelltown (q.v.).

Trory, pa., Lurg and Tirkennedy bars., Mid co. Fermanagh, Ir., 3 N. of Enniskillen; ac. 4,221. It contains nine islands in Lough Erne.

Trossachs, *q.s.* pa., pas. of Aberfoyle, Callander, and Port of Menteith (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc. The name is much better known as applied to the

THE TROSSACHS GLEN.
(*Photo. A. Young, Burntisland.*)

rugged mountain defile in the pa. of Callander, extending from Loch Achray westward to Loch Katrine, between Ben A'an on the right and Ben Venue on the left. Murray describes it as a "rugged labyrinth of mounds and rocks, covered with the richest vegetation of oaks and pensile birch and rowans, among which the road winds in

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Trondra	Thurso (150)	744	138
Troon (2), *q.s.*, pa.	Troon	397	3849
Troon (2), port	Troon	397	7315
Troqueer	Dumfries (2)	332	3857
Trory	Enniskillen (3)	117	600
Trossachs	Aberfoyle (6)	428	571

and out, up and down, and at each turn presents a fresh view of the grand crags of the two mountains above mentioned."

Trostan Mountain (1,817 ft.), N.E. co. Antr., Ir., 19 N.W. of Larne.

Troston, pa. and vil., N.W. Suff., 7 N.E. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 1,714; soil mixed, principally light, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1869) is E. Eng. and Dec.; the nave and chancel are divided by a handsome carved oak screen; there are three curious mural paintings, representing St. George and the Dragon, St. Christopher, and the Martyrdom of King Edmund, which are in a very dilapidated condition. In the south wall of the sacrarium is a double piscina, and in the south wall of the nave is a low-side window; the doorways to the roof-loft are well preserved, but the steps have disappeared; the tracery of the windows in the nave is filled with ancient stained glass. Bricks are made here. On the heath are five barrows. *T. Hall* is a seat, with extensive pleasure grounds.

Trostrey, pa. on the Usk, Mid Mon., 2½ N.W. of Usk; ac. 1,254; soil silurian, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. David (repaired 1877) is Gothic. At T. Court, an ancient building occupied as a farm, some letters and dispatches of Cromwell have been discovered.

Trothy, stream, Mon., rises in the north of the co., and, flowing in a S.E. direction for 16 miles, falls into the Wye near Monmouth.

Trotternish, district, N. of Skye Island, Invs., Sc., between Loch Snizort and the east coast.

Trottiscliffe, or **Trottorscliffe**, pa. and vil., Mid Kent, 10 S.W. of Rochester; ac. 1,154; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, in a very retired situation, immediately under the range of chalk hills, is principally Perp., but has some remains of Norm. and E. Eng. work; the font is a good specimen of the Perp. period; the oak pulpit has some curious carving of late date, apparently Flemish. In the nave is a brass to William Crofton, gent., B.C.L., of Gray's Inn (d. 1483), and Margaret his wife. The National school has a small endowment.

Trotton, pa. and vil. on the West Rother, W. Sussex, 4 W. of Midhurst; ac. 3,635; soil sand and clay, overlying stone, sand and gravel. The church of St. George is chiefly Dec., and contains an altar-tomb to Thomas, Lord Camois (d. 1421–22), and Elizabeth his wife, widow of Sir Henry Percy, the "Gentle Kate" of Shakespeare; a brass to Margaret, Lady Camois (1310), and a modern brass to Thomas Otway, who was born here.

Trough (1), tp., pa. of Stapleton (q.v.), N. Cumb., 8 N.E. of Longtown; ac. 2,326.

Trough (2), bar., N. co. Monaghan, Ir.; ac. 37,377; bounded on the north by co. Tyr., on the east by cos. Tyr. and Arm., on the south by Monaghan bar., and on the west by cos. Ferm. and Tyr. It is traversed by the Ulster railway, and the Blackwater runs along its east border.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Troston	Bury St. Edmunds (7	77	268
Trostrey	Usk (2½)	157	135
Trottiscliffe	Malling (3)	36	294
Trotton	Elstead (1½)	61	451
Trough (1)	Penton (5½)	315	125
Trough (2)	.....	.....	7564

Troughend, tp. on the Reed, pa. of and 4½ W. from Elsdon (q.v.), Mid Northumb.; ac. 26,365. Here is a colliery.

Troup Head, promontory (about 300 ft.), pa. of Gamrie (q.v.), N.E. Banffs., Sc. It forms the easternmost boundary of Gamrie Bay. *T. House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Troutbeck, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Windermere (q.v.), N. Westmd., about 3 S. by E. of Ambleside; ac. 5,788. The vil., about a mile and a half in length, is straggling, but exceedingly picturesque. The church, consecrated as Jesus Chapel, is a plain structure. The Mechanics' Institute (established 1870) has a library. There are some charities and an endowed school. The T. Valley extends for about 5 miles northward from Windermere, and is traversed by a stream; the upper portion of the vale, once a densely-wooded tract, is now almost treeless. T. Tongue is a piece of rising ground in the midst of the valley. The road from T. Bridge, at the foot of the valley to Low Wood on the lake side, affords magnificent views, both of Windermere and the grand and varied scenery by which it is surrounded. In the pa. is a cairn and a cistvaen. *Briery Close*, *Ecclerigg*, and *Langdale Chase* are seats.

Troutsdale, tp., situate on the moors, pa. of Brompton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 11 W. of Scarborough; ac. 1,204. There are some excellent stone quarries here.

Trowbridge (in the earliest records "Straburgh"), pa. and mkt. and manufacturing to., W. Wilts., 11 S.W. of Devizes; ac. 2,400; soil mixed, overlying gravel. The Kennet and Avon navigation passes within a mile of the to. and joins the Avon at Bath; the Somerset Canal brings coal into the Kennet and Avon Canal for the supply of the to. and a large extent of country. The pa. church of St. James (restored 1848) is an ancient Gothic stone structure. George Crabbe, the poet, was for eighteen years rector of this pa., and his remains were deposited in a vault in the chancel of the church. There are also eccl. pas. with modern churches, a chapel-of-ease, a Catholic chapel, and places of worship for various bodies of Nonconformists. The town hall stands on the east side of the market-house; the style of architecture is partly of the Queen Anne and the Elizabethan periods, with an adaptation to the present Victorian age; the clock tower is 101 ft. 6 in. in height; on its lower portion appear panels, representing the staple trade of the to. On the ground floor is the sessions court, in which due provision is made for the bench, bar, jury, and officials, with a gallery for the public. The grounds at the rear of the building, though small, have been tastefully laid out. The market days are Tuesday and Saturday; a large cattle market is held on alternate Tuesdays, and a pleasure fair annually on August 5, 6, and 7. The chief employment of the inhabitants is the manufacture of kerseymere, broad and other woollen cloths, established here as early as the reign of Henry VIII.,

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Troughend	Bellingham (5)	306	232
Troutbeck, eccl. pa.	Troutbeck Bridge (1½	259	660
Troutbeck, tp.	Troutbeck Bridge (1½	259	523
Troutsdale	Snainton (4)	228	67
Trowbridge, pa.	Trowbridge	97	11901
Trowbridge, to.	Trowbridge	97	11717

and now the largest in the West of England. There are also extensive breweries and engineering and brick works. A large trade is done in the curing of bacon, and the manufacture of beds and mattresses and brushes. The Widows' Almshouses (1698) are for six poor widows, and are maintained by the income from funded property and by voluntary subscriptions. There are eight almshouses for old men. The charities produce about £113 yearly, of which £32 is distributed in bread; the remainder is devoted to the education and apprenticing of poor boys. A cottage hospital was erected in 1883 and given to the to. The public pleasure grounds, consisting of about 4 ac., were opened in 1884, and in 1887 were purchased by public subscription and vested in the Local Board. George Keats, the poet, was born here in 1729, and died in 1797. The site of the old castle, held by the Empress Matilda against Stephen, may be recognised by a mound called Court Hill, but the castle itself has long disappeared. *Bellefield House* and *The Prospect* are seats.

THE CHOIR, TRURO CATHEDRAL. (*See page* 233.)
(*Photo. Frith and Co., Reigate.*)

Trowell, pa. and vil. on the Erewash, S.W. Notts., 6 W. of Nottingham; ac. 1,621. The church of St. Helen (restored 1890) is E. Eng.; it contains a monument to William Hacker (1668), and brasses to members of the Evans family. There are some small charities.

Trowler's Gill, cleft, pa. of Burnsall (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., near Appletreewick. It is 508 ft. deep in the rock, and the water winds at the base for about half a mile.

Trowse, or **Trowse-with-Newton,** pa. and vil. on the Yare, S. Norf., about 2 S.E. of Norwich; ac. 1,164; soil and subsoil gravel and clay. The church of St. Andrew is Perp. Here is a Congregation chapel. Cooper's charity of £3 19s. yearly is for fo

Troy House. [MITCHEL TROY.]

Troytown, ha., pa. of Puddletown (q.v.), S. Dor 3 N.E. of Dorchester.

Trubley, pa. on the Boyne, Lower Deece ba S. co. Meath, Ir., 2 N.W. of Kilmessan; ac. 853.

Trudoxhill, ha., pa. of Nunney (q.v.), E. Somers about 5 S.W. of Frome. There is a Congregation chapel.

Truffhill, part of the vil. of Waterside (q.v.), p of Dalmellington (q.v.), Mid Ayrs., Sc.

Trughanacmy, bar., Mid co. Kerry, Ir.; a 195,147. It is bounded on the north by Cla maurice bar., on the east by cos. Limerick an Cork, on the south by Magunihy and Dunkerro North bars., and on the west by Corkaguiny bar It is traversed by the Great Southern and Western Railway, and contains the tos. of Tralee, Castle island, and Killorglin.

Truim, stream, rises in the Grampian Hills, S. Invs., Sc., close to the Perths. border, and, flowing in a N.E. direction for 15½ miles, falls into the Spey at Inverhaven.

Trull, pa. and vil., S. Somerset, 6½ S.E. of Milverton; ac. 2,196; soil marl, overlying new red sandstone. The church of All Saints (restored 1863) is Perp., and contains some finely-carved 16th-cent. benches, and a carved oak screen. The pa. lands produce £100 yearly, and there is an educational endowment. *Gatchell House* is a seat.

Trumfleet, ha., pa. of Kirk Sandall (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1½ S. of Thorpe-in-Balne.

Trumisgarry, *q.s.* pa., pa. of North Uist (q.v.).

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Trowell	Trowell	125	414
Trowse	Trowse	113	795
Trubley	Kilmessan (2)	25	21
Truffhill	Waterside	391	300

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Trughanacmy	.....	.....	4726
Trull	Taunton (1¼)	158	468
Trumisgarry	Oban (80)	504	848

Outer Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc. It lies in the northern part of the island.

Trumpington, pa. and vil. on the Cam, W. Cambs., pleasantly situated 2 s. of Cambridge, on the London road; ac. 2,200; soil loamy and gravelly, overlying gravel. The church of SS. Mary and Michael is a fine building of the E. Dec. period; the chancel, which dates from about 1320, has some fine stained glass of that period; on an altar-tomb, under a Dec. canopy, within the eastern arch of the north chapel, is the famous brass, 7 ft. long, of Sir Roger de Trumpeton (d. 1289), well known as being the second earliest brass in the kingdom, that of Sir John D'Aubernon, at Stoke D'Abernon, in Surrey, dating from 1277; the effigy is in chain mail, covered with a cyclas, and is cross-legged; the left arm bears a shield with the arms of T.; this is the earliest known mailed figure with ailettes, the prototypes of the modern epaulettes, and the arms are repeated on these and on the scabbard. Fragments of the old stained glass are collected together in the east window and in one of the south windows. In the churchyard is a tablet to the memory of Professor Fawcett, Postmaster-General, buried here in 1884. The charities amount to £55 yearly for fuel and for apprenticing lads. T. feast is held on June 29. *Anstey Hall*, an ancient mansion of brick, and *T. Hall*, approached by an avenue of lofty trees, are seats.

Trunch, pa. and vil., N. Norf., 3 N. of North Walsham; ac. 1,644; soil mixed, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. Botolph, which stands in the centre of the vil., is Dec. and Perp.; it contains a font, with carved canopy, a fine screen, and a roof of oak very richly carved. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. Worts' charity of £1 is for clothing.

Trundle Hill. [SINGLETON (1).]

Truro ("Tre-rhiw" = "the dwelling on the sloping bank or stream"), city, pa., mun. bor. (including parts of the pas. of St. Clement and Kenwyn), head of U. and Co. Co. dis., and seaport to., S.W. Cornw., 11 N. of Falmouth; ac. of pa. 190. The city is situated in a valley and is washed on each side by the Kenwyn and Allen, which, after having taken their separate courses to the east and west of the to., unite with a branch of Falmouth Harbour, commonly called T. creek or river. At high water the waters form a fine lake, 2 miles in length, extending from T. to Malpas; the channel is of sufficient depth to be navigable for vessels of upwards of 70 tons burthen to the town quay, in the centre of the bor. The bor. returned two members from 1295 till 1885, when the representation was merged in that of the co. T. formerly had a mint; and here the Stannary Courts for Cornwall and Devon are held. The ancient bishopric of Cornwall was seated, in the 9th cent., at the monastery of Dinurrin, a place which it now seems difficult to identify; subsequently it was translated to St. Germans, then to Bodmin, and then again to St. Germans, until in 1027 it was united to Crediton by Lyfing, bishop of that see, and in 1046 both dioceses were merged by Leofric in the see of Exeter. The diocese of T. (consisting of the co. of Cornw.) was founded in 1876, and the pa. church of St. Mary, T., was assigned as a temporary cathedral. On Dec. 9, 1876, the late Rev. Edward White Benson, D.D. (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, d. 1896), was nominated the first Bishop of T., consecrated April 25, 1877, and enthroned on May 1 following. It was determined to build a cathedral on the site of the pa. church, retaining and restoring the south aisle, and incorporating it with the new building, as the pa. church of St. Mary. The church thus removed, with the exception of the aisle, in 1880, was built in the first part of the 16th cent. on the site of two earlier structures, the first of which was dedicated in 1259; but the later work was chiefly Perp. The new cathedral of St. Mary is in E. Eng. style; the general plan comprises a choir of five bays, with retro-choir of two bays, eastern transepts, north and south aisles, and attached to the latter the south aisle of the old church; great transept, each limb being of three bays, south porch, nave of nine bays, with aisles, south-eastern baptistery, south-west porch, and a central and two western towers with spires; the design also includes a cloister court on the north side, communicating with the north aisle of the nave and the eastern aisle of the north transept, and united at this point by an ambulatory with an octagonal chapter-house. The whole of this plan, however, has not yet been carried out. Between the south aisle of the choir and the old south aisle of the former pa. church is a passage or ambulatory, rendered necessary in order to effect the junction of two structures dissimilar both in style and in height; the multiplication of clustered shafts caused by this arrangement, and the other architectural expedients adopted in uniting the two fabrics, add considerably to the general effect of the interior, and form a feature of singular interest. The old south aisle, thus incorporated, now forms a small but complete pa. church in itself; the font from the old church, now placed here, is a work of Caen stone, profusely decorated with tracery and foliage; in the three westernmost windows are various fragments of ancient glass. The south transept, which forms a memorial to Dr. Benson, first Bishop of T., differs entirely in its ground plan from the north transept, but is otherwise similar. Nearly adjoining this transept on the west is the baptistery, a circular annexe projecting from the nave, and opening thereto by an arcade; it constitutes a memorial to Henry Martyn, the distinguished mathematician and missionary, and a native of T. (d. at Tokat, Asia Minor, 1812). T. has also eccl. pas. with modern churches, a Catholic chapel, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Grammar School, founded in 1549, has been reconstituted; in connection with the cathedral body is a divinity school; here are also training schools and a Wesleyan college. The town hall (1846) is in Italian style, with an elegant frontage surmounted by a turret containing an illuminated clock. The municipal portion comprises, apart from the town hall, a council chamber, police station, and the offices of the Stannaries and fire brigade. The Post Office (1886) is in the Classic style of the Queen Anne period; the building of three floors is lofty, airy, and well lighted. The Corn Exchange, a large building in Boscawen

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Trumpington	Cambridge (2)	56	975
Trunch	North Walsham (3)	130	427

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Truro, pa.	Truro	295	6483
Truro, bor.	Truro	295	11131

Street, is also let for meetings. The T. Public Rooms (1869–70), at the eastern end of the to., form an edifice of stone in Tudor style; the buildings comprise a concert hall, containing a fine organ, a county library, and a free public library. The rooms are also used for the meetings of local musical societies and billiard clubs; immediately adjoining and connected with the Public Rooms are the Masonic Hall and the Phillpotts' Library, presented to the clergy of Cornwall in 1856 by Bishop Phillpotts. The Royal Institution of Cornwall, founded in 1818, and situated in Pydar Street, was established for the promotion of knowledge in natural history, natural philosophy and antiquities, especially in relation to the co. of Cornw. The Museum contains one of the most valuable general collections in the West of England; the laboratory was reconstructed in 1892, and in the library and reading-room periodical meetings and conversazioni are held, at which communications are read and discussed. The Royal Cornwall Infirmary (1799) is a plain and spacious building of stone. T. has also a dispensary and a hospital for infectious diseases. The Market House is under the town hall, and the basement forms a general market. Markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday. Cattle markets are held the first and third Wednesdays in the month on Castle Hill. The fairs are on Wednesday in Whitsun week, Nov. 19 and Dec. 8. A horse fair is also held in September. There are tin-smelting works, three small potteries at which the crucibles used in tin-smelting are made, two brush factories, a large flour mill, three saw mills, a tannery, a biscuit factory, a jam factory, and shirt and clothing manufactories. The exports consist principally of tin, iron, ores, lead and blende, or zinc, of which large quantities are dispatched from this place, the tin being previously converted into blocks, ingots and bars. Coals are brought here from the Principality by water, and timber (used chiefly in the mines) from Norway and other places. Among the most ancient houses in the to. is a hospital for ten widows, in Pydar Street, founded in 1631; the almshouses consist of several low buildings, enclosing a square court; the inmates are allowed 4s. per week and clothes. There are also some small charities for distribution. Besides Samuel Foote, the comedian (*c.* 1720–77), Polwhele, the historian (1759–1838), Richard (b. Feb. 8, 1804) and John Lander (b. 1807), the faithful attendants of Hugh Clapperton, the Scotch traveller, in his expedition to Africa to discover the source and course of the Niger, were also natives of the to.; they pursued their search after Clapperton's death (1827); and to the memory of Richard (d. at Fernando Po, Feb. 7, 1834, from injuries received in Africa) a granite column has been erected. There formerly existed here a religious house of Poor Clares at the bottom of Lemon Street, and a Dominican chapel and friary, on the north side of Kenwyn Street, founded before 1259.

Truro Division, one of the six parl. divs. of Cornw. It lies in the south-west of the co., and returns one member.

Truro St. Mary. [TRURO.]

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Truro Division	.....	.....	
Trusham	Trusham (1)	217	161
Trusley	Derby (7)	128	111
Trusthorpe	Mablethorpe (1)	152	304

Trusham, pa. and vil. on the Teign, S. Dev., 8 S.W. of Exeter; ac. 639; soil loam, overlying stonebrash. The church of St. Michael (restored 1853) is E. Eng. and Perp.; there is a Norm. piscina, a fresco dated 1583, and monuments to William Stooke (d. 1677) and to John and Mary Stooke (1697). There are almshouses, founded in 1688, and some small charities.

Truskmore, mountain (2,113 ft.), N. co. Sligo, Ir., 8 N.E. of Sligo.

Trusley, pa. and vil., S.W. Derbys., 7 S.W. of Derby; ac. 1,086; soil and subsoil clay. The church of All Saints was built in 1713 on the site of an older edifice.

Trusthorpe, coast pa. and vil., E. Lincs., 7 S.E. of Alford; ac. 1,406 and 85 water; soil and subsoil fine alluvial and clay. The church of St. Peter (rebuilt 1842) is in E. Eng. style. In the porch is a stone with an inscription asking the prayers of the faithful on behalf of Richard Wright, who built the porch in 1522, his wife and family. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and the poor have a small yearly charity, amounting to £1 12s.

Trwyn-Du Point, the most easterly extremity of the island of Anglesey. It has a fixed light, visible for 10 miles.

Tryddyn, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and about 4 S. from Mold (q.v.), S. Flints.; ac. 3,614. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and there are places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. In the tp. are collieries and ironworks.

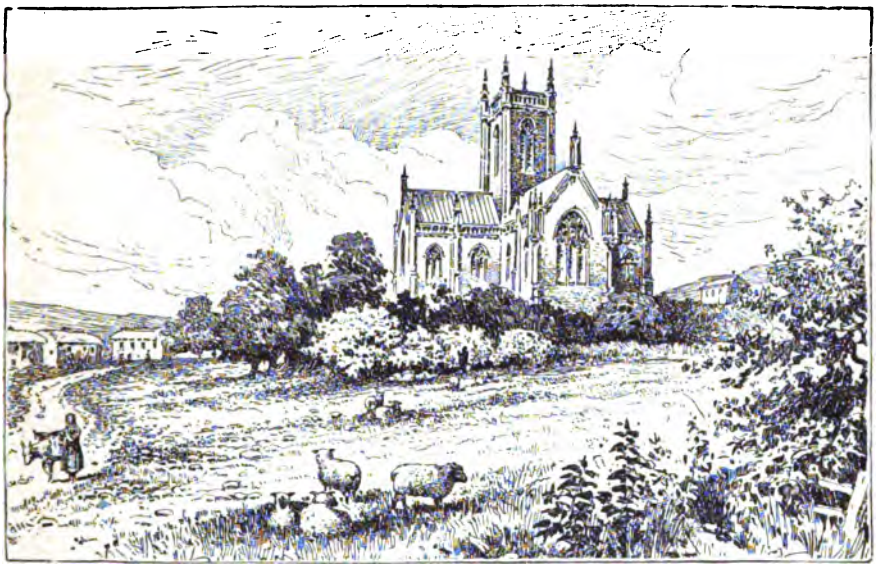
Trysull, pa. and vil., S. Staffs., 8 N. of Stourbridge; ac. 2,951; soil loam, overlying sandstone rock, and clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1889) is chiefly Norm. There is an endowed school.

Tuadh, Loch, an inlet of the sea, Arga., Sc., running between Mull and the islet of Ulva.

Tuam, pa., episcopal, U. and mkt. to. (formerly a parl. bor.), chiefly in Clare bar., but extending into the bars. of Dunmore and Ballymoe, N. co. Galway, Ir., about 20 N. by E. of Galway, in a low and flat but salubrious part of the country; ac. 25,014. Towards the end of the 5th cent. an abbey was founded here, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which in the beginning of the 6th cent. was made a cathedral by St. Jarlath. A city was afterwards built here in honour of this bishop, whose remains were deposited in a chapel called Teampal-na-Scrinè, or "the Church of the Shrine." The castle of T. was a remarkable building of the Norm. period, with a keep surrounded by the outworks, with towers at the angles. The Protestant archiepiscopal see of T. dates from 1161; in 1839 it was dissolved under the Church Temporalities Act (1833) and the dioceses of Killala and Achonry annexed to that of T., thus forming the present united diocese, the largest in Ireland, comprising large portions of the cos. Galway, Mayo, and Roscom., in the province of Armagh. The cathedral church of St. Mary, as originally built in 1130, was a small edifice consisting only of chancel and nave, divided by a richly-sculptured arch of six orders; the nave having at some time been destroyed, the

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Pop.
Tryddyn	Mold (4)	193	1360
Trysull	Wolverhampton (5)	125	554
Tuam, pa.	Tuam	131	6762
Tuam, to.	Tuam	131	3012

chancel, only 15 ft. square, was converted into a porch, its fine arch serving as an entrance, and an oblong structure was then built on to the east end, and was entered by a doorway cut through the eastern triplet. In 1861 the cathedral was rebuilt as it now stands ; the ancient and magnificent chancel-arch now forms the entrance to the sanctuary, the original chancel. The choir is fitted with twelve stalls, six on each side, with stone desks ; the bishop's throne, at the east end of the southern range, has a stone canopy affixed to the wall. The bishop's palace is a handsome edifice, surrounded by a beautiful and finely-wooded demesne. T. is also the head of one of the four Catholic provinces of Ireland, this comprising the dioceses of T., Killala, Achonry, Elphin and Clonfert. The Catholic diocese of T. includes nearly half Mayo, nearly half Galway with part of Roscom. (one or two pas.). The Catholic cathedral is a fine cruciform edifice in Later Eng. style ; the altar is of marble, and some of the decorations were brought from Rome. The archbishop has under his patronage the seminary of St. Jarlath, for training students for the Catholic Church. Presentation Nuns, Sisters of Mercy and Christian Brothers have establishments here. There are two Convent schools, a Protestant school, and a Christian Brothers' school. In the centre of the to. stands the town hall, a rectangular building with a clock tower; it contains a reading and billiard room. The court-house is a well-arranged building, and there is a small bridewell contiguous, now closed. The trade of T. is principally for the supply of the surrounding districts. Markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday, and fairs on March 10, May 10, July 4, Sept. 10, third Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in Oct., Nov. 20, and Dec. 15. The Cross of T., in the Market Square, is of great antiquity and interest, and may be ranked as one of the finest monuments of its class remaining in Ireland.



The Cathedral, Tuam.

Tubber-, for places not found under this spelling, *see also* TOBER-.

Tubbrid (1), pa., Iffa and Offa West bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 5 S.W. of Caher; ac. 12,572. It extends to the Galtee Mountains.

Tubbrid (2), pa., Iverk bar., S. co. Kilk., Ir., 2½ N.E. of Fiddown; ac. 1,004.

Tubbridbritain, pa., Crannagh bar., N. co. Kilk., Ir.. 10 N.W. of Kilkenny; ac. 4,140.

Tubney, pa., N. Berks., 4 N.W. of Abingdon; ac. 1,118; soil sand, overlying the old oolite. The church of St. Lawrence (1848) is in Gothic style, erected in place, but not on the site, of the old church, which had long fallen into decay. *T. House* is a seat.

Tuckenhay, ha., pa. of and 1¼ S. from Ashprington (q.v.), S. Dev. Here is a large paper mill ; also extensive stores and quays abutting on the river, as well as an old gas-house, erected for lighting the vil. about 1806.

Tuckerton, ha., pa. of North Petherton (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 2 S. of Bridgwater.

Tuck Hill, eccl. pa., pas. of Alveley and Claverley (q.v.), S.E. Salop, and Bobbington and Enville (q.v.), S.W. Staffs., 6 S.E. of Bridgnorth. The church of the Holy Innocents (1868–69) is in E. Eng. style. *Gatacre Park* is a seat.

Tucking Mill, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Camborne and Illogan (q.v.), S. Cornw., 1 N.E. of Camborne.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tubbrid (1)	Caher (5)	124	1364
Tubbrid (2)	Fiddown (2½)	153	143
Tubbridbritain	Kilkenny (10)	81	472
Tubney	Abingdon (4)	61	175
Tuck Hill	Bridgnorth (6)	149	316
Tucking Mill	Camborne (1)	307	4149

The church of All Saints is in Norm. style. There are Wesleyan, Free Methodist and Primitive Methodist chapels. It was here that William Bickford invented and produced the safety fuse for conveying fire to the charge in blasting, now generally known as "Bickford's fuse"; the firm he established still has its principal factory here.

Tuckingmills, ha., pa. of Compton Dando (q.v.), N.E. Somerset, 2 S.W. of Keynsham.

Tuddenham (1), or **Tuddenham near Ipswich,** pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 3 N.E. of Ipswich; ac. 1,239; soil of a mixed nature, inclined to be heavy, subsoil loamy. The church of St. Martin is Norm.; the arch over the north door is a fine specimen of the work of the period. Here is a small Congregational chapel in the vil. A village club and reading-room was established in 1889. The charities amount to about £20.

Tuddenham (2), or **Tuddenham near Soham,** pa. and vil., N.W. Suff., 3½ S.E. of Mildenhall; ac. 2,644; soil light and sandy, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Mary (restored 1876) is E. Eng.; within the chancel rails is a piscina, and there is also one in the aisle; in the nave are tombstones—one to Thomas Shelley, dated 1680, and one to his wife (1695); one to Henry Goldwell, one of the burgesses of Bury St. Edmunds, dated 1693; also to his wife (1712); and one to James Davies, dated 1719. The Baptists have a chapel. There is one charity of about £6 yearly value. In the vil. is an extensive flour mill. Here are the remains of an abbey.

Tuddenham, East, pa. and vil., Mid Norf., 6 E. of East Dereham; ac. 2,069; soil mixed, overlying clay and brick-earth. The church of All Saints is of various periods; the tower and porch are Norm., the nave and chancel Perp.; in the chancel is a mutilated effigy. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. There are four cottages as free residences for indigent persons, a fuel allotment producing £26 10s. for coals, and other charities of £5 10s. annually for bread and books.

Tuddenham near Ipswich. [TUDDENHAM (1).]

Tuddenham near Soham. [TUDDENHAM (2).]

Tuddenham, North, pa. and scattered vil., Mid Norf., from 2½ to 5 E. of East Dereham; ac. 2,270; soil mixed and gravel, subsoil mixed and clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1868) is Perp.; the lower part of an ancient carved oak screen, with painted figures of saints on panels, still remains; there are monuments to the Skippe, Howlett and Shelford families. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The charities are £50 yearly for bread and clothing, and there is a fuel allotment of 24 ac. for the poor.

Tudeley, formerly pa., but now for civil purposes amalgamated with Capel, and vil., W. Kent, about 4 S.E. of Tonbridge. The church of All Saints (restored 1870) is Perp., and contains a fine altar-tomb to the family of Fane.

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tuddenham (1)	Westerfield (2)	72	374
Tuddenham (2)	Mildenhall (3½)	76	329
Tuddenham, East	Hardingham (2)	116	474
Tuddenham, North	Dereham (3)	122	314
Tudeley	Tonbridge (4)	28	1133
Tudhoe, eccl. pa.	Spennymoor (1)	249	4850
Tudhoe, tp.	Spennymoor (1)	249	7653
Tue Brook	Tue Brook	198	7732

Tudhoe, eccl. pa. (extending into pa. of Merrington), tp., and vil., pa. of Brancepeth (q.v.), Mid Dur., 5 N.E. of Bishop Auckland; ac. 1,785. Holy Innocents Church was built 1866 in Gothic style. There is a chapel-of-ease, and Roman Catholic, Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels. Here are extensive iron and coal works, which form the chief support of the pa.

Tudworth, ha., pa. of Hatfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 S. of Thorne.

Tue Brook, eccl. pa., pa. of West Derby (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., on the outskirts of Liverpool. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

Tuffley, tp. and vil., pa. of Gloucester St. Mary de Lode (q.v.), W. Glouc., 2 S. of Gloucester; ac. 971. Bricks and tiles are manufactured.

Tufnell Park, dis. and eccl. pa., pa. of Islington (q.v.), E. Middx., in N.W. London, 3½ N.N.W. of St. Paul's. T. P. takes its name from the family of Tufnell, who were lords of the ancient manor of Barnsbury or Bemersbury. The ground on which it stands, which formed part of the demesne land, was devoted to building purposes in accordance with an Act of Parliament passed in 1832, and is now for the most part covered with private houses. The church of St. George is a handsome circular edifice, built in 1867.

Tufton, pa. on the Test, W. Hants, 3 S. of Whitchurch; ac. 1,537; soil light, subsoil chalk. The church of St. Mary is a small Norm. building.

Tugby, pa. and vil., S.E. Leics., 12 S.E. of Leicester; ac. 1,830; soil chiefly clay, subsoil various. The church of St. Thomas à Becket (restored 1857) is Norm., and contains monuments to Thomas Wilson (d. 1699) and Richard Neale (d. 1558). Here is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. The charities produce £93 yearly. *Keythorpe Hall* is a seat.

Tugford, pa. and vil., S. Salop, 10 N.E. of Ludlow; ac. 1,346; soil red clay, overlying stone and gravel. The church of St. Catherine is ancient. There is a small charity.

Tughall, tp., pa. of Bamburgh (q.v.), N.E. Northumb., 8 S.E. of Belford; ac. 1,514.

Tulla (1), stream, rises in Glenorchy and Inishail pa., N. Args., Sc., winds in a N.W. and S.W. direction for about 10 miles, and falls into Loch Tulla.

Tulla (2), or **Tulloh,** pa. and mkt. to. (TH.), Upper Tulla bar., E. co. Clare, Ir., 7 N.E. of Ardsollis; ac. 24,383. The Protestant church is an unpretending edifice with a spire, having a glebe house adjoining, and the Catholic church is a neat building. The to. is pleasantly situated amidst delightful scenery and elegant mansions, and the air being lofty, the air is remarkably salubrious. Being a considerable thoroughfare, the trade of the place derives advantage therefrom. On the hill of T. are the remains of an abbey and a so-called druidical altar. Kiltanon (q.v.) is in this pa. Fairs are held in March, May, Aug., Sept. and Dec.

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tuffley	Gloucester (2)	114	872
Tufnell Park	.....	.....	11266
Tufton	Whitchurch (3)	59	137
Tugby	East Norton (1)	93	317
Tugford	Ludlow (10)	162	99
Tughall	Chathill (2½)	317	93
Tulla (2), pa.	Crusheen (2)	144	3864
Tulla (2), to.	Crusheen (2)	144	644

Tullabracky, pa., Coshma and Smallcounty bars., E. co. Lim., Ir., 1¾ N.E. of Bruff; ac. 3,208. *Rockbarton* is a seat.

Tullagh, pa. on Baltimore Harbour, Carbery West bar., S. co. Cork, Ir., 8 S.W. of Skibbereen; ac. 5,349. It contains the vil. of Baltimore. The Protestant church is in Baltimore, and the glebe house and ruins of the old church lie just outside. There are Catholic churches at Rathmore, and in the island of Sherkin, where also are the ruins of a fine Franciscan abbey.

Tullaghan, vil., pa. of Rossinver (q.v.), N. co. Leit., Ir., about 5 S.W. of Ballyshannon. Fairs are held in May, Aug., Nov. and Dec.

Tullaghan Bay, Erris bar., N.W. co. Mayo, Ir. Its shores on the north and south are much indented. It receives the Owenduff, the Owenmore, and some smaller streams.

Tullaghanbrogue, pa., Crannagh and Shillelogher bars., Mid co. Kilk., Ir., 6 S.W. of Kilkenny; ac. 3,487. *Dysart House* is a seat.

Tullaghanoge, pa., Upper Navan bar., Mid co. Meath, Ir., 2 N.W. of Trim; ac. 1,414.

Tullagher, ha., pa. of Dysartmoon (q.v.), S. co. Kilk., Ir., 4 S. of Inistioge.

Tullaghgore, ha., pa. of and adjoining Ballymoney (q.v.), N.W. co. Antr., Ir.

Tullaghmelan, pa., Iffa and Offa West bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 5 S.W. of Clonmel; ac. 2,695. There is a Catholic church. *Knocklofty*, charmingly situated in richly wooded grounds, is a seat.

Tullaghobegly, pa., Kilmacrenan bar., N. co. Don., Ir., 6 S.W. of Dunfanaghy; ac. 68,541. There is a Protestant church, four Catholic churches, and eight National schools. The pa. contains the vil. of Crossroads, or Falcarragh (q.v.); it extends to the sea coast, and includes several islands, comprising Tory, Innisboffin and Gold; the peninsula terminating in the eminence known as Bloody Foreland reaches the height of 1,030 ft.

Tullaghoge, vil., pa. of Desertcreat (q.v.), E. co. Tyr., Ir., 2½ S.E. of Cookstown. The Protestant church 1 S. of the vil. is a plain structure, picturesquely surrounded by large trees. The fort adjoining the vil. is said to have been the place of coronation of the O'Neills, kings of Ulster; it commands a fine view of the surrounding country, and appears to have been a fortress of some strength.

Tullaghorton, pa., Iffa and Offa West bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 7 S.W. of Caher; ac. 6,889. There is a Catholic church. A good part of the pa. is mountainous. It contains part of the vil. of Clogheen (q.v.).

Tullahennel, ha., pa. of Aghavallen (q.v.), N. co. Kerry, Ir., near Ballylongford.

Tullaherin, pa., Gowran bar., E. co. Kilk., Ir., 3 E. of Bennett's Bridge; ac. 5,052. One of the numerous round towers 50 ft. high, and in a very imperfect condition, stands in this pa.

Tullahought, pa. on the Lingaun, Kells bar., W. co. Kilk., Ir., 5 N.N.E. of Carrick-on-Suir; ac. 4,601. Here are slate quarries.

Tulla, Loch, lake, pa. of Glenorchy and Innishail (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., receives the Tulla stream and discharges the Orchy river. It is 1½ mile long.

Tulla, Lower, bar., S.E. co. Clare, Ir.; ac. 73,454; bounded on the north by Tulla Upper bar., on the east by co. Tip., on the south by co. Lim., and on the west by Bunratty Lower bar. Lough Derg and the Shannon run along the east boundary. It contains the to. of Killaloe.

Tullamain, pa., Middlethird bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 4 W. of Fethard; ac. 2,217. There is an abundance of limestone. *T. Castle* is a seat.

Tullamaine, pa., Shillelogher bar., Mid co. Kilk., Ir., 1½ N. of Callan; ac. 1,171.

Tullamore, assize and mkt. and co. to., pa. of Kilbride (q.v.), N. K. Co., Ir., 16 N.W. of Portarlington. The Grand Canal passes near the to., affording water communication with Dublin on the east and Shannon Harbour on the west, and a branch of the Brosna runs through and is crossed by a bridge. As late as 1787 T. was a vil. of thatched cottages, but being to a great extent accidentally burned down, it has been rebuilt in a more substantial manner. The to. is arranged in the form of a cross; the private houses and public establishments are handsome and extensive, and the streets being wide give it a clean and airy appearance. The Protestant church of St. Catherine (1818) stands about a quarter of a mile from the to., upon a lofty hill; several memorials of the Charleville family adorn the interior. The Catholic church is a handsome modern building; there is a Presbyterian church, a Friends' Meeting-House, and a Methodist chapel. The to. has a gaol, with court-house adjoining, a co. infirmary, union workhouse, town hall and constabulary barracks. There are also two convents. The principal business establishments are a distillery, brewery, and two saw mills. The market is held every Tuesday and Saturday for corn, butter, eggs, poultry, and general agricultural produce; and there are monthly fairs for sheep and cattle. About a quarter of a mile distant, on the banks of the canal, and near the old road from Dublin to Galway, are the ruins of Shragh Castle, built in 1588 by John Briscoe, an officer of high rank in Queen Elizabeth's army, and by his wife Eleanor Kerny and their son, Andrew Briscoe, Esq., as recorded upon a tablet in the church.

Tullamore Division, one of the two parl. divs. of K. Co., Ir.; it lies in the north of the co. and returns one member.

Tullaroan, pa., Crannagh bar., N.W. co. Kilk., Ir., 8 W. of Kilkenny; ac. 12,359. The surface in parts is lofty, and the pa. consists in part of a range of hills which extend into co. Tip. The Protestant church

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tullabracky	Knocklong (7)	118	437
Tullagh	Skibbereen (8)	220	2449
Tullaghan	Bundoran (2)	160	81
Tullaghanbrogue	Kilkenny (6)	81	338
Tullaghanoge	Trim (2)	30	107
Tullaghmelan	Clonmel (5)	135	323
Tullaghobegly	Letterkenny (25)	187	9204
Tullaghorton	Caher (7)	124	817

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tullaherin	Bennett's Bridge (3)	87	348
Tullahought	Carrick-on-Suir (5)	149	754
Tulla, Lower	.....	.....	11276
Tullamain	Fethard (4)	104	240
Tullamaine	Kilkenny (13)	81	97
Tullamore	Tullamore	58	4522
Tullamore Division	.....	.....	31571
Tullaroan	Kilkenny (8)	81	1158

is in ruins. Of Courtstown Castle, once the seat of the Graces, hardly a vestige remains.

Tulla, Upper, bar., E. co. Clare, Ir.; ac. 94,919; bounded on the north and east by co. Galway, on the south by Tulla, Lower, bar., and on the west by Bunratty, Upper, bar. Lough Derg touches its south-east extremity, and it contains Lough Graney and the to. of Tulla.

Tulliallan, pa. on the Forth, in a detached part of Perths., Sc. (now transferred to S.W. Fifes. by the Boundary Commissioners), containing the to. of Kincardine; ac. 3,586; soil various, overlying freestone, coal, and ironstone. The old church, which remains standing in the burial ground, is a ruin, the steeple, however, being perfect. T. Castle is a modern mansion close to the ruins of the old castle of that name.

Tullibardine, scattered vil. with railway station, pa. of Blackford (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc., 3 N.W. of Auchterarder. North of the railway are the ruins of T. Castle and chapel, the former a possession of the Murrays of T., ancestors of the Dukes of Athol, the chapel being the burial-place of the family. T. gives the title of marquess to the Dukes of Athol.

Tullibody, vil., pa. of and 2½ N.W. from Alloa (q.v.), W. Clacks., Sc. T. was formerly a separate pa. It has a Free church. *T. House* is a seat.

Tullich (1), pl., pa. of Kilmuir Easter (q.v.), E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 5 S. of Tain.

Tullich (2). [GLENMUICK.]

Tulliebole. [FOSSOWAY AND TULLIEBOLE.]

Tullig Point, headland, S.W. co. Clare, Ir., 4 W. of Carrigaholt.

Tullintrain, vil., pa. of Comber, Upper (q.v.), W. co. Londonderry, Ir., 8 W. of Dungiven.

Tulloch (1), pl., pa. of Old Meldrum (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc., 2 N.E. of Inverurie. *T. Cottage* is a seat.

Tulloch (2), vil., pa. of Perth (q.v.), S.E. Perths., adjoining the to. of Perth, Sc.

Tullochgorum, pl., pa. of Cromdale (q.v.), E. Invs., Sc., 6¼ S.W. of Grantown. Formerly this was the seat of the Clan Grant.

Tullomoy, pa., Ballyadams and Stradbally bars., S.E. Q. Co., Ir., 10 S.W. of Athy; ac. 6,012. The pa. contains part of the Slievemargy mountains. There is a Catholic church and a National school.

Tullow, mkt. to., pa. of Tullowphelim and Fennagh (q.v.), N.E. co. Carl., Ir., 8 S.E. of Carlow, pleasantly seated on the banks of the Slaney and close to the borders of co. Wicklow. The river is here crossed by a bridge of five arches. The to. was once called Tullowphelim, and conferred the title of viscount upon two branches of the Butler family, both of which have been extinct for many years, and the name as applied to the place has all but become obsolete. The business of the to. is confined chiefly to a spacious market square and two adjacent streets. There are Protestant and Catholic c The court-house is spacious, and quarter for the barony are held in it. The othe institutions are a fever hospital with a dis a Protestant school, a convent and a mo The market, which is held on Saturday, attended, and there are monthly fairs.

Tullowcreen, pa. on the Barrow, Idrone W N.W. co. Carl., Ir., about 5 S.W. of Carlow; a

Tullowmagimma, pa., Carlow and Fort N.W. co. Carl., Ir., 3 S.E. of Carlow; ac There is a Catholic church and a National

Tullowphelim, pa. Rathvilly bar., N.E. c Ir., containing part of the to. of Tullow (q. 7,990.

Tully (1), pa., Rathdown bar., S. co. D about 3 S. of Kingstown; ac. 3,288. It part of the vil. of Cabinteely.

Tully (2), pa., Kilcullen and East Offal Mid co. Kildare, Ir., 1½ S.E. of Kildare; ac.

Tully (3), pl., pa. of Ballyclug (q.v.), Antr., Ir., 8 S. of Killagan.

Tullyallen, pa. chiefly in Ferrard bar., Louth, Ir., but partly in the co. of the Drogheda, and partly in Upper Slane bar. Meath, extending along the bank of the ac. 7,229. The Protestant church stands a and the Catholic church about 2 N.W. fro heda. In this pa. is the obelisk record battle of the Boyne. Here also, in grounds by a stream, are the remains of Mellifont (q.v.). *Townley Hall* is a seat.

Tully Bay, small bay in Lough Erne, Ferm., Ir.

Tullycanna, ha., pa. of Ambrosetown (q.v. Wex., Ir., 11 S.W. of Wexford.

Tullycoe, pl., pa. of Larah (q.v.), N. co. C 9 S.W. of Cootehill.

Tullycorbet, pa., Cremorne and Monaghn Mid co. Monaghan, Ir., 3 N. of Ballybay; a The church of St. Patrick was built in 182 remains of a very ancient church are s cernible in the old graveyard. There are churches, two places of worship for Presby and one for Covenanters.

Tullyfern, pa., Kilmacrenan bar., N. co. D containing part of Rathmelton and the w Milford (q.v.); ac. 16,612.

Tullygarvey, bar., Mid co. Cav., Ir.; ac. It is bounded on the north by co. Monagh the east by co. Monaghan and Clankee bar., south by Upper Loughtee bar., and on the w Upper and Lower Loughtee bars. The Cav Clones railway crosses the north-west corner bar., and the Irish North-Western railway to Cootehill.

Tullyhaw, bar., N.W. co. Cav., Ir.; ac. It is bounded on the north by cos. Ferm. and on the east by co. Ferm. and Lower Loughte

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lou. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tulla, Upper	.....	.....	12558
Tulliallan	Kincardine	422	2177
Tullibody	Cambus (½)	420	686
Tullomoy	Athy (10)	45	408
Tullow	Tullow	52	1773
Tullowcreen	Carlow (5)	56	594
Tullowmagimma	Carlow (3)	56	539
Tullowphelim	Tullow	52	2315

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lou. or Dub.		
Tully (1)	Carrickmines (1)	8	
Tully (2)	Kildare (1½)	31	
Tullyallen	Drogheda (3)	32	
Tullycorbet	Ballybay (3)	79	
Tullyfern	Letterkenny (8)	187	
Tullygarvey	.....	.....	
Tullyhaw	.....	.....	

on the south by Tullyhunco bar. and co. Leit., and on the west by co. Leit. The Ulster railway crosses the north portion of the bar., which contains the tos. of Ballyconnell and Swanlinbar.

Tullyhunco, bar., Mid co. Cav., Ir.; ac. 39,834. It is bounded on the north by Tullyhaw bar., on the east by Lower and Upper Loughtee and Clanmahon bars., on the south by co. Longf., and on the west by co. Leit. The Cavan Junction railway runs to Killashandra. The bar. contains the to. of Arvagh.

Tullylease, pa., Duhallow and Orrery and Kilmore bars., N. co. Cork, Ir., 7 N.E. of Newmarket; ac. 8,298.

Tullylish, pa., Iveagh Lower bar., W. co. Down, Ir., 14 N. of Newry; ac. 12,131. It contains Gilford to. and the vils. of Civiltown, Lawrencetown, and Milltown.

Tullymet, ha. and seat, pa. of Logierait (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., 2½ N.E. of Ballinluig. There is a Baptist chapel and a Roman Catholic church.

Tullymurry, pl. with railway station, pa. of Down (q.v.), E. co. Down, Ir., 4 S.W. of Downpatrick.

Tullynakill, pa. on the western shore of Strangford Lough, Lower Castlereagh bar., N. co. Down, Ir., 3½ S.W. of Comber; ac. 2,930. There are some large limestone quarries. The pa. church was built in 1825. The small fishing vil. of Ardmillan lies on the shore of Strangford Lough at the south-east corner of the pa.

Tullynessle and Forbes, pa. on the north bank of the Don, W. Abers., Sc., about 2 miles from Alford railway station; ac. 11,279. The surface of the country is rather mountainous, some of the hills being of considerable altitude, and game is abundant.

Tullyniskan, pa., Middle Dungannon bar., S.E. co. Tyr., Ir., on the road from Dungannon to Stewartstown, about 3 N. of Dungannon; ac. 4,461. It contains the vil. of New Mills (q.v.), in which the Protestant church is situated. The Catholic church is at Edendork. There is a beetling mill, a flour mill, and a stone quarry, and the only tape factory in Ireland.

Tullyrone, pl., pa. of Clonfeacle (q.v.), N. co. Armagh, Ir., 4 E. of Moy.

Tullyrusk, pa., Upper Massereene bar., S. co. Antr., Ir., 3 S.E. of Crumlin; ac. 4,788.

Tullyveery, another name for Shrigley (q.v.).

Tullyvin, pl., pa. of Kildrumsherdan (q.v.), N. co. Cav., Ir., 3 S.W. of Cootehill.

Tulnacross, ha., pa. of Kildress (q.v.), E. co. Tyr., Ir., 6 W. of Cookstown.

Tulse Hill, eccl. pa., pas. of Lambeth and Streatham (q.v.), N.E. Surrey, forming a south suburb of London, 5 S. of St. Paul's. Trinity Church is a modern edifice in Dec. style. Brockwell Park, covering 80 ac., was acquired by the London County Council in 1890, and has been converted into a public pleasure ground.

Tulsk, vil. and head of petty sess. div., pa. of Ogulla (q.v.), Mid co. Roscom., Ir., about 8 N.E. of Ballymoe. It was formerly a to. of considerable importance, and sent members to Parliament down to the Union. Here are the ruins of a religious house, said to have been Dominican, but little is known of its history. Fairs are held on Easter Monday and on the first Monday in November.

Tumby, tp., pa. of Kirkby-on-Bain (q.v.), E. Lincs., 7 S. of Horncastle; ac. 3,276. Here are extensive woods of oak and larch, covering an area of over 1,000 ac.

Tumby Wood, ha., pa. of Revesby (q.v.), E. Lincs., near Tumby.

Tummel (1), river, N. Perths., Sc.; issues from the E. extremity of Loch Rannoch, and runs 20 miles E. by N., and then, after forming T. Falls, 9 miles S.E., joining the Tay 7 miles N.N.W. of Dunkeld. Its principal affluent is the Garry, which joins it about half a mile below the Falls. The upper part of its course is through a mountain defile with steep wooded banks, between which it dashes with impetuous vigour. Below its confluence with the Garry it flows through a well-cultivated tract bordered by picturesque hills. The Falls of T., though only 15 ft. in height, present a very grand scene, especially after rainy weather. In their vicinity is a cave, wherein a body of men belonging to the Clan Macgregor are said to have been massacred at the time when they were outlaws.

Tummel (2), loch, N. Perths., Sc., 15 N.W. of Dunkeld. The lake, which is formed by the expansion of the river Tummel, 9½ miles E. of the point where it leaves Loch Rannoch, is 3 miles long from W. to E., and has an extreme breadth (near its W. extremity) of ½ mile. The scenery of its banks is soft in character, consisting of woods and meadows, beyond which rise heath-covered moors, terminating in lofty mountains. In all views on the lake the mountain of Schiehallion forms a conspicuous and very grand feature. There are some remains of a fortress, said to have belonged to the Clan Donachie, on a small island near its E. end. Trout and pike are abundant.

Tummel Bridge, ha. on the Tummel, pa. of Dull (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., 7 E. of Kinloch-Rannoch. There is a Free church. A fair is held in Oct.

Tumna, pa., Boyle bar., co. Roscom., Ir., 1½ W. of Carrick-on-Shannon; ac. 8,294; limestone and freestone abound. The pa. contains the vils. of Cootehall and Battlebridge. A monastery of the Dominican order was founded here, which passed into the possession of the Franciscans. *Woodbrook* is a seat.

Tunbridge. [TONBRIDGE.]

Tunbridge Division, one of the eight parl. divs. of Kent; it lies in the south-west of the co., and returns one member.

Tunbridge Wells, fashionable watering place, mun. bor. and mkt. to., and head of Co. Co. dis., pas. of Tonbridge, Speldhurst and Frant (q.v.), S.W. Kent, 5 S. of Tonbridge. The dis. possesses

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tullyhunco	.....	.....	9453
Tullylease	Charleville (10)	130	1079
Tullylish	Banbridge (4)	87	8200
Tullynakill	Comber (3½)	121	733
Tullynessle & Forbes	Alford (2)	557	875
Tullyniskan	Dungannon (3)	103	2437
Tullyrusk	Crumlin	118	630
Tulse Hill	Tulse Hill	6	7842
Tumby	Woodhall Spa (4)	124	314
Tumna	Boyle (6)	108	1994
Tunbridge Division	.....	.....	72360
Tunbridge Wells	Tunbridge Wells	33	27895

beds of secondary iron ore, which give rise to the chalybeate springs here, accidentally discovered during the reign of James I. by Dudley Lord North, when on a visit to Eridge Castle. The Earl of Abergavenny enclosed two springs and made other improvements with a view to popularising the new remedy; in 1630 Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., attended by a large suite, came here to re-establish her health, but was obliged to camp on the Downs for want of other accommodation; and for thirty years after the visit of this queen, visitors were obliged to resort to tents and booths or to reside at Southborough. At the close of the reign of Charles I. buildings increased in all directions, and towards the end of the reign of Charles II. the place was frequently visited by Catharine of Braganza, queen of that monarch, with whom it was a favourite abode, and it gradually became a place of fashionable resort. The acme of its prosperity must be assigned to the period when Colley Cibber, the poet and dramatist; Dr. Johnson, David Garrick, Samuel Richardson, the novelist; Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A., Miss Chudleigh, and Mrs. Thrale were its constant visitors. A curious picture representing these eminent characters at the Wells has been preserved, and furnishes an amusing illustration of the costumes and courtesies of that day. The whole neighbourhood abounds in springs and mineral waters, but only one is held in particular estimation; this spring, yielding about a gallon of water per minute, is clear, bright and colourless, with a taste savouring strongly of steel; it has scarcely any smell, though sometimes in a dense air its ferruginous exhalations are very distinguishable. The component parts of the water are steely particles, marine salts, an oily matter, an ochreous substance, pure water and volatile vitriolic spirit too subtle for any chemical analysis. The spring (from which the water is supplied by the dippers) still retains its original situation, but the approach to it was greatly improved in 1847 by the addition of a portico piazza. A broad and handsome parade exte 175 yds. from the mineral spring, and along whole front is a piazza serving as a fashiona rendezvous; a row of lime trees also contribute the pleasantness of this picturesque promena popularly called "the Pantiles," in the centre which is an orchestra, where a band plays dur the season. The Pump Room, a large red-br building at the south end of the Pantiles, erected in 1877 for the convenience of visit coming hither to drink the waters. It include large room containing a fountain, drawing roo etc., and is amply supplied with all the daily weekly papers; the premises are also used by club and a local masonic lodge, and the princ

The Pantiles, Tunbridge Wells.
(*Photo. Carl Norman & Co., Tunbridge Wells.*)

apartment is occasionally let for balls and oth entertainments. T. W. has several eccl. pas., all mo modern churches, except that of King Charles th Martyr, which dates from the end of the 17th cent. a Catholic church, and places of worship for vario Nonconformist bodies. The Skinners' Compan Middle School was opened in 1887; the Kin Charles School dates from 1698, and there is Technical Institute. The town hall, in Calverle Road, is an edifice of stone, and comprises a larg hall, a council room, police station with cells, and offices for the town clerk and other officers. Othe public buildings are the Great Hall (1870), a stone building in Italian style; the Corn Exchange, in which a market is held on Fridays; the Post Office the Mechanics' Institute, the General Hospital, and the Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital. The principal industry consists in the manufacture and sale of fancy articles made of wood, inlaid in mosaic, and called "Tunbridge Ware." The Common, close to and almost surrounded by the to., covers an area of 179 ac. The Grosvenor Recreation Ground comprises 8½ ac. and contains a large swimming bath. There is much picturesque scenery in the neighbourhood of the to.

Tundergarth, pa., S. Dumfs., Sc.; ac. 10,482; soil various, overlying slate and clay slate; a great number of sheep are pastured on the hill. The pa. church is about 3 S.E. of Lockerbie. T. Castle, now in ruins, was formerly the residence of the Johnstones, Marquesses of Annandale. A conspicuous hill called "Brunswark" overlooks the dis. from the south.

Tunorbury. [HAYLING, SOUTH.]

Tunstall (1), pa. and ancient vil., N.E. Kent, belonged to Oswald in the reign of Edward the Confessor, 1 S.W. of Sittingbourne; ac. 1,200; soil generally rich, overlying chalk. The church of St John the Baptist, situated in a pretty and retired spot, overshadowed by fine trees, is E. Eng. and later; in the chancel is a double piscina, and on the north a flat arched aumbry with hinges and shelf; the font has a cylindrical bowl, with shafts of Romanesque appearance. The church contains an alabaster tomb without inscription, and a stately monument of marble, with full-sized recumbent effigy in armour to Sir Edward Hales, Knight and Bart. of Woodchurch and T., an active adherent of the Parliament during the Civil War (d. 1654); there are brasses, with effigies, to Margaret (Crowner), wife of John Rycyls (d. 1496); one in the nave to Ralph Wulf, a former rector (d. 1525); another of a lady (*c.* 1590); and others to Henry Guyldeforde, Esq., captain of Archclyffe fort, near Dover (d. 1595), and Christopher Webbe, D.D., President of St. John's College, Cambridge, and rector here (d. 1610); there are also memorials to the families of Hales and Crowmer, and to the Rev. E. R. Mores, born here 1730, and subsequently rector, and author of a "History of Tunstall and its Antiquities"; the monument includes a beautiful marble bust of Dr. Mores (d. 1778). Gore Court is a modern structure in the Italian style. *Woodstock*, about 2 miles south, is a seat.

Tunstall (2), pa., tp., and vil. on the Lune, N. Lancs., 13 N.E. of Lancaster; ac. of pa. 9,163, of tp. 1,076; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist (repaired 1850) is Perp., and contains numerous monuments of the Fenwick family and a mutilated effigy believed to be of Sir Thomas Tunstal.

Tunstall (3), pa. on the Bure, E. Norf., 14 S.E. of Norwich; ac. 1,612; soil mixed, overlying sand and clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is a building of flint, but the tower and nave are in ruins; the chancel, which is the only portion of the structure now available for divine service, has been renovated.

Tunstall (4), pa. and small vil. near the German Ocean, E.R. Yorks., 15 E. by N. of Hull; ac. 1,346; soil strong clay, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1874) is E. Eng. and Perp. The sea has swallowed upwards of 100 ac. of land in the pa. within the last seventy years, and is still constantly encroaching.

Tunstall (5), pa., S.E. Suff., 8 N.E. of Woodbridge; ac. 2,871; soil loam, clay, and sand, overlying clay, sand, and gravel. The church of St. Michael is Perp. There is a Baptist chapel at T. Common. Here are clay and sand pits. In this pa. are extensive maltings and wharves.

Tunstall (6), mkt. and manufacturing to. rapidly increasing in importance, pa. of Wolstanton (q.v.), N.W. Staffs., now included within the parl. bor. of Newcastle-under-Lyme (q.v.). There are eccl. pas. with modern churches, a Catholic chapel, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The old court-house, a plain building formerly in the centre of the Market Square, has been removed. The town hall (1885), which occupies part of the site formerly devoted to market purposes, is a structure of red brick and stone in the Renaissance style; it includes an assembly room, board room, court room, committee rooms, local board office and lock-up; a portion of the building is used as a bank, and there are a few shops. The Victoria Institute (1889) is also in Renaissance style; it comprises on the ground floor public lecture rooms and free library; on the first floor a school of art, and on the second floor a school of science. An open space at the end of the Institute has been laid out for public recreation. The Public Library, inaugurated in the old town hall in 1885, was removed to the Institute in 1891. There is a spacious market, erected in 1858. The market days are Saturday and Monday, the former being the principal. There are no fairs. In the Market Square is a clock-tower (1893) commemorating Sir Smith Child, of Stallington Hall, a great benefactor to the to. The chief manufacture of the to. is earthenware; there are also extensive iron works for the manufacture of pig, bar, and sheet iron. The raising of coal for the use of the manufacturers is extensively carried on in the tp. and its immediate neighbourhood, as well as the raising and calcining of ironstone. Bricks and tiles are also largely manufactured. The charities are devoted to educational purposes.

Tunstall (7), chap., tp., and vil., pa. of Catterick (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Richmond; ac. 1,262. Holy Trinity (chapel-of-ease) is in E. Eng. style. The Wesleyans have a small chapel.

Tunstall (8), tp., pa. of Bishop Wearmouth (q.v.), N. Dur.; ac. 808. Here are Roman Catholic and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Tunstall (9), ha., pa. of Ayton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 N.E. of Stokesley.

Tunstead (1), pa. and vil., E. Norf., 10 N.E. of Norwich; ac. 2,259; soil mixed, overlying sand, gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1863) is a large Perp. building; there is a beautiful screen, and over the altar is a large platform or loft where it is supposed miracle plays were once performed. The poor have the benefit of several charities and the rent of some allotments.

Tunstead (2), eccl. pa. and vil. on the Irwell, pas. of Rochdale and Whalley (q.v.), E. Lancs., 1½ S.W. of Bacup. Holy Trinity Church was built in Norm. style in 1841. The Wesleyans, Baptists and Primitive Methodists have chapels. Here are cotton and woollen mills and stone quarries.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tundergarth	Lockerbie (3)	325	439
Tunstall (1)	Sittingbourne (1)	45	243
Tunstall (2), pa.	Melling (1)	244	748
Tunstall (2), tp.	Melling (1)	244	119
Tunstall (3)	Reedham (4)	119	131
Tunstall (4)	Withernsea (4)	216	121
Tunstall (5)	Wickham Market (2)	85	638
Tunstall (6)	Tunstall	150	15730
Tunstall (7)	Catterick Bridge (3)	233	219
Tunstall (8)	Ryhope (2)	258	4503
Tunstead (1)	Coltishall (3)	126	437
Tunstead (2)	Stacksteads	204	6985

Tunstead (3), vil., pa. of Tideswell (q.v.), N. Derbys., 1 w. of Wormhill.

Tunworth, small pa., N. Hants, 4 S.E. of Basingstoke; ac. 1,104; soil light loam, subsoil chalk. The church of All Saints (rebuilt 1854–55) was originally a Norm. building; the chancel is screened from the nave by a solid wall of masonry, and opens to it by a small Norm. arch.

Tuogh, pa., Owneybegs bar., E. co. Lim., Ir., 3 N.E. of Dromkeen; ac. 6,518. It contains the vil. of Cappamore. There is a Catholic church.

Tuoghcluggin, pa., Coonagh bar., N.E. co. Lim., Ir., 5¼ N.W. of Tipperary; ac. 2,093.

Tuosist, pa., Glanarought bar., S. co. Kerry, Ir., 12 S.W. of Kenmare; ac. 39,340. It is in a wild and mountainous district, bounded on the north-west by Kenmare Bay and on the south-east by the Caha Mountains; the shore comprises the harbours of Ardgroom and Kilmacalogue, the latter extending 2½ miles inland.

Tupgill, ha., pa. of Coverham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2 S.W. of Middleham.

Tupholme, pa. (formerly extra-parochial), Mid Lincs., 8 W. of Horncastle; ac. 1,795; soil and subsoil mostly clay. Here was anciently a Premonstratensian monastery, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, founded in the time of Henry II. by Allan and Gilbert de Neville; some picturesque ruins, including one side of the refectory with six lancet windows and reading pulpit, are all that remain.

Tupsley, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Hampton Bishop (q.v.), Mid Herefords., about 1 E.N.E. of Hereford; ac. 812. The church of St. Paul is in E. Eng. style. *Litley Court* is a seat.

Tupton, tp., pa. of and about 2 N.W. from North Wingfield (q.v.), E. Derbys.; ac. 684. Here is a mission church. *T. Hall* is a seat.

Turbot Bank, shoal on west side of Cork Harbour, W. co. Cork, Ir., near its entrance, 11 S.E. of Cork. The bank is ¼ mile in length, and is covered with water.

Turbot Island, small island off the west coast of co. Galway, Ir., about 5 W. of Clifden.

Turbotstown, pl. and seat, pa. of Mayne (q.v.), N. co. Wstm., Ir., 3 N.W. of Castlepollard. Embroidery and plain needlework are carried on as cottage industries.

Ture, vil., pa. of and 2½ N. from Muff (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir.

Turin Hill (814 ft.), pa. of Rescobie (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., about 4 N.E. of Forfar. It commands a very extensive view. An ancient stronghold on its summit, parts of which remain, is believed to have been one of the oldest stone forts in Scotland.

Turk, stream, S.W. Perths., Sc., rises close to the border of Balquhidder, and flows in a S.E. direction for 6½ miles to the Bridge of T., 7 S.W. of Callander.

Turkdean, pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 12 N.E. of Cirencester; ac. 2,178; soil stonebrash, overlying rock and clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1857) is of various periods, the tower and chancel-arch being Norm., the chancel E. Eng., and the rest of the edifice Perp.; there are monuments to Elizabeth Nelthorp (d. 1718) and Sir William Bannister (d. 1730). There is a charity of over £33 yearly value.

Tur Langton, chap., tp., and vil., pa. of Church Langton (q.v.), S.E. Leics., 5½ N.W. of Market Harborough; ac. 1,413. The church of St. Andrew was built 1866 in E. Eng. style. Here is a Congregational chapel.

Turlough, pa., Carra bar., Mid co. Mayo, Ir., 3 N.E. of Castlebar station; ac. 22,714. This pa. is situated on a small river, the land being generally good, limestone abounding, suitable for building and other purposes. Between Castlebar and Ballina and through part of this pa. is a wild and romantic district. Lough Conn and Lough Cullin are here united by a narrow sound, across which is a stone bridge, and the neck of land between the two lakes is called the Pontoon. T. has a Protestant church, two Catholic churches, places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists, eight public schools, and a National school. Fairs are held during the year. *T. Park* is situated in a fine demesne.

Turnastone, pa. on the Dore, S.W. Herefords., 7 N.W. of Pontrilas; ac. 1,625; soil sandy and loamy, overlying clay and sandstone. The church of St. Mary (restored 1884) is E. Eng.

Turnberry Castle, ruin, pa. of Kirkoswald (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc., 6 N. of Girvan. It stands on a low promontory, and it is uncertain when it was built: it seems, however, to have been a stronghold in the 12th cent. There is now little remaining but the lower vaults and cellars. A lighthouse is built on part of the castle's site.

Turnchapel, ha., pa. of Plymstock (q.v.), S.E. Dev., 1 S.E. of Plymouth. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Turnditch, tp., chap., and vil., pa. of Duffield (q.v.), Mid Derbys., 3½ W. of Belper; ac. 812. The chapel of All Saints (restored 1883) is apparently E. Eng. The Congregationalists and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There is a small charity.

Turner's Hill, ha., pa. of Worth (q.v.), N. Sussex, 3 S.W. of East Grinstead.

Turner's Puddle, pa. on the Piddle, Mid Dors., 7½ N.W. by W. of Wareham; ac. 1,936; soil and subsoil chalky. Holy Trinity Church (restored 1883) is chiefly Perp.

Turnham Green, dis. and eccl. pa., pa. of Chiswick (q.v.), S. Middx., 7½ W. by S. of St. Paul's. Christ Church (1843) is in E. Eng. style. There is a Congregational chapel. The Vestry Hall was built in 1876. The "Pack Horse" at T. G. has been a famous inn for about 200 years. The gardens here were celebrated in Evelyn's days, and the place now contains many thriving nurseries

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tunworth	Basingstoke (4)	48	98
Tuogh	Dromkeen (3)	118	1704
Tuoghcluggin	Pallas (2)	115	281
Tuosist	Kenmare (12)	197	2703
Tupholme	Horncastle (8)	130	94
Tupsley, ec. pa.	Hereford (1)	144	1105
Tupsley, tp.	Hereford (1)	144	1121
Tupton	Clay Cross (1)	142	1551

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Popu-lation.
		[(3)]	
Turkdean	Notgrove & W'tfield	96	36
Tur Langton	Market Harboro' (5½	83	57
Turlough	Castlebar (3)	132	4
Turnastone	Vowchurch	160	5
Turnditch	Idridgehay (1)	138	2
Turner's Puddle	Moreton (5)	129	4
Turnham Green	Turnham Green	9	8

In November, 1642, the vil. was the scene of a skirmish between the Earl of Essex and Prince Rupert, in which six hundred cavaliers were slain. The spot is still shown on which Sir John Fenwick and other Jacobites, afterwards executed on Tower Hill, intended to assassinate William III. (1696).

Turnworth, pa., N. Dors., 6 W. of Blandford; ac. 1,176; soil light, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is a small edifice of stone in E. Eng. style; it was originally built in the 13th cent., and, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1869. *T. House* is a handsome and commodious mansion, pleasantly situated in a valley and surrounded by picturesque scenery.

Turret Water, stream, Mid Forfs., Sc., rises on the slopes of Ben Chonzie, and flows in a S.E. direction for 8½ miles to the Earn, which it joins ½ W. of Crieff. About 3 N.W. of Crieff are the Falls of the Turret.

Turriff, pa. and burgh of barony, N. Abers., Sc., 11 S.S.E. of Banff; ac. 18,386. The pa. church (1794) is a plain stone edifice, slightly Gothic in style; the original church, now in ruins, stands on the site of an earlier Columban church. The Episcopal church of St. Congan was built in 1862. The Free church (1844) is a plain stone building. T. is one of the most flourishing little tos. in the north of Abers. There is a town and a cottage hospital. Several fairs are held. The Trot of T. was fought between the Covenanters and Royalists in 1639, and was the first blood shed in the great Civil War. Within the pa. are the ruins of Towie Barclay Castle, the seat of the ancient family of the Barclays, the banqueting hall of which is still in perfect preservation.

Turton, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Bolton-le-Moors (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., about 4 N. of Bolton; ac. 4,613. The church of St. Anne, built in 1841 on an eminence almost on the site of the old chapel of St. Matthew, is in Perp. style, and there are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. The Blair Hospital was built in 1886. T. contains cotton mills, print works, bleach works, and several quarries. A cattle fair is held on Sept. 4 and 5. The charities amount to about £100 yearly. T. Tower was built in 1101, but was almost rebuilt in 1596; it is a square castellated mansion of stone, three storeys in height. The building has been rendered very irregular by comparatively recent additions. The walls of the tower proper are 5 ft. thick; in the ornamental woodwork on the east side of the old building are inserted the shields of arms of the Kay family.

Turvey, pa. and vil., N. Beds., on the borders of Bucks., from which it is separated by the Ouse, 7 N.W. of Bedford; ac. 3,944; soil mixed gravel and strong clay, overlying clay, gravel and rock. The church of All Saints (restored 1852–54) is chiefly E. Eng., with traces of Saxon and Norm. work and Dec. and Perp. additions; at the east end of the south aisle was a chapel of the Virgin; here still remain three E. Eng. sedilia and a piscina; an arched sepulchral recess in the same chapel contains a fresco, representing the two Marys at the foot of the Cross, which has been glazed for its better preservation. The font is probably Norm.; westward of the south door is a stoup projecting from a recess. The north chapel, now converted into an organ chamber, was the burial-place of the Mordaunt family, a number of whom are interred in the vaults beneath, including John, Earl of Peterborough, Marshal-General of the Parliamentary forces (d. 1643), and Charles, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, K.G., General of the Marines (d. at Lisbon 1735). In the chapel of St. Mary is an altar-tomb of Purbeck marble, with recumbent effigies to Sir John Mordaunt, Knight (d. 1506), and Edith (Latimer), his wife; the effigy of Sir John is in armour, over which is a robe, with the collar of S.S.; that of his lady is in a long gown and coif; on the south side of the chancel is the lofty monument of John, first Lord Mordaunt, son of the preceding (d. 1562), and Elizabeth Vere, his wife, with recumbent alabaster effigies of both, on an altar-tomb under a semicircular arch; in the north aisle now stands the fine tomb of John, second Lord Mordaunt (d. 1571); at the west end of the same aisle is the tomb of Lewis, third Lord Mordaunt (d. 1601), moved hither during the restoration. On the floor of St. Mary's Chapel is a small brass to a member of the Mordaunt family with impaled shield, and a scroll inscribed with a couplet in Latin, and there are two other brasses, one with the figure of an ecclesiastic, and another with arms and inscription to Alice Chubnoll, wife of Richard Bernard, Esq. (1606); suspended in the aisle are two helmets, a sword, gauntlets, collar and spurs. There is a memorial in the church to the Rev. Legh Richmond, M.A., the author of the "Dairyman's Daughter." There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels. The charities in money and kind are considerable; a large and handsome block of buildings close to the railway station, consisting of a memorial hall and almshouses, was erected and endowed in 1884 for the relief of twenty-four persons, inhabitants of the pa. of T. and the to. of Bedford. Here is a reading-room, a working-men's room and museum. The "Three Fishes" Inn is an ancient hostelry with projecting gables, and is dated 1624; a great flood on Sept. 26, 1797, rose about 4 ft. above the roadway, near this house. Pillow thread lace is made here, though not to so large an extent as formerly, and shoemaking is carried on. The approach to T. from Bedford is through an avenue of trees, nearly a mile in length; at the further extremity of the vil. is a bridge of eight arches over the Ouse, facing which, in the water, is a statue group representing the story of Jonah; the other entrances to the vil. are also picturesque. *T. Abbey* is a long gabled building surrounded by a finely-wooded park of 100 ac.; in one of the rooms is a chimney-piece of the time of Henry VII., and the handsome stone chimney-piece in the drawing-room is of the era of James I.; two of the gables bear the dates 1603 and 1608. *Picts' Hill*, *T. House*, a stately mansion in Italian style, *T. Cottage*, and *Woodside House* are also seats.

Turville, pa. and vil., S.W. Bucks., 7 N.W. of Marlow; ac. 2,194; soil chalk and gravel, subsoil various. The church of St. Mary (restored 1876)

Place.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Popu-lation.
Turnworth	Shillingstone (3½)	123	111
Turriff, pa.	Turriff	566	4253
Turriff, burgh	Turriff	566	2341
Turton, ec. pa.	Turton	201	3412
Turton, tp.	Turton	201	6354
Turvey	Turvey	56	882
Turville	West Wycombe (5)	36	468

is Norm., and contains monuments to the Sydney, East, Butlin, King and Perry families; the font is Norm. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. There are several charities. *T. Court* and *T. Park*, once the residence of Lord Lyndhurst, are seats.

Turweston, pa. and vil. on the Ouse, N.W. Bucks., 7½ N.W. of Buckingham; ac. 1,240; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Mary (restored 1863) contains some remains of Norm. and Dec. work; in the chancel are a Dec. piscina and Easter sepulchre; there is a brass effigy of a priest (*c.* 1450) and a brass to Thomas Grene (*c.* 1490). There is a Wesleyan chapel and some small charities. *T. Hall* is a seat.

Tushielaw, pl. near Ettrick Water, pa. of Ettrick (q.v.), S.W. Selks., Sc., about 15 S.W. of Selkirk. Here is a ruined tower, formerly the stronghold of Adam Scott, the "King of the Border." He was beheaded (1529) and his head set up over the prison gate at Edinburgh. Local tradition, however, maintains that he was hanged on an ash tree.

Tushingham, eccl. pa., tp. (**Tushingham-with-Grindley**), and vil., pa. of and 3 E. from Malpas (q.v.), S. Chesh.; ac. 4,227. St. Chad's Chapel (built 1691) is now disused, and the modern church of the same dedication was erected 1863 in Gothic style. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Tushingham-with-Grindley. [TUSHINGHAM.]

Tuskar Rock (1), reef, S. Glamorgs., off the Ogmore river. It has a beacon.

Tuskar Rock (2), islet off the south-east coast of co. Wex., Ir., about 7 N.E. of Carnsore Point. It has a lighthouse with light visible 19 miles.

Tusmore, pa., Mid Oxon., 5¾ N. of Bicester; ac. 990; soil stonebrash, overlying stone. The church has long been destroyed. *T. House*, erected in 1770, is a seat.

Tutbury, pa. and small to., N. Staffs., 4½ N.W. of Burton-on-Trent, in a picturesque situation, near the south bank of the Dove, which separates it from Derbyshire, and is here crossed by a bridge of five arches, formerly having a chapel at one end; ac. 4,145; soil clay, loam, marl, and gravelly, subsoil various. The church of the Virgin Mary (restored) is situated on a declivity near the castle ruins; it formed part of the Cluniac priory of St. Mary, founded in 1081 by Henry de Ferrers, and is a Late Norm. building with E. Eng. apsidal chancel; the great west doorway, a very fine example of Norm. work, is recessed in seven orders, one being of alabaster, and all richly carved with characteristic ornament; the window above is similarly treated, and has an interlaced arcading on either side; the massive piers of the arcades are about 6 ft. in thickness, some being clustered; the tower has a western doorway and other portions of Norm. date, and there is a south doorway of this period. There are Congregational, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Here are extensive glass works which afford employment to a great portion of the inhabitants. The market has been obsolete for many years. The charities have a yearly value of about £825, of which £60 is granted yearly to the girls' school, the rest being applied to boys' education, clothes, bread and other gifts. T. is celebrated for the ruins of its castle, said to have been first the seat of the Mercian kings. In 1569 Mary Queen of Scots was removed to this fortress from Bolton Castle in Yorkshire, and remained here about a year and a half. King James I., in one of his tours through England, visited the castle, and in the Civil War it was occupied by Charles I., who spent a fortnight here in 1634 and again in 1636. During the Civil War it was held for the King, but after a long siege it was surrendered to the Parliamentary army in 1646, and soon after dismantled:

JOHN OF GAUNT'S GATEWAY, TUTBURY CASTLE. (*Photo. Poulton and Son, London.*)

the ruins, seated upon a lofty mount overlooking the valley of the Dove, have a picturesque appearance; the walls enclose an area of about three acres, called the "Tilt Yard," with a strong embattled wall and deep moat; the ancient gateway, built by John of Gaunt, and strengthened by Charles I., is tolerably perfect; on the opposite side are portions of two halls with vaulted rooms below, and there can be no doubt, from the ruins that remain, that this castle was at one period a very magnificent building. In 1831 there was recovered from the bed of the river Dove a large number of silver coins, supposed to have formed a portion of the treasure of Thomas, second Earl of Lancaster, lost with his army chest when he was driven out of T. Castle in 1322 by the forces of Edward II. The part claimed by William IV. as belonging to the Crown is now preserved in the British Museum. *Byrkley Lodge*, *Castle Hill*, and *The Elms* are seats.

Tutman's Hole, large cavern, pa. of Alston (q.v.), E. Cumb. It is of unknown length, but is said to have been explored for more than a mile from its mouth.

Tutnall and Cobley, tp., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Tardebigge (q.v.), E. Worcs.; ac. 3,511.

Tuttington, pa. and vil. on the Ant., N. Norf., 12 N. of Norwich; ac. 840; soil generally rich and fertile, overlying good brick earth. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1884) is Perp. The

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Turweston	Brackley (1¼)	68	269
Tushingham, ec. pa.	Malpas (3)	177	729
Tushingham, tp.	Malpas (3)	177	256
Tusmore	Brackley (4)	68	16

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tutbury	Tutbury	133	[illegible]
Tutnall and C.	Bromsgrove (2)	145	[illegible]
Tuttington	Aylsham (2)	132	174

foundations of a chapel, supposed to have been erected about A.D. 1200, have been discovered in a field north of the church. Here is a Reformed Wesleyan chapel with an endowment.

Tuxford, pa. and mkt. to. (M.) on the Great North road, N. Notts., about 12 N.W. of Newark; ac. 2,893; soil clay, overlying gypsum. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1874–90) is of various periods; attached to the north side of the chancel, which retains its piscina, is the mortuary of the family of White, of Wallingwells. In the north porch is the sculptured kneeling figure of a saint, with sacramental emblems, and at the east end of the south aisle is a singular representation of the martyrdom of St. Lawrence. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are malthouses and corn mills. A yearly fair is held on May 12 for cattle, sheep, and drapery. A meeting for sports and horse racing is held yearly in June. The Holy Well is a spring of cold water said to be efficacious in curing rheumatism and scurvy. There are some small charities and an endowed school. *T. Hall*, rebuilt near the site of the old hall, about 1785, is a mansion of brick, not far from the market-place, and is surrounded by small pleasure grounds. It is celebrated for its splendid specimens of E. Eng. oak carving, collected from the immediate vils., as well as for a fine collection of Chelsea china, oil-paintings by Teniers, Wright and other artists; here also are preserved several fine ancient brasses; and there is some very curious old wrought-iron work and many other objects of antiquity; in the grounds is a stone cross, which formerly stood on the highest hill on the Thoresby estate, and was erected Aug. 1, 1798, by Charles Earl Manvers, to commemorate the victory of the Nile; the cross has been placed on a new base to commemorate the jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1887. There is also an ancient stone figure of a mitred abbot, supposed to be that of Simon de Baltinglade; a small stone coffin, supposed to have contained part of the remains of this abbot, and a life-size stone figure of a Benedictine monk; these two figures and the small coffin were found about sixty years ago during excavations in the remains of the Abbey of St. Mary, York. About three-quarters of a mile from T. on the Great North road is a stone with the inscription, "Here lieth the body of a Rebel, 1746."

Twambrooks. [WITTON-CUM-TWAMBROOKS.]

Twechar, vil. on the Forth and Clyde Canal, pa. of Kirkintilloch (q.v.), S.E. Dumbarts., Sc., 2 S.W. of Kilsyth.

Tweed, river of Peebs., Selks., Roxbs. and Berws., Sc., and of Northumb.; rises in a spring called Tweed's Well, S.W. Peebs., 1,500 ft. above the sea, and runs N., N.E., and again N. through the pas. of Tweedsmuir and Drumelzier, and then N. by E. between that of Drumelzier and that of Broughton, Glenholm, and Kilbucho. In its easterly course from the vil. of Drumelzier to that of Innerleithen the river makes a considerable curve towards the N., having on its left side the pas. of Stobo, Peebles, and Innerleithen, and on the right those of Drumelzier Manor, Peebles, and Traquair. Flowing E.S.E. through N.E. Selks., it divides the pas. of Innerleithen, Stow, and Galashiels on the N. from those of Yarrow and Selkirk on the S., and then turning N.E. forms for some 2½ miles the boundary between Selks. and Roxbs. The river now flows in an easterly direction through N. Roxbs., making a wide bend towards the S., between Melrose and Kelso, and skirting the pas. of St. Boswell, Maxton, Makerston, and Roxburgh. After running about 4½ miles N.E. between the pas. of Ednam and Sprouston, the T. leaves Roxbs., and from this point to its mouth forms the boundary between Berws. and Northumb. Its course is E. by the pas. of Eccles and Coldstream to the to. of Coldstream, N.N.E. by Coldstream, Ladykirk, and Hutton, and finally almost due E. by the pa. of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Of the 97 miles along which the river flows, only the last 19 are situated on the English border. It is tidal for 10 miles from its mouth, but the gravel-beds occasioned by the rapids render navigation almost impossible. At its mouth, on the N. bank, is the to. of Berwick-upon-Tweed (q.v.). The salmon fisheries are very important, and the river also abounds in grilse and sea-trout. In the different parts of its course the T. flows through much varied and picturesque scenery, but the interest attaching to the river is due rather to the romantic associations which have gathered round so many places on its banks. Many of these have been preserved for all time in the finest of the Border ballads, and in the poems and novels of Sir Walter Scott.

Tweeddale, an old name for Peebles-shire (q.v.). It gives the title of Marquess to the Hays.

Tweedmouth, pa. and seaport to., N. Northumb., bounded by the Tweed on the N. and the German Ocean on the E., 1 S. of Berwick-upon-Tweed; ac. 4,944, and 220 foreshore; soil principally rich loam. T. forms part of the bor. of Berwick and is a suburb to that to., with which it is connected by an ancient and substantial stone bridge of 15 arches, built by James I. The main line of the North-Eastern Railway passes through here and is carried over the Tweed and its valley by the Royal Border Bridge, a magnificent viaduct, 2,152 ft. long, of 28 arches, each of 61 ft. 6 in. span, and at a height from the bed of the river of 138 ft. 6 in. The docks were completed in 1877, and afford accommodation for 16 large vessels. A line of rail has been laid down to the docks, which adds considerably to the importance of the port. This place gives the title of baron to the Majoribanks family. The church of St. Bartholomew (rebuilt 1783, and supposed to be the third church on the present site) is in Gothic

THE ROYAL BORDER BRIDGE.
(*Photo. Poulton and Son.*)

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tuxford	Tuxford	132	938
Twechar	Gavell (1)	405	789

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tweedmouth, pa.	Tweedmouth	337	4845

style. The churchyard contains a tombstone to Thomas Bell, of Spittal, who died Nov. 26, 1791, aged 105. In the adjoining grave are the remains of James Stuart, a well-known Border character, who claimed descent from the family of King Charles II., on which account he at one time was relieved by a sum of money from Queen Victoria; he was born Christmas Day, 1728, and buried April 14, 1844, aged 115. There are also English and Scotch Presbyterian churches. The to. presents an air of activity, there being iron foundries, steam saw mills, boiler and engineering works, boat-building yards and fish-curing houses. There is also a large brewery. The salmon fishery gives employment to many hands during the season. A feast is held on the third Sunday in July.

Tweedsmuir, pa., S.W. Peebs., Sc.; ac. 23,469; soil in some parts strong loam, in others light loam, sometimes mixed with gravel. The water scheme (1895) of the Edinburgh and District Water Trust comprises the formation of a reservoir in the valley of the Talla, with pipes to convey 24,000,000 gallons daily, a bridge of granite and steel in place of the old narrow bridge at T., and a road to the reservoir. The church is 7 s. from Broughton station. There are several ancient and rude strongholds in the pa., some of them dignified by the name of "Castles," but having few features of the fortress character.

Twelve Pins. [BENNEBEOLA.]

Twemlow, tp., bounded on the s. by the Dane, pa. of Sandbach (q.v.), S.E. Chesh., 1 s. of Goostrey; ac. 928. *Jodrell Hall* and *T. Hall* are seats.

Twerton, pa. and vil. on the Avon, N.E. Somerset, 1½ w. of Bath; ac. 971; soil clay, overlying freestone and lias. The church of St. Michael (rebuilt 1885) is Perp., and contains some fine oak carving and a Norm. N. door. St. Peter's church was built in 1880. Here are Wesleyan, Baptist, Congregational, and Free Methodist chapels, and a Club and Institute. T. contains lias quarries, brick works, and woollen cloth and clothing factories. Here is a house once occupied by Henry Fielding.

Twickenham, pa. and to. on the Thames, S.W. Middx., 1 w. of Richmond; ac. 2,383 and 94 water; soil principally rich alluvium, laid out in market gardens and fertile meadows. The church of St. Mary was rebuilt in 1713, with the exception of the 14th-cent. tower; it contains monuments to Pope (d. 1744), his parents, and his nurse; Sir John Berkeley, first Baron Berkeley (d. 1678), Admiral Ogle (d. 1750), and others. Many eminent persons are interred in the churchyard. There are eccl. pas. with modern churches, a Catholic church, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The town hall (1876) contains an assembly-room, used for meetings and concerts, and the free library. The Economic Museum was founded to impart in a scientific and practical manner a knowledge of common things for health and comfort. Just beyond T. Green are almshouses belonging to the Worshipful Company of Carpenters. St. John's Hospital provides efficient medical advice and medicine for the working classes of T. and neighbourhood. At Fortescue House, an old mansion near the station, is a branch of the National Refuge for Homeless and Destitute Boys. The Police Orphanage at Wellesley House was founded in 1870, but has since been enlarged. Arragon Tower, in Church Street, is a portion of the ancient manor-house said to have been inhabited by Queen Katherine of Arragon, and formerly the residence of Sir John Walter, Knight, Chief Baron of the Exchequer (1625–30). Strawberry Hill, the celebrated villa residence of Horace Walpole, is situated at the corner of the upper road leading to Teddington, and was originally

TWICKENHAM FERRY.

a cottage belonging to Mr. Chenevix, a toy dealer of Regent Street, whose lease Walpole took over in May, 1747, the property consisting only of the house and 5 ac. of land. A plan for the erection of the new villa, in which Walpole was assisted by Richard Bentley, son of the distinguished master of Trinity College, Cambridge, was made in 1750, but the structure was not completed till 1776. The mansion is built in the form of the letter L, the older portions being towards the east and nearest the Thames. The site of "Pope's Villa," where he came to live in 1717, and where he died in 1744, is now occupied by a singular timber structure, which still bears the same name. *Lebanon House, Orleans House* (a Queen Anne structure), and *York House* (said to have been a residence of James II.) have been occupied by members of the royal family of France.

Twigmoor, tp., pa. of and 2 N. from Manton (q.v.), N. Lincs.; ac. 1,244.

Twigworth, eccl. pa. and tp., pas. of Gloucester St. Mary de Lode and Gloucester St. Catherine, N. Glouc., 2 N. of Gloucester, on the road to Tewkesbury; ac. 477. The church of St. Matthew is in Norm. style.

Twineham, pa., N. Sussex, 5½ S.W. of Cuckfield, ac. 1,891; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1894) is a brick structure of the 16th cent.

Twinstead, or **Twinshead,** pa. and vil., N. Essex, 4½ S. of Sudbury; ac. 1,109; soil loam and

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tweedsmuir	Broughton (7)	374	207
Twemlow	Holmes Chapel (3)	166	139
Twerton	Twerton	108	7685
Twickenham	Twickenham	11	16027
Twigmoor	Scawby (3½)	161	60
Twigworth, ec. pa.	Gloucester (2)	114	
Twigworth, tp.	Gloucester (2)	114	
Twineham	Burgess Hill (4)	41	
Twinstead	Bures (4)	54	

The church of St. John the Evangelist is E. Eng., and the entrance from the nave into the chancel is through a stone screen of three equal arches, a feature believed to be confined to four churches in England; the stone font is surmounted by a canopy. There are brasses of the 17th cent.

Twisleton, vil., pa. of Bentham (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1½ N. of Ingleton.

Twiston, tp., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 5 E.N.E. of Clitheroe; ac. 830.

Twitchen, pa. and vil., N. Dev., 6½ N.E. of South Molton; ac. 2,916; soil clayey, overlying clay slate. The church of St. Peter (rebuilt 1844) is Perp. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Twizell (1), tp. and vil., pa. of Norham (q.v.), N. Northumb., 10 S.W. of Berwick-on-Tweed; ac. 2,085 and 59 water. The vil. is situated on the Till, here crossed by a stone bridge of one arch (referred to in "Marmion"). T. Castle, commenced about 1790, but never finished, was pulled down about 1884, and the materials were used in the construction of a branch railway.

Twizell (2), tp. on the Blyth, pa. of and 6 S.W. from Morpeth (q.v.), S.E. Northumb.

Twll-Ddu, or **The Devil's Kitchen,** remarkable cavity on the west side of Llyn Idwal, N.E. Carnarvs., 2¼ E. by N. of Llanberis. It is situated a considerable distance above the surface of the lake, forming a narrow ravine some 300 ft. in depth, lined by dark precipitous walls of rock, and holding at its bottom a stream which runs from the mountains to the lake.

Two Barrows. [TOBER (1).]

Two Gates, entrance (now only a single gate) to Exmoor Forest, N. Dev., 4½ S.E. of Lynmouth, on the borders of Somersets.

Two-Mile Borris, pa. and vil., Eliogarty bar., Mid co. Tip., Ir., 3 E. of Thurles; ac. 11,93-. There are the ruins of an old castle in the vil.

Two Mile Bridge, ha., pa. of Kilgrant (q.v.), S.E. co. Tip., Ir., about 2½ E.N.E. of Clonmel.

Two-Mile Hill, eccl. pa., pa. of St. George (q.v.), S.W. Gloucs., within the parl. bor. of Bristol, from which it is about 2½ E. The church of St. Michael is modern, and there is a mission church. There are Baptist, Free Methodist, Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels.

Two Pots, pl. (734 ft.), N. Dev., 2¼ S. of Ilfracombe. It commands a fine view.

Two Waters, vil., pa. of and 2 S. from Hemel Hempstead (q.v.), S.W. Herts.

Twrch, stream, S.W. Brecons., rises on Talsarn, and flows for about 9 miles in a S. direction along the Carmarths. border to the Tawe, which it joins below Ystradgunlais.

Twycross, pa. and vil., W. Leics., 5 W. of Market Bosworth; ac. 1,350; soil mixed, overlying marl and clay. The church of St. James is a 14th-cent. building. The school has an endowment. *Cliffe House* is a seat.

Twyford (1), pa. and large pleasant vil. on the Itchen, W. Hants, 3 S. of Winchester; ac. 4,217; soil chalk in the northern half of the pa. and loam and clay in the southern part, subsoil chalk. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1878) is in the Trans. style; from the remains of buildings which were discovered when the old church was pulled down, it is probable that there was a church on the same spot before the Conquest; in the churchyard is a venerable yew tree. The Free Methodists have a chapel here. The Institute and reading-room was built 1892. In a house known as Seager's buildings, Pope was educated for a time. The principal seats are *T. House*, a fine brick mansion in the Elizabethan style—in this house it is said that Dr. Franklin wrote his well-known Life while on a visit to Dr. Shipley, then Bishop of St. Asaph; *Littlebourne*, *Shawford House*, *T. Lodge*, and *T. Moors*.

Twyford (2), pa., tp. and vil. on the Ouse, N.W. Bucks., 6 S.W. of Buckingham; ac. of pa. 4,458, of tp. 1,567; soil principally clay. The church of St. Mary (restored and partly rebuilt 1887) has a Norm. doorway and font, and retains sedilia, a piscina, and an aumbry in the chancel; there are monuments to Thomas Gifford (1550), John Everdon (1413), and to the Wenman family.

Twyford (3), pa., N. Norf., 9 N.E. of East Dereham; ac. 529; soil light mixed, some portions heavy, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Nicholas is a small E. Eng. building. The fuel allotment of 10 ac. produces £11. *T. Hall*, pleasantly situated in an extensive and well-timbered lawn, is a seat.

Twyford (4), pa., tp., and vil., E. Leics., 12 N.E. of Leicester; ac. 2,535; soil clay and sand, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1888) is E. Eng. There are several charities.

Twyford (5), eccl. pa. and vil. on the Loddon. pa. of Hurst (q.v.), E. Berks., 5 E. of Reading. The church of St. Mary (1846) is in E. Eng. style. There is a Reformed Wesleyan chapel and a Congregational chapel. Here are almshouses (endowed 1707) for six poor persons.

Twyford (6), pl., pa. of West Felton (q.v.), N.W. Salop, adjoining the vil. of West Felton on the north. *The Nursery* is a seat.

Twyford (7), ha., pa. of and 1½ W. from Compton Abbas (q.v.), N. Dors.

Twyford (8), ha., pa. of and adjoining Colsterworth (q.v.), N. Lincs.

Twyford Abbey, pa. (formerly extra-parochial), N.W. Middx., about 9 W. of St. Paul's; ac. 200. The pa. is intersected by the Paddington Canal and contains very few inhabited houses, the chief of which is T. Abbey, a mansion of brick faced with stucco, in Gothic style, erected about 1806; it is surrounded by grounds through which the river Brent flows. In the grounds is a small brick chapel with porch, containing several monuments of interest, including one with bust to Robert

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Twiston	Clitheroe (5)	221	71
Twitchen	Molland (2¼)	188	204
Twizell (1)	Twizell	346	215
Twizell (2)	Morpeth (6)	288	30
Two-Mile Borris	Thurles (3)	87	1336
Two-Mile Hill	Bristol (2)	118	7175
Twycross	Atherstone (6)	102	350
Twyford (1)	Shawford & T. (1)	68	1452
Twyford (2), pa.	Claydon (3)	58	554
Twyford (2), tp.	Claydon (3)	58	349
Twyford (3)	North Elmham (4)	126	92
Twyford (4), pa.	John o' Gaunt	135	506
Twyford (4), tp.	John o' Gaunt	135	330
Twyford (5)	Twyford	31	1262
Twyford Abbey	Hendon (1)	7	60

Moyle, Esq., Prothonotary of the Common Pleas (d. 1638).

Twyford and Stenson, tp., pa. of Barrow-upon-Trent (q.v.), S. Derbys., 5½ S.S.W. of Derby; ac. 1,770.

Twyn Barlwm. [MYNYDD MAEN.]

Twynholm, pa. and small vil., S. Kirkcuds., Sc., 3 N. of Kirkcudbright, on the main road from Gatehouse to Castle Douglas; ac. 10,484; soil fertile, and partly arable; the surface of the district rises into many small hills. The pa. is bounded on the east by the river Tarff, on the west by Borgue pa., and extends on the south to Kirkcudbright Bay. There is a small woollen mill here. The old castle of Compstone is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the junction of the Dee and Tarff. *Barwhinnock* is a seat.

Twyning, pa. and vil. on the Severn and Avon, N. Gloucs., 2 N. of Tewkesbury; ac. 3,159; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary Magdalen (restored 1868) is of Norm. and later periods; there is a fine tomb to Sybill Clare (d. 1576); the font is Norm., and in the churchyard are the remains of a cross. The charities amount to £42 yearly. Here is an ancient camp. *Puckrup Hall* and *T. Park* are seats.

Twywell, pa. and vil., N. Northants, 2½ W. of Thrapston; ac. 917; soil clay, overlying clay and ironstone; the extensive quarries of the latter give employment to a number of the inhabitants. The church of St. Nicholas is a small building of stone with some reputed Saxon and Norm. remains; in the chancel is an Easter sepulchre; there is a Norm. font with an octagonal basin on a circular base. The charities amount to £4 16s. yearly, and are distributed in bread and coal. Various Roman relics have been found in this pa., and a fine Roman vase which was found here during the progress of the ironstone works has been presented to the British Museum.

Tybroughton, tp., pa. of Hanmer (q.v.), S. Flints., about 5 N.W. of Whitchurch; ac. 1,187.

Tyddgote (or **Gowt**), ha., pa. of Tydd St. Mary (q.v.), S. Lincs., extending into Tydd St. Giles, N. Cambs.

Tydd St. Giles, pa. in the Isle of Ely, N. Cambs., 6 N.W. of Wisbech; ac. 4,991; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Giles (restored 1869) is Norm. and E. Eng., with a detached embattled tower; there is a fine Dec. window, with buttresses and crocketed canopies, supposed to be the work of Alan de Walsingham, the architect of the lantern of Ely Cathedral. Charities producing £100 yearly are distributed among the poor.

Tydd St. Mary, pa. and vil., S. Lincs., on the borders of Norf. and Cambs., 6 N. of Wisbech; ac. 4,770; soil light loam, overlying silt. The great South Holland drain, which bounds the pa. on the north, empties itself into the Nen. The church of St. Mary (restored 1869) is Dec. and Perp., with some remains of Trans. date; the earliest portion of the church is comprised in the aisle arcades of Late Trans. work, but the fabric was almost wholly rebuilt in the Dec. period; at the east end of the north aisle is an alabaster slab bearing the now upright effigy of a knight of the time of Richard II. (1377–99). Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities amount to about £160 a year.

Tydweiliog, pa. and vil., S.W. Carnarvs., about 8 W. of Pwllheli; ac. 2,241; soil in general fertile. The church is dedicated to St. Cwyvan.

Tyers Hill, ha., pa. of Darfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 E. of Barnsley.

Tyfarnham, pa., Corkaree bar., Mid co. Wstm., Ir., 5¼ N. of Mullingar; ac. 1,818. *Knockdrin Castle* is a seat.

Tyldesley, eccl. pa., tp. (**Tyldesley-with-Shakerley**), and to., pa. of Leigh (q.v.), S. W. Lancs., 5 S.W. of Bolton; ac. 2,490. The church of St. George is in E. Eng. style. Besides a chapel-of-ease there are places of worship for the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, Congregationalists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists and Calvinists. A cemetery with three mortuary chapels was formed in 1878. The Public Baths, Union Street, were opened in July, 1876. The charities amount to £20 yearly. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cotton mills and collieries.

Tyldesley-with-Shakerley. [TYLDESLEY.]

Tyler Hill, ha., pa. of Blean (q.v.), E. Kent, 3 S. of Canterbury.

Tyler's Green, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Chipping Wycombe and Penn (q.v.), S.E. Bucks., 4 N.W. of High Wycombe. The church of St. Margaret was built 1854 in Gothic style. There is a workingmen's club. *Rayners,* a seat, built 1847 in Tudor style, was frequently visited by Lord Beaconsfield.

Tyln, ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Hayton (q.v.), N. Notts.

Tylon, vil., pa. of Llandwrog (q.v.), W. Carnarvs., 4 S.W. of Bangor.

Tylor's Town, ha., pa. of Ystradyfodwg (q.v.), E. Glamorgs., 7 N.W. of Pontypridd. Holy Trinity (1881) is a chapel-of-ease. There are Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist and Congregational chapels.

Tynagh, pa. and vil., Leitrim and Longford bars., S. co. Galway, Ir., 7 N.W. of Portumna, on the road to Loughrea; ac. 12,454. Lead ore is found here in abundance. There are Protestant and Catholic churches. The principal seats are *Flowerhill* and *Lisduff*.

Tynan, pa. and vil., Armagh and Tiranny bars., W. co. Armagh, Ir., 7 S.W. of Armagh; ac. 17,043. The pa. contains the vil. of Middletown (q.v.). The Protestant church (enlarged 1822) is Gothic. A Catholic church and one for Presbyterians are other places of worship. About a mile to the west is *T. Abbey,* a seat. A steam tramway runs from the

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Twyford & Stenson	Repton (2)	132	178
Twynholm	Tarff (2)	359	694
Twyning	Tewkesbury (3)	126	889
Twywell	Twywell	76	472
Tybroughton	Whitchurch (4½)	171	176
Tydd St. Giles	Tydd St. Mary (1)	101	835
Tydd St. Mary	Tydd St. Mary	101	837
Tydweiliog	Pwllheli (8)	270	361

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tyfarnham	Mullingar (5¼)	52	168
Tyldesley	Tyldesley	194	12282
Tyler's Green	High Wycombe (4)	34	854
Tynagh, pa.	Loughrea (5)	116	1853
Tynagh, vil.	Loughrea (5)	116	103
Tynan, pa.	Tynan & Caledon (1)	106	3965
Tynan, vil.	Tynan & Caledon (1)	106	119

T. railway station up the Clogher Valley, *viâ* Caledon. Within the limits of the pa. are quarries of limestone, and flax of an excellent quality is grown in large quantities.

Tyncelin, ha., pa. of Bodfary (q.v.), N. Denbighs., 4 N.E. of Denbigh.

Tyndall's Park, eccl. pa., pas. of Bristol St. Michael and Westbury-upon-Trim (q.v.), S.W. Glouc. The church of St. Mary was built 1874 in Dec. style.

Tyndrum, vil. with railway station, pa. of Killin (q.v.), at the head of the valley of the Fillan, W. Perths., Sc., about 36 E. of Oban.

Tyne (1), river, S.E. Northumb. and N.W. Dur.; is formed by the confluence of the North Tyne and the South Tyne, 1 W.N.W. of Hexham. Its course from Hexham to the sea—about 30 miles in length—is on the whole almost due E., with numerous curves to the N. and S. Immediately below Hexham it traverses the beautiful vale which takes its name from the to., and passes the to. of Corbridge and the vils. of Bywell and Ovingham on its way to Wylam, where it becomes the boundary between Northumb. and Dur. Ovingham is associated with Thomas Bewick, who took many of the scenes in his wood-plates from places on or close to the river. Below Wylam the T. passes the vils. of Ryton, Newburn, Blaydon, and Scotswood before reaching Newcastle-on-Tyne. Throughout the remainder of its course—a distance of some 10 miles—the T. forms an important commercial highway, having on its N. side the tos. of Wallsend and North Shields, and on the S. those of Jarrow and South Shields. The multitude of coal-vessels continually passing up and down, the long range of docks, and the numerous iron-works and other factories which line its banks, combine to furnish a remarkable scene of industrial activity. The breadth of the river below Walker is in most places nearly a mile.

Tyne (2), river, E. Edins. and N.W. Haddings., Sc.; is formed by the union of several head-streams at a point 5 W. of Gifford and 7½ E. of Dalkeith. It then runs 16 N.E. by E., entering the North Sea 3½ W. of Dunbar. The distance from its remotest source to the sea is 28 miles. The T. waters a fertile agricultural tract, and furnishes the water-power which turns several corn mills. The to. of Haddington is on its N. bank near the middle of its course, and it also passes the vils. of Samuelston, East Linton, and Tyningham. Its banks are rendered picturesque by the many seats and handsome mansions in their vicinity. The tide is perceptible to a distance of 2 miles from the sea. The trout caught in the river are of good quality.

Tyne Dock, a sub. of South Shields (q.v.), N.E. Dur., within the limits of the bor.

Tyneham, pa., Isle of Purbeck, S.E. Dors., 5 W. by S. of Corfe Castle; ac. 2,840, and 75 water; soil chiefly clay, subsoil principally chalk. The church of St. Mary is a small cruciform edifice of stone, a great portion being modern, and the main ancient portion has little of architectural character; the chancel is E. Eng. and the south wall Dec.; there are some good modern monuments to the Bonds. Some interesting antiquities have been found in this pa.; several of the barrows, which are very numerous in this neighbourhood, have been opened, and human remains, pottery, and coal money found in them. *T. House,* a handsome 16th-cent. structure, is a seat.

Tynemouth, parl. and mun. bor. (comprising North Shields, Chirton, Cullercoats, and Preston), pa., tp., watering-place and U. to., S. Northumb., at the mouth of the Tyne, opposite South Shields; ac. of pa. 6,830, of tp. 1,189. The to., pleasantly situated on a promontory, consists of numerous streets, chiefly running from east to west, and has been considerably extended northwards; the whole coast hereabouts is beset with rocks, one group of which, "the Black Middens," immediately below the to., is particularly dangerous. The Prior's Haven, an inlet south-east of the to., being sheltered by an amphitheatre of rocks, forms a good bathing place, to which many people resort during the

TYNEMOUTH FROM THE SEA.

season. The Aquarium and Winter Garden is situated on the sea banks, between T. and Cullercoats. On the promontory at the mouth of the Tyne is the "Spanish Battery," and near is a statue of Admiral Lord Collingwood (born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sept. 26, 1748). There are two piers, of which one is a favourite promenade for inhabitants and visitors. Christ Church, the pa. church, in North Shields (q.v.), is a plain building; there are eccl. pas. with modern churches, a Catholic chapel, and places of worship for some Nonconformist bodies. At the extreme end of the rocky promontory stand the remains of the ancient Priory, now surrounded by the buildings and fortifications of the Castle; this fortress, captured in 1644 by the Scots and partially dismantled, was repaired and strengthened by the Parliament on the breaking out of the Civil War, Sir R. Hazelrigge being appointed governor; in 1782 it underwent extensive repairs and alterations, in the course of which various Roman remains were disinterred. The place is now only a barrack, the ancient Priory grounds forming a barrack-yard; on the north side of this space stands a lighthouse 128 ft. above sea level, its light being visible for 20 miles. The Benedictine Priory of SS. Mary and Oswin was founded in the time of William I. by Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland. The body of St. Oswin

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tyndall's Park	Bristol	118	3516
Tyneham	Wareham (6)	120	260
Tynemouth, bor.	Tynemouth	280	46588
Tynemouth, pa	Tynemouth	280	50226
Tynemouth, tp.	Tynemouth	280	23678

the martyr King of Deira (651), was in 1110 translated to T., and the adjacent country for a space of one mile around his shrine received the privileges of sanctuary. One of the most distinguished of the priors was Thomas de la Mare, who succeeded to that office about 1341, and who, during his priorate, expended the sum of £864 on the monastic buildings; in 1349 he became Abbot of St. Albans, and died in 1396; he was buried in the abbey church, where there is a magnificent Flemish brass to his memory, now deposited in the chantry of Abbot Wheathampstead, who was also prior of T. (1400–20). The monastery was surrendered to the Crown in 1539, the value of its property being estimated at £537, and its revenues at £706 yearly. Of the conventual library, one volume, a Latin psalter, is now in the Cotton MSS. at the British Museum. The buildings originally comprised the Priory church, which consisted of a nave of nine bays, with aisles and western towers, transepts, choir of six bays with aisles and presbytery, central tower, and a small eastern Lady chapel; on the south side, in a line with the transept, were the chapter-house and the dormitory, forming the eastern enclosure of the cloister garth, the west side being shut in by the refectory, and the south by the guest hall and various offices. A great part of the structure was pulled down in 1665. The Lady chapel was restored for the use of the pa. by the Duke of Northumberland about 1850.

Tyne, North, river, S.W. Northumb., rises amidst the elevated moorlands on the Scotch border, and runs E.S.E. past Kielder Castle, Plashetts, Falstone, and Graystead to Bellingham, and thence, by a very winding course, S. by E., passing Wark, Birtley, Chipchase Castle, Chollerton, Haughton Castle, Humshaugh, Chollerford, and Wall, and uniting with the South Tyne at Warden, a little above Hexham. On the banks of the river above Bellingham are the remains of several primitive fortresses, said to be of British origin, and near Chollerford, in the grounds of *The Chesters*, Walwick (q.v.), there are considerable traces of the Roman station of *Cilurnum*. The North T. abounds in excellent trout, and the scenery on its banks is very picturesque. Its length is about 32 miles.

Tyne Ports, a collective name for the ports of Newcastle, North Shields and South Shields (q.v.). The port of South Shields formed a portion of the port of Newcastle-on-Tyne until April 6, 1848, but on that day both it and North Shields were constituted a distinct port by the name of the "Port of Shields." Subsequently a further separation was made, and South Shields has now for some years been an entirely distinct port, having its own Custom House, Mercantile Marine Office, and Local Marine Board.

Tyneside Division, one of the four parl. divs. of Northumb. It lies in the south-east of the co., and returns one member.

Tyne, South, river, S.W. Northumb., is formed by the union of two head-streams, 5½ N.N.W. of the summit of Cross Fell, within the co. of Cumb., but close to the Northumbrian border. For 19 miles it pursues a northerly course, traversing the wild rugged district in the vicinity of Alston, and entering Northumb. 2 N.N.W. of that to. Between Alston and Haltwhistle it passes Slaggyford, Knarsdale, Lambley, and Featherstone Castle. At Haltwhistle it turns E. and runs 14 miles in that direction, meeting the North T. 1 W.N.W. of Hexham. Below Haltwhistle are Bardon Mill and Haydon Bridge, after passing the latter the river makes a considerable curve towards the north; its total length is about 33 miles.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Tyneside Division	.....	 69331

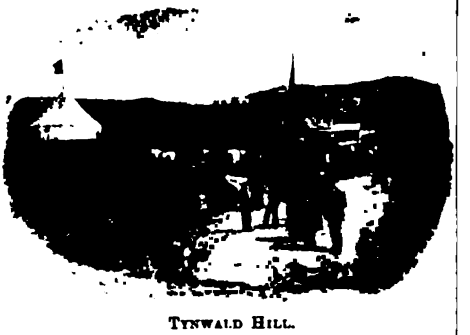
Tynewydd, ha. with railway station, pa. of Ystradyfodwg (q.v.), E. Glamorgs., near Treherbert.

Tynninghame, vil. on the Tyne, pa. of Whitekirk and Tynninghame (q.v.), N. Haddings., Sc., 2 S.E. of Prestonkirk. *T. House* is a seat.

Tynrefal, vil., pa. of Aberdaron (q.v.), S.W. Carnarvs., 13 S.W. of Pwllheli.

Tynron, pa. and ha., W. Dumfs., Sc., 6 S.W. of Thornhill railway station; ac. 15,683; soil generally light and sandy, overlying Silurian. The pa. is partially watered by the Shinnel Water, along the banks of which is some pleasing scenery. Near the eastern extremity of the pa. rises the Doon of T., a conspicuous pyramidal hill, near the summit of which is an ancient castle.

Tynwald Hill (= "Thing Plain Hill"), eminence, pa. of German (q.v.), W. I. of M., 2 S.E. of Peel. The hill is in the west vicinity of St. John's Church. it is said to be an artificial structure, erected by King Orry in the 10th cent. It derives its name from the *Thing*, the ancient Manx parliament and court of justice, which was removed from Raneurin Hill to this site in 1577. A public assembly is still held on the hill in the open air on July 5



TYNWALD HILL.
(Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.)

(Tynwald Day). After divine service in St. John's Church a procession, headed by the Coroners, who are followed by the Lieutenant-Governor, the "Keys," the "Deemsters," and other dignitaries, marches to the hill, where the members of the Court take their seats, and business then proceeds in the presence of all the inhabitants who choose to attend. It consists chiefly in the appointment of new officials and the promulgation of the laws which have been passed during the preceding year. The Court returns to St. John's Church in the same order, and the ceremonial is followed by a fair.

Tynycoed, pl., pa. of Llanrwst (q.v.), W. Denbighs., 3 S.E. of Bettws-y-Coed. Here is a cromlech.

Tynyffordd, vil., pa. of Llanybythir (q.v.), W. Carmarths., 4 S.W. of Lampeter.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Tynron	Thornhill (6)	346

Tyree, island and pa., Inner Hebrides, Args., Sc., lying to the west of Mull, 3 s. of Coll, 30 s.w. of Tobermory; ac. 18,942; soil for the greater part light and sandy, in some places clay overlying whinstone, in others deep rich loam, alternating with peat and gravel. The island is about 14 miles in extent from north to south, and varies in breadth from 1 to 5 miles. There is a small harbour, available only for small craft, at Scarinish Bay, on the north-east, and another at Hynish in the south, and in this latter there is a quay. There are many small lochs in the island, but they contain only eels. T. abounds in marble, of which it is said the rocks on its shore are entirely composed; but from some unexplained cause the quarries cannot be worked. In a churchyard on the island is a beautiful monumental cross. Fairs are held in May, on the Wednesday before that at Mull, in August on the Monday, and in October on the Wednesday before those in Mull. On the dangerous rocks called Skerryvore, which lie about 16 s.w. of T., a lighthouse was built in 1844 of granite obtained from the quarries of Mull, and is considered one of the best and most durable specimens of this kind of architecture in Europe; the light is dioptric.

Tyrella, pa. on Dundrum Bay, Upper Secale bar., E. co. Down, Ir., 6 s.s.w. of Downpatrick; ac. 1,997; soil mostly fertile. The pa. contains Roman Catholic places of worship. *T. House* stands in pleasant grounds and commands fine views over Dundrum Bay, beyond which rise the summits of the Mourne Mountains: on the estate is a remarkable structure with rude stone walls covered with earth; it is about 130 ft. long and 2½ ft. wide, and is divided into three compartments.

Tyrescob, ha. on the Towy, pa. of and near Llandilofawr (q.v.), E. Carmarths.

Tyrie, pa., N.E. Abers., Sc., containing New Pitsligo (q.v.); ac. 11,182. The surface is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, heath, moss, meadow, corn land and grass parks. On the northern boundary of the pa., about 5 s.w. of Fraserburgh, is the church of T., an ancient structure supposed to have been originally erected about the year 1004, when the Thane of Buchan routed the Danish army upon the neighbouring eminences. The present church, built in 1800, is a small stone building.

Tyringham-with-Filgrave, pa. on the Ouse, N. Bucks., 12½ s.e. of Northampton; ac. 1,736; soil mixed, overlying oolite and clay. The church of St. Peter (rebuilt 1871) is Norm. and Perp., and contains portions of a brass (*c.* 1500), and others to Mary Catesby (1508) and to an unknown knight (*c.* 1490). At *T. House*, a seat, is preserved a letter of Charles I.

Tyrley, tp., pa. of Drayton-in-Hales (q.v.), W. Staffs., 7 N.W. of Eccleshall; ac. 6,589.

Tyrone, an extensive inland co. in the province of Ulster, Ir., bounded on the east by Lough Neagh and co. Armagh, on the west by cos. Fermanagh and Donegal, on the north by Londonderry, and on the south by cos. Monaghan, Armagh, and Fermanagh. It extends from north to south, at its widest part, about 45 miles, and from east to west about 60; the surface comprises 775,255 ac. of land and 31,403 water; it partakes of the mountainous nature of the adjoining co. of Londonderry, the ranges rising in this latter co. forming a continuation beginning with a low range north-west of Stewartstown and ending a little north of Dunnamanagh, the heights ranging from 800 to 1,850 ft. There is a small range known as Slievebeagh at the extreme south of the co. below Clogher, while the greater part of the south and south-east, especially where it borders Lough Neagh, is flat. T. has water communication by means of the River Foyle with Londonderry and Lough Foyle. In the lower districts the land is remarkably fertile, and watered by numerous branches of the Foyle and Blackwater. Besides the Blackwater and Foyle rivers, there are the Ballinderry, on the north-eastern boundary, and the Poe, the Mourne, the Owenkillow, and the Owenreagh, all rising in the mountainous central districts; there are likewise the Derg, which flows into the Mourne, and the Dennet, emptying itself into the Foyle. In Aghaloo pa. is a sulphurous water of considerable strength, and two miles from Aughnacloy, at Scarvey, is a valuable mineral spring. There are likewise chalybeate springs in Badony pa., and at the foot of Douglas mountain, besides several of less note issuing from the Munterlony hills. Tillage is carried on on the most approved methods in the practicable districts; and on the hilly and mountain-land the breeding of cattle is pursued with advantage. The vale of the Blackwater is exceedingly picturesque, and also of great fertility. Coal fit for domestic purposes is raised near Lough Neagh, in the neighbourhood of Dungannon, also at Coal Island, a thriving vil., and on the borders of Monaghan beautiful marble is quarried. In the Munterlony hills iron ore is abundant, and in the valleys west of these eminences potter's clay is obtained in plenty. The chief manufactures of the co. are linens and coarse woollens (including blankets), and brown earthenware; distilleries and breweries and meal and flour mills are likewise branches of industry carried on in the principal tos. The climate is very variable, and the prevalence of westerly winds occasions a constant humidity of atmosphere. The number of bars. comprised in the co. is eight. The assizes are held at Omagh, at which place are also held quarter sessions, and likewise at Clogher, Dungannon and Strabane. The co. is within the Belfast Military District, with barracks at Omagh. Prior to the Union, T. sent ten representatives to the Irish Parliament—two for the co. at large, and two each for the bors. of Dungannon, Augher, Clogher, and Strabane; since then it sent to the Imperial Parliament one for Dungannon and two for the co.; but since 1885 the co. returns four members (one for each of the divisions East, Mid, North and South T.), and Dungannon has been merged into the co. representation. T. confers the inferior titles of Earl and Viscount on the Marquess of Waterford. Ecclesiastically, the co. is in the Protestant and Catholic province of Armagh and dioceses of Armagh, Clogher and Derry. A branch line of the Great Northern Railway crosses the Blackwater on the south-eastern

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tyree	Oban (45)	504	2452
Tyrella	Downpatrick (6)	140	422
Tyrie	Fraserburgh (5)	575	2843

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tyringham-w-Filg.	Newport Pagnell(2¼)	56	155
Tyrley	Market Drayton (1)	162	721
Tyrone	.....	.....	171401

border, the Irish North-Western also traverses the co., and there are some light railways.

Tyrone, East. [TYRONE.]

Tyrone, Mid. [TYRONE.]

Tyrone, North. [TYRONE.]

Tyrone's Bed. [CASTLETON (3).]

Tyrone, South. [TYRONE.]

Tyrrell's Hall, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Willingale Doe (q.v.), W. Essex.

Tyrrell's Pass, vil., pas. of Clonfad and Newtown (q.v.), S. co. Wstm., Ir., 7 S.E. of Castletown. The Protestant church of the pa. of Clonfad is a cut stone structure in the Eng. style, with a well-proportioned tower and spire; a Catholic church was erected here in 1860. T. takes its name from having been for many centuries the residence of the family of Tyrrell, whose castle is still standing at the southern extremity of the to.; in 1848 it was fitted as a temporary barrack for the military, who occupied it for two years. At the north-east side of the to. is the square, surrounded by noble lime trees, and at the back are some detached residences of the gentry. There are six houses, which form a crescent, for twelve widows, but now converted into an orphanage for twelve orphans and four nurses. In the environs are several seats. Fairs are held in May and Dec.

Tyrybrenin, ha., pa. of Llandilo Talybont (q.v.), N.W. Glamorgs., 4 N.E. of Loughor.

Tyrymynach, tp., pa. of Llanfihangel Genenr-Glynn (q.v.), N. Cardigs., 4 N.W. of Aberystwith; ac. 2,704.

Tysoe, in Domesday "Tiheshoche," pa. and vil., S. Warws., on the Oxon. border, about 9 N.W. of Banbury; ac. 4,710; soil rich. The church of St. Mary (restored) is an ancient stone building, the oldest part of which dates back before the Conquest. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are some small charities, and a feoffee estate comprising about 35 ac. of land with several cottages. Over 100 ac. of land are let out in allotments. Cut in the hillside opposite the church was formerly the rude figure of a horse believed to commemorate the gallantry of Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, at the battle of Towton Field (1461), but the figure no longer remains; an imitation of it exists near the house called Sunrising.

Tythacott, or **Tythecot,** ha., pa. of and 2 S. from Buckland Brewer (q.v.), N. Dev.

Tythby, pa., tp. and vil., 10 E.S.E. of Nottingham; ac. of pa. 3,610, of tp. 583; soil loamy clay, overlying clay. The church of the Holy Trinity is E. Eng.; there are mural monuments to E. F. Stanhope, LL.D., equerry to the Queen (1807), and to his wife, the Right Hon. Lady Catherine Stanhope (1810); also to Charles Stanhope (1759) and his wife, Cecilia Stanhope (1773); in the chancel is an ancient memorial with inscription to Thomas Chaworth, Esq., of Cropwell Botlers (d. 1435), and Ankaret, his wife.

Tythegston, pa. near the sea-coast, S. Glamorgs., 3 W. of Bridgend; ac. 2,952. T. derives its name from St. Tydwg, who was a disciple of Cenydd, and lived about 550. The church of St. Tydwg is an edifice of late Gothic date. There is also a modern church in Gothic style at Higher T., and Baptist, Wesleyan, and Congregational chapels. The pa. contains collieries, and brick, lime, and iron works. *T. Court* is a seat.

Tythegston, Higher, tp., pa. of Tythegston (q.v.), S. Glamorgs., 4 W.N.W. of Bridgend; ac. 2,231.

Tythegston, Lower, tp., pa. of Tythegston (q.v.), S. Glamorgs., 3 W. of Bridgend; ac. 721.

Tytherington (1), pa. and vil., S. Glouc., 12 N.N.E. of Bristol; ac. 2,223; soil loam, overlying limestone. The church of St. James (restored 1882) is E. Eng. and Perp. The Baptists have a chapel. There is a Roman encampment known as the "Castle," and stone quarries. *The Grange* is a seat.

Tytherington (2), tp., pa. of Prestbury (q.v.), E. Chesh., partly within the bor. of Macclesfield; ac. 938. *T. House* is a seat.

Tytherington (3), ha., pa. of and about 1 S. from Heytesbury (q.v.), S.W. Wilts. T. was formerly a prebend in the collegiate church of Heytesbury. The church of St. James (restored 1892) is E. Dec., and has a stone-covered roof.

Tytherley, East, pa. and vil., W. Hants, 7 S.W. of Romsey; ac. 2,556; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter (restored 1862) is E. Eng. The schools have an endowment. *Lockerley Hall*, a building in Elizabethan style, is a seat.

Tytherley, West, or **Tuderley,** pa. and vil., W. Hants, on the Wilts. border of the co., 7½ S.W. of Stockbridge; ac. 2,766; soil clay and chalk, subsoil chalk. The church (dedication unknown) was built in 1833; the chancel is in E. Eng. style. There are six gift-houses, each with a garden, where eighteen old people live rent free, and a small charity. The old Roman road from Winchester to Sarum runs through part of the pa. *Norman Court* is a large square mansion in a well-wooded park.

Tytherton, East, ti., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Bremhill (q.v.), N.W. Wilts.

Tytherton Kelways, pa. and vil. on the Avon, N.W. Wilts., 3 N.E. of Chippenham; ac. 161; soil clay and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Giles is modern.

Tytherton Lucas, or **Tytherton, West,** eccl. pa. and small vil., pa. of and 2 E.N.E. from Chippenham (q.v.), W. Wilts. The church of St. Nicholas is a plain stone building, and retains a curious and very fine Norm. font.

Tythrop, lib. pa. of Kingsey (q.v.), E. Oxon., about 2 N.E. of Thame. *T. House*, a handsome stone mansion in a wooded park of over 100 ac., is a seat; it contains some valuable paintings, and the

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tyrone, East	.....	.....	44760
Tyrone, Mid	.....	.....	43404
Tyrone, North	.....	.....	42403
Tyrone, South	.....	.....	40834
Tyrrell's Pass	Castletown (7)	60	351
ynach	Aberystwith (4)	243	290
	Kineton (4)	92	910
	Bingham (2)	119	574
	Bingham (2)	119	96

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Tythegston	Bridgend (3)	183	1[illegible]
Tythegston, Higher	Bridgend (3)	183	1[illegible]
Tythegston, Lower	Bridgend (3)	183	1[illegible]
Tytherington (1)	Thornbury (3)	136	[illegible]
Tytherington (2)	Macclesfield (1)	155	[illegible]
Tytherley, East	Dunbridge (2)	79	[illegible]
Tytherley, West	Dean (2)	83	[illegible]
Tytherton Kelways	Chippenham (3½)	94	[illegible]
Tytherton Lucas	Chippenham (2)	94	[illegible]

taircase is adorned with beautiful carvings by Grinling Gibbons.

Tywardreath, pa. and small to., S.E. Cornw., 4 s. of Lostwithiel; ac. 3,252; soil clay, overlying slate. The church of St. Andrew (largely rebuilt 1880) was formerly connected with the Benedictine priory; there are two piscinæ, and memorials to Thomas Collins (d. 1539), William Baker (1636), and to members of the Rashleigh family. There is a chapel-of-ease (built 1815), and Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels. The town hall was erected in 1862, and there is a Working Men's Institute. It has almshouses for seven poor widows. Here are the remains of several ancient crosses. Mineral waters are manufactured and copper and tin worked. An annual regatta is held, a fair on June 10, and the pa. feast on St. Andrew's Day. *Kilmarth*, *Tenabilly*, and *Trenython* are seats.

Tywyn, ha., pa. of and 2 W. from Abergele (q.v.), N. Denbighs.

U.

Uamh Mhor, or **Uam Var** (= "Great Cave"), mountain (2,179 ft.) on border of pas. of Kilmadock, of Callander, and of Monzievaird and Strowan, N.W. Perths., Sc., 5 E.N.E. of Callander. The name of the mountain is familiar to readers of Scott's "Lady of the Lake." It commands an extensive and beautiful view, and forms a conspicuous feature in the landscape. The "Great Cave"—formerly a refuge of robbers—is situated on the south side of the mountain.

Ubbeston, pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 6 S.W. of Halesworth; ac. 1,212; soil chiefly of a heavy description, with a subsoil of clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1865) is a Gothic flint building. There are charities of £6 yearly value.

Ubley, pa. and vil., N. Somerset, 11 S. of Bristol; ac. 1,800; soil various, overlying limestone. The church of St. Bartholomew (restored 1875) is Dec. and Perp., and contains two piscinæ, and a chained copy of the "Paraphrase of Erasmus on the New Testament," dated 1522. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are some charities. A fair is held on Sept. 4. Lead-ore is found, and there are some Roman remains. *Hazel Manor* is a seat.

Uchayndre, tp., pa. of Llanbadarnfawr (q.v.), N. Cardigs., near Aberystwith; ac. 398.

Uchygarreg, tp., pa. of and about 3 N.E. from Machynlleth (q.v.), W. Montgoms.; ac. 10,583.

Uckerby, tp., pa. of Catterick (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., ½ E. of Richmond; ac. 756.

Uckfield, pa. and U. to. and head of petty sess. div., N. Sussex, 8 N.E. of Lewes; ac. 1,760; soil loamy in most parts, mixed with clay in other parts, having a substratum of sand, rock, and in some places white sand. A tributary of the Ouse flows through the pa. The church of the Holy Cross is a plain building, chiefly of Perp. date, but has been much modernised. The Catholic church of St. Philip is an iron building. There are also Baptist, Wesleyan, and Congregational chapels. The Grammar School, founded in 1690, was reorganised in 1876. Other public buildings are the Hall, in High Street, the Conservative Club, and the Institute. Here are the Agricultural School and Training Farm, and the Technical School for Women and Girls of the Sussex County Council. There is some trade in corn, brewing, and brick and tile making. Annual fairs are held on May 14 and August 29 for cattle. There are some small charities. The neighbourhood affords numerous picturesque and beautiful walks and drives. *The Rocks* and *U. House* are seats.

Uckington, tp. and vil., pa. of and 2¼ N.W. from Elmstone Hardwicke (q.v.), N. Gloucs.; ac. 884. Here was formerly a priory.

Uddingston, *q.s.* pa. and to., pa. of Bothwell (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 4 N.W. of Hamilton. There are iron foundries and establishments for the manufacture of agricultural implements.

Uddington, vil., pa. of and 2¾ N.E. from Douglas (q.v.), S.W. Lanarks., Sc.

Udimore, pa., E. Sussex, 4 W. of Rye; ac. 2,221; soil loamy, overlying sand. The church of St. Mary is principally E. Eng. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Udny, pa., E. Abers., Sc.; ac. 11,548. The soil is for the most part fertile, and the land enclosed and well cultivated. It contains a pleasantly-situated vil. of the same name, with a railway station, 14 N. of Aberdeen. Horse and cattle fairs are held at U. station the last Thursday in every month. *U. Castle*, originally a baronial residence, has been much added to and modernised.

Udston, vil., pa. of and about 2 S.W. from Hamilton (q.v.), N.W. Sc. Here is a colliery.

Uffculme, pa. and mkt. to., pleasantly situated on the Culm, N. Dev., about 7 E. of Tiverton; ac. 6,223; soil chiefly clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is E. Eng. and Perp.; it retains a richly carved rood-screen, and has several mural monuments to the Walrond, Windsor and Marker families; in the north aisle or Walrond chapel are two ancient monuments, on one of which, a high tomb, are three demi-effigies, richly coloured, of a man and his wife, and, between these, a youth, the two former holding books and the latter a scroll; the side of the tomb is panelled, and exhibits two similar busts of males; on the margin are some Latin sentences, and on the upper slab four rhyming lines in English; the shields on the tomb display the arms of Walrond, Kelleway, and Speccott; on the ledge of the window above lies a fine recumbent male effigy in armour, and wearing a flowing wig; in the churchyard is a lich-gate of stone. There are district chapels, and a Baptist and Congregational chapel. A market was granted to U. in 1266; markets are held bi-monthly on second Monday in Feb., April, June, Aug., Oct., and Dec. The pa. contains a large woollen factory, a brewery, and flour mills. Charities amounting to about £75 are distributed yearly. The Grammar School, founded in 1701,

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Tywardreath	Par (½)	276	2097
Ubbeston	Halesworth (6)	101	165
Ubley	Axbridge (6)	136	250
Uchayndre	Aberystwith	243	368
Uchygarreg	Machynlleth (3)	223	307
Uckerby	Scorton (1)	231	39
Uckfield	Uckfield	47	2497

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Uckington	Cheltenham (2¾)	109	148
Uddingston, *q.s.* pa.	Uddingston	393	5725
Uddingston, to.	Uddingston	393	5099
Udimore	Rye (4)	70	410
Udny	Udny (2)	542	1677
Udston	Greenfield (1)	394	338
Uffculme	Uffculme	177	1806

has an endowment. *Bradfield* is a seat; the mansion dates from the 16th cent., and retains some curiously ornamented rooms.

Uffington (1), pa. and vil. on the Welland, S. Lincs., 2 E. of Stamford, on the road to Market Deeping; ac. 3,924; soil loam, gravel and clay, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Michael (restored 1866) is E. Eng.; it contains several ancient monuments, including one of marble and alabaster, with kneeling figures in armour, to Roger Manners, Esq., of U., Esquire of the Body to Queens Mary and Elizabeth (d. 1587); and to his younger brother, Oliver Manners, who served against the French at Newhaven, and died of the plague in 1563; there is also a memorial to Dr. Stanton, Dean of Lincoln and formerly rector here (d. 1612). A recumbent stone effigy of a knight in armour, discovered about 1840, is built into one of the walls of the church. There are some charitable bequests to the poor. A priory of Austin canons was founded in this pa. by W. D'Albini in the reign of Henry III. and dedicated to St. Leonard; an extensive flour mill is supposed to occupy the site, but no vestiges of the buildings now remain. *U. House*, an ancient mansion standing in a park, and *Casewick Hall*, a large Elizabethan mansion in a well-wooded park, are seats.

Uffington (2), pa., tp. and vil., N. Berks., 7 N.W. of Wantage; ac. 2,871 and 11 water; soil loamy, stonebrash and chalk, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Mary, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Abingdon, is E. Eng.; the chancel retains a sedile and piscina. There are some 16th-cent. monuments chiefly to the Saunders family. In the churchyard are some fine yew-trees. Here are Baptist and Congregational chapels, and a public reading-room, formerly the school-house. The school has an endowment of about £20 a year. [VALE OF WHITE HORSE.]

Uffington (3), pa. and vil. on the Severn, Mid Salop, 3 E. of Shrewsbury; ac. 2,976; soil various, overlying clay and gravel. Holy Trinity Church (restored 1856) is E. Eng. The ruins of Haughmond Abbey include portions of the church, chapter house, infirmary, etc., and two monumental stones to John Fitz-Alan, sixth Earl of Arundel (d. 1269), and his wife Isabel. *Sundorne Castle* is a seat.

Ufford (1), pa. and vil. on the Deben, S.E. Suff., 3 N.E. of Woodbridge; ac. 1,150; soil mixed, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Mary is a handsome Gothic structure of flint and stone, with remains of Norm. work in the porch, and chancel and nave have fine roofs, with figures of angels; there are some old carved bench ends; the font cover of wood, beautifully carved, dates from the 13th cent. There are several charities for the relief of the poor. *U. Place* is a seat.

Ufford (2), pa. and tp., N. Northants, 5 S.E. of Stamford; ac. of pa. 2,320, of tp. 1,082; soil clay, overlying limestone. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1883) is E. Eng.; during the restoration the sedilia and a piscina were uncovered. Quarles charity and others, together producing £1 yearly, are distributed in kind. The rent of a farm (about £100 a year) is given to six decayed gentlewomen. *U. Hall* is a seat.

Ufton, pa. and vil., S.E. Warws., 4½ S.E. of Leamington; ac. 1,761; soil marl and clay, overlying limestone, gravel, and clay. The church of St. Michael is chiefly E. Eng., and contains a brass to William Weddowes (d. 1587). In the churchyard is an ancient cross.

Ufton Nervet, pa. and vil., S.E. Berks., 5½ S.S.W. of Reading; ac. 2,189; soil sand and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (rebuilt 1862 in Perp. style) contains various monuments of the Perkins family. There were formerly two churches here. There are some small charities, and the school has an endowment. *U. Court*, a seat, is an interesting Elizabethan mansion, with several concealed passages and chambers; it was often visited by Pope, Steele, Henry St. John, Miss Mitford, and others.

Ugborough, pa. and vil., S.W. Dev., 14 E. of Plymouth; ac. 9,470; soil loamy, subsoil variable. The church (dedication unknown) is chiefly Perp.; the font is Norm. Here are Congregational and Wesleyan Methodist chapels and a reading-room, also the Plymouth Borough Asylum.

Ugbrook. [CHUDLEIGH.]

Ugford, ha., pa. of and ½ E. from Burcombe (q.v.), S. Wilts.

Uggeshall, pa. and vil., N. Suff., 5½ E.S.E. of Halesworth; ac. 1,454; soil mixed, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Mary is principally E. Eng.; the roof is thatched. The communion plate is of the 16th cent. The poor's land produces £4 yearly, distributed in coals.

Ugglebarnby, chap., tp. and scattered vil., pa. of and about 3 S.W. from Whitby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., ac. 2,470. The church of All Saints was rebuilt in 1872; on pulling down the old church some few stones belonging to a Norm. church were discovered, these have been built into the walls of the present church so as not to hide any portion of the chevron ornament with which most of them are covered, so that the history of there having been an early church on the site may be preserved. [ESKDALESIDE-CUM-UGGLEBARNBY.]

Ughill, vil., pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 S.W. of Bradfield.

Ugie, or **North Ugie Water**, river, N.E. Aberd., Sc.; rises 3 miles from the north coast of the co., and the same distance W.S.W. of Aberdour, and flows 21 E.S.E. to the North Sea, which it enters about 1 N.W. of Peterhead. Its principal affluent is Deer, or South Ugie Water, which joins it in the pa. of Old Deer. The stream is navigable for about 1½ mile. The trout fishing is excellent.

Ugley, or **Oakley**, pa., N. Essex, 5½ N. of Bishop Stortford; ac. 2,720; soil mixed, overlying clay, gravel and chalk. The name of this pa. has been variously pronounced. *Quercetum* appears to have

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Uffington (1)	Uffington	103	439
Uffington (2), pa.	Uffington (2)	67	914
Uffington (2), tp.	Uffington (2)	67	557
Uffington (3)	Shrewsbury (3)	163	309
Ufford (1)	Melton (2)	80	532
Ufford (2), pa.	Uffington (1)	103	248
Ufford (2), tp.	Uffington (1)	103	163

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ufton	Southam Road (2½)	100	9[illegible]
Ufton Nervet	Aldermaston (2)	45	[illegible]
Ugborough	Kingsbridge (1½)	227	140
Uggeshall	Brampton (4)	105	[illegible]
Ugglebarnby	Ruswarp (2)	243	17[illegible]
Ugley	Elsenham (2)	36	[illegible]

been the name by which it was known to the Romans, from the locality abounding in oaks. According to Morant the name was corrupted by the pronunciation of, Norm. clerics from Oakley to Ugley. The church of St. Peter (restored 1866) is E. Eng.; the chancel retains a piscina, and on the north wall is a plain 16th-cent. brass. The charities amount to £48 a year, and are chiefly distributed in coal and clothing. *Orford House*, a fine old building, about 1 s. of the church, is a seat. It was built by Admiral Russell, commander of the allied English and Dutch fleets, in the battle off Cape La Hogue (May 19, 1692).

Ugthorpe, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Lythe (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 8 w. of Whitby; ac. 2,417. Christ Church (1857) is a cruciform building in E. Eng. style. There is a Catholic church, dedicated to St. Anne; adjoining the church is a school for eighty students. Near here were the ruins of a small Catholic chapel once served by the Rev. Father Postgate, who was executed at York during the persecution of the Catholics. Charities of about £8 a year are for the poor. U. Cottage is a shooting lodge.

Uig (1), pa. in the western part of Lewis Island, Outer Hebrides, Ross and Crom., Sc., with a kirk-town near the coast, 34 w. of Stornoway; it is about 24 miles in length, with a breadth of about 18, and includes the isles of Bernera, Oronsay and Pabay; ac. 122,795. The pa. contains two Established churches, a Free church, and eight public schools. In the pa. are some remains of the shrine of St. Catan, and near by those of a nunnery of the Black Sisters. At a little distance from this locality there were discovered, some years ago, upwards of sixty ebony figures, beautifully executed, and from their costume evidently very ancient. [CALLERNISH.]

Uig (2), vil., pa. of Snizort (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Invs., Sc., at the head of Uig Bay, 14 N.W. of Portree.

Uist, North, island and pa., Outer Hebrides, N.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 35 W.N.W. of Portree; ac. of pa. 75,431; soil partly clay, peat, and sand. North U. lies between the Little Minch and the Atlantic Ocean. The Sound of Harris separates it from Harris on the north-east and Loch Rueval from Benbecula on the south. It has a maximum length from east to west of 16 miles, and an extreme breadth of 13 miles. The surface consists mostly of a dead swampy flat studded with innumerable freshwater lakes, but there are several ranges of hills, the highest point being 1,500 ft. above the sea. In the west part of the island is a tract of very fertile land, one of the principal ingredients in the soil being the shell-sand driven by the winds from the Atlantic. Several of the neighbouring islands are included in the pa. There are Established and Free churches. The manufacture of kelp is carried on on a large scale.

Uist, South, island and pa., Outer Hebrides, N.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 41 w. by s. of Portree; ac. of pa. 90,099; soil mostly sandy and light, elsewhere black loam or moss. South U. lies between the Little Minch and the Atlantic; Benbecula Sound on the north separates it from the island of Benbecula, and the Sound of Barra on the south from that of Barra. It is 20 miles long from north to south, and has an extreme breadth of 7 miles. The surface is mostly low towards the west and mountainous in the east. There are several large freshwater lakes. The east coast is indented by deep bays, which form good harbours. The pa. includes Benbecula and other neighbouring islands. There are Established and Free churches and a Roman Catholic chapel.

Ulbster, ha., pa. of and 7½ S.W. from Wick (q.v.), N.E. Caiths., Sc.

Ulceby (1), or **Ulceby-by-Alford**, pa. and vil., E. Lincs., 5½ E.N.E. of Spilsby; ac. 1,890; soil chalky loam, overlying chalk and red clay. The church of All Saints is a small plain edifice of brick, erected in 1826. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. In the pa. is a lofty hill called "Bull's Head," a well-known landmark.

Ulceby (2), or **Ulceby-by-Barton**, pa. and large vil., N. Lincs., 6 S. of New Holland; ac. 3,610; soil clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1852) is Dec. and Perp.; the chancel and Lady chapel each contains an aumbry and piscina; the font is E. Eng.; the dedication cross, found buried under the floor, has been placed near the chancel arch. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a place of worship for Seventh Day Adventists. There is a charity of £5 a year for distribution. The Foresters' Hall is used for lectures, meetings, etc.

Ulceby Skitter, ha., pa. of and 1½ E. from Ulceby (q.v.), N. Lincs.

Ulcombe, pa. and vil., Mid Kent, 8 S.E. of Maidstone; ac. 3,545; soil loamy, subsoil various. The church of All Saints was formerly attached to a college founded here in 1226 by Archbishop Langton and dissolved about 1300; in the north chapel is a fine canopied brass with the effigy of a man in armour and an inscription to William Maydeston, Esq. (d. 1419); another, with figures of a knight and lady, to Ralph Sentleger (d. 1470) and Anne, his wife; and a monument to the Marquess and Marchioness of Ormonde. During the restoration in 1870 some 14th-cent. frescoes were uncovered on the south arcade of the nave. *U. Place* is a seat.

Uldale, pa. and vil. on the Ellen, W. Cumb., 9 S.W. from Wigton; ac. 5,789; soil clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of St. James (chancel rebuilt 1837) is ancient; St. John's was built 1808 in Gothic style. There are several charities and an endowed grammar school founded in 1726. In the pa. are three Roman camps, and early British urns have been found.

Uley, pa. and vil., S. Glouc., 15 S. of Gloucester; ac. 1,492; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Matthew, anciently dedicated to St. Giles (rebuilt 1858), is E. Eng. The Baptists and Congregationalists have chapels. There are some small charities. The pa. contains a Roman tumulus and an encampment. A feast is held on the first Sunday in September. *Angeston* is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ugthorpe, ec. pa.	Lealholme (3)	243	701
Ugthorpe, tp.	Lealholme (3)	243	230
Uig (1)	Oban (200)	504	4621
Uist, North, isl.	Oban (80)	504	3231
Uist, North, pa.	Oban (80)	504	4187
Uist, South, isl.	Oban (80)	504	3708

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Uist, South, pa.	Oban (65)	504	5821
Ulceby (1)	Willoughby (3½)	128	160
Ulceby (2)	Ulceby	165	941
Ulcombe	Harrietsham (3)	48	591
Uldale	Bassen'waitePlace(6	306	222
Uley	Dursley (2½)	129	929

Ulfsby. [OUSBY.]

Ulgham, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of and 5½ N.E. from Morpeth (q.v.), E. Northumb.; ac. 3,735. The church of St. John is in Norm. style. In the vil. are the remains of a cross.

Ulgham Grange, vil., pa. of and about 6 N.E. from Morpeth (q.v.), E. Northumb. Here is a small colliery.

Ulla. [OOLAGH.]

Ullahan, stream, S.W. co. Lim., Ir., rises 5 W.S.W. of Limerick, and runs 10 S.W. and W. through Glenquin bar., joining the Feale ½ N.W. of Abbeyfeale.

Ullapool, *q.s.* pa. and seaport and fishing vil., pa. of Lochbroom (q.v.), N.W. Ross and Crom., Sc. The vil. is on the north shore of Loch Broom, about 32 N.W. of Garve railway station. It was founded under the auspices of the British Fishery Society in 1788, and has gradually increased. It possesses a spacious and excellent harbour, and there is a good quay. The herring fishery is the main dependence of its inhabitants; shoals appear on the coast as early as May, but not till September do they set fairly in; the number taken is very great, and of the very best quality. U., in the season, is attended from all parts of the east and west coast by curers, and during this period the place presents a very animated appearance.

Ullard, pa. on the Barrow, Idrone East and Lower St. Mullin's bars., S. co. Carlow and Gowran bar., E. co. Kilk., Ir., 2 S.W. of Borris; ac. 5,846.

Ullenhall, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Wootten Wawen (q.v.), W. Warws., 10 N.W. of Stratford-on-Avon. The chapel of St. Mary, now used as a mortuary chapel, has a Dec. window and contains monuments to Francis Throckmorton (*c.* 1553) and to Robert Knight, Earl of Catherlough (d. 1772). The modern church was built 1875 in Dec. style. The charities amount to £75 yearly. *Barrells Hall* is a seat.

Ulleskelf, tp. and vil. on the Wharfe, pa. of and 1 S.E. from Kirkby Wharf (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,323. St. Saviour's, a chapel-of-ease, built 1887, is in Gothic style; and here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Ullesthorpe, tp. and vil., pa. of Claybrooke (q.v.), S. Leics., 3 N.W. of Lutterworth; ac. 1,485. There is a Congregational chapel, a small endowment for the school, and a small charity.

Ulley, eccl. pa., tp. and vil., pas. of Treeton and Aston with Aughton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Rotherham; ac. 933. Holy Trinity Church was built about 1851 in E. Eng. style. There are two charities.

Ullid, pa., Iverk bar., S. co. Kilk., Ir., 2 N.E. of Grange; ac. 2,248.

Ullingswick, pa. and vil., E. Herefords., 9 N.N.E. of Hereford; ac. 1,665; soil clay, overlying rock and clay. The church (dedication unknown, restored 1863) is Gothic, and contains a tablet to John Hill (d. 1590).

Ullock, vil. with railway station, pa. of Dean (q.v.), W. Cumb., about 7 S.W. of Cockermouth.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ulgham	Widdrington (1½)	294	695
Ullapool, *q.s.* pa.	Garve (32)	620	2423
Ullapool, vil.	Garve (32)	620	868
Ullard	Borris (2)	75	890
Ullenhall	Kingswood (4)	116	508
Ulleskelf	Ulleskelf	186	450

Ullswater, lake on border of Cumb. and Westmd., 7½ E. by S. of Keswick and 5 S.W. of Penrith. The lake is zigzag in form, extending 7½ N., E.S.E., and N.E. from the foot of Patterdale to Pooley Bridge, these three reaches being due to the configuration of the surrounding mountains. It has an extreme breadth of ¾ mile, and lies 477 ft. above the sea, the depth of the water at its greatest being 210 ft. The scenery increases in grandeur from N. to S., that of the first reach being comparatively tame; on the whole the lake presents a greater diversity of picturesque views than any other in England.

HEAD OF ULLSWATER.
(*Photo. Green Bros., Grasmere.*)

The views near Patterdale, where Helvellyn and Fairfield are seen towering above the nearer heights, are magnificent. The first reach is bordered by Swarth Fell in Westmd. and Watermillock in Cumb.; the second reach lies between Hallin and Birk Fells and *Gowbarrow Park;* and near the south extremity Place Fell on the east faces Stybarrow Crag on the west. The beautiful grounds of *Gowbarrow Park* give to the middle reach a character of rich sylvan beauty. In the southernmost reach there are several small islands. A beck flows down Patterdale to the head of the lake, and the river Eamont issues from its north extremity. It is noted for the abundance and excellence of its trout, and char, eels, and skellies (as chub are locally called) are also taken.

Ulnes Walton, tp., pa. of Croston (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., consisting of numerous scattered dwellings, principally farmhouses, about 5 W. of Chorley; ac. 2,106. Fruit of all kinds is grown here to a very considerable extent. At a farm named "Gradwells" are traces of a religious house having once existed here; the present farm dwelling appears to have been built of its materials; the doors, staircases, etc., are of old polished oak, and there are massive beams in the walls and ceilings; large arched vaults and numerous portions of foundations are still to be met with; and in the garden is an upright stone cross, about 4 ft. high, loosely placed in a stone socket, and quite perfect, said to mark

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ullesthorpe	Ullesthorpe	105	[illegible]
Ulley, ec. pa.	Woodhouse Mill (2)	157	[illegible]
Ulley, tp.	Woodhouse Mill (2)	157	[illegible]
Ullid	Grange (2)	156	[illegible]
Ullingswick	Bromyard (5)	135	[illegible]
Ulnes Walton	Croston (1)	209	[illegible]

the last resting-place of a priest of the name of Winckley. Charities of the value of £25 are distributed yearly in clothes and money.

Ulpha (1), chap., tp., and vil. on the Duddon, pa. of Millom (q.v.), S. Cumb., 8 N.E. of Bootle; ac. 13,043. The church of St. John is a plain ancient stone edifice. There are Wesleyan and Baptist chapels. A sheep and cattle fair is held on the last Saturday in August. Slate quarries and copper mines were formerly worked, and there is a bobbin mill. Wallabarra Crag, on the left bank of the river, is an immense rock. The scenery in the neighbourhood is romantic and beautiful.

Ulpha (2). [MEATHOP AND ULPHA.]

Ulra, stream, Tirawley bar., N. co. Mayo, Ir., rises 13½ W.N.W. of Killala, and runs 3 N.E., entering the sea 1½ N.W. of Ballycastle.

Ulrome, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pas. of Shipsea and Barmston (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 9 S. of Bridlington; ac. 1,594. The church of St. Andrew has been rebuilt in E. Eng. style.

Ulshaw Bridge, ha., pa. of East Witton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2 S.E. of Middleham.

Ulsta, ha. on a bay of the same name, south-west of the island of Yell (q.v.), Shetland Isles, Sc.

Ulster, the second largest and most northerly province of Ireland; ac. 5,483,201. It is bounded on the north and west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the North Channel of the Irish Sea, and on the south-east and south-west by the provinces of Leinster and Connaught. Its greatest extent, from Malin Bay to Donaghadee, is nearly 130 miles, and from Glengad Head to the most southern point of the co. of Cav. is about 110 miles. The circumference, taking in all its sinuosities, is fully 780 miles. U. comprises the cos. of Antrim north-east, Armagh and Cavan south, Donegal north-west, Down south-east, Fermanagh south-west, Londonderry north, Monaghan south, and Tyrone in the centre. The north-west portion of the province (Donegal and parts of Tyrone and Londonderry) is mountainous, and the coast line (from Portrush to Ballyshannon) is much indented by bays and inlets, the largest being Lough Foyle, Lough Swilly and Donegal Bay, while the hills in many places come down to the sea and show a front of abrupt rocky cliffs. Eastward from Portrush to Belfast Lough there are some portions of high coast line, and the district bounded by Ballycastle in the north and Larne and Antrim on the south is also mountainous, while the Mourne Mountains, co. Down, cover an extent of about 15 miles, with detached peaks west of Newry; between Belfast Lough and Carlingford Bay occurs the deep inlet of Lough Strangford (q.v.). [LOUGH ERNE, LOUGH NEAGH.] Railway communication is afforded by the Great Northern (Ireland), the Belfast and Northern Counties, and various branch lines. There are also several light railways. U. also has the advantage of both canal and river navigation in the U. Canal and the Newry Canal; the Lagan, the Foyle, the Blackwater, and the Bann are all navigable rivers, wholly or in part. U. is the most populous of the four provinces, a circumstance chiefly due to the prevalence of manufacturing industry, and to the relations of that industry with agriculture. During the years 1609 to 1612 James I. took possession of 511,465 ac. of land in the north of Ireland (including Londonderry and Coleraine), which formed part of the forfeited property of rebels, and started a project for colonising these lands, afterwards known as the U. Plantation; to help forward this measure the king invited the representatives of twelve of the leading London companies to form a committee for the colonisation, and from this committee sprang the Honourable Irish Society, which received a royal charter in 1613, and it still exists, with offices, in Guildhall Yard, London. In 1641 a rebellion arose among the Catholics of Ulster, but this was put down by Cromwell, and lands were partitioned among his soldiery; thus the province became to a great extent more distinctly Protestant than other parts of Ireland, and in consequence a great stand was made here in the time of James, as at Derry in 1689. In 1696 the linen industry was encouraged, and it much revived in 1779, since which it has prospered to a great extent. Another society, since a prominent factor in Irish politics, was started in this province under the name of the Orange Society, the name of Orangemen having been previously applied to the Protestants as being the original supporters of William of Orange. U. Tenant Right is virtually a settlement (by agreement between landlords and tenants) of the goodwill of a tenant's holding. The process of transfer is very simple: the selling tenant, having obtained the landlord's consent and paid all arrears of rent (this is essential), applies to the agent, and the name of the new tenant is inserted in the rent book, thus completing the transfer without expense. Modern Land Acts have been founded on this principle. U. gave the title of Earl to the de Courceys (*temp.* Henry II.), and in the present day the honour belongs to the Duke of Edinburgh, reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha.

Ulster Canal, N.W. co. Armagh and N.W. co. Monaghan, Ir., runs 48 miles from Charlemont, opposite Moy, on the Blackwater, to the S.E. extremity of Upper Lough Erne. The canal runs close to the Blackwater as far as its source near Caledon, its prevailing direction being S.S.W. It then proceeds S.W. through Monaghan and Dartree bars., co. Monaghan, passing the tos. of Monaghan and Clones, and running for a short distance through Clankelly bar., co. Ferm. It was cut in 1832 and the following year.

Ulston, ha., pa. of and 1¾ N.E. from Jedburgh (q.v.), Mid Roxbs., Sc.

Ulting, pa. on the Chelmer, E. Essex, 8 N.E. by E. of Chelmsford; ac. 1,162; soil and subsoil gravel. All Saints' Church (restored 1873) is E. Eng.

Ulva (1), island and *q.s.* pa. (comprising also the islands of Gometra, Little Colonsay, and Staffa, and part of Mull), pa. of Kilninian and Kilmore (q.v.), Isle of Mull, W. Args., Sc. The island forms the south side of Loch Tuadh, and is divided at the eastern end from the Isle of Mull by a narrow strait; it measures 7 miles from east to west by 2½ in breadth. It is said to produce the best kelp in the Western Islands. There are a great number of

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ulpha (1)	Broughton (2)	270	279
Ulrome	Burton Agnes (4)	219	198
Ulster	.....	.....	1619814

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ulting	Witham (4)	39	165
Ulva (1)	Oban (30)	504	46

basaltic columns on the shore, and on the south side is a cave 60 ft. long, 58 ft. broad, and 30 ft. in average height, having an arched entrance in the face of an abrupt rock, with a span of 37 ft. About a mile to the north a mountain stream falls in one unbroken descent from a rock 66 ft. in height directly into the sea.

Ulva (2), island, pa. of North Knapdale (q.v.), W. Args., Sc.

Ulverscroft, pa., Mid Leics., about 7 S. of Loughborough; ac. 1,889. Here are the ruins, including a Perp. tower, of an Augustinian priory.

Ulverston (locally "Ooston"), pa., tp., seaport and mkt. to. (TH.), near the outfall of the Leven, N. Lancs., 26 N.W. of Lancaster; ac. of pa. 27,342, of which 640 are water, of tp. 3,120. The physical features of the pa. are very varied; it is in general mountainous, to the north the hills are lofty and of bleak appearance, towards the centre they become elevated moors, while below the to. the land is rich, broken by gentle eminences cultivated to their summits. The locality possesses in abundance rich ores of iron, copper ore, limestone, and blue and green slate. The to., very pleasantly situated near Morecambe Bay and nearly environed by hills, is an ancient place, and now the acknowledged capital of the Furness dis. The church of St. Mary, founded in 1111, and rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII., is chiefly Perp.; the south door, a good example of the Trans. period, is the only portion of the original building remaining; in the south aisle is a fine altar tomb with a recumbent figure of William Sandys, of Conishead Priory (1588), and another "Myloni Dedding de Conishead," also with a recumbent figure (1629); in the same aisle are mural monuments to Sir John Barrow (1848) and the Rev. R. Gwillym, M.A., hon. canon of Carlisle, and thirty-five years incumbent of U. (1867). U. has also an eccl. pa. with a church in E. Eng. style, mission churches, a Catholic church, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Market Hall (1878) is a red-brick building in Italian style; it contains corn, fish and general produce markets, and stalls for butchers. The market is well supplied with grain and all kinds of provisions. Weekly sales are held. There are three annual fairs: Whit Thursday and the first Thursday after Nov. 11 for hiring servants, and Tuesday preceding the first full week in January, for horses. At the Cattle Market (1877) weekly sales of cattle are held. Other public buildings are the Post Office (1877); the Police Court (1872), containing magistrates' court room, consulting and solicitors' rooms; the Drill Hall (1873), in the Italian style; the Victoria Concert Hall, the Temperance Hall, and the cottage hospital. The charities are considerable, and are distributed in money and clothing. U. was formerly noted for the manufacture of linens, checks and ginghams, but this trade is now very limited. Here are large ironworks, iron foundries, revolving-shutter manufactories, breweries, corn mills, tanyards, and a boot-upper manufactory; wooden hoops are also extensively made in the neighbourhood. The priory of St. Mary and St. Leonard was founded in the reign of Henry II.: canons of the Augustinian order; but of the ancient house no remains now exist. Conishead Priory, which occupies the site of the ancient religious house of that name, is in the Elizabethan style, and was formerly a seat; it has been converted into a hydropathic establishment.

Ulwell, ha., pas. of Swanage and Studland (q.v.), E. Dors., 4 E. of Corfe Castle.

Umberleigh, ha. with railway station, pa. of Atherington (q.v.), N. Dev., 7 S. of Barnstaple. Here was formerly a chapel adjoining the old mansion house; only small portions of a wall and an ancient window remain.

Unapool. [KYLESKU (1).]

Uncleby, ha., pa. of and ½ N.E. from Kirby Underdale (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.

Underbarrow, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Kendal (q.v.), S. Westmd., 7 N. of Milnthorpe. All Saints' church was built 1869 in E. Eng. style. There is a small charity. Cunswick Hall, dating from Tudor times, is now a farmhouse. Here is an ancient camp.

Underbarrow and Bradley Field, tp., pa. of Kendal (q.v.). S. Westmd., 7 N. of Milnthorpe; ac. 5,122. [UNDERBARROW.]

Undercliff, seaside tract, S. I. of W., S. Hants., 8 S. by E. of Newport. The U. consists of a series of cliffs and terraces, occupying in turn the seaward face of the island as it ascends from the shore. It extends between 6 and 7 E.N.E. and W.S.W. from Shanklin by Bonchurch, Ventnor, St. Lawrence, and Niton to Blackgang Chine, and ranges in width from ¼ to ½ mile. The U. is supposed to have been formed by a succession of landslips which took place at some distant epoch; portions of the cliff fell as late as 1799, 1810, and 1818, and even since then there have been slight subsidences; but there is now no occasion to apprehend any danger. The explanation given by geologists is that the sea wore away the clayey and sandy deposits which formed the lower strata, thus dislodging the chalk strata of which the U. is composed. Its scenery is romantic in the highest degree, the wild confused masses of rock being covered in all directions by luxuriant foliage, whilst in the more favoured spots the rose, the geranium, and the myrtle grow profusely. The U. is so thoroughly protected from the north-east winds that the climate is remarkably mild. At various points along it there are handsome mansions with beautiful grounds looking towards the sea.

Underley Hall. [KIRKBY LONSDALE.]

Undermilbeck, tp., pas. of Windermere and Kendal (q.v.), S. Cumb., 8 N.W. of Kendal; ac. 4,173. There are several charities.

Underriver, eccl. pa., pa. of Seal (q.v.), W. Kent, 3 S.E. of Sevenoaks. The church of St. Margaret is in Gothic style.

Underskiddaw, tp. and vil., pa. of Crosthwaite (q.v.), S. Cumb., 1 N.E. of Keswick; ac. 5,875. There is an endowed grammar school, and a school of art known as the Lyzuick School. Milbeck Hall, now a farmhouse, retains part of a 15th-cent. pe-

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ulva (2)	Greenock (60)	422	20
Ulverscroft	Bardon Hill (4)	111	90
Ulverston, pa.	Ulverston	255	13025
Ulverston, tp.	Ulverston	255	10015
Underbarrow	Kendal (3)	251	466

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Pop- ulation.
Underb'w&BradleyF	Kendal (3)	251	4[illegible]
Undermilbeck	Windermere (3)	259	2[illegible]
Underriver	Sevenoaks (3)	21	[illegible]
Underskiddaw	Keswick (1)	299	[illegible]

tower and some Tudor work. *Greta Bank, Lairbeck, Lairthwaite, Lyzuick Hall,* and *The Red House* are seats.

Underwood (1), vil., pa. of Plympton St. Mary (q.v.), S. Dev., adjoining the to. of Plympton.

Underwood (2), ha., pa. of and 2 s. from Selston (q.v.), W. Notts.

Underwood (3). [OFFCOTE AND UNDERWOOD.]

Undy, pa. and vil. on the Bristol Channel, S. Mon., 9 S.W. from Chepstow; ac. 1,717 land, 2,000 water. The church of St. Mary (restored 1880) contains some Norm. work; in the chancel are the remains of a squint. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Unich, Water of, stream near Lochlee, N. Forfs., Sc., runs over several falls to the North Esk.

Union Canal, N.W. Edins., N. Linliths., and S.E. Stirls., Sc.; runs 31 miles from Edinburgh in a westerly direction, joining the Forth and Clyde Canal 1½ W. by S. of Falkirk. It was constructed in 1818–22, and has since 1865 belonged to the North British Railway Company. The canal passes Ratho, Winchburgh, Linlithgow, and Falkirk, crossing the Water of Leith and the Avon on lofty aqueducts, and traversing near Falkirk a tunnel 2,100 ft. in length. It is 40 ft. wide and 5 ft. in depth, and at its west extremity has an abrupt fall of 110 ft. with eleven locks.

Union Hall, vil., pa. of Myross (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 6 E. of Skibbereen. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing and agricultural pursuits.

Union Mills, vil., pa. of Braddan (q.v.), S. I. of M., 3¾ N.W. of Douglas. The population consists principally of the workmen engaged in the mills from which the vil. takes its name. These were at first used for manufacturing woollen stuffs, but they have been converted into corn mills and dye-works. There are Wesleyan and Independent chapels.

Unshin, river, E. co. Sligo, Ir., runs N.W. through Tirerill bar. and along the edge of Leyny bar. to Ballysadare Bay, which it joins 11 miles from its source in Lough Arrow. In the lower part of its course it is called Ballysadare River.

Unst, pa. and island, N. Shetld., Sc., 38 N. by E. of Lerwick; ac. 29,856; soil mostly fertile. The island, which forms the most northerly part of the British Isles, is separated by Blue Mull Sound from that of Yell on the S.W. It extends 12 miles N.N.E. and S.S.W., and has an extreme breadth of 5½ miles. The surface, though less elevated than that of the Shetland Islands in general, includes several ranges of hills, one of which, running along the west coast, reaches the height of 700 ft.; on its east side is a valley filled with a succession of freshwater lakes. The headlands are lofty, rugged, and steep, especially in the west, north, and north-east of the bays, which have sloping sandy shores; Balta Sound and Uyea Sound alone afford safe anchorage. The island contains Established and Free churches. Fishing forms the principal occupation of the inhabitants, some of whom are engaged in the manufacture of hosiery.

Unstone, tp. and vil., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Dronfield (q.v.), N.E. Derby; ac. 2,003. The tp. has Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Congregational chapels, and a small charity.

Unsworth, eccl. pa. and ha. on the Roach, pa. of Prestwich (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 3 S. of Bury. The church of St. George (rebuilt 1843) is a plain brick and stone building. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Unthank (1), tp., pa. of and 1 W. from Alnham (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 177.

Unthank (2), ha., pa. of Romaldkirk (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 11 N.W. of Barnard Castle.

Unthank (3), ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Skelton (q.v.), Mid Cumb.

Uny Lelant, pa. and vil. on the Hayle, S.W. Cornw., 6 N.E. of Penzance; ac. 3,757; soil gravel, overlying killas and granite. The church of St. Uny (restored 1873) is partly Norm.; the rood-loft remains in the north aisle, there are piscinæ in the chancel and north aisle, and portions of a stoup in the porch; the font is E. Eng.; there are memorials to the Praed, Pawley, Cundy and other families; over the south porch is a niche containing a sundial; among the plate is an Elizabethan chalice; in the churchyard is a fine cross, and another just outside. Here are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist and Methodist New Connexion chapels. The pa. contains the remains of an ancient fortress. A fair is held on the 15th of August. *Trevethoe* is a seat.

Upavon, pa. and vil. on the Avon, E. Wilts., 18 N. of Salisbury; ac. 3,329; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary (restored 1876) is E. Eng. with some Norm. work, including the tower and the font. The Particular Baptists and the Primitive Methodists have chapels. The charities amount to £19 yearly, partly devoted to the schools. The market and fairs are discontinued. Here was formerly a Benedictine priory, and there are remains of an ancient camp.

Up Cerne, pa. and vil., Mid Dors., 5½ N.W. of Dorchester; ac. 845; soil gravel, overlying chalk. The church (not dedicated) is Norm. There is a small charity. *U. C. House* was built in 1601.

Upchurch, pa. and vil., N.E. Kent, 6 E. of Rochester; ac. 3,120 land, 1,520 water; soil chiefly loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1876) is E. Eng. and Dec., and contains sedilia, a canopied piscina, and two double aumbries in the chancel, and a piscina in the vestry, a 14th-cent. brass, a piscina and an ancient reredos in the south aisle, and a crypt; there are portions remaining of 13th-cent. wall painting. U. has brick fields, gravel pits, where fossil remains have been found, and large saltings, where Roman pottery and coins have been discovered.

Upcott (1), ha., pa. of and 1 E. from North Molton (q.v.), N. Devs.

Upcott (2), ha., pa. of and ½ N.E. from Dowland (q.v.), N. Devs.

Updown Hill, vil., pa. of Windlesham (q.v.), N.W. Surrey, about 1½ N.E. of Bagshot.

Upend, ha., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Kirtling (q.v.), E. Cambs.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Undy	**Magor (1)**	144	393
Union Hall	Skibbereen (6)	220	333
Unst	Thurso (188)	744	2280
Unstone	Unstone (4½)	150	1687
Unsworth	Radcliffe Bridge (2¼)	194	2285

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Unthank (1)	**Whittingham (6)**	318	8
Uny Lelant	Hayle (1½)	313	1439
Upavon	Pewsey (4)	75	471
Up Cerne	Maiden Newton (5)	145	84
Upchurch	Rainham (2)	39	1218

Up Exe, ha. with railway station, pa. of Rewe (q.v.), S. Dev., about 5 N. of Exeter. The ancient chapel, which had long been desecrated and converted into dwellings, was restored in 1888; the building is of the E. Eng. period, and has lancet windows on both sides and a good south doorway, and the east end retains a small piscina; the original east window which fell to pieces on the removal of the roof has been replaced by a new one in the Dec. style.

Uphall, pa. and vil., E. Liniths., Sc.; ac. of pa. 4,541; soil chiefly clay, with clayey loam, overlying coal, ironstone, and freestone. The pa. is intersected from west to east by the road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, and is watered by the Broxburn (q.v.). U. vil. is 11 w. of Edinburgh. In the Buchan vault of the pa. church are buried the Hon. Henry Erskine, second son of the tenth Earl of Buchan, appointed King's Advocate, and died 1817, and his brother Thomas, third son of the tenth Earl, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and created Baron Erskine 1806, and died 1823. Shale, which is now so largely used in the manufacture of paraffin oil, of which there are three extensive works in the locality, is found in abundance in the neighbourhood, and is said to be of a very rich quality. Owing to this important industry there has been a great increase in the population within the past few years. Bone manures are also manufactured in the pa. The dis. abounds in coal, sandstone, limestone, and ironstone. *Almondell House*, *Houstoun House*, and *Middleton Hall* are seats.

Upham, pa. and vil., E. Hants, 8 S.E. of Winchester; ac. 2,813; soil clay and chalk, subsoil chalk and stone. The church (dedication unknown), restored 1881, is Gothic. Here is a chapel for Bible Christians. Edward Young, the author of "Night Thoughts," was born at the rectory in 1684.

Upham, Lower, ha., pa. of Aldbourn (q.v.), E. Wilts., about 6 N.E. of Marlborough.

Upham, Upper, ha., pa. of Aldbourn (q.v.), E. Wilts., adjoining Lower Upham, about 6 N.E. of Marlborough.

Up Hatherley, pa. and vil., N. Glouc., 2 S.W. of Cheltenham; ac. 810; soil clayey, overlying clay. The old church was destroyed in 1640, and the present church of St. Philip and St. James built 1885 in E. Eng. style.

Uphill, pa. and vil. at the mouth of the Axe, on the Bristol Channel, N. Somerset; ac. 1,077; soil sand. The church of St. Nicholas (1843) is in Perp. style. The old church, which stands on the summit of a hill near the vil., probably occupies the site of the Roman *Axium*, and is of the Norm. and later periods; the porch, owing to the subsidence of the sides, has assumed a horse-shoe shape; there is a priest's doorway on the south side of the chancel, and Norm. doorways on each side of the nave. The tower is strongly buttressed and has a turret at the north-east angle; the tower and the chancel are now used as a mortuary chapel. A burial-ground enclosed by a stone wall surrounds the church. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The Weston-super-Mare Sanatorium is in this pa. *Sanderoft*, *Totterdown*, *U. Castle*, in park-like grounds, and *U. Grange* are seats.

Upholland, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of and 4 w. from Wigan (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.; ac. 4,685. The church of St. Thomas the Martyr (restored 1883), formerly the church of a Benedictine priory, and at one time collegiate, is a stone building of the 13th or 14th cent.; the windows of the aisles are very fine specimens of E. Dec. work. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist and Free Methodist chapels. St. Joseph's Diocesan Catholic College (1883) is a long and narrow building of stone in Gothic style; it is intended for the education of the clergy for the Catholic diocese of Liverpool. The Grammar School, founded in 1668, has been reconstituted by the Charity Commissioners. There are charities of upwards of £100 yearly value, which are applied to the relief of the poor in money, clothing and food; a small sum is also granted annually for apprentice fees. Here are collieries, slate and stone quarries, and firebrick works. A fair is held on Easter Monday for pigs only. The Benedictine priory of St. Thomas, formerly existing here, was founded in 1319 by Walter de Langton, Bishop of Lichfield, or, according to other accounts, by Robert de Holland; the existing remains consist, apart from the church, of a portion of a building pierced with five square-headed windows and some indications of arches in a neighbouring house. The revenues at the Dissolution were estimated at £53, and there were five monks and twenty-six servants. The Hollands, in various branches Barons Holland and Woodstock, Earls of Kent and Huntingdon, and Dukes of Exeter and Surrey, resided here from the time of King John. *Holland Grove* is a seat.

Uplawmoor, small vil., pa. of Neilston (q.v.), S. Renfs., Sc., 5 S.W. of Barrhead. The place has a considerable reputation as a health resort, and receives a large number of visitors during the season. The pa. church of Caldwell is in the vil.

Upleadon (1), pa. and vil. on the Leadon, N.W. Glouc., 9 S.W. of Tewkesbury; ac. 1,059; soil red loam. The church of St. Mary (restored 1879) is Norm. There is a mission church and a Wesleyan chapel. Here is a flour mill, and fruit is largely grown.

Upleadon (2), ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Bosbury (q.v.), E. Salop.

Upleatham, pa. and pretty vil., N.R. Yorks., 3 N.E. of Guisborough; ac. 1,426; soil clayey, overlying clay and stone. There are ironstone mines in the pa. The church of St. Andrew (1835) is in Norm. style. The old church stands at a distance of nearly ½ mile from the vil., and the churchyard is still used as the burial-ground for the parishioners; leaning against the wall is the lid of an old stone coffin, with a foliated cross. *U. Hall* is a seat.

Uplowman, pa. and vil., E. Dev., about 5 S.E. of Bampton; ac. nearly 3,000. Of the old church of St. Peter little remains, and the present Perp. building (restored 1864) was erected by Lady

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Uphall, pa.	Uphall	396	8653
Uphall, vil.	Uphall	396	922
Upham	Bishops Waltham (3	81	588
Up Hatherley	Cheltenham (2)	109	99
Uphill	Bleadon (1)	139	835

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Popu-lation.
Upholland, ec. pa.	Orrell	198	668
Upholland, tp.	Orrell	198	4467
Upleadon (1)	Barber's Bridge (4)	119	28
Upleatham	Marske (1)	249	98
Uplowman	Tiverton (4½)	179	451

Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry VII.; there is a charity, founded by one of the Courtenay family. The charities amount to £35 yearly.

Uplyme, pa. and vil., E. Dev., 9 W. of Bridport; ac. 3,199; soil mixed, overlying chalk and lime. The church of St. Peter and St. Paul (restored 1876) is Dec. and Perp. Here is a Wesleyan chapel and one for the Brethren. A Roman bath was discovered here in 1850. *Rhode Hill* and *Wood House* are seats.

Up Marden, large pa., S.W. Sussex, 10 N.W. of Chichester; ac. 2,943; soil chalky marl, overlying chalk with flints. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng. *Watergate House*, in extensive grounds, is a seat.

Upminster, pa. and vil., S.W. Essex, 3½ S.E. of Romford; ac. 3,203; soil loamy, subsoil mixed. The church of St. Lawrence was partially rebuilt in 1862 in Dec. style; the early portions of the nave afford a good example of the Trans. period, with details of a pronounced Norm. character; the north aisle is enclosed by an open oak screen of the time of Henry VI., finely carved and gilt; the font has an octagonal basin supported on a slender panelled shaft, and belongs to the Perp. period. Of the numerous effigies, shields and arms and inscriptions once found here, there remains in the north aisle the brass effigy in armour of Gerardt D'Ewes (d. 1591); here also are several shields with the arms of the Goldsmiths' Company, Latham, etc., and brasses with effigies to Roger Deincourt, or Dencourt (d. 1455), and Elizabeth (de la Feld) his wife; and Nicholas Wayte, lord of the manor of Geynes (d. 1544), and Ellen (Deyncourt) his wife (d. 1545); in the north window are the arms of Engayne, Deincourt and Latham. William Derham, F.R.S., author of "Physico and Astro-Theology," was rector of this pa. from 1689 to 1735. Here is a Congregational chapel. Frith's charity of £4 10s. yearly is for bread. *U. Hall* is a timbered mansion dating from the reign of Henry VI.; it stands in pleasure grounds finely wooded, and commands extensive views of the surrounding country, reaching into Kent and Surrey. *Gaynes Park* and *Hill Place*, a modern mansion in Elizabethan style, are also seats.

Upminster Common, ha., pa. of Upminster (q.v.), S.W. Essex, 1 E. of Harold Wood station. Here is a Congregational chapel.

Up Nately, pa. near the Basingstoke Canal, N. Hants, 4 E. of Basingstoke; ac. 1,149; soil clay, chalk and sand, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Stephen (partly rebuilt 1844) is Gothic.

Upnor, eccl. pa., opposite Rochester, on the Medway, at the foot of a wooded height, pa. of Frindsbury (q.v.), N.W. Kent. The church of SS. Philip and James is E. Eng.; it contains a tablet to the brothers Pocock, who accompanied Mr. Stanley in his African exploration, and were natives of U. Here is a landing pier for steamboats, and a castle, built by Queen Elizabeth, to protect the Dockyard at Chatham, part of which, with some adjoining buildings, is now used as a military storehouse and barracks; the English ships then lying in ordinary off this castle were burnt by de Ruyter, the Dutch admiral, June 12, 1667.

Up Ottery, pa. and vil. on the Otter, E. Dev., 5 N.N.E. of Honiton; ac. 5,830; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Mary (restored 1876) is Dec. A fair is held on the Tuesday before Lady Day. *U. Manor House*, an Elizabethan building, contains a good collection of pictures.

Upper Broughton. [BROUGHTON-SULNEY.]

Upperby, eccl. pa. and vil. on the Petteril, N. Cumb., 2 S. of Carlisle. The church of St. John is a small building of red sandstone. Waddings and cotton wool are manufactured here. *Petteril Bank* is a seat.

Upperchurch, or **Templeoutragh,** pa., Upper Kilnamanagh bar., Mid co. Tip., Ir., 5 S. of Borrisoleigh; ac. 12,902.

Uppercross, bar., S. co. Dub., Ir; ac. 39,020. It is bounded on the north by Castleknock and Dublin bars., on the east by Dublin and Rathdown bars., on the south by co. Wick., and on the west by Newcastle bar. U. is traversed by the Great Southern and Western Railway, and the Phœnix Park adjoins its north-east border. It contains the tos. of Clondalkin and Tallaght.

Upper Froyle, ha., pa. of and adjoining Froyle (q.v.), E. Hants.

Upper Green, ha., pa. of Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N.W. of Bradford.

Upper Hale, ha., pa. of Farnham (q.v.), W. Surrey, about ½ N.W. of Hale.

Upper Holloway. [HOLLOWAY (1).]

Upper Keith, vil., pa. of Humbie (q.v.), S.W. Haddings., Sc., 2 N.E. of Blackshiels.

Upperland, ha., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Maghera (q.v.), S.E. co. Londy., Ir.

Upper Loders. [LODERS.]

Uppermill, large vil. lying in a valley through which flows the river Tame, pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 12¾ S.W. of Huddersfield. Here are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. Fairs are held on Whit Wednesday and the first Wednesday in October. The Mechanics' Institute (1859) contains a large hall, used for concerts and balls; here also the petty sessions and the county court are held. The Literary Institution forms part of this building, and comprises a subscription reading-room and a library.

Upperthird, bar., N. co. Waterf., Ir.; ac. 63,846. It is bounded on the north by co. Tip., on the east by co. Kilk., on the south by Middlethird and Decies-without-Drum bars., and on the west by Glenahiry bar. The Suir runs along the north and east borders. It contains the tos. of Carrickbeg and Portlaw.

Upperthong, eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Holme, pa. of Almondbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 6 S.W. of Huddersfield; ac. 3,117. The cruciform church of St. John is in modern Gothic style. The vil. is

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place,(2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Uplyme	Axminster (4)	145	830
Up Marden	Rowlands Castle (5)	63	310
Upminster	Upminster	16	1409
Up Nately	Basingstoke (4)	48	116
Upnor	Strood (1)	30	720
Up Ottery	Honiton (5)	155	759

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Upperby	Carlisle (1)	299	2966
Upperchurch	Thurles (3)	87	1900
Uppercross	.....	.....	39042
Upperthird	.....	.....	7583
Upperthong, ec. pa.	Holmfirth (1)	185	2372
Upperthong, tp.	Holmfirth (1)	185	2404

situated on the brow of a lofty hill, on the side of which are some good private residences.

Upperthorpe, vil., pa. of Haxey (q.v.), N. Lincs., 6½ N.W. of Gainsborough.

Upperwoods, bar., W. Q. Co., Ir. [OFFERLANE.]

Uppingham, pa., U. and mkt. to. (w.), and head of Co. Co. dis., S. Rutld., 6½ S. of Oakham; ac. 1,463. The to. consists principally of one long street, running from east to west. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, near the market-place, is Perp.; in 1861 it was greatly enlarged and restored. Bishop Jeremy Taylor was once rector here, and there are many entries in the register in his handwriting.

UPPINGHAM SCHOOL.
(*Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.*)

Here are Congregational, Wesleyan and Baptist chapels. The Grammar School was founded in 1584, and the old school-house stands at the east end of the churchyard. The school was reorganised in 1875, and fine new buildings have been erected. The Institute, a substantial building of stone on the London road, is fitted with library, reading and class rooms. Fairs for cattle are held on March 7 and July 7. There are charities of about £53 annual value for distribution. About a mile from the to. on the Leicester road is a mound, being the remains of military works, called Castle Hill; from the summit are fine views of the surrounding country.

Uppington (1), pa., Mid Salop, 7½ E. of Shrewsbury; ac. 706; soil loam, subsoil various. Holy Trinity Church (restored 1885) is chiefly Norm., and contains a Roman altar and some curious carving, possibly Saxon.

Uppington (2), tp., pa. of Alberbury (q.v.), N.E. Montgoms., 8 N.E. of Welshpool; ac. 1,014.

Upsall (1), tp. and vil., pa. of South Kilvington (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 N.E. of Thirsk; ac. 1,194. *U. Castle*, a modern seat, occupies the site of the ancient castle of the Scropes of U. and Masham; this family has a lasting memorial in the mention of Lord Scroop of Masham by Shakespeare (*Henry V.*, ii. 3). The present house dates from 1876. Attached to the castle is a museum, in which there is a fine collection of authenticated British birds. Many coins found during the excavations for the building of the modern castle and an ancient Roman amphora of copper and tin found in a field near the vil. are here preserved. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Upsall (2), tp., pa. of Ormesby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3 W. of Guisborough; ac. 660. An extensive seam of ironstone is worked. *U. Hall*, a modern Gothic building, stands in large grounds, and commands extensive views of the Cleveland Hills.

Upsland. [KIRKLINGTON-WITH-UPSLAND.]

Upstreet, vil., pa. of and 1 S. from Chislet (q.v.), E. Kent.

Upton (1), pa. and vil., S. Hunts., near the Great North Road, 6 N.W. of Huntingdon; ac. 1,160; soil cold clay, overlying blue and white gault. The church of St. Margaret (restored 1871) is partly E. Eng., but the tower and spire were not added till 1500; one of the doorways has a singular trefoiled head, and the font is also of a very curious character.

Upton (2), pa., tp., and vil., watered by the Till, W. Lincs., 5 S.E. of Gainsborough; ac. of pa. 3,487, of tp. 1,981; soil stiff clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (partially rebuilt and substantially repaired in 1867) was originally Norm. with Dec. and Perp. additions. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities average about £8 yearly.

Upton (3), pa. and vil., E. Notts., 5½ W. of Newark; ac. 1,440; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter was built in the 13th cent. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. Part of the charities is devoted to the schools. Southwell Union House is in the pa. There are corn mills and a brick and tile kiln. *U. Hall* is a seat.

Upton (4), pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 7 S.E. of Bampton; ac. 3,779; soil clay, overlying clay slate and clay. The old church of St. James has been abandoned, and a new church erected 1867 in E. Eng. style. Here is a Bible Christian chapel. *Bittiscombe Manor* is a seat.

Upton (5), pa., S. Northants, 2 W. from Northampton; ac. 979; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael (restored 1893) is Norm. and E. Eng. The County Lunatic Asylum is here. *U. Hall*, an ancient mansion, is a seat.

Upton (6), or **Overchurch**, pa. and vil., W. Ches., 4 S.W. of Birkenhead; ac. 943; soil sand, overlying rock. The church of St. Mary was built 1869 in Norm. style, in place of an earlier structure. U. Hall is now a convent. *U. Manor* is a seat.

Upton (7), pa. on south side of Milford Haven, S. Pembs., 3 N.E. of Pembroke; ac. 333. The church is a small E. Eng. edifice; it contains an ancient tomb with recumbent figure of an armed knight under a richly decorated canopy. In *U. Castle* are incorporated the remains of a fortress which is said to have been built by the family of Malefant; they include the double-arched entrance

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Uppingham	Seaton & U. (3)	98	2559
Uppington (1)	Wellington (3½)	153	78
Uppington (2)	Shrewsbury (8)	163	84
Upsall (1)	Thirsk (4)	210	130
Upsall (2)	Pinchingthorpe (1)	246	120
Upton (1)	Abbotts Ripton (4)	63	104
Upton (2), pa.	Lea (3)	143	513
Upton (2), tp.	Lea (3)	143	199
Upton (3)	Retford (4)	139	46
Upton (4)	Dulverton (4)	179	247
Upton (5)	Northampton (2)	66	1029
Upton (6)	Upton	196	687
Upton (7)	Pembroke (3)	272	28

gateway, on either side of which are circular bastions. The building commands very fine views of Milford Haven.

Upton (8), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Castor (q.v.), N.E. Northants, 7 N.W. of Peterborough; ac. 1,180. The church of St. John the Baptist (partly restored 1863) is Norm., Dec., and later work, and contains monuments to Sir William Dove (d. 1633), believed to be the work of Nicholas Stone. The Manor House, an ancient building with a curious subterranean passage, is now a farmhouse.

Upton (9), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Chester St. Mary-on-the-Hill (q.v.), W. Chesh., 2 N. of Chester; ac. 1,154. The church of the Holy Ascension was built 1854 in Gothic style. Here is a Congregational chapel and the County Lunatic Asylum. Nursery-gardening is carried on.

Upton (10), eccl. pa., pa. of Tormoham (q.v.), S. Dev. The church of St. Mary Magdalene was built 1849 in Gothic style.

Upton (11), tp., pa. of Prestbury (q.v.), E. Chesh., forming a suburb of Macclesfield; ac. 480. *U. Hall* is a seat. In a wall surrounding the grounds is an ancient cross, similar in design to those found in the old forest of Macclesfield, and now preserved in the public park of that to.

Upton (12), tp. and vil., pa. of Badsworth (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 S.E. of Pontefract; ac. 1,074. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Upton (13), tp., pa. of Blewbury (q.v.), E. Berks., 16 N.W. of Reading; ac. 1,418. [UPTON AND ASTON UPTHORPE.]

Upton (14), tp. and vil., pa. of Sibson (q.v.), N.E. Leics., 5 N.E. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 1,284.

Upton (15), vil., pas. of Hurstbourne Tarrant and Vernhams Dean (q.v.), N.W. Hants, 2 S.E. of Vernhams Dean. Here is a Congregational chapel.

Upton (16), ha., pas. of Canford Magna and Corfe Mullen (q.v.), E. Dors., about 2 S.W. of Broadstone.

Upton (17), ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Osmington (q.v.), S. Dorset.

Upton (18), vil., pa. of Hawkesbury (q.v.), S. Glouc., 8 N.E. of Chipping Sodbury.

Upton (19), ha., pa. of and 4 S.W. from Prescot (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.

Upton (20), ha., pa. of Ratley (q.v.), S.E. Warws., 4 S.E. of Kineton. *U. House* is a seat.

Upton (21), vil., pa. of Haselor (q.v.), S.W. Warws., 2 N.E. of Alcester.

Upton (22), ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Long Sutton (q.v.), E. Somerset.

Upton (23), vil., pa. of and ½ N. from South Milton (q.v.), S. Dev.

Upton (24), ha., pa. of and ½ N.E. from Dinton (q.v.), Mid Bucks.

Upton (25), ha., pa. of Bexley (q.v.), N.W. Kent, 2 W. of Dartford.

Upton (26), ha., pa. of St. Peters (q.v.), E. Kent, 1½ S.W. of Broadstairs.

Upton (27), ha., pa. of and ½ S. from Headon (q.v.), N. Notts.

Upton (28). [DRINCHOE, UPTON, AND BROUGH; UPTON-WITH-FISHLEY.]

Upton (29), vil. with railway station, pa. of Knockavilla (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., about 5 N.E. of Bandon. The Danesfort Industrial School here was formerly a reformatory, but was converted into its present purpose in 1888. There is an infirmary and a church in the Gothic style attached to it.

Upton and Aston Upthorpe, eccl. pa., pa. of Blewbury (q.v.), E. Berks., 16 N.W. of Reading. The church of St. Mary (restored 1885) is very early Norm. or possibly Saxon. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. In the vil. is a picturesque Jacobean farmhouse. *U. Lodge* is a seat.

Upton and Signet, tp., pa. of and about 1 W. from Burford (q.v.), W. Oxon.; ac. 2,179.

Upton Bishop, pa. and vil., S. Herefords., 13 S.E. of Hereford; ac. 3,986; soil loam, overlying clay and limestone. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1862) is E. Eng. and Dec. There is a Baptist chapel and some small charities. *The Baches, Gayton Hall, Grandon Court,* and *The Manor House* are seats.

Upton Cheyney, vil., pa. of Bitton (q.v.), S. Glouc., 5 W. of Bath.

Upton Cressett, pa., S. Salop, 4 W.S.W. of Bridgnorth; ac. 1,603; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Michael is Norm. and E. Eng., and contains some fragments of old stained glass, a brass to Richard Cressett (1640), and other memorials. Upton Hall, built 1580, an interesting old building, is now a farmhouse.

Upton Grey, pa. and vil., N.E. Hants, 6 N. of Alton; ac. 2,553; soil and subsoil chalk. The church of St. Mary is Norm. and E. Eng. There is a charity of £23 yearly. *Hoddington House* and *U. G. House* are seats.

Upton Helions, pa. and vil. on the Creedy, E. Dev., 9 N.W. of Exeter; ac. 819; soil loam and clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary, formerly St. Nicholas (restored 1880), is Norm. and Perp.; there are several monuments, one *temp.* Elizabeth. There is a small charity.

Upton Lovell, pa. and small vil. on the Wylye, W. Wilts., 5½ S.E. of Warminster; ac. 1,400; soil chalky, overlying chalk and flint. The church of St. Augustine of Canterbury (restored 1892) is of various periods; a small window in the chancel is E. Norm. During the restoration the 12th-cent. font was discovered, as were also a defaced piscina and an aumbry with dog-tooth moulding. There is a factory here in which woollen cloths are made.

Upton Magna, pa. and vil., Mid Salop, 5 E. of Shrewsbury; ac. 3,282; soil various, overlying

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Upton (8)	Castor (1)	104	75
Upton (9), ec. pa.	Chester (2)	179	1415
Upton (9), tp.	Chester (2)	179	1313
Upton (10)	Torquay	215	4987
Upton (11)	Macclesfield (1½)	165	225
Upton (12)	Upton	169	245
Upton (13)	Upton	56	245
Upton (14)	Atherstone (4)	102	105
Upton & Aston U.	Upton	56	401
Upton & Signet	Shipton (4½)	81	259
Upton Bishop	Ross (4)	132	648
Upton Cressett	Bridgnorth (4)	149	61
Upton Grey	Hook (4)	42	378
Upton Helions	Crediton (3)	179	113
Upton Lovell	Heytesbury (1½)	109	233
Upton Magna	Upton Magna	159	431

clay. The church of St. Lucy (restored 1856) is Norm. and E. Eng. There are some small charities.

Upton Noble, pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 3½ N.E. of Bruton; ac. 677; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Mary Magdalen is an ancient edifice (restored) containing a piscina, and there are remains of a cross in the churchyard. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Upton-on-Severn, pa. and mkt. to. (TH.), S. Worcs., 7 N. of Tewkesbury; ac. 2,855. The bridge across the Severn was built in 1853. The river is navigable for vessels of large burden, and the trade here was at one time considerable. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (1878–79) is in Dec. style. The church of the Good Shepherd (1870), a chapel-of-ease, is in E. Eng. style. Here is also a Catholic chapel, a Baptist chapel, and a Wesleyan chapel. Hall's charity, bequeathed in the 16th cent., yields a gross sum of about £200 yearly, applicable to the repairs of the church and bridge, and other parochial purposes. Another bequest yields about £50 a year, which is available in lieu of church rates, one-sixth of the amount being reserved for the benefit of the poor. There are a few minor charities. The town hall, with a market-house below, was built in 1832. *Ham Court* and *The Hill* are seats.

Upton Park, eccl. pa. and dis., pas. of East Ham and West Ham (q.v.), S.W. Essex, forming an east suburb of London, 6 E.N.E. of St. Paul's. U. Park is situated north of Plaistow and south of Forest Gate. The church of St. Stephen (1887) is in E. Eng. style. The other places of worship include a Roman Catholic church (1888) and Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Congregational chapels. Here are several Roman Catholic institutions, including a Franciscan monastery, an Ursuline convent, and a large reformatory for boys, under the control of the Brothers of Mercy. There is an ancient mansion of red brick known as Anne Boleyn's Castle, from the tradition that it was inhabited by that queen.

Upton Parva. [WATERS UPTON.]

Upton Pyne, pa. and vil., Mid Dev., 3½ N. of Exeter; ac. 1,852; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1875) is Dec.; among the monuments are those of Edmund Larder with effigy (1611), and several tablets and windows to members of the Stafford, Slanning and Northcote families. The charities amount to £7 yearly, and there is a workmen's club. Dr. John Walker, author of "The Sufferings of the Clergy," was rector and died and was buried here in 1746. *Pynes*, a seat, is a large and noble mansion, designed by Inigo Jones and enlarged in 1851. It stands on an eminence, commanding a view of the surrounding country, in a picturesque well-wooded park.

Upton St. Leonard, pa. and vil., Mid Glouc., 3 S.E. of Gloucester; ac. 2,833; soil gravel and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Leonard (restored 1889) is of various periods. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are some small charities, and a small endowment for the school. On Painswick Beacon, in the pa., are remains of a Roman camp. Whitley Court is now a farmhouse. *Bowden Hall*, *Kimsbury Hall*, and *St. Leonard's Court* are seats.

Upton Scudamore, pa., W. Wilts., 2 N. of Warminster; ac. 2,493; soil strong loam, overlying marl. The church of St. Mary (restored 1859) is E. Eng., and contains a curious font of Norm. date and two mutilated effigies of the Scudamores, the family who were the chief owners of the pa. from the Conquest to the reign of Edward III. Here is a chapel for Baptists.

Upton Snodsbury, pa. and vil., Mid Worcs., 6 E. of Worcester; ac. 1,639; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Kenelm (restored and partly rebuilt 1873–74) is E. Eng. The charities, about £50 a year, are devoted to the repair of the church, the relief of the poor, and for school purposes.

Upton Warren, pa. and vil., Mid Worcs., 3 S.W. of Bromsgrove; ac. 2,600; soil and subsoil clay. Of the 12th-cent. church of St. Michael the only part of the original structure is the tower, the other parts having been rebuilt at the close of the 18th cent.

Upton Waters. [WATERS UPTON.]

Upton-with-Chalvey, pa., S. Bucks.; ac. 1,950. It contains the greater part of the to. of Slough (q.v.). The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1851) is in its oldest portion a very good specimen of Norm. work; the roof of the chancel is groined in stone and retains much of its original colouring. There are memorial tablets to Sir William Herschel (d. 1822), his wife, and the Bulstrode family. In the south aisle are several brasses with effigies to Edwarde Bulstrode, Esq., his wife and children (dated 1599).

Upton-with-Fishley, pa. and vil. (**Upton**), E. Norf., 2 N. of Acle; ac. 1,693; soil mixed, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Margaret (restored), which occupies the site of an earlier Norm. structure, is Perp.; the tower is in ruins, but a small building has been erected within it to serve as a belfry, and contains one bell, which for two centuries hung in a shed at the east end of the church; on the panels of the old rood-screen are painted figures of St. Chrysostom, St. Jerome, St. Gregory the Great, St. Ambrose, St. Ethelreda, St. Johanna of Spain, St. Agatha and St. Margaret, and there is a fine font. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Up Waltham, small pa., S.W. Sussex, 6 S.W. of Petworth, on the road to Chichester; ac. 1,275. The pa. forms a portion of the South Downs, of which the soil is chalky and the surface boldly undulated. The church (dedication not known) is a small E. Eng. building with semicircular apse.

Upway, pa. and vil. in a beautiful valley, open at the south and sheltered by lofty hills at the west and north, S. Dors., 4 N. of Weymouth; ac. 1,785; soil heavy clay, overlying clay and rock.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Upton Noble	Somerset (2)	112	202
Upton-on-Severn	Upton-on-Severn	135	2260
Upton Park	Upton Park	5	13786
Upton Pyne	Bramford Speke (1½)	186	460
Upton St. Leonard	Gloucester (3)	114	1666
Upton Scudamore	Warminster (2)	106	256

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Upton Snodsbury	Pershore (3)	112	341
Upton Warren	Stoke Works (2)	130	285
Upton-with-Chalvey	Slough	18	7700
Upton-with-Fishley	Acle (2)	124	530
Up Waltham	Petworth (4)	55	67
Upway	Upway	139	770

The Dorsetshire Wey rises here and presents a beautiful fountain, known as the "Wishing Well," formed by one of the largest springs in England, often visited by George III. for drinking the water during his stay at Weymouth; it rises at the foot of a hill, flows through several vils., and empties itself into the sea at Weymouth. Of the church of St. Lawrence (restored 1891) the oldest parts are the Perp. tower and north aisle. By the doorway is a niche for a holy-water stoup, and over the entrance lobby are the royal arms of George III. The pulpit, of carved oak, dates from the reign of Charles I. Here is a Congregational chapel. The charities are considerable. A large Celtic barrow has been opened and skeletons and bronze and flint implements were discovered. *Eastbrook House*, *U. House*, and *Westbrook* are seats.

Upwell, large pa. and vil. (formerly a mkt. to.), S.W. Norf., extending into Cambs., 6½ S.E. of Wisbech station, to which there is a steam tramway. The pa. is situated on either side of the river Nen, which divides the shires; ac. 16,454, of which 7,382 are in Cambs.; soil loamy, in many parts highly fertile, subsoil clay. For civil purposes the Norf. and Cambs. portions are distinct. The church of St. Peter (restored 1888) is Perp. with some traces of Norm. work. There are Wesleyan, Baptist, and Primitive Methodist chapels. Almshouses, erected in 1819, are for five poor widows. In the Public Hall, the property of a company, public meetings, concerts and lectures are held. The Church Institute occupies the old National school. Fairs are held on June 29 and 30.

Upwell Christchurch, eccl. pa., Isle of Ely, formed from the Cambs. portion of the pa. of Upwell (q.v.), 3 N.E. of Stonea railway station. Christ Church is a modern building.

Upwood (anciently "Upwode"), pa., N. Hunts., 8 N.E. of Huntingdon; ac. 1,871; soil partly of a stiff clayey, partly gravelly, and partly of a fenny nature, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1885) is Norm. and E. Eng. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities include the interest on £500 Consols, and £1 a year for widows. The poor's land of 13 ac. produces £20 yearly for public uses. The site of *U. House* was once occupied by a palace of King Edgar, and subsequently passed through the hands of Ailwin, Earl of the East Angles, the monks of Ramsey Abbey, and the Cromwell family.

Urchfont, or **Erchfont**, pa., tp. and vil., E. Wilts., 5 S.E. of Devizes; ac. of pa. 6,872, of tp. 6,235; soil and subsoil principally sandstone with some greensand. The church of St. Michael (restored 1840) is Dec.; the nave is separated from the aisles by E. Eng. arches supported by pillars; the chancel is large, and has a groined stone roof, and contains a piscina. In 1880 a legacy of £1,000 was bequeathed for the poor, and there are 200 ac. of land let in allotments.

Ure, river, N. and W.R. Yorks.; rises near the Dur. border, 7 W. by S. of Mukers, and runs for a few miles S., then E. past Hawes, Askrigg, and Aysgarth to the S. vicinity of Leyburn, whence it proceeds E. by S. to the pa. of Thornton Steward; here turning S. by E. runs past Masham to the pa. of Kirkby Malzeard, after which its course is again E. by S. as far as the seat of *Norton Conyers*, near Wath, and then S.S.E. past the to. of Ripon to *Newby Hall*. From this point it flows nearly due E. through the to. of Boroughbridge, 2 E. of which it joins the Swale, their united waters forming the Ouse. The U. is about 70 miles long, and is navigable to Ripon.

Uregare, pa., Coshma and Smallcounty bars., E. co. Lim., Ir., 2 S. of Bruff, watered by the Morning Star rivulet; ac. 4,844.

Urgeshay, ha., pa. of and 1¼ W. from West Camel (q.v.), E. Somerset.

Urglin, pa., Carlow bar., N. co. Carlow, Ir., 3 N.E. of Carlow; ac. 3,140.

Uriconium. [WROXETER.]

Urishay Castle. [PETERCHURCH.]

Urlaur, loch, Costello bar., E. co. Mayo, Ir., close to the Rosc. border, 6½ N. of Ballyhaunis. The loch extends about 2 S.E. and N.W.

Urlay Nook, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Egglescliffe (q.v.), S. Dur. Here are chemical works.

Urlingford, pa. and to., Galmoy bar., N. co. Kilk., Ir., 10 N.E. of Thurles; ac. 3,497. The to. is surrounded by bogs and in the centre of an agricultural country, but the mills, once in a flourishing condition, are now going to decay. The Protestant church is a very small Gothic building, but the Catholic church is a spacious cruciform structure. Monthly fairs are held.

Urmston, eccl. pa., tp. and vil., pa. of Flixton (q.v.), S. Lancs., 6 S.W. by W. of Manchester; ac. 993. The church of St. Clement was built 1868 in Dec. style. Here are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Congregational and Independent Methodist chapels. John Collier, "Tim Bobbin," is believed to have been born here. *U. Hall* is a Tudor building.

Urney (1), pa., Upper and Lower Loughtee bars., Mid co. Cavan, Ir., bounded on the west by Lough Oughter; ac. 7,502. It contains the to. of Cavan (q.v.), where the pa. church is situated. *Farnham House*, a seat, lies on the east bank of Lough Oughter.

Urney (2), pa. on the Finn and Mourne, Omagh West and Strabane Lower bars., N.W. co. Tyr., and Raphoe South bar., S.E. co. Don., Ir., 4 S.W. of Strabane; ac. 22,061. It contains part of the to. of Strabane and the vils. of Castlederg, Clady and Sion Mills (q.v.). Limestone is abundant here.

Urpeth, scattered tp., pa. of Chester-le-Street (q.v.), N. Dur., 8 S. of Gateshead; ac. 1,725. Here are several extensive collieries.

Urquhart, pa. and vil., N.E. Elgs., Sc., 4 E. of Elgin; ac. 13,066; soil sandy and light. The pa. borders the North Sea, stretching from the Spey on the east to the Lossie on the west, and narrowing

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Upwell	Wisbech (6)	94	3494
Upwell Christchurch	Stonea (3)	82	859
Upwood	Ramsey (3)	75	413
Urchfont, pa.	Devizes (5)	86	1133
Urchfont, tp.	Devizes (5)	86	980
Uregare	Kilmallock (4)	126	782
Urglin	Carlow (3)	56	518

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Urlingford, pa.	Thurles (10)	87	1025
Urlingford, to.	Thurles (10)	87	744
Urmston	Urmston	192	4042
Urney (1)	Cavan	88	4186
Urney (2)	Clady	166	7595
Urpeth	Birtley (2)	262	2172
Urquhart, pa.	Urquhart	583	1917

to a point as it extends inland. In the north-west is a heath-covered plain; elsewhere the surface is undulating, reaching an extreme height of about 220 ft. The Established church dates from 1844; there are also Free churches. The antiquities include a small stone circle and the well belonging to a priory founded by David I. in 1125, and implements of flint and stone have been discovered. *Innes House* and *Leuchars* are seats.

Urquhart and Glenmoriston, pa. on the west side of Loch Ness, Invs., Sc.; ac. 122,705; the soil of U. is generally a rich loam; that of G. is light

URQUHART CASTLE.

and sandy. The ruins of Urquhart Castle stand on a low rock projecting into Loch Ness, about 13 S.W. of Inverness, and below Glen Urquhart (q.v.).

Urquhart and Logie Wester, pa., E. Ross and Crom. and N.W. Nairns., Sc., 3 E. of Dingwall; ac. 13,581; soil mostly deep black mould, elsewhere rich clayey loam, overlying gravel or sand. From Cromarty Firth and the river Conan, which skirt the pa. on the west, the surface gradually rises towards the interior of the Black Isle, reaching an extreme height of about 620 ft. From the higher ground there are extensive and interesting views of the Firth and the opposite coast. The Established church, which stands beside the Firth, is a plain building erected in 1795; there is also a Free church. *Conan House*, *Ferintosh*, and *Findon House* are seats.

Urr, pa., S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc., containing several vils. and the to. of Dalbeattie (q.v.); ac. 15,426. The pa. church is at Haugh of Urr.

Urra, ha. on the Rye, pa. of Helmsley (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of Stokesley.

Urray, extensive pa., S. Ross and Crom., Sc.; ac. 72,640; soil in the lower lands heathy and unproductive, but on the rising ground fertile. The church stands on the road from Inverness and Beauly to Dingwall, and is about 3 W. of Muir-of-Ord station. The rivers Orrin and Meig both have their source in the western part of the pa., having their confluence with the Strath Garve at its eastern extremity. *Tarradale* is a seat, and was the birthplace of Sir R. J. Murchison (1792–1871).

Urr, Haugh of, picturesque vil. on the east bank of the Water of Urr, pa. of Urr (q.v.), S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc., about 3½ N.E. of Dalbeattie. In the neighbourhood is a waterfall called Spottes Lynn, a ferruginous well, and a romantic glen, interesting both to the botanist and geologist. On the bank of the river, about a mile from the vil., is the Moat of Urr, an artificial mound surrounded by elevated circles, and supposed to have been used in primitive times as a place for public meetings. The Established church was erected in 1815.

Urrin, river, W. co. Wex., Ir., rises on the south-east side of Mount Leinster, and runs 12 S.E. through Scarawalsh bar., and along the border of Scarawalsh and Bantry bars., joining the Bann immediately below Enniscorthy.

Urrisbeg. [ROUNDSTONE.]

Urris Hills, hill-range (1,379 ft.), East and West Inishowen bars., N.E. co. Don., Ir., 6½ N.N.W. of Buncrana. The range runs S.S.W. along the east shore of Lough Swilly, terminating in Dunree Head.

Urr, Old Bridge of, small vil. on the banks of Urr Water, pa. of Kirkpatrick Durham (q.v.), N.E. Kirkcuds., Sc., 4 N. of Castle Douglas.

Urr Water, river, S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc., rises in Loch Urr, on the Dumfs. border, 15 W. by S. of Dumfries, and runs 27 S., S.S.E., and S. by E. to the Solway Firth, dividing the pas. of Kirkpatrick Durham, Urr, and Colvend on the east from those of Balmaclellan, Parton, Crossmichael, and Buittle on the west. The earlier part of its course lies through a romantic valley, but lower down its banks are lined by flat cultivated land. The trout are good and abundant, but the number of the salmon has greatly diminished. About 4 miles before entering the Solway Firth it forms an estuary, sometimes called Rough Firth, which has an extreme breadth of about a mile. The river is navigable for 7 or 8 miles from its mouth for vessels of 80 tons.

Urswick, pa. and vil., N.W. Lancs., 3 S. of Ulverston; ac. 3,132; soil loam and clay, subsoil mixed. The church of St. Mary is Norm. and contains a 13th or 14th-cent. monumental slab to Amicia, daughter of John le Francys, and a piscina. Iron ore is worked. Hawkfield, now a farmhouse, retains portions of the Bolton chapel, *temp.* Henry III.

Urswick, Little, vil., pa. of Urswick (q.v.), N.W. Lancs., about ½ mile from the pa. church. It consists principally of the parsonage and the residences of several yeoman farmers.

Ury, river, Mid Abers., Sc., rises 4 S.S.E. of Huntly and flows first E. between the pas. of Drumblade and Forgue and that of Insch, and then S.E. through Culsalmond pa., and between those of Rayne and Chapel of Garioch on the left and that of Oyne on the right, after which it winds alternately E. and S. through Chapel of Garioch pa. and between Inverurie and Keithhall and Kinkell, joining the Don immediately below Inverurie. It is about 20 miles long, and abounds in trout.

Use Mountains, hill-range (1,329 ft.), Duhallow bar., N. co. Cork, Ir., 1½ N. of Newmarket. The range extends about 2½ W. by N. and S. by E. along

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Urquhart & Glen.	Inverness (16)	590	2040
Urquhart & Logie W.	Conon (2)	606	2328
Urr	Dalbeattie	347	4589

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Urray	Muir-of-Ord (3)	693	2[illegible]3
Urswick	Dalton (2)	250	151

the south bank of the river Allua, near the Lim. border.

Ushaw Moor, pl. with railway station, pa. of Lanchester (q.v.), Mid Dur., 4 w. of Durham. For the Roman Catholic College of St. Cuthbert, *see* ESH.

Ushnagh, Hill of, eminence (602 ft.), Rathconrath bar., S.W. co. Wstm., Ir., 4½ E. of Ballymore.

Usk (1), pa., tp. and mkt. to. and ancient bor., Mid Mon., 13 S.W. of Monmouth ; ac. of pa. 4,956, of tp. 404. The to. is seated on the banks of the Usk, over which is a stone bridge of four arches ; this place is of remote antiquity, and antiquarians have pronounced it to have been the *Burrium* of the Romans. The name Usk is derived from the Gaelic " Visge," which signifies water. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, standing on an eminence overlooking the to. This place was of great importance during the wars between the Welsh and the Anglo-Normans, and at a later period in the time of the celebrated Owen Glendower ; in the civil commotions between Charles I. and his Parliament the castle was repeatedly assaulted and, together with the to., partly demolished ; the present remains of the castle are of considerable extent, and partially covered with ivy. U., in connection with Newport and Monmouth, forms the Monmouth parl. dis. of bors. which returns one member to Parliament. The church of St. Mary has portions of Norm., Late Dec., and Perp. work ; it is of Anglo-Norm. origin, and was formerly the church of a house of Benedictine nuns, founded here before 1174. The nave, north aisle, and tower formed part of the ancient conventual church, and the gateway of the nunnery also remains ; in the church are several brasses with inscriptions ; there is also a good choir-screen and one memorial window. The churchyard contains many monuments, including several to the old family of Nicholl of Ham ; on the south-east of the church stands the Priory, which was rebuilt a few years since and the existing remains preserved as far as practicable. There are also Catholic, Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels. The Free Grammar School, founded by Roger Edwards in 1621, is now regulated by a scheme the Charity Commissioners framed in 1878. The town hall is leased to the burgesses by the lord of the manor, and is used for public meetings and entertainments. Her Majesty's prison, in Maryport Street, is a large building of stone, arranged to hold about 200 prisoners on the separate system. The court-house adjoining is a large and handsome stone building. The market is held on Friday and a cattle market the first and third Monday in every month. Fairs are held on April 20, a wool fair on Friday before June 20, Oct. 29, and a Christmas fair on Dec. 16. Wood-turning and chair-making are carried on.

Usk (2), river of Brecons. and Mon., rises below Talsarn, a summit of the Black Mountains, and for a short distance runs N. between Carmarths. and Brecons., then turning E. traverses W. Brecons. to Brecknock, 16 miles from its source. Between the Carmarths. border and Brecknock it passes Trecastle, Devynnock, and Aberyscir, the Brecknock Beacons rising towards the south in sublime grandeur. After leaving Brecknock, which is most romantically situated amidst overhanging cliffs, it runs E.S.E. and S.E. by *Peterstone Court* and *Skethrog* to the secluded and picturesque vil. of Llangynidr. The vale along which it flows here expands and assumes a softer character, well-tilled fields alternating with the thick woods by which its banks are lined. The river now runs E. by S. past Crickhowell to Abergavenny, leaving the Black Mountains on the left and flowing between the Sugar Loaf and the Blorenge range immediately after entering Monmouthshire. From Abergavenny it proceeds S.E., E., S. by W., and S.E. to Usk, traversing the central part of Mon. and passing by or close to the pleasant seats of *Clytha Castle*, *Coldbrook*, *Llanarer House*, and *Trostrey Hall*. From Usk the river runs S. to Kemeys Inferior, passing Llanllowell, Llantrissent, and Tredunnock (where it becomes navigable for barges), and skirting the

USK, GENERAL VIEW.
(Photo. H. Dunning, Usk.)

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Usk (1), pa.	Usk	157	1956
Usk (1), tp.	Usk	157	1417
Usk (1), bor.	Usk	157	1447

west extremity of Wentwood Forest. It then winds W.S.W. past the venerable to. of Caerleon, and finally, on reaching Malpas, turns abruptly S. and finds its way by a very circuitous course to the Bristol Channel. A little below Malpas, on the opposite bank, is a house called St. Julian's, once the abode of the famous Lord Herbert of Cherbury. The estuary forms a good harbour, extending nearly to Newport, 5 miles from its mouth, where there are excellent docks. The U. is about 70 miles long. Its salmon and trout are famous, especially the former.

Usk (3), pa., Narragh and Reban East bar., S. co. Kildare, Ir., 3½ N. of Ballytore; ac. 1,763.

Uskane, pa., Lower Ormond bar., N. co. Tip., Ir., 2 E. of Borrisokane; ac. 7,656.

Usselby, pa., N. Lincs., 3 N. by W. of Market Rasen; ac. 835; soil and subsoil sand and clay. The church of St. Margaret is a small building of stone in Gothic style.

Ussie, loch, pa. of Fodderty, E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 2¾ W. by S. of Dingwall. The loch is nearly circular in outline, the greatest distance from shore to shore being ¾ mile. It contains several islets, and the plantations on its east and south banks give it a very picturesque appearance.

Usworth, Great and Little, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Washington (q.v.), N. Dur., 7 W. of Sunderland. The church of the Holy Trinity (1832) is a plain rectangular building. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. There is an educational charity of £30 yearly, and other charities amount to £3 3s. yearly. In the tp. are extensive collieries.

Utkinton, tp., pa. of and 1½ N. from Tarporley (q.v.), W. Chesh.; ac. 1,841. U. Hall, now a farmhouse, was formerly a seat, and much more extensive; some of the materials of the portions taken down were conveyed to Tarporley and used in building the market hall.

Utterby, pa. and vil., E. Lincs., 4 N. by W. of Louth, on the road to Grimsby; ac. 1,564; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew is Dec. and Late Perp.; the south doorway is well moulded and its jambs are enriched with carvings; above it is a rich canopy; the door still retains some excellent ironwork. In the chancel is a piscina, an aumbry, and a statue bracket; some fragments of ancient glass remain in the windows; in the wall of the north aisle is now placed a large slab, in the upper part of which is a very deeply cut elongated quatrefoil enclosing the bust of a priest in chasuble and amice, with his hands conjoined in prayer, and round the slab is an inscription, but without date, to William de Cumberworth, formerly vicar here. Here are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels. *U. House* is a seat.

Uttoxeter (anciently "Uttoxethather," "Uttokcester," and "Utcester"), pa., U. and mkt. to., and head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., E. Staffs., 15 N.N.W. of Burton-on-Trent; ac. 9,209. The to. is situated on a fine dry elevation, on the borders of Derbys., about a mile from the Dove, over which is a handsome stone bridge. Evidence exists to show that U. or its immediate neighbourhood was a British settlement before the Roman occupation, and is deemed also to have been a Roman station, various fragments of Roman pottery and metal work having been met with on the spot. During the Civil War the inhabitants, though suffering from the exactions of both parties, sided generally with the Parliament, but on the accession of Charles II. the to. became demonstrative in its loyalty; great rejoicings took place here on the acquittal of the seven bishops in 1688, and in 1745 the Duke of Cumberland, advancing to meet the forces of Prince Charles Edward, remained here two nights. U. suffered severely from extensive fires in 1596 and 1672, and in 1646 was visited by the plague. The church of St. Mary, originally Dec., was re-erected, with the exception of the tower and spire, in 1828. U. is mentioned as having a church in 1251, but the structure, removed in 1828, was erected between 1307–77, and the existing tower and spire belong to that period; some remains, however, of the earlier building were discovered during the restoration. There are two 16th-cent. altar-tombs to the Kynnersleys of Loxley, one bearing the effigy of a knight in armour, the other that of a *réligieuse*. In 1648 the church was converted into a place of confinement for Scotch prisoners, who did great damage to the building. There are also chapels-of-ease, a Catholic church, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. Alleyne's Grammar School, founded 1558, was restored in 1859, and a new scheme adopted in 1886. The town hall, in the High Street, is a handsome building of brick with stone dressings; it contains rooms for the magistrates' meetings, the county court, literary institute, and police office with cells. The market-place is extensive, and from it the principal streets diverge. The market is held every Wednesday, and is well supplied with corn and provisions, and every alternate Wednesday with a good number of cattle. At the back of the town hall is Smithfield market, for cattle; several fairs are held: for cattle, on May 6, Sept. 19, and Nov. 11 and 27; colt fair, Sept. 19; and for cheese, the Thursday after the second Tuesday in March, the first Tuesday in Sept., and the second Thursday in Nov. Here is a large brewery; some business is done in brick-making, and there are large agricultural-implement works. There are almshouses in Carter Street for four widows, and others in the same street for eight widows; there are also a number of cottages in Pinfold Lane in which aged persons, on a nominal acknowledgment, are permitted to reside. The to. has also other considerable charities, amounting altogether to about £[illegible] yearly, which is distributed partly in clothing, fuel, and provisions, and the residue in money. Dr. Johnson did voluntary penance in U. market-place by standing bareheaded in the rain in remorse for having refused years previously to take charge of his father's bookstall while the latter was ill in bed. A bas-relief copied from the statue at Lichfield has been inserted in the conduit in the market to perpetuate the event.

Uttoxeter Canal, N.E. Staffs., runs 18 miles to

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Usk (3)	Dunlavin (3)	31	342
Uskane	Cloughjordan (7)	87	698
Usselby	Usselby	147	50
Usworth Gt. & Little	Usworth	262	4513

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Utkinton	Beeston Castle (4)	169	[illegible]
Utterby	Louth (4½)	141	[illegible]
Uttoxeter	Uttoxeter	141	[illegible]

a N.W. direction from Uttoxeter, joining the Caldon Canal near Cheddleton.

Uwchygraig. [LLANDDWYWE UWCH Y GRAIG.]

Uxbridge, tp., chap., U. and mkt. to. (TH. & S.), and head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., pa. of Hillingdon (q.v.), W. Middx., 16 N.W. of London; ac. 89. The Colne is here crossed by a substantial brick bridge of five arches, called High Bridge, and it is probable that from a bridge which once occupied the same or nearly the same site the to. derived its name. U. is said to be one of the small bors. created by Alfred the Great, and was then called "Wexbruge"—the Anglo-Saxon for Great Bridge—though no mention of it occurs in Domesday Book. In the oldest existing documents it is written "Oxebruge," and later on "Woxebrigge" and "Woxbridge." At this to., in Jan., 1645, was held the meeting which resulted in a fruitless treaty between the Commissioners of King Charles I. and those of the Parliament; the Commissioners met at a house now known as the "Old Treaty House and Crown Inn;" the rooms retain much of the fine old carving which formerly ornamented the walls. There are eccl. pas.; the church of St. Margaret (restored 1872) is Debased Perp.; it retains a good Perp. font, and there is an alabaster altar-tomb with recumbent effigy to Leonora (d. 1638), widow of Sir John Bennet, LL.D. The church of St. Andrew is in Dec. style, from the designs of Sir G. Gilbert Scott. There is a Catholic mission church, and various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. The town hall, prominently situated in the High Street, comprises a large hall with gallery, savings bank, and various committee rooms; the large hall is licensed for theatrical performances, music and dancing. The Colne and the Grand Junction Canal are a great source of convenience to the trade; on the former are situated many large corn mills, and from these a great quantity of flour is sent to the London market; on the latter there are sawing, planing, and moulding mills and wharves, from which W. Middx. and S. Bucks. obtain their principal supply of timber, slates, and coal. Here are also two small breweries, iron foundries, and agricultural-implement works and engineering works. Fairs are held on March 25, July 31, Sept. 29, and Oct. 11, the last two being statute fairs; there is also a wool fair held on Aug. 1. A sale of sheep, horned cattle, and pigs is held on Thursday in each week. The charities, which are numerous and considerable, are administered by trustees.

Uxbridge Division, one of the seven parl. divs. of Middx.; it lies in the west of the co., and returns one member.

Uxbridge Moor, eccl. pa., pa. of Hillingdon (q.v.), W. Middx., forming part of the to. of Uxbridge (q.v.). The church of St. John is in E. Eng style; the bell, dated 1582 and inscribed "Sancte Johanne ora pro nobis," was originally a Sanctus bell and came from the vil. church of Flaunden, in Herts.

Uyea, island, pa. of Unst (q.v.), N. Shetland, Sc., 37 N. by E. of Lerwick. U. lies on the south side of the island of Unst, at a distance of ¼ mile, on the south-east side of U. Sound. It is about 1½ mile long and 1 mile broad, the surface consisting principally of sheep-pastures.

Uyea Sound, bay on the south side of the island of Unst (q.v.), N. Shetland, Sc., 37 N. by E. of Lerwick. It extends about 2 miles inland in a N.E. direction, and, owing to the protection afforded by the island of U. on its south-east side, forms an excellent harbour.

Uyeasound, pl. with school on Uyea Sound, in south of Unst Island, N. Shetland, Sc., 39 N. by E. of Lerwick.

Uzmaston, pa., Mid Pembs., partly within the bor. of Haverfordwest (q.v.) and extending 2 S.E.; ac. 2,070; soil clay and gravel, overlying clay.

V.

Vabon, ha., pa. of and adjoining Llangadock (q.v.), E. Carmarths.

Vaila, island at entrance of V. Sound, pa. of Walls, Mainland, W. Shetland, Sc., 15 W. by N. of Lerwick. The island is about 1½ mile long from east to west, and somewhat less in extreme breadth. The nearest part of the mainland—a promontory extending from the east side of the sound—approaches within ¼ mile of the island.

Vaila Sound, inlet of the sea on south shore of pa. of Walls, Mainland, W. Shetland, Sc., 15 W. by N. of Lerwick. The sound extends about 1¼ N.N.E., and, being protected by V. Island, forms a very good harbour.

Vainor. [VAYNOR.]

Vainor, Lower, tp. on the sea-coast, pa. of Llanbadarnfawr (q.v.), N.E. Cardigs., ½ N.N.E. of Aberystwith; ac. 1,012. The tp. is partly in Aberystwith bor. *Cwmcynfelin* is a seat.

Vainor, Upper, tp., pa. of Llanbadarnfawr (q.v.), N.E. Cardigs., 2 E. of Aberystwith; ac. 1,503. The Rheidol forms the south boundary. Some ancient upright stones remain. *Fronfrath* and *Lovesgrove* are seats.

Val des Vaux, picturesque valley in west of Jersey, Channel Islands, extending about 4 N. of St. Helier's.

Vale, pa. at north extremity of Guernsey, Channel Islands, 2½ N. by E. of St. Peter's Port; ac. 2,088. The pa. consists of two detached portions, separated by a strip of the pa. of St. Sampson, which stretches right across Guernsey; the more northerly portion—containing L'Ancresse Common—was formerly an island, but about 1803 the tract now known as the Braye du Val was reclaimed from the sea; it now contains some of the best land in Guernsey. The church of St. Michael is a Norm. edifice with zigzag ornamentation and a fine recessed porch. The Vale Castle—situated beside the coast on the north side of St. Sampson's Harbour—is said to have been originally built in the 10th cent.; it is a picturesque structure, entered through a pointed archway; the building is now used as a barrack.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Uxbridge	Uxbridge	16	3154
Uxbridge Division	.....	.....	67789
Uxbridge Moor	Uxbridge	16	1951
Uzmaston	Haverfordwest	264	549

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Vaila	Thurso (160)	744	19
Vainor, Lower	Aberystwith (½)	243	281
Vainor, Upper	Aberystwith (2)	243	337
Vale	Southampton	79	3947

Vale, East, suburb, and forming part of the bor. of Longton (q.v.), N.W. Staffs., within the parl. bor. of Stoke-upon-Trent.

Valence. [WESTERHAM.]

Valentia, or **Valencia,** pa. and island off the west coast of co. Kerry, Ir., 3 S.W. of Cahirciveen; ac. 6,371, but only a small portion is under cultivation. The island is about 7 miles long and 3 miles broad. There are Protestant and Catholic churches, a dispensary, three National schools and one Protestant school, constabulary barracks, a coastguard station and two post-offices on the island. The ruins of the old church, of unknown date, stand on an eminence about a mile above the Knight's Town (q.v.), and serve as a landmark to the inner harbour; in addition two beacons have been erected. On the small headland at Cromwell's Fort, on the north side of the island, is a lighthouse. The station of the Anglo-American Telegraph Co. is on this island, there being now four cables for the transmission of messages to America and one to Emden in Germany. Building stone is plentiful, and slate of good quality is abundant, but at present these quarries are not worked. The scenery is unsurpassed; mountain, moorland and sea combining to form a picture of marvellous beauty. The climate, though somewhat humid, is very healthy, its mildness being shown by the luxuriant growth of the flowering plants, the fuchsias in the grounds of Glanleam being remarkable for size and beauty. From March 1 to June 30 and again during the autumn a large number of V. boats are engaged in fishing, and others come from Belfast, Arklow, Isle of Man, etc. Vessels laden with ice for the preservation of fish in transit likewise come here, and steamers from Cork and Limerick call here twice weekly en route for Cahirciveen. A ferry boat from the pier to the mainland is always in readiness. V. Harbour extends between the island and the mainland; it is quite land-locked, the entrances being narrow. The Atlantic here even in calm weather rolls in very heavily, and in a storm the waves are gigantic. The depth of water is sufficient for large vessels such as the American liners to enter the harbour in safety, and at a moderate outlay for clearing away certain rocks it could doubtless be much improved.

Vale of Vortigern. [PISTILL (1).]

Vale of White Horse, the valley of the Ock, N. Berks., extending from the western border of the co. near Shrivenham to Abingdon. It is celebrated in ancient story as the scene of English victories over Danish invaders, traditionally perpetuated by the rude but well-known figure on one of the hills forming the south boundary of the vale, and known as the White Horse Hill, of a white horse in a galloping position, 314 ft. in length and occupying nearly an acre of ground on the upper part of the hill; its shape is determined by trenched lines between 2 and 3 ft. deep and about 10 ft. broad, cut in the white chalk; the head, neck, body and tail are composed of one line varying in width, and one line or trench has been made for each of the legs. This figure has been popularly accepted as a memorial of the great victory of Æscendune or Ashdown fought in 871, in which King Æthelred with Alfred his brother signally defeated the Danes and slew their king, Baegsaeg; the battle is believed by some to have been fought on this spot, and this view has been supported by Dr. Wise and more recently by the late Mr. Hughes, author of "Tom Brown"; but other authorities fix the site of the encounter more to the east, on the swelling hills above Aston Upthorpe, one point in which has long been known as "King's Standing." Though the situation of the figure effectually preserves it from all danger of obliteration, yet the inhabitants of the neighbouring pas. hold from time to time a rustic fete,

VALE OF WHITE HORSE.

on which occasion they clear away any accumulation of weeds. This obligation or custom had, however, died out in 1780, but was revived with much success in 1858, an event which has been amusingly perpetuated in Mr. Hughes's "Scouring of the White Horse." On the summit of the hill is a magnificent British or Danish camp, known as "Uffington Castle," after the vil. lying below, and surrounded by a high inner vallum and a slighter one on the outside, both regarded as Danish, but it bears evidence of its subsequent occupation by the Romans; half a mile further north-west is another camp called "Hardwell Castle," nearly square in form and also surrounded by a double vallum. Right down below the White Horse is a curious deep and broad gully called "The Manger," into one side of which the hills fall in sweeping curves known as "The Giant's Stairs;" the other side of the Manger is called "Dragon's Hill," or more properly "Pendragon's Hill," from a chief slain in battle and buried here.

Vale Royal. [WHITEGATE (1).]

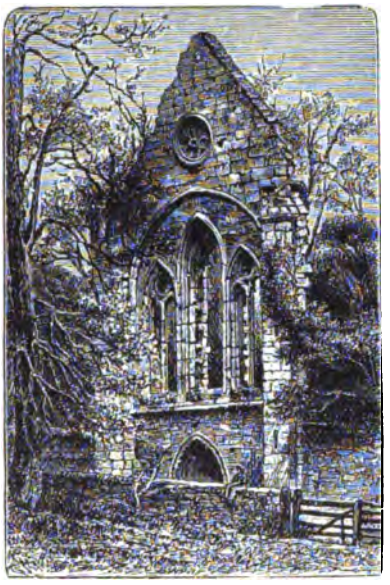
Valla Feld, hill-range (700 ft.), pa. of Unst (q.v.), N. Shetland, Sc., 39 N. by E. of Lerwick. The range extends along nearly the whole of the west shore of the island, affording effectual protection against the Atlantic gales; it is about 11 miles in length, and terminates north in Henna Ness (657 ft.), the north-west extremity of Unst. It is skirted on its east side by a valley, in which is a chain of freshwater lochs.

Vallay, island, pa. of North Uist (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, N.W. Invs., Sc., 48 W.N.W. of Portree. The island extends 2½ E.N.E. and W.S.W., nowhere reaching ½ mile in width. It is situated on the north-west side of North Uist, with which it is connected at low water by a strand 2 miles in breadth. The light sandy soil is rich, but the surface is often buried under the storms of sand caused by the Atlantic gales.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Valentia	Valentia Harbour	235	2050

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Pop. 1891.
Vallay	Stromo Ferry (88)	661

Valle Crucis (= "Vale of the Cross"), ruined abbey, pa. of Llantysilio (q.v.), S.E. Denbighs., 1½ N.W. of Llangollen. The ruins are beautifully situated at the foot of a hill in a romantic and secluded glen. It has been conjectured that the name is due to the configuration of the valley, which here resembles a cross in form. The abbey was a Cistercian house, founded by Madoc ap Gryffydd Maelor at the beginning of the 13th cent. It was a cruciform building, mainly E. Eng. with Dec. and Perp. portions; the central tower has disappeared. The west front exhibits some fine work, having a doorway enriched with the dog-tooth ornament and surmounted by three lancets, above which is a rose-window or catherine-wheel. The five narrow lancets at the east end are also in the best style of the E. Eng. period. Within the building are columns surrounded by clustered shafts with good capitals. On the south side of the church are the remains of the conventual buildings, including a vaulted chapter-house, and above it the dormitory, the roof of which is also vaulted.



West Front, Valle Crucis.

Valley End, eccl. pa., pas. of Chobham and Windlesham (q.v.), W. Surrey, about 6 S.W. of Chertsey. The church of St. Saviour (1861) is in E. Eng. style.

Valley of Rocks, romantic valley on north coast of Dev., 1 W. of Lynton. It is a narrow ravine running east and west between two steep ridges, that on the south side being covered with turf, whilst towards the north the rocks and boulders rise one above another in wild confusion. It is entered by a natural gateway formed by two immense blocks of sandstone and grit. The valley is strewn with stones and masses of rock, amidst which ferns grow luxuriantly. Many of the crags have names suggested by their fantastic shapes, such as the Chimney Rock, Rugged Jack, the Castle Rock, and the Devil's Cheesewring.

Vallis Bottom, romantic dingle, pa. of and 1½ W.N.W. from Frome (q.v.), N.E. Somerset. The glen is small, secluded, and beautifully wooded; many small streams steal peacefully amidst the herbage, and there are several species of rare plants. V. House, the ancient seat of the Leversedge family, is now occupied in tenements.

Vallis Dei. [Edenham (1).]

Valtos (1), vil. on west shore of Loch Roag, pa. of Uig (q.v.), in west of Lewis Island, N.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 26 W. of Stornoway.

Valtos (2), vil. on east coast of pa. of Kilmuir (q.v.), Isle of Skye, N.W. Invs., Sc., 13½ N. by E. of Portree. There was an agrarian outbreak here in 1885.

Vample Cross, ha., pa. of Nettlecombe (q.v.), W. Somerset, 3 S.W. of Watchet.

Van, tp., pa. of Bedwas (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., on the Mon. border, 1 E. of Caerphilly; ac. 862.

Vange, pa. and vil. on a creek of the Thames, S. Essex; ac. 1,387 and 40 water; soil heavy loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is Perp.; the east window is filled with ancient stained glass.

Varley Point, headland on west coast of Cornw., 6 N.E. of Padstow. The headland forms the south extremity of Port Isaac Bay.

Varne, The, sandbank off south-east coast of Kent, 8 S.S.E. of Folkestone. The shoal extends 5½ N.E. and S.W., and is about 1 mile broad.

Varrich, promontory on south-east shore of Kyle of Tongue, pa. of and 1 S.W. from Tongue (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc. V. is a bold promontory, crowned by the ruins of an ancient castle, from which it takes its name. It is a square, two-storeyed edifice with massive walls and remains of a stone vault in the lower storey.

Varteg, ha. with railway station, pa. of Trevethin (q.v.), W. Mons., 5 N. of Pontypool. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. In the neighbourhood are extensive mining and colliery works.

Vartrey, river, N.E. co. Wick., Ir., rises in North Ballinacor bar., on the south-east side of Douce Mountain, and winds in a S. direction between North Ballinacor and Newcastle bars., and afterwards E.S.E. through Newcastle bar., entering Broad Lough, an inlet of the Irish Sea, 2 N.N.W. of Wicklow. Near Roundwood is the principal reservoir of the Dublin Waterworks, 400 ac. in extent.

Vaternish, or **Waternish,** dis. comprising the north-east section of the pa. of Duirinish (q.v.), N.W. Isle of Skye, N.W. Invs., Sc., 10 W. by N. of Portree. The north half of the dis. consists of a peninsula extending about 10 N.N.W. between Lochs Snizort and Dunvegan, with a maximum breadth of 3½ miles, and terminating in V. Point. There is a seat of the same name.

Vatersay. [Watersay.]

Vatskir, vil. on west shore of Broad Bay, pa. of and 5½ N.E. from Stornoway (q.v.), N.E. coast of Lewis Island, Outer Hebrides, Sc.

Vat, The, remarkable cavity, pa. of Glenmuick, Tullich, and Glengairn (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc., 4 N.E. of Ballater. The name of the fissure is due to its form, which resembles a vat, the length of the diameter, which is 12 ft. at the bottom, gradually

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Valley End	Woking (3)	24	353
Valtos (1)	Stornoway (200)	504	407
Van	Caerphilly	163	247
Vange	Pitsea	27	292
Vatskir	Oban (185)	504	439

increasing upwards for a height of 40 or 50 ft. The rocks are composed of granite of a friable character, and the hollow has been formed by a burn which now falls into it from a height of 30 ft., afterwards finding its way to Loch Cannor. The V. was a haunt of the freebooter Gilderoy.

Vauxhall (1) (= "Fulkes' Hall"), dis. and eccl. pa. on the right bank of the Thames, pa. of Lambeth (q.v.), N.E. Surrey, 2 S.S.W. of St. Paul's. The ancient manor of V. derived its name from Fulkes or Falkes des Breauté, a mercenary captain in the service of King John. The church of St. Peter is a modern edifice in Gothic style. V. Railway Station—the terminus of the South-Western line prior to 1848, when Waterloo Station was built—has a goods depôt with works extending over a wide area. V. Bridge, over the Thames, is an iron structure uniting V. to Millbank; it was built 1811–13, and has nine arches. Near the bridge are the large works of the London Gas Company, established in 1833. V. Park, South Lambeth (8 ac.), is a public pleasure-ground formed in 1890. The celebrated V. Gardens were opened in 1660 and closed in 1859 in consequence of the scenes of riot and dissipation for which they became notorious. Allusions to them are frequent in the old dramatists, and they are described with much enthusiasm by Samuel Pepys (1667). The walks lighted by innumerable lamps, the songs of the nightingales and other birds, the music of the fiddle and the Jew's harp, the suppers, the fireworks, and the fine dresses were among the chief attractions. The site of the Gardens is now covered by houses.

Vauxhall (2), eccl. pa. within the bor. of Liverpool (q.v.), S.W. Lancs. The church of All Souls was built 1855 in E. Eng. style.

Vaynor, pa., S. Brecons., on the Glamorgs. border, 3½ N. of Merthyr Tydfil; ac. 6,550; soil fertile in places, partly overlying limestone. The pa. lies between the two head streams of the Taff—the Taf-fechan on the east and the Taf-fawr on the west; it contains much picturesque scenery, and commands beautiful views. The church of St. Gwendoline (rebuilt 1870) is in E. Eng. style; in the churchyard is the grave of Robert Thompson Crawshay (d. 1879), the celebrated ironmaster. The pa. contains Baptist and Congregational chapels. There are several cairns.

Vazon Bay, inlet of the sea, pa. of St. Mary de Castro (q.v.), west coast of Guernsey, 3 W. of St. Peter Port. The bay forms a fine sweep of about a mile and a half; it has a low shore and a broad sandy beach studded with rocks at low water. There is much peat in the ground near the sea, and beyond it lies a submerged peat-forest.

Veerham Waterfall, picturesque cascade on north-west coast of Dev., 1 S.E. of Clovelly. The cascade is situated at the entrance to a small coombe. Near it is a remarkable natural archway.

Velindre (1), ha., pa. of and 2½ S.E. from Glasbury (q.v.), N. Brecons. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. [TREGOYD AND VELINDRE.]

Velindre (2), ha., pa. of and 5 miles from Llandyssil (q.v.), S. Cardigs.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Vauxhall (1)	.....	.....	9558
Vauxhall (2)	Liverpool (1)	198	3310
Vaynor	Pant (1)	177	3057
Venn Ottery	Honiton (7)	155	110

Velindre (3), ha., pa. of and adjoining Llangadock (q.v.), E. Carmarths.

Velin Vach, vil., pa. of Talachddu (q.v.), Mid Brecons., 4 N.E. of Brecknock.

Vellandreath (= "Mill in the Sand"), pl. on Whitesand Bay, pa. of Sennen (q.v.), S.W. Cornw., 7 W.S.W. of Penzance. Vestiges of a tin streamwork have been discovered here 30 ft. below the ground, showing the origin of the name; at the same spot were found the body of a deer and an oak-tree with its foliage.

Vellan Head, headland on south-west coast of Cornw., 2¾ N.N.W. of Lizard Point.

Vellow, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Stogumber (q.v.), W. Somerset.

Velyndre (1), ha., pa. of Llangwnnor (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 1 E. of Carmarthen.

Velyndre (2), ha., pa. of Llangendeirne (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 4 S.E. of Carmarthen.

Vementry, island, pa. of Sandsting (q.v.), Mainland, W. Shetland, 16½ N.W. by N. of Lerwick. The island lies on the south-east side of St. Magnus Bay, and is separated from the mainland by a channel less than a furlong wide in its narrowest part. There is good pasturage on the island, especially on its east side.

Veney, ha., pa. of Abergwilly (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 2 N.E. of Carmarthen.

Venn, ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Churchstow (q.v.), S. Dev.

Vennachar, Loch, lake, S.W. Perths., Sc., 2½ W.S.W. of Callander. The loch extends 5 E. and W., with an extreme width of 5 furlongs; it lies 270 ft. above the sea. The scenery of the lake is very picturesque, its shore winding in graceful curves and the wooded banks descending gently to the water-side. Loch V. and its environs are fully described in Scott's "Lady of the Lake." Salmon, trout, perch, and pike are plentiful.

Venn Ottery, pa. and vil. on the Otter, E. Dev., 7 S.W. of Honiton; ac. 918; soil sand, overlying gravel. The church of St. Gregory (restored 1882) is Norm.

Vennyfach, tp., pa. of Brecknock St. John (q.v.), Mid Brecons., 1½ W. of Brecknock; ac. 1,859. V. is pleasantly situated in the shelter of a wood; it has a southern aspect, and contains many pretty villas. Pen-y-Crûg, to the north-east, is a very fine specimen of a British fortress; it is elliptical in form, with three lofty mounds 1,800 ft. in circumference; from the hill on which it stands there are beautiful views of the surrounding country.

Ventnor, pa. and rising bathing to. on the south-east coast of the I. of W., 12 S.W. of Ryde; ac. 5,081; soil chiefly chalk, overlying limestone. V. has increased since 1830 from a mere ha. to a considerable to., provided with hotels, lodging-houses, reading-rooms, and all the necessary appendages of a watering-place, and its rapid rise is to be ascribed to its fine situation and salubrious air. The to. is situated on a succession of terraces sloping from the north to the sea, at various altitudes up to 300 ft. above the level of the sea.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Vennyfach	Brecknock (1½)	184	19[illegible]
Ventnor, pa.	Ventnor	92	9[illegible]
Ventnor, to.	Ventnor	92	8[illegible]

sheltered by the down of St. Boniface, by which it is protected from the north winds, while its southern aspect gives throughout the year a genial temperature; it is considered the most favourable place in England for consumptive invalids, as it is visited with less rain than any other place in Great Britain and enjoys a more equable temperature throughout the year, careful observations having shown that the average temperature of the Undercliff is seven degrees cooler in summer and seven degrees warmer in winter than any other place in England. The church of St. Catherine (built 1837) is in E. Eng. style. The district church of Holy Trinity is also in E. Eng. style. The Roman Catholics and various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. Here is a Benedictine priory and convent school for boarders and day pupils in connection with the Benedictine Abbey School at Liége. The Literary and Scientific Institution, in High Street, was erected in 1847, and comprises a large hall and several smaller rooms; the library contains over 3,000 volumes and there is a well-appointed reading-room, a geological, natural history, and archæological museum in connection, containing specimens of great local interest; in the great hall a free library and reading-room was stablished in 887. The Albert Hall, in Victoria Street, erected in 887, is principally used for the furtherance of temerance and kindred societies. The Fire Brigade tation is in Market Street. The Police Station, West treet, was erected in 1860. The County and Castle lub was established in 1873, with the object of proiding residents and visitors with a social and nonolitical club, and also to afford one or more days' ucing each year, consisting of either steeplehases and flat or hurdle races; the races are nually held in April. The Assembly Rooms, in lbert Street, were built in 1877. The London ity Mission Seaside Home was erected in 1877. he Convalescent Home of the Royal Hants County ospital, Winchester, is prettily situated in the adeira Road. About a mile on the road to St. awrence is Steephill Castle, completed in 1835, noble stone building of an oblong form, with a ie square tower on the north side; in front of the stle, near the cliff, is a cave.

VENTNOR.
(Photo. J. Thompson, Ventnor.)

Ventry, pa. and vil. on the north shore of Dingle y, Corkaguiny bar., W. co. Kerry, Ir., 4½ w. of ngle; ac. 4,439. The small harbour of V. also a fishing station, near the entrance to Dingle Bay from the Atlantic. There is a Catholic church.

Ver, or **Verlam,** river, S.W. Herts., rises in the south-east vicinity of Kensworth, close to the Beds. border, and runs S.E. past Markyate Street, Flamstead, and Redbourn to St. Albans, skirting *Gorhambury* on the north-east. It separates St. Albans from the ancient city of Verulam, and then winds to the river Colne, which it joins 4 N.N.E. of Watford. The river is about 12 miles long.

Verclût Point, detached rock at north extremity of St. Catherine's Bay, east coast of Jersey, Channel Islands, 4½ E.N.E. of St. Helier. From the rock a breakwater extends about ½ mile in a westerly direction; at its further extremity is a lighthouse with a fixed light, visible about 10 miles. On the other side of the rock there are large granite quarries. The views from V. Point are extremely fine.

Verlam. [VER.]

Verlamstead. [FLAMSTEAD.]

Verne. [PORTLAND.]

Vernham Dean, pa. and vil., N.W. Hants, 9 N. of Andover; ac. 3,744; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary (partly rebuilt 1851) is Norm. and E. Eng. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are some small charities.

Verulam, site of the Roman station *Verulamium*, on the Ver, S.W. Herts., ⅜ W. of St. Albans. V. has been identified with the to. taken by Cæsar from Cassivellaunus in 54 B.C. It was soon afterwards recovered by the Britons, and remained in their hands till its recapture in the time of Claudius in A.D. 43. In A.D. 61 it was burnt by Boadicea, but it was soon afterwards rebuilt. The ground on which it stood now consists mainly of fields, but houses extend from St. Michael's Church to the bridge over the Ver. The external wall is upwards of a mile long, beginning at the north-east angle of the station, and thence running first S.W., then N.W., and finally N.; it did not extend along the north side, which was protected by the river. The space enclosed, which is elliptical in form, is ⅜ mile long from east to west, with an extreme breadth of ¼ mile. There were two main streets, running through the city from east to west and south to north respectively. Beside the external wall, which is some 12 ft. in thickness, runs a moat in a remarkably good state of preservation, now filled with trees and brushwood. Coins, pottery, and some remains of buildings have been dis-

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
ntry	Dingle (4½)	238	1046

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Vernham Dean	Andover (9)	67	568

covered, the most important of these being a theatre on the Gorhambury Road, which was explored in 1847; it is 193 ft. in diameter with two external walls, between which runs a passage 9 ft. wide. V. gave the title of Baron to Lord Chancellor Bacon (1561–1626), and confers the title of Earl on the Grimston family.

Verwick, pa., S.W. Cardigs., 2 N. of Cardigan; ac. 2,980. The pa. extends to the Teifi on the west and Cardigan Bay on the north. The church of St. Pedrog was rebuilt 1853, but the old Norm. tower remains. There are Baptist and Methodist chapels.

Verwood, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Cranborne and West Parley (q.v.), E. Dors., about 4 S.E. of Cranborne. The church of St. Michael and All Angels (enlarged and decorated 1893) is in Gothic style. There are Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels. A fair is held here in December.

Veryan, pa. and vil. on the coast, S. Cornw., 12 S.E. from Truro; ac. 5,695; soil loam and clay, subsoil various. The church of St. Symphorian (restored 1850) is Perp. Here are Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels, and a reading-room. The school has a small endowment. On V. Beacon (370 ft.) the Cornish king Gerennius was buried, and in 1850 the stone chest in which he was interred was discovered.

Veryan Bay, inlet of the Atlantic, S.E. Cornw.; it is bounded on the north by Dodman Point, and on the south by Nare Point. The cliffs on the shore exhibit "an excellent section of various Devonian rocks, associated with trap and conglomerates, as the coast-line cuts the strike of the beds, which is south-west." (*Murray.*)

Veryan Beacon. [VERYAN.]

Ve Skerries, group of islets on south-west side of St. Magnus Bay, W. Shetland, Sc., 28 N.W. by W. of Lerwick. The group comprises four islets surrounded by rocks. It is 3¾ N.W. by W. of Papa Stour Island, and 7 N.W. of the nearest part of the mainland in the pa. of Sandness and Walls.

Vespasian's Camp. [AMESBURY.]

Vexford, Higher, ha., pa. of and 2 S. from Stogumber (q.v.), W. Somerset.

Vexford, Lower, ha., pa. of and 3 S.E. from Stogumber (q.v.), W. Somerset.

Veyatie, Loch, on border of Assynt pa., S.W. Suths., and Lochbroom pa., N.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 6 S.E. of Lochinver. The loch extends about 4 N.W. and S.E., nowhere reaching ½ mile in width; it lies 366 ft. above the sea and abounds in fish, the trout being especially fine.

Via Devana, Roman road, ran from Colchester (*Camulodunum*) to Chester (*Deva*) and Holyhead, passing Cambridge (*Camboricum*), Godmanchester (*Durilipons*), Leicester (*Ratæ*), Branston (*Ad Trivonam*), and Chesterton (*Mediolanum*). The most considerable remains of the road are in Staffs.

Via Gellia, modern road partly in Bonsall pa., Mid Derbys., 1¼ W.S.W. of Matlock Bath. The road winds along the bottom of a deep wooded valley, extending nearly 4 miles in a W. direction from Cromford. The views on it are very picturesque. It takes its name from the Gell of *Hopton Hall*, who are lords of the manor.

Via Julia. [JULIAN WAY.]

Vicard Harbour, small harbour and station on west side of Vicard Point (q.v.) coast of Jersey, Channel Islands, 4½ N. by St. Helier. At the back of the harbour th rise abruptly, and a semicircular hollow o into the interior adds to the picturesque ch of the scenery.

Vicard Point, headland at west extre Bouley Bay, north coast of Jersey, Channel I 4½ N. by E. of St. Helier.

Vicarscairn Hill, eminence, Mid co. Arma about 3 W. of Markethill. It is 819 ft. ab level.

Vicarstown, vil., pa. of Moyanna (q.v.), Co., Ir., 5 N.W. of Stradbally. Here is a C church. Direct communication between th and Dublin is by the Grand Canal.

Victoria, pl. with railway station, pa. welty (q.v.), W. Mons., adjoining Ebbw Vale are Baptist, Congregational, Calvinistic Me and Wesleyan chapels.

Victoria Cavern, bone cave, pa. of Gig (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1¼ N.E. of Settle. The situated in the face of the limestone cliff the vil. of Langcliffe, some 1,450 ft. above and 900 ft. above the Ribble, which is abou distant. It was discovered in 1837, and h thoroughly explored. Some of the finds uppermost layer date back to the Neolithic but they are mainly Romano-Celtic; they implements and ornaments of bronze an coins, pottery, and bones of various a Lower down is a bed of laminated clay (s to have been formed during the Glacia underneath which was found a great accum of bones, including those of the elephant, hyæna, and rhinoceros. The cave was ev occupied by the natives after the departure Roman legions. Many of the relics are pre at Giggleswick.

Victoria Channel, the main entrance Mersey, off south-west coast of Lancs., 4 Formby Point. Vessels entering by this p sail thence into Crosby Channel.

Victoria Docks, pa. of West Ham, S.W. 5½ E. of St. Paul's, were opened in 1856. Th situated in the Plaistow Marshes on the e of the mouth of the Lea. The area of the d docks is 100 ac., one-half of that space af water accommodation. Vessels enter thro lock 325 ft. in length, 80 ft. broad, and 28 ft. In 1869 the V. Docks passed into the same as the East and West India, London, an Katherine's Docks, and since then they have enlarged by the construction of the magn Albert Docks (1876–80), which adjoin th docks on the east. The entire area of the V Albert Docks is now over 200 ac., of which 185 ac. are covered by water.

Victoria Embankment. [THAMES EMB MENT.]

Victoria Falls, cascade on small stream

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Verwick	Llandyssil (2	252	328
Verwood	Verwood	101	1191

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		
Veryan	Grampound Rd. (8)	287	

ıto Loch Maree, pa. of and 6 E.S.E. from Gairloch ı.v.), W. Ross and Crom., Sc. The Falls were so ılled in honour of Queen Victoria, who visited och Maree in 1877.

Victoria Fort, coast defence at Sconce Point, .W. I. of W., S. Hants, 1 W. of Yarmouth. The ort is situated on the south side of the entrance) the Solent, opposite Hurst Castle. It occupies ıe site of an Elizabethan fortress, known as Carey's conce.

Victoria Park, eccl. pa. and dis., pas. of Bow, ethnal Green, and Hackney (q.v.), E. Middx., in ıst of London, 2¾ N.E. of St. Paul's. The Park, hich was formed in accordance with an Act of arliament in 1842 and enlarged in 1872, has been ı inestimable boon to the people of East London. . is 244 ac. in extent, lying between South Hackney

PAGODA, VICTORIA PARK.

ıd Hackney Wick on the north-west, the North ondon Railway on the north-east, Sir George uckett's Canal on the south-east, and the Regent's anal on the south-west. A great part of the Park laid out in shrubberies and flower-beds, and ıere are two lakes containing islands on which re kept various aquatic birds. The drinking-ountain, presented by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts ı 1862, is a handsome structure in Gothic style on he Hackney side of the Park; it is octagonal in orm, and is surmounted by a cupola of 60 ft. The hurch of St. Mark is situated within the Park at :s north-east extremity.

Viera, or **Weir,** island, pa. of Rousay and Egilshay ı.v.), Mid Ork., Sc., 9 N. of Kirkwall. The island xtends over 2 N.E. and S.W., and has an extreme readth of 1 mile. V. Sound (q.v.) separates it rom the island of Rousay on the north-west. Its ırface is low-lying with a fertile soil. There are ome remains of an old church.

Viera Sound, channel between the islands of ousay (q.v.) and Viera (q.v.), Mid Ork., Sc. The hannel extends about 2¾ E.N.E. and W.S.W., anging in breadth from ½ to 1½ mile.

Viewfield Rows, part of the vil. of Cantsdam q.v.), pa. of Beath, S.W. Fifes., Sc., 4½ W.N.W. of ıuchtertool.

Villierstown, vil., pa. of Aglish (q.v.), W. co. Vaterf., Ir., 10 W. of Dungarvan. Here is a Protestant church and a constabulary station. Fairs are held in June and September.

Vincent's Pits, series of crevices between Bolbury Down and Bolt Tail, S. Dev., 5 S.W. of Kingsbridge. The cavities, which have been caused by a landslip, extend a considerable distance inland, running in the same line as the shore. They vary greatly in width and depth; some, which are only a few feet across at the mouth, descend far into the earth, diverging from the straight line so that they cannot be explored. They are sometimes called Windstone Pits.

Vineford, ha., pa. of and adjoining Minehead (q.v.), N.W. Somerset.

Vinegar Hill. [TEMPLESHANNON.]

Vineyard, The, pa., Mid Herefords., 1 N.E. by E. of Hereford; ac. 10; soil loam and clay, overlying gravel. *Litley Court* is a seat.

Viney Hill, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Awre and East and West Dean (q.v.), W. Gloucs., 1 N.E. of Blakeney. All Saints' Church (dedicated 1867) is in E. Eng. style.

Vinney Water, stream, E. Forfs., Sc., rises in Forfar pa., 2½ S. by E. of the to. of Forfar, and runs through Forfar and Dunnichen pas., between Dunnichen and Rescobie pas. on the north and Kirkden pa. on the south, and finally through Kirkden pa., the general direction of its course being E. by N. It joins Lunan Water at Friockheim, 8 miles (in a direct line) from its source. The stream contains good trout.

Virginia, small mkt. to. (TH.), pa. of Lurgan (q.v.), S. co. Cav., Ir., 8 S. of Bailieborough. Near the town is *The Lodge*, a fine demesne. The Protestant pa. church of Lurgan is a handsome structure; there is also a Catholic church in the to. Monthly fairs are held.

Virginia Water, eccl. pa., pa. of Egham (q.v.), W. Surrey, about 2½ N.W. of Chertsey. Christ

THE CASCADE, VIRGINIA WATER.
(Photo. York and Son, Notting Hill, W.)

Church is in E. Eng. style, and there are places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The National school has a small endowment. The lake known by this name was formed by William, Duke of Cumberland, who commanded the English troops

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Victoria Park	.....	.....	13007
Villierstown	Dungarvan (10)	141	214
Vineyard, The	Hereford (1)	144	8

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Viney Hill	Newnham	125	1528
Virginia	Virginia Road (3)	65	562
Virginia Water	Virginia Water	23	1836

at Culloden; it is a large artificial lake upwards of a mile and a half long, and of varying width, 5½ miles from Windsor, at the extreme south of the Great Park, and is partly in this pa. It extends over what was once a wild, swampy district, whose waters drained into a basin of considerable dimensions and then flowed into the Thames at Chertsey, and its banks, laid out by George IV. with all the resources of the landscape gardener's art, are charmingly diversified. Near the lake, in a beautifully secluded corner of the park, stand several marble columns with portions of the frieze and other fragments of a Corinthian temple, and in the neighbourhood are some fir trees of great height. Access to the lake and park from the Surrey side is obtained through the grounds of the Wheatsheaf Hotel.

Virginstow, pa., W. Dev., 6½ N. of Launceston; ac. 1,274; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Bridget (rebuilt 1852) is E. Eng. Here is a Free Methodist chapel.

Virkie, ha., pa. of Dunrossness, in south of Mainland, S. Shetland, Sc., 17 S. by W. of Lerwick. Here is a school.

Virley, or **Salcot Virley,** pa., S. Essex, separated from Salcot by a creek, 8 S.S.W. of Colchester; ac. 6,547; soil and subsoil heavy. The E. Eng. church of St. Mary the Virgin is now ruinous and disused. Abdy's charity of £4 is for bread and clothing.

Vixen Tor, rock on Dartmoor, S.W. Dev., 3½ E. of Tavistock. The Tor is composed of three separate masses, each of which has a rock basin at its summit; it is about 50 ft. high, with a very fantastic outline.

Vobster, eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of and 1½ W. from Mells (q.v.), E. Somerset. The church of St. Edmund is in Dec. style. Here are limestone quarries and coal wharves.

Voe, ha. at east extremity of Olna Firth, pa. of Delting, in north of Mainland, Mid Shetland, Sc., 15 N. by W. of Lerwick. Fish-curing is carried on here on a large scale.

Voil, Loch, pa. of Balquhidder, S.W. Perths., Sc. 8 S. by W. of Killin. The lake, which is formed by an expansion of the Balvag, extends about 3½ W.S.W. and E.N.E., with an extreme breadth of 3 furlongs. Its shores are picturesque, but in point of beauty it is surpassed by Loch Doine at its upper extremity. At its lower end is a bridge commanding fine views both towards the east and west.

Volegastell, vil., pa. of Llanarthney (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 7 S.W. of Llandilofawr.

Vorlan, tp., pa. of Maenclochog (q.v.), E. Pembs., about 8 N.W. of Narberth; ac. 403.

Vortigern's Grave. [Pistill (1).]

Vowchurch, pa. and vil. on the Dore, S.W. Herefords., 10 S.W. of Hereford; ac. 2,716; soil sand and loam, overlying clay and rock. The

The Vyrnwy Embankment.
(*Photo. Mr. J. Maclardy, Oswestry.*)

Vro (1), ha., pa. of Llanfihangel-ar-Arth (q.v.), N. Carmarths., 9 S.W. of Lampeter.

Vro (2), ha., pa. of Llanthetty (q.v.), S.E. Brecons., 7 N. of Merthyr-Tydfil.

Vyne, The. [Sherborne St. John.]

Vyrnwy, river, N. Montgoms. and N.W. Salop, rises in two headstreams in the Berwyn Mountains, and pursues a sinuous course S.W. and W.S.W. to Meifod; then curving round runs N.E. to Llansantffraid, and thence E. to Llandysilio, on the border of the co. During the remainder of its course it flows E., S., and S.E., joining the Severn at Melverley, 9 N.W. of Welshpool. Its principal affluent is the Tanat, which joins it between Llansantffraid and

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Virginstow	Tower Hill (2)	218	106
Virley	Kelvedon (7)	42	75
Vobster	Frome (5)	107	283

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Vorlan	Maenclochog (1)	269	[illegible]
Vowchurch	Vowchurch	160	[illegible]

Llandysilio. The length of the V. is 35 miles. Lake V., in Montgoms., formed in 1888, is the principal reservoir of the Liverpool waterworks. It occupies the site of the vil. of Llanwddyn, 6 N. of Garthbeibio. The lake is nearly 5 miles in length with an area of 1,121 ac. It was formed by constructing a huge dam or embankment 1,255 ft. long and 60 ft. in height at the narrower end of the valley of Llanwddyn. The Hirnant Tunnel, on the south-east side of the lake, carries the water from this reservoir of upwards of 2 miles to an aqueduct 67 miles in length, the course of which is partly subterraneous.

W.

Waberthwaite, pa. and vil. on the Esk, S. Cumb., 10 S.E. of Whitehaven; ac. 1,771; soil loam, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. John is ancient; in the churchyard are the remains of a cross. There is a small charity. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Wackerfield, or **Walkerfield,** tp., pa. of Staindrop (q.v.), S. Dur., 6 S.W. of Bishop Auckland; ac. 751.

Wacton (1), pa. and pleasant vil., S. Norf., 8 N.W. of Harleston; ac. 1,105, including a large common; soil and subsoil clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1885) is Dec.; in the chancel are handsome sedilia and a piscina, and there are remains of the stairs and doorway leading to the rood-loft; in the south wall is a brass to John Knyvett de Ashwoulthorpe (d. 1623); the font is ancient and is ornamented with carvings. The Wesleyan chapel is a small wooden building. The sum of £2 12s. yearly is distributed in bread.

Wacton (2), pa. and vil., E. Herefords., 9 S. of Tenbury; ac. 1,217; soil clay, overlying clay and rock. The church (dedication unknown) was pulled down in 1881.

Wadbister, vil., pa. of Tingwall (q.v.), Shetland Isles, Sc., 11 N.W. of Lerwick.

Wadborough, ha., pa. of Pershore Holy Cross (q.v.), S. Worcs., 5 S.E. of Worcester.

Waddesdon, pa., tp., and vil. on the Thame, W. Bucks, 12 S. of Buckingham; ac. of pa. 7,252, of tp. 5,003; soil clay and loam, subsoil various. The church of St. Michael (restored 1877 and 1892) is Norm. and later periods; there are three piscinæ, a Dec. font, a brass to Robert Pygott, a table-tomb with effigy, a monument to Guy Carleton (d. 1608), and brasses to Hugh Bristow, to Richard Huntingdon (1543), and to William Turner. The church of St. Mary was erected in 1867, and there are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a club and reading-room, almshouses, and several charities. *W. Manor,* a seat, is a mansion in the French chateau style.

Waddingham, large pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 4 S.E. of Kirton-in-Lindsey; ac. 3,594; soil peat, clay, and sand, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary and St. Peter (restored 1862) is chiefly E. Eng., and the porch an excellent example of the E. Dec. period; the paten and the chalice are of plain 16th-cent. workmanship. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. There was formerly a Free school, founded and endowed in 1719; the endowment is now handed over to the School Board. The poor's land produces £20 yearly, distributed in fuel to poor widows of the pa.

Waddington (1), pa. and large vil., W. Lincs., bounded on the west by the Witham, 4 S. of Lincoln; ac. 3,228. The church of St. Michael is Trans. and E. Eng.; the interior exhibits some good work, but has been much disfigured by the rebuilding of the tower within the church about 1779, the old tower having been then taken down as dangerous; then the nave, originally of three bays, was reduced to two, the greater part of the westernmost pier, with its capitals, being enclosed in the rubble walls of the obtruding tower. Here are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist and Baptist chapels. Swift's charity of £6 yearly is for apprenticing the sons of poor parents, and for a dole of bread.

Waddington (2), eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Ribble, pa. of Mitton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 20 S.W. of Skipton; ac. 2,073. The church of St. Helen is Perp., and contains a brass to the Parker family, including Edward Parker (d. 1667). Here is a Wesleyan chapel. W. Hospital for poor widows was founded in 1701 by Robert Parker, and there are some other charities. At *W. Hall* Henry VI. was captured by Sir James Harington in 1465. *Waddow Hall* is a seat.

Waddington (3), an alternative form of Walderton (q.v.).

Waddingworth, pa., Mid Lincs., 6 N.W. of Horncastle; ac. 928; soil strong loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Margaret is a very small ancient edifice of stone. The poor have the interest of £300, distributed in coals at Christmas.

Waddon (1), ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Portisham (q.v.), W. Dors.

Waddon (2), ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Alberbury (q.v.), S. Wilts.

Waddon (3), ha., pa. of Croydon (q.v.), E. Surrey, about ½ E. of Beddington.

Wadebridge, mkt. to. (T. & F.) on the Camel, pas. of St. Breock and Egloshayle (q.v.), W. Cornw., 7 N.W. of Bodmin. A stone bridge, originally of 17 and now of 15 arches, built by contribution in 1485, crosses the Camel at this point: it is 220 yds. long and 15 ft. wide, the arches being about 18 ft. in span; it was made a county bridge in the reign of James I., and since 1853 has been kept in repair out of the county rates. The nearest churches available for the inhabitants are those of St. Breock and Egloshayle, at the respective distances of a mile and half a mile from the to., but there are places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. Molesworth Public Hall (1888) is a building of local stone with granite dressings; the great hall on the ground floor is 70 ft. by 38 ft., with a gallery at one end and a platform at the other; there are two large committee rooms, an armoury for the

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Waberthwaite	Eskneales (1½)	285	237
Wackerfield	Cockfield (2½)	250	138
Wacton (1)	Forncett (2)	104	240
Wacton (2)	Bromyard (3½)	135	110
Waddesdon, pa.	Waddesdon Manor	43	1953
Waddesdon, tp.	Waddesdon Manor	43	1610
Waddingham	Kirton Lindsey (4)	157	610
Waddington (1)	Waddington	126	695
Waddington (2), ec. p.	Clitheroe (2)	221	824
Waddington (2), tp.	Clitheroe (2)	221	510
Waddingworth	Horncastle (5)	130	54

local rifle corps, and other rooms. Here is also a literary and scientific institution. The chief trade of the to. consists in the exportation of granite, slate, and the products of the various mines in the vicinity, and there is an iron foundry. The imports are coal, timber, and general merchandise. A new silver, lead and copper mine has been opened with good prospects of success, the ore having been pronounced by experts to be of excellent quality. A fair is held on June 22. The cattle market is held on the second Tuesday in every month. At White Cross, near W., is an ancient round-headed cross, about 4 ft. high.

Wadeford, ha., pa. of Combe St. Nicholas (q.v.), W. Somerset, 1½ N.W. of Chard. The place is supposed to derive its name from woad, a plant formerly grown for the dye obtained from it, used in dyeing cloth, and for the manufacture of which there was once a mill here.

Wadenhoe, pa. and vil. on the Nen, N.E. Northants, 4 S.W. of Oundle; ac. 1,155; soil clay, overlying rock and limestone. The church of St. Michael is Norm. There is a small charity. *W. House* is a seat.

Wade's Causeway, Roman road, N.R. Yorks., ran from Malton to Mulgrave Castle, 4 W. of Whitby, through Broughton and Cawthorn, where there are Roman remains. The road is 12 ft. wide, partly constructed of flint and pebbles, and is in a good state of preservation. Wade is a famous character in Teutonic folklore, and there is an allusion to him in the "Canterbury Tales." The story connecting him with the road is that he and his wife set to work to construct a shorter route to the moors, of which the latter might make use when she went milking; she dropped her load of stones, however, and the Causeway is the result.

Wade's Mill, vil. on the North Road, pa. of and ½ N. from Thundridge (q.v.), E. Herts. On the road between W. Mill and High Cross a monument was erected in 1879 to mark the spot where in June, 1785, Thomas Clarkson resolved to devote his life to bringing about the abolition of the slave trade.

Wadhurst, large pa. and vil., E. Sussex, 6 S.E. of Tunbridge Wells, on the road to Hastings; ac. 10,147; soil marl, overlying clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Dec. and Perp.; in the church are more than thirty iron monumental slabs, dating from 1614 to 1790, chiefly to members of the Barham family, and in the chancel is a handsome marble monument to John Barham and family, dated 1730; here also is a trefoiled piscina. Here are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Free Methodist chapels, and one for the Brethren with 96 sittings. The Mount, situated on an eminence, is a novitiate house of the Fathers of Charity, opened in 1881; the building, added to a previously existing mansion, is surrounded by gardens and shrubberies, with park-like grounds of about 140 ac. A public library and reading-room was opened in 1862. Fairs are held on April 29 and Nov. 1, and cattle sales every alternate Monday; a fat stock auction show is held on the first week in December. In the vicinity of the railway station are quarries, yielding sandstone of superior quality, suitable for grindstones and building purposes, and there are also brick-yards in the pa. The charities amount to about £20 yearly for distribution. *South Park* and *W. Castle* are seats.

Wadsley, eccl. pa. and ha. on the Don, pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 3 N.W. of Sheffield. The church (dedication unknown) is in Gothic style; a fire, which gutted the church, occurred here on Easter Day, 1884; it has, however, been effectively restored. In the churchyard are memorials recording the deaths of many who suffered by the disastrous flood caused by the bursting of the Old Dale Dyke reservoir in 1864. There are places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. Here is the South Yorkshire lunatic asylum. Six almshouses were erected in 1840 for six widows, who each receive 4s. per week. The population are employed in the large rolling mills, and in steel converting and pocket knife and file manufacturing.

Wadsley Bridge, a suburb of Wadsley (q.v.), pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence, and has some good villa residences.

Wadswell, ha., pa. of Box (q.v.), W. Wilts., about 3 S.W. of Corsham.

Wadswick, ha., pa. of Box (q.v.), W. Wilts., about 3 S.W. of Corsham.

Wadsworth, tp., pa. of Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1 E. of Mytholmroyd; ac. 11,224.

Wadworth, pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks., 7 N.W. of Bawtry; ac. 3,681; soil sand, clay, peat, and limestone, overlying sand, clay, and limestone. The church of St. Mary (restored 1886) is Norm. and Perp.; among the monuments are the alabaster tomb of Sir Edward Fitzwilliam (d. 1430), the altar-tomb of Edward Fitzwilliam (d. 1465), a brass to John Pierrepoint (1653), and several tombs of the Copley family. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. *Alverley Hall* and *W. Hall* are seats.

Waenfawr, vil., pa. of Llanbeblig, Mid Carnarvs., 4 S.E. of Carnarvon. Here are Calvinistic Methodist and Congregational chapels.

Wagg, ha., pas. of Huish Episcopi and Higher (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 2 N. of Langport.

Waghen. [WAWNE.]

Wainfleet All Saints, pa. and small ancient mkt. to. and port, E. Lincs., 18 N.E. of Boston; ac. 1,492, principally fen and marsh; soil rich loam, overlying clay. The to. is pleasantly situated on the Steeping river, or, as it is called, the Wainfleet Haven, which enters the sea at Gibraltar Point, 5 miles distant, and is navigable for small craft and lighters. The old church of All Saints, having become ruinous, was taken down in 1820. The present church of All Saints, built in 1820–21, is in Perp. style; the fine altar-tomb of Richard Patten, erected by his son William of Wainfleet (1447–87), was destroyed on the removal of the old church, but the recumbent effigy, figures of angels bearing shields and other fragments, are preserved at the old school-house. The President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, have erected in the new church an inscribed marble tablet in lieu of the destroyed tomb. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The Assembly Room (1878) is used for

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wadenhoe	Oundle (4)	96	204
Wadhurst	Wadhurst	38	3354
Wadsley	Wadsley Bridge (¼)	165	10413

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wadsworth	Hebden Bridge (1)	200	[illegible]
Wadworth	Sprotbro' (2)	158	[illegible]
Wainfleet All Saints	Wainfleet	127	[illegible]

lectures and entertainments. The Literary Institute (1858) is self-supporting, and contains a good library. The charities amount to about £25 yearly, for the benefit of the poor. The market is held on Saturday, and there is a market for fat cattle every alternate Thursday during the summer months. Fairs for cattle are held on the third Saturday in May and Oct. 24. A foal show and fair is held the first Thursday in August. William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor of England, a native of this to., was the son of one Richard Patten or Barbour, and was educated at Winchester and Oxford; about 1420 he became master of Winchester School, and was provost of Eton in 1442; in 1458 he founded Magdalen College, Oxford, and in 1459 established a Free school in his native place; he died Aug. 11, 1486, and was buried in Winchester Cathedral. The master resides in the ancient school-house erected by the founder. During the construction of the railway from Wainfleet to Firsby a cutting was made through a field adjoining the Wainfleet station, bisecting a large mound or barrow situated in it, and exposing to view seven singular graves of a circular form.

Wainfleet St. Mary, pa. and vil., E. Lincs., 1 S.W. of Wainfleet All Saints; ac. 5,913 and 7,145 of water; soil various, overlying clay and silt. The church of St. Mary, a mile and a half from the vil., is E. Eng. and Perp. The charities, amounting to about £24 yearly, are distributed to the poor.

Wainfleet St. Thomas, or Northolme, pa., E. Lincs., 8 S.E. of Spilsby; ac. 28; for civil purposes annexed to W. All Saints. The church was used by the Baptists during the Protectorate, but has long been pulled down. In the pa. are traces of camps and a Danish barrow.

Wainhouse Corner, vil., pa. of St. Gennys (q.v.), N.E. Cornw., 8 S.W. of Stratton.

Wainstalls, ha., pa. of Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 2 miles from Luddenden. There is a Free Methodist chapel.

Waitby, tp., pa. of and 1½ W. by S. of Kirkby Stephen (q.v.), N. Westmd.; ac. 1,183. There are now but a few houses, but a market town is said to have existed here in former times. Traces of a castle and a chapel have been met with. Here is a Free school founded in 1680.

Waithe, small pa., N.E. Lincs., 5½ S.S.E. of Grimsby; ac. 738; soil generally stiff, overlying clay. The church of St. Martin, an edifice originally of very E. Norm., was entirely rebuilt, with the exception of the arcades and tower, in 1869 in E. Eng. style; the chancel is arcaded all round and pierced with five windows.

WAKEFIELD CATHEDRAL.
(Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.)

Waitwith, ha., pa. of Catterick (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2¼ S.W. of Hipswell.

Wakefield, city, parl. and mun. bor., pa. and tp., mkt. to., head of a bishop's see, U. and Co. Co. dis., on the Calder, W.R. Yorks., 9 S.E. of Leeds; ac. of pa. 10,055, of tp. 757. The parl. bor., formerly co-extensive with the mun. bor., was extended in 1885; the bishopric, founded in 1888, was formed chiefly from Ripon. The cathedral church of All Saints is mainly Perp., incorporating portions of the preceding periods. The oldest part is at the south-west angle, where there is a blocked staircase which formed the south-west corner of the south transept of the structure of the 11th cent. The church, as then erected, was cruciform, with a central tower, which fell, probably early in the 14th cent., doing so much damage that the structure had to be rebuilt; other alterations followed, and

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wainfleet St. Mary	Wainfleet	127	718
Wainfleet St. Thom.	Wainfleet	127	187
Waitby	Smardale (1)	274	60
Waithe	Holton-le-Clay (1½)	150	55

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wakefield, p. bor.	Wakefield	176	37269
Wakefield, m. bor.	Wakefield	176	33146
Wakefield, pa.	Wakefield	176	56244
Wakefield, tp.	Wakefield	176	23315

by 1470 it had acquired its present form. It now consists of a choir of five bays with aisles, and on the north side a vestry (built in 1881), a nave of seven bays, with clerestory, aisles, south porch with parvise, and a tower with spire, said to be the loftiest in Yorks. The chancel screen is of two dates, the lower half being Perp. and the upper Jacobean. Some of the old woodwork remains, including the 15th-cent. screen behind the choir stalls and the misericordes. The east end of the south chancel aisle, formerly called "Our Lady's quire," has long been the burial-place of the Pilkington family; it is now known as "the Pilkington chapel," and has been thoroughly restored; it contains a number of monuments to members of this family, including one of elaborate character to Sir Lyon Pilkington, Bart. (d. 1714). The whole exterior, including the porch, is enriched with arcaded panelled parapets, finished with a cresting, and relieved by crocketed pinnacles, which, along the aisles and at the east end, rise from boldly projecting buttresses of three gabled stages; over the east window and in the centre of the parapet is a canopied niche, containing a figure of Archbishop William de Melton, who consecrated the church in 1329. The cathedral is surrounded by a wide flagged space, planted with trees, and enclosed by a wall with palisading. The bishop's throne was erected for the enthronisation of Dr. Walsham How, first Bishop of W. (June 25, 1888), by the Archbishop of York. St. Mary's Chantry, on W. Bridge, was originally built in the reign of Edward III., but there is no foundation for the statement that it was refounded by Edward IV. that prayers might here be continually offered for the soul of his father, Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, K.G., who was slain at the battle of W., Dec. 31, 1460. The chapel is of Dec. character, and was entirely rebuilt in 1847. There is a crypt below the east end. W. has also eccl. pas. with modern churches, a Catholic church, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Grammar School Trust provides for the carrying on of the Free Grammar School founded 1591, and the Girls' Endowed High Class School. It also administers pensions and almshouse charities. There are other almshouses and charities with good endowments. The town hall (1879–80) is a handsome building in the French Renaissance style; the council chamber is on the first floor; the banqueting room, on the second floor, nearly corresponds in size with the council chamber below it, but is not so lofty. The Corn Exchange, in Westgate, is one of the largest in England, and includes a spacious concert room and various offices. Her Majesty's Prison, in Love Lane, covers an area of upwards of 20 ac.; the convict establishment was broken up in 1867. The West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum is an extensive establishment in Gothic style, opened in 1818, and since enlarged at different periods. The West Riding Sessions House has a portico of four Doric columns, supporting a pediment, on the apex of which stands a figure of Justice. The Industrial and Fine Art Institution (1890) is in Renaissance style, and contains a lecture-theatre, museum, a laboratory, and class-rooms. Other public buildings are the Mechanics' Institution, the Church Institution and Library, the Post Office, the Baths, the Clayton Hospital (1879), in Flemish style, and the Market House, which stands in the centre of the market-place, a spacious open area of 3 ac. The chief support of the to. is its corn market, which is visited by merchants from all the neighbouring cos., and a great amount of business is done on the weekly market held on Fridays; and the cattle market on Wednesdays is largely attended. There are two fairs, held on July 4 and 5 and Nov. 11 and 12 annually, for cattle and sheep. The trade carried on by means of the Calder and the Aire and Calder Navigation, particularly in corn, is very extensive. The soil of the neighbourhood is loam and clay. The vicinity abounds in market gardens, and great quantities of vegetables are taken to the neighbouring towns. There are many collieries around the bor., producing an abundance of coal for domestic and manufacturing purposes. A considerable business is carried on here in spinning knitting worsted, cocoa fibre, carpet yarn, and china grass. There are rag-grinding and flock mills, chemical works, soap works, iron foundries, and manufactories for iron boilers, agricultural implements, and iron and steel wire rope; there are also several machine works, corn mills, and many other large establishments. Malting and brewing also hold an important place. W. is mentioned in Domesday. The battle of W., so disastrous to the Yorkists, was fought Dec. 31, 1460, on a stretch of level ground on the south bank of the Calder, known as "Wakefield Green."

Wakeham, vil., pa. of Portland (q.v.), S. Dors., 5 S.E. of Weymouth.

Wakehurst Place. [ARDINGLY.]

Wakeley, formerly a pa., now amalgamated for civil purposes with Westmill (q.v.), N.E. Herts.

Wakering, Great, pa. and vil., S.E. Essex, 5 N.E. of Southend; ac. 2,784 and 3,153 water; soil heavy loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas is principally Norm., with Perp. additions; the font is said to be Norm. There are traces of wall-paintings in the nave. Here are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels, and one for the Peculiar People, a sect which originated in this vil.

Wakering, Little, pa., S.E. Essex, adjacent to Great Wakering (q.v.); ac. 2,736 and 2,516 water; soil various, overlying light clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1878) is Perp.; during the restoration a Norm. window was discovered. In the nave is a recess, supposed to have contained the founder's tomb; the chancel retains sedilia and a piscina.

Wakerley, pa. and vil. on the Welland, N. Northants, 6 E. of Uppingham; ac. 1,890; soil gravel and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1875) is Norm. and E. Eng., and contains a monument to Richard Cecil (1633). There is a small charity.

Wakes Colne. [COLNE WAKES.]

Wal-, for words not found under this spelling *see also* WALL-.

Walberswick, pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 1 S. of Southwold, from which it is separated by the

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wakering, Great	Shoeburyness (2)	40	1652
Wakering, Little	Shoeburyness (2½)	40	276

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wakerley	Wakerley	101	167
Walberswick	Walberswick	109	579

Blyth; ac. 2,204; soil light, a considerable quantity of heath land and marsh, subsoil sand. W. is an ancient place, and was once a to. carrying on an extensive fishing trade. The church of St. Andrew (restored) is Perp., and consists of a portion of the south aisle of a former church, some parts of which are still standing, but in ruins. There are Primitive Methodist and Congregational chapels, and a reading-room was established in 1889.

St. Andrew's Church, Walberswick.
(Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.)

Walberton (in Domesday "Walburgetone"), pa. and vil., S.W. Sussex, 3½ S.W. of Arundel; ac. 1,752; soil gravel and loam, overlying gravel and clay. W. is believed to have been a military station. In 1817 a good deal of Roman pottery, deposited in glass vessels, was exhumed. The church of St. Mary is chiefly E. Eng.; the nave is Norm., with Perp. insertions. There is a charity of £1 a year, and the school has an endowment of £12 a year. *W. House*, a handsome mansion, stands near the site of the former manor house, in which the Nash family so long resided, and has a fine hall, staircase and library. *Avisford House* is also a seat.

Walburn, tp., pa. of Downholme (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., about 4 S.W. of Richmond; ac. 1,660.

Walbury Beacon, eminence on borders of Berks. and Hants, 6½ W.S.W. of Newbury. On the summit are traces of a Roman encampment.

Walcot (1), or **Walcot-by-Falkingham**, pa. and pleasant vil., S. Lincs., 11 E. of Grantham; ac. 1,747; soil clay, loam, and gravel, subsoil mostly clay. The church of St. Nicholas is chiefly of the Dec. period, the nave is E. Eng.; the windows, particularly the east window, which retains some ancient glass, are fine; the chancel has a piscina in a window sill and a priest's door crocketed with oak leaves. A curious oak chest remains in the church, and in the chantry chapel a piscina, with hagioscope above it; the carved stalls are good examples of their date. The rent of poor's land amounts to £8, which is distributed in coals at Christmas. There are springs of very pure water in this pa., one of which is strongly chalybeate.

Walcot (2), pa. in the bor. of Bath, N.E. Somerset; ac. 1,234. The church of St. Swithin, occupying the site of a former building, was erected 1780 in Italian style (restored 1892); the crypt of the old church remains; among the memorials are those of Christopher Anstey, author of the "New Bath Guide" (d. 1805), and Frances Burney (Madame d'Arblay, d. 1840); in the churchyard Roman remains have been found.

Walcot (3), ha., pa. of Pershore Holy Cross (q.v.), S. Worcs., 2 N.W. of Pershore.

Walcot (4), ha., pa. of and ½ S. from Alkborough (q.v.), N.W. Lincs. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Walcot (5), ha., pa. of Wellington (q.v.), Mid Salop, 2½ W. of Wrockwardine.

Walcot (6), ha., pa. of and adjoining Haselor (q.v.), S.W. Warws.

Walcot-by-Falkingham. [Walcot (1).]

Walcote, vil., pa. of Misterton (q.v.), S. Leics., 2 E. of Lutterworth.

Walcot Park. [Lydbury North.]

Walcott (1), coast pa. and vil., E. Norf., 5 E. of North Walsham; ac. 685 and 50 foreshore; soil strong and rich, overlying clay and gravel. The church of All Saints is Perp.; a carved oak screen separates the nave from the chancel.

Walcott (2), tp. and chap., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Billinghay (q.v.), S. Lincs.; ac. 3,185. The church of St. Oswald was erected in 1852 near the site of a former chapel taken down in 1780; it is in E. Eng. style. About ½ S.W. is the site of Catley Abbey, founded in the reign of Stephen for monks and nuns of the Gilbertine order. No remains now exist, but carved stones have been recovered from time to time. A mineral spring, similar in character to the German seltzer, has recently been discovered here.

Walden. [Burton-cum-Walden, King's Walden, St. Paul's Walden.]

Walden, Little, ha., pa. of and 2 N.N.E. from Saffron Walden (q.v.), N. Essex. Here is a chapel-of-ease and a Congregational chapel.

Walden Stubbs, tp. and vil. on the Went, pa. of and 2 S.E. from Womersley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,272. Here is a Methodist chapel.

Waldershare, pa., E. Kent, 5 N. of Dover; ac. 1,245; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints (restored) is Norm. and Perp.; it retains a piscina and a holy-water stoup, and there are several monuments of the families of Monin and Furnese, including one to Sir Henry Furnese (d. 1733). *W. Park* is a seat.

Walderton, or **Waddington**, ti., pa. of Stoughton (q.v.), W. Sussex, 7 N.W. of Chichester.

Waldingfield, Great, pa. and vil., Suff., about 3½ N.E. of Sudbury; ac. 2,195; soil heavy and mixed, overlying gravel, subsoil gravel. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1869) is a Gothic structure of rubble. One window is formed of the fragments of the old painted glass; in the chancel is a mosaic marble reredos; the walls are panelled with marbles which were collected from the ruins of heathen

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Walberton	Barnham (2)	87	628
Walburn	Leyburn (4)	236	30
Walcot (1)	Billingborough (3)	104	147
Walcot (2)	Bath (1)	107	24899
Walcott (1)	North Walsham (5)	130	104
Walcott (2)	Scopwick (2½)	119	531
Walden Stubbs	Norton (1)	238	150
Waldershare	Shepherd's Well (2)	72	140
Waldingfield, Great	Sudbury (3½)	58	557

temples in Rome. *Babergh Hall*, surrounded by a park of 26 ac., is a seat.

Waldingfield, Little, pa., S. Suff., 4½ N.E. of Sudbury; ac. 1,579; soil heavy, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Lawrence is Perp.; it contains some ancient brasses. The Priory, a very ancient building, under which is a crypt with carved stone roof, has been greatly added to and restored for the use of the vicar. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities consist of almshouses and rents amounting to £40 or £50, distributed annually. *Holbrook Hall*, in Tudor style, and *W. Hall* are seats.

Walditch, pa., S. Dors., partly within the bor. of Bridport, from which it extends 1½ S.E.; ac. 285; soil sandy loam, overlying rock. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1863), in E. Eng. style, retains the original Norm. font.

Waldon, stream, N.W. Dev., rises about 5 S.S.E. of Hartland, and runs E.S.E. past Bradworthy, Sutcombe, Milton Damerel, and Bradford, to the Torridge, which it joins 4 W. by N. of Sheepwash, at a point 9 miles (in a direct line) from its source.

Waldridge (1), tp., pa. of and about 2 S.W. from Chester-le-Street (q.v.), N. Dur.; ac. 732, of which a great portion is moorland. Here is an extensive colliery.

Waldridge (2), ha., pa. of Dinton (q.v.), Mid Bucks., 3 N.W. of Princes Risborough.

Waldringfield, pa. and vil. on the Deben, S.E. Suff., 8 E. of Ipswich; ac. 901 and 191 tidal water and foreshore; soil sandy, and next the river loam, overlying sand, crag, and clay. Coprolites are dug out of the crag in this pa.; specimens of extinct animals have been found. The church of All Saints (restored 1864) is E. Eng. There is a small Baptist chapel. Malt is shipped from W. Cliff, and Portland cement is made here.

Waldron, pa. and vil., S. Sussex, 8 N.W. of Hailsham; ac. 6,222 and 21 water; soil loam, overlying sand and clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1862) is E. Eng. and Dec.; it contains many brasses and inscriptions to the Dyke, Offley, Fuller, Dalrymple, and other families. There is a window of the early 13th cent., and in the chancel are traces of Norm. work. There is a charity of £2 10s. for distribution. Old Possingworth and Tanners, formerly seats, are now occupied by farmers. *Possingworth* is a modern mansion.

Wales, pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks., 10 S.E. by E. of Sheffield; ac. 2,198; soil and subsoil clay and sand. The church of St. John is chiefly Norm. Here is a Free Methodist chapel. The school has an endowment. In the pa. are extensive coal mines.

Walesby (1), pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 3 N.E. of Market Rasen; ac. 3,592; soil various, overlying clay, sand, and chalk. The church of All Saints, on an eminence, is Trans., E. Eng., and Dec.; the north arcade is Trans., the southern E. Eng., with a credence and piscina in the south wall; the chancel retains its piscina and a fine altar-slab, incised with five crosses; a fragment of another slab bears the just decipherable name of "Dominus Johannes de Walesby," and a third is inscribed to Henry Waterland (d. 1698), rector, and father of Daniel Waterland, mentioned below. The church being dilapidated and very inconveniently situated, an iron church has been erected and licensed until the restoration or rebuilding on a new site of the pa. church. In the old rectory house was born Daniel Waterland, D.D. (1683–1740); his "History of the Athanasian Creed" has long been a standard work. In 1861 the remains of a Roman villa were discovered here; the residence apparently occupied an area of about 100 square yds., and the portions excavated consisted of several hypocaustal chambers with flues, etc., and an abundance of wood ashes; and about 90 yds. south-west a solid foundation wall, 60 ft. in length, some broken jars of Samian and Durobrivian ware, a bronze fibula, a stone chisel, an iron fork, several spindle whirls, bones of oxen, sheep, and deer, and quantities of oyster shells, were found in an ashpit about 20 ft. deep; close by three fragments of hand mills were dug up, and there was also a square bath with a long drain. The old manor-house is now represented only by part of an old wall built into a wheelwright's house, and portions of the fosse.

Walesby (2), pa. and vil., Mid Notts., 12 N.W. of Southwell; ac. 1,474; soil clay and sand, overlying clay. The church of St. Edmund (restored 1884 and 1886) contains sedilia, a piscina, and an ancient statue of the patron saint. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel and a village library.

Waleswood, ha., pa. of Wales (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 S. of Treeton.

Walford, pa. and vil. on the Wye, S. Herefords., 7 N.E. of Monmouth; ac. 4,340; soil clay, sand, and loam, overlying clay, rock, and red brick earth. The church of St. Michael and All Angels (restored 1887) is Norm., E. Eng., and Perp., and contains monuments to William Adams (d. 1681) and Rev. Thomas Dudley Fosbrook (d. 1842). St. John's chapel-of-ease was built 1874 in E. Eng. style. There are two charities, one devoted to educational purposes. Old Hill, once occupied by Colonel Kyrle, and Cobrey Park are now farmhouses. *Hall Court* and *W. House* are seats.

Walford, Letton, and Newton, tp., pa. of and about 1 S.W. from Leintwardine (q.v.), N. Herefords.; ac. 1,619. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Walgherton, tp. and vil., pa. of Wybunbury (q.v.), S. Chesh., 3 S. of Willaston railway station; ac. 883.

Walgrave, pa. and vil., Mid Northants, 6 S.W. of Kettering; ac. 2,256; soil clay, overlying ironstone. The church of St. Peter (restored 1868) is Dec., and contains the monument of John and Elizabeth Lane (1558), and a Bible (1611) and Book of Homilies (1676), with chains and lock. Here are Baptist and Calvinistic Baptist chapels. The charities amount to over £65 yearly, and the school has a small endowment.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Waldingfield, Little	Sudbury (5)	58	406
Walditch	Bridport (1)	154	175
Waldridge (1)	Chester-le-Street (2)	260	1961
Waldringfield	Woodbridge (3½)	79	284
'dron	Uckfield (6)	47	1431
[illegible]	Kiveton Park (2)	152	2550

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Popu-lation.
Walesby (1)	Market Rasen (3)	145	[illegible]
Walesby (2)	Tuxford (4)	132	[illegible]
Walford	Ross (3)	132	1115
Walford, Letton, & N.	Bucknell (2)	177	149
Walgherton	Willaston (3)	160	147
Walgrave	Lamport (4)	76	952

Walham, ha., pa. of Clareborough (q.v.), N. Notts., 1 N.E. of Great Retford.

Walham Green, eccl. pa., pa. of Fulham (q.v.), S. Middx., 5 W.S.W. of St. Paul's. The Green, a triangular plot of greensward, no longer exists, its site being now occupied by National schools. On the ground once covered by the village pond stands the church of St. John, a brick edifice in modern Gothic style with a lofty tower. Butcher's Almshouses, a neat group of buildings near the church, enclosing three sides of a square, were erected in 1840.

Walkden Moor, eccl. pa., pas. of Eccles and Deane (q.v.), S. Lancs., 4 S. of Bolton. The church of St. Paul is in E. Eng. style. Here are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Walker, eccl. pa. and to. on the north bank of the Tyne, pa. of Longbenton (q.v.), S. Northumb., 2½ E. of Newcastle. Christ Church (1848) is in Perp. style; the Catholic church is dedicated to St. Anthony of Padua, and there are places of worship for various bodies of Nonconformists. The Mechanics' Institute comprises a library and a large public hall. W. colliery, worked by a company, produces excellent gas coal. Here are many important manufactories, iron ship- and boat-building establishments, iron foundries, chemical and copperas works. Newcastle City Hospital for Infectious Diseases, founded in 1804 in Bath Lane, Newcastle, was rebuilt (1887–88) on a site near W. railway station.

Walkerburn, *q.s.* pa. and vil. with railway station, on the Tweed, E. Peebs., Sc. The vil. is in the pa. of Innerleithen (q.v.), but the *q.s.* pa. extends into the pa. of Traquair (q.v.). In the vil. is a public hall. In the middle of the 19th cent. W. consisted of two cots and a farmhouse. About this time its manufacturing industry was founded, and the use of the Tweed secured as a motive power for the mills. The woollen factories now give employment to a number of hands.

Walkerfield. [WACKERFIELD.]

Walkeringham, pa. and vil. on the Trent, N. Notts., 4 N.W. of Gainsborough; ac. 2,872; soil clay, overlying marl and clay. The church of St. Mary Magdalen is Perp., and contains a good screen, a piscina, and a monument with effigies dated 1610. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. There are several charities, and the schools have a small endowment. Remains exist of a market cross. Bricks are made.

Walkerith, tp. on the Trent, pa. of Gainsborough (q.v.), N.W. Lincs., 1 S. of East Stockwith; ac. 254.

Walkern, pa. and vil. on the Beane, N. Herts., 6 N.N.E. of Knebworth; ac. 2,986; soil gravel, flint, and clay, subsoil various. The church of St. Mary (partly rebuilt 1878) is Norm. and Perp., with a chancel in E. Eng. style. It contains a fine marble effigy of a knight, brasses to Edward Humberstone (d. 1583), William Chapman (d. 1621), and a third *c.* 1480. Here are Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels, and a reading-room. The pa. has some small charities. There is a brewery, mineral-water works, and a steam flour mill.

Walkerton, vil., pas. of Kingussie and Leslie (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc., near the to. of Leslie.

Walkhampton, pa. and vil. on the border of Dartmoor, S.W. Dev., 5 S.E. of Tavistock; ac. 3,905; soil various, subsoil rocky. The church (dedication unknown) is Perp.; it was badly damaged by lightning in 1889. The church house bears the date 1598. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. There is a charity, and a Free school founded and endowed in 1719. Here are granite quarries and a tin mine. Grantham, now a farmhouse, was formerly the residence of the Dunning family.

Walkingham Hill with Ockany, tp., pa. of Knaresborough (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6½ S.E. of Ripon; ac. 427. Of W. Hall only the foundations can be traced.

Walkington, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 2½ S.W. of Beverley; ac. 3,725; soil clay and chalk. The church of All Hallows (partly rebuilt 1818) is Perp. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. There are some small charities. The East Riding Lunatic Asylum is in this pa. Here are several ancient crosses, marking the limits of the sanctuary of Beverley. *W. Hall,* an Elizabethan mansion, is a seat.

Walkley, eccl. pa. within the bor. of Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Mary is a modern building in Gothic style.

Walkmill (1), tp., pa. of and 2½ S.W. from Warkworth (q.v.), E. Northumb.; ac. 123.

Walkmill (2), ha., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), E. Lancs., near Holme. There is an Independent Methodist chapel.

Walkmill (3), vil., pa. of Ashton-under-Lyne (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 5 N.E. of Stockport.

Walk Mills, ha., pa. of Smethcott (q.v.), W. Salop, 3 N. of Church Stretton.

Wall (1), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Lichfield St. Michael (q.v.), S.E. Staffs., 2 S.S.W. of Lichfield; ac. 910. The church is dedicated to St. John. W. was a Roman station, and coins, remains of buildings, etc., have been discovered. *W. House* is a seat.

Wall (2), tp. and vil., pa. of Lee St. John (q.v.), S. Northumb., 4 N.W. of Hexham, on the road to Alnwick; ac. 1,667 and 32 water. The tp. lies close to the Roman wall, from which it derives its name.

Wallabarra Crag. [ULPHA (1).]

Walla Brook, small affluent of the Avon, on Dartmoor, S. Dev., 8 W. by N. of Totnes.

Wallace's Leap. [DEVOL'S GLEN.]

Wallacestone and Standrig, vil., pas. of Polmont

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Walham Green	Walham Green	6	17676
Walkden Moor	Walkden	192	6575
Walker	Walker	275	11341
Walkerburn, *q.s.* pa.	Walkerburn	373	1441
Walkerburn, vil.	Walkerburn	373	1288
Walkeringham	Walkeringham	150	752
Walkerith	Gainsborough (2)	146	85
Walkern	Stevenage (4)	29	849
Walkerton	Leslie	425	304
Walkhampton	Dousland	247	606
Walkingham H.w.O.	Knaresborough (4)	204	32
Walkington	Beverley (2½)	203	950
Walkley	Sheffield (2)	158	9811
Walkmill (1)	Warkworth (2½)	303	8
Wall (1), eccl. pa.	Shenstone (1½)	121	177
Wall (1), tp.	Shenstone (1½)	121	109
Wall (2)	Wall	292	422
Wallacestone & S.	Polmont	411	520

and Muiravonside, S.E. Stirls., Sc., 3 s. by E. of Falkirk. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Wallacetown, *q.s.* pa. on north bank of the Ayr, pa. of Ayr (q.v.), Mid Ayrs., Sc., adjoining the to. of Ayr on the east. W. is situated within Ayr parl. bor.

Wallasea, or **Wallisea,** peninsula (formerly an island, and still so called) in the estuary of the Crouch, S.E. Essex, 5 N.E. of Rochford, in the pas. of Canewdon, Great Eastwood, Stambridge, Little Wakering and Paglesham. It is 3 miles long by about a mile and a half broad, and consists of fertile marshland.

Wallasey, pa., tp., and vil., Chesh.; the pa. forms the north-west corner of the co., and is a peninsula of a triangular form, bounded on the west by the Irish Sea, on the north-east by the Mersey, and on the south-east by a branch of that river called Wallasey Pool, now utilised for docks, near which lies the vil.; ac. of pa. 3,408, of tp. 1,595. The church of St. Hilary (founded in the 10th cent.) was rebuilt about 1760, except the tower, which bore date 1530. It was destroyed by fire in 1857, and rebuilt in E. Eng. style on an adjoining site in 1859. The church stands on a hill, and commands beautiful and extensive prospects over the Wirral peninsula and the Dee. W. has a Wesleyan chapel, a Working Men's Institute, and a Cottage Hospital. The Grammar School (founded in 1595) was re-organised in 1876, and new buildings erected. The charities include a sum of £17 yearly for distribution, and £4 10s. for education. [LEASOWE CASTLE.]

Wallasey Pool. [WALLASEY.]

Wallbottle, tp., pa. of Newburn (q.v.), S. Northumb., about 5 W. of Newcastle-on-Tyne; ac. 1,277. The Roman wall passed through the tp.

Wallerscoat, formerly tp., pa. of Weaverham (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 1½ W. of Northwich, now united with Winnington; it consists of a farm of 122 ac.

Wallerthwaite, ha., pa. of Ripon (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3 N. of Ripley.

Wallet, fairway channel between the mainland and the Gunfleet Sandbank, E. coast of Essex, about 12 S. of Harwich.

Wall Grange, pl. with railway station, pa. of Cheddleton (q.v.), N. Staffs., near Longsdon.

Wallheath, ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Kingswinford (q.v.), S. Staffs.

Wallingfen, tp. and vil., pa. of Eastrington (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., about 9 S.W. of Beverley; ac. 2,250.

Wallingford, ancient mun. bor., mkt. and U. to., head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis. on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge, N. Berks., 15 N.W. of Reading. The bor., which sent representatives to Parliament in the reign of Edward I., returned one member to Parliament until 1886, when the representation was merged in that of the co. This place has given the title of Viscount to the Knollys family, of Rotherfield Greys, Oxon. Including the sinecure of All Hallows, in which there is no church, the to. has now four pas. The church of St. Leonard is a small plain building of rubble and flint, probably erected in the 11th cent.; two arches in the chancel exhibit some interesting and perhaps unique Norm. work; there is a Norm. doorway on the north side of the nave, and in the chancel an ancient priest's door. During the siege of W. the church was converted into barracks and greatly injured; it has, however, been restored; the churchyard is bounded on the east by a brook, which once formed part of the circumvallation of the to. The church of St. Mary the More, on the south side of the market-place, appears to have been in existence shortly after the Conquest; it is probable that the tower was built and the fabric repaired about 1653 with the materials of the castle, which had been demolished in the previous year. The church contains some mural monuments. There is a church estate producing £75 yearly. The church of St. Peter was rebuilt in 1769, the original structure having been laid in ruins during the siege. In a vault beneath the chancel is buried Sir William Blackstone, Knight, the distinguished judge and author of the Commentary (d. 1780); a black marble slab at the foot of the chancel steps, bearing his crest, but without inscription, marks the spot. In the to. are also places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Grammar School has an endowment of about £200 a year. The town hall is a plain building, supported on stone pillars, with a balcony; the hall and council chamber occupy the first floor, and in the latter are many portraits. In the centre of the market-place is an obelisk, bearing the arms of the to., and around it a paved ring of light-coloured stones called the Bull-ring. The Free Library and Literary Institution is also available for concerts and other entertainments. The Corn Exchange (1856) erected by a company, is in Italian style; before it was built the corn market was held in the open space beneath the to. hall. The market-day is Friday for corn (weekly) and cattle (fortnightly). W. has a Cottage Hospital, several blocks of almshouses, and important charities. W. Castle was situated within the ancient walls, in the north-east quarter of the to.; its original construction has been attributed to the Romans, and several still existing subterranean passages connected with the keep, with portions of early masonry, have been pronounced to be Roman work; the fortress, despoiled by the Danes A.D. 1006, was rebuilt by Robert D'Oyley, acting under the orders of William the Conqueror, between A.D. 1067 and 1071; during the Civil War lines of defence were thrown up within the interior area, and the fortress regained, in some measure, its ancient strength; the care of the to. and castle was entrusted to Colonel Blagge, who defended it with great resolution for sixteen weeks, and eventually surrendered with a loss of only five slain, July 27, 1646; after its surrender the castle became the State prison, and in 1652 was demolished by an Order of Council; the centre moat still exhibits traces of artificial works of great strength. The College of St. Nicholas and the church or chapel belonging to it were situated at the south-east corner of the area circumscribed by the fortifications of the castle; the doorway and windows, four of which remain on the west side, bear traces of alterations late in the 14th or early in the

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wallacetown	Ayr	392	6283
Wallasey, pa.	Wallasey	198	33229
Wallasey, tp.	Wallasey	198	2067

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wallbottle	Newburn (1)	277	1190
Wallingfen	North Cave (2½)	198	787
Wallingford	Wallingford	51	2889

15th cent.; the burial-ground is supposed to have adjoined the church on the south-east. The enclosure called "the Kine Croft" is appropriated as a public recreation ground; it is fenced in on the north and west by earthworks, forming portions of a Roman camp. *Castle Priory*, a seat, was formerly occupied by Judge Blackstone.

Wallingford All Hallows, pa., within the bor. of Wallingford (q.v.), N. Berks.; ac. 859. The church was destroyed during the siege in 1643.

Wallingford Castle Precincts, formerly a pa. partly within the bor. of Wallingford (q.v.), N. Berks. The part within the bor. has been amalgamated with W. All Hallows; and the parts of that pa. and of W. Castle Precincts outside the bor. have been made a new civil pa.

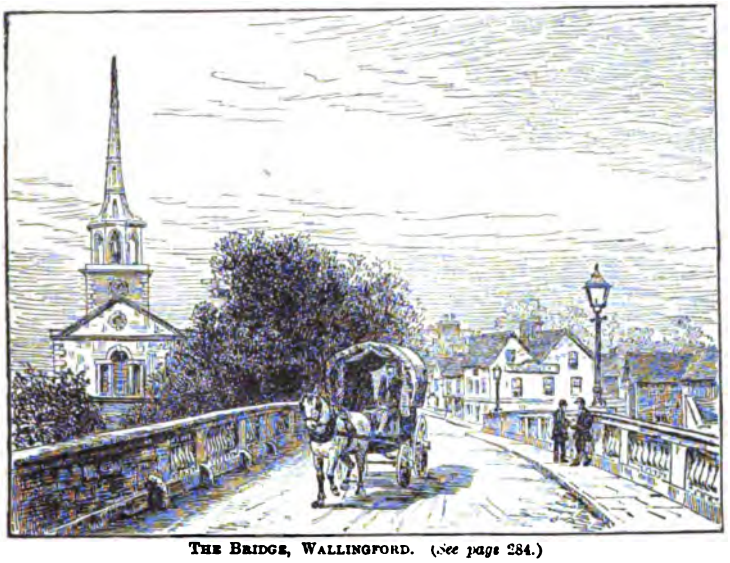
Wallingford St. Leonard. [WALLINGFORD.]

stood on the London road, near the Wandle, but all traces of it have vanished. Here are places of worship for various Dissenting bodies.

Wallington (3), ha., pa. of and adjoining Fareham (q.v.), S. Hants. Here is a large tan-yard.

Wallington Demesne, tp., pa. of Hartburn (q.v.), Mid Northumb., ½ s. of Cambo; ac. 1,840. *W. Hall*, a seat, was built in 1697 in Italian style, and contains some decorative pictures by W. Bell Scott.

Wallington-with-Thorpland, pa., S.W. Norf., 3 N. of Downham Market; ac. 1,460; soil gravel, overlying clay. There were formerly two churches in this pa.; that of St. Margaret, Wallington, is now in ruins, and the church of St. Thomas, Thorpland, has entirely disappeared. *Wallington Hall*, an ancient



THE BRIDGE, WALLINGFORD. (*See page* 284.)

Wallingford St. Mary the More. [WALLINGFORD.]

Wallingford St. Peter. [WALLINGFORD.]

Wallington (1), pa. and vil., N. Herts., 8 S.W. of Royston; ac. 2,042; soil principally light, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary is Dec.; at the east end of the aisle and separated from it by a Perp. screen is a chapel; on its north side is an altar-tomb, with matrices of brasses, and on the side are niches with figures of saints and shields of arms; it is believed to have been erected to John Prysot and Margaret his wife. The charities amount to about £5 5s. yearly.

Wallington (2), eccl. pa. and tp. on the Wandle, pa. of Beddington (q.v.), N.E. Surrey, 2½ W. of Croydon; ac. 823. The church of the Holy Trinity is in E. Eng. style. An ancient chapel formerly

mansion with good gardens and an extensive park, is a seat.

Wallingwells, pa., N.W. Notts., extending into W.R. Yorks., 4½ N.W. of Worksop; ac. 602. *The Hall*, a seat, was built of materials from the ruins of the Benedictine nunnery formerly here.

Wallis Down, pl., pa. of Holdenhurst (q.v.), S.W. Hants, forming part of the to. of Bournemouth.

Wallisea. [WALLASEA.]

Walliswood, vil., pas. of Abinger and Ockley (q.v.), S.E. Surrey, 2¼ S.W. of Ockley.

Wallop, Nether, pa. and vil., N.W. Hants, 8 S.W. of Andover; ac. 7,145; soil and subsoil chalk. The church of St. Andrew is Norm. and later periods; there is a 15th-cent. brass, two Dec.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wallingford All H.	Wallingford	51	150
Wallingford St. L.	Wallingford	51	1154
WallingfordSt. M. M.	Wallingford	51	1276
WallingfordSt. Peter	Wallingford	51	490
Wallington (1)	Baldock (3)	37	133
Wallington(2), ec. pa.	Wallington	13	2937
Wallington (2), tp.	Wallington	13	3823
WallingtonDemesne	Scots Gap (2)	299	162
Wallington-with-T.	Downham (3)	86	54
Wallingwells	Elmton (½)	150	29
Wallop, Nether	Grateley (4)	73	770

niches, and a squint. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. There are several charities and an endowed school. On Danebury Hill is a circular camp. *Garlogs*, *Old Lodge*, and *W. House* are seats.

Wallop, Over, pa. and vil., W. Hants, 7 S.W. of Andover; ac. 4,571; soil and subsoil chalk. The church of St. Peter (restored 1875, having at previous times been rebuilt) is E. Eng. Here is a Baptist chapel. The charities amount to £80 per annum.

Wallow or **Walla Crag,** eminence on east side of Derwent Water, S.W. Cumb., 1¾ S. by E. of Keswick. The Crag commands a fine view of Derwent Water and Skiddaw. It was a favourite haunt of the poet Southey. Lady Derwentwater passed over the Crag when hastening to London from her home on Lord's Island in 1715 to intercede for her husband's life.

Wallridge, tp., pa. of and 4 N.N.W. from Stamfordham (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 153.

Walls, pa. and ha. in west of Mainland, Shet., Sc., 15 W.N.W. of Lerwick; ac. 24,498; soil chiefly mossy or moorland. The pa. occupies the more westerly portion of the peninsula which strikes westward from the centre of Mainland. It is surrounded by the Atlantic on all sides but the east, St. Magnus Bay being on the north. The coast is rocky, and inland there are many hills, the highest of which has an altitude of 817 ft. The islands of Vaila, Linga, Foula, and Papa Stour are in the pa. The ha. and the principal Established church (erected 1743) are situated on the north side of Vaila Sound. Besides the other Established churches there is a Free church, also Wesleyan and Congregational chapels.

Walls and Flotta, pa., Ork., Sc., 16 S.S.W. of Kirkwall; ac. 24,327, of which a large quantity is common and waste. The pa. consists of the southern or Walls part of the island of Hoy, the islands of Flotta and Pharay, and some uninhabited islands, which afford pasture for sheep and cattle. The surface in Walls is diversified with hills, though in Flotta comparatively level; the scenery is generally of a bold and romantic character, and the view from the higher ground extensive, embracing features of grandeur and sublimity. The inhabitants are mostly employed in agriculture or in the fisheries.

Walls Castle. [RAVENGLASS.]

Wallsend, pa. and to., S. Northumb., 4 E.N.E. of Newcastle, stretching along the north bank of the Tyne; ac. 2,528; soil and subsoil clay. W. is said to have derived its name from its position at the eastern extremity of the great Roman wall, which terminated in a field a short distance to the east of the site occupied by Carville Hall, where at the present time the north fosse of the wall may be traced; here was the Roman station *Segedunum*, which occupied an area of about 3½ ac., on an eminence near the Tyne; a gravelled path now runs for some distance on the site of the wall. The church of St. Peter, erected in 1807–9, is a building of stone, consisting of a nave with semicircular apse, and a western tower. W. has an eccl. pa. with a modern church, a Catholic church, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. In 1814 some workmen discovered a quantity of Roman masonry and coins a little above high-water mark, and also a curious cauldron. About ¼ N.E. are the ruins of the church of the Holy Cross, an edifice of the Trans. Norm. period. The burial-ground of this church was closed in 1889 by order of the Privy Council. The Co-operative Society erected a large building here in 1875 for trade purposes, over which is a concert hall, a reading-room, and a library of 3,000 volumes. Extensive coal mines exist in the neighbourhood, and this place gives its name to an excellent house coal. The colliery was opened in 1777, and has been the scene of many dreadful accidents, in one of which on Oct. 23, 1821, 52 men were killed.

Wallstown, pa. in the valley of the Awbeg Fermoy bar., N. co. Cork, Ir., 2½ E.S.E. of Doneraile; ac. 3,056. Here is a creamery. *W. Castle* is a seat.

Wall Town, tp., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Haltwhistle (q.v.), S.W. Northumb.; ac. 2,964. It is intersected by the Roman wall, and contains the site of two Roman stations.

Wall-under-Haywood, ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Rushbury (q.v.), S. Salop.

Wallyford, vil., pa. of Inveresk (q.v.), N.E. Edins., Sc., 1½ S.E. of Musselburgh.

Walmer, pa., forming a populous suburb to the to. of Deal, E. Kent; ac. 866 and 52 water. W. consists of two parts, Upper and Lower W., and is a member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich. The old pa. church of St. Mary, now closed except for funerals, has a fine Norm. chancel arch, and the

WALMER CASTLE.

north and south doorways are of the same period. The new church of St. Mary (1887–88) is in Perp. style. St. Saviour's chapel-of-ease is near the barracks; there is also a school-chapel for the marines. Attached to the convent of the Visitation is a church (1881) in Gothic style. The Royal Marine Infirmary is an extensive building, erected in 1795, and for many years occupied as a coast-

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wallop, Over	Grateley (2)	73	516
Wallridge	Angerton (7)	295	3
Walls	Thurso (160)	744	2057
Walls and Flotta	Thurso (20)	744	1505
Wallsend, pa.	Wallsend	275	20113
Wallsend, to.	Wallsend	275	11257
Wallstown	Buttevant (5½)	137	2[illegible]
Wall Town	Haltwhistle (2)	305	3[illegible]
Wallyford	Musselburgh (1½)	392	3[illegible]
Walmer	Walmer	83	4[illegible]

guard station; during the Crimean War it reverted to its original use, and its wards were fitted up with beds as a reserve hospital, and is now used as a marine hospital. There are besides this establishment the barracks, with the grounds covering an area of 22 ac. The local charities include the interest of £50, distributed to the poor in coals. *W. Castle* is the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; the fortress is similar to that of Deal, and was originally built by Henry VIII. in 1539, but has undergone much alteration. Queen Victoria once honoured *W. Castle* with a visit, and the great Duke of Wellington died here (Sept. 14, 1852).

Walmersley, eccl. pa. and vil. on the Irwell, pa. of and 2½ N. from Bury (q.v.), S.E. Lancs. Christ Church was built 1883 in E. Eng. style. Here are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Free Methodist chapels. In the pa. are remains of a beacon tower. Grant Tower was built in 1829. A large number of Roman coins, etc., were found here in 1870.

Walmersley and Shuttleworth, tp., pa. of and 2 N. from Bury (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.; ac. 5.053.

Walmgate, St. Dennis in, pa., city of York, N.R. Yorks.; ac. 14. The church of St. Denis (restored 1865) is of mixed periods, and includes some Norm. work; the church is remarkable for its ancient stained glass, and also contains memorials to the Percy family, among them Henry, third Earl of Northumberland, killed at Toulon (1461).

Walmgate St. Margaret, pa., city of York, N.R. Yorks.; ac. 16. The church of St. Margaret is chiefly Dec.; the tower was rebuilt in 1684; there is a fine Norm. south doorway.

Walmley, eccl. pa., pa. of and 2½ S.E. from Sutton Coldfield (q.v.), N.W. Warws. The church of St. John was built 1845 in Norm. style.

Walmsgate, pa., E. Lincs., about 7 S.S.E. of Louth; ac. 920; soil clay and chalk, overlying chalk. The church was destroyed many years ago, but the site can still be traced. *W. Hall,* a modern mansion of stone surrounded by trees, is a seat.

Walmsley, eccl. pa., pa. of Bolton-le-Moors (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 3 N. of Bolton. Christ Church is in E. Eng. style. The Wesleyans, Congregationalists, and Unitarians have chapels. Here are bleaching, cotton, and dye works.

Walna or **Walney Scar,** elevated spot (2,000 ft.), N.W. Lancs., 3 W. by S. of Coniston. The Scar commands magnificent prospects, embracing all the mountains from Grassmoor to Black Combe, with the majestic heights of Scafell and the Pike rising conspicuously in the foreground. The view over Dunnerdale towards the close of September is described in glowing language by Wordsworth.

Walney, island and eccl. pa., pa. of Dalton-in-Furness (q.v.), N. Lancs., opposite the port and within the bor. of Barrow-in-Furness, from which place it is reached by a steam ferry, and at low water the sands at the northern part of the island are sufficiently dry for foot passengers to cross by a causeway built for that purpose. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt in 1852) stands upon the site of a much older chapel, founded by the monks of Furness. W. lighthouse is near the south-east extremity of the island; the light, 70 ft. above the water, may be seen in clear weather at a distance of 13 miles. At South End Haws is a lighthouse, 68 ft. high, erected in 1790, which has proved of essential service to mariners navigating the Irish Sea, on the approach to Morecambe Bay. A valuable bed of salt exists here.

Walpen Chine, ravine on south-west coast of I. of W., S. Hants, 5½ W. of Ventnor. The Chine is in the west vicinity of Chale and Niton. The cliffs here rise precipitously to a height of 184 ft.

Walpole, pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 3 S.W. of Halesworth, bounded on the north-east by a tributary of the Blyth; ac. 1,750; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1878) is chiefly Dec.; the south doorway is a fine specimen of Norm. architecture. The Congregational chapel is the oldest in the co., having been established in 1646; there is an endowment, a residence for the minister, and a burial-ground. The Primitive Methodists also have a chapel. Neale's charity of £3 yearly is distributed to the poor.

Walpole St. Andrew, pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 7 N. by E. of Wisbech; ac. 2,364, and 1,130 water; soil clay and loam. The church of St. Andrew is Perp.; on the south side of the chancel arch is an elegant stone bracket, supposed to have been for the gospeller; there is also a curious cell built in the buttress of the tower. The Dole lands and houses produce £150 yearly, which is for use of the poor. In 1862 the Charity Commissioners erected here almshouses for three poor widows. It was in the immediate neighbourhood of this place that the English monarch King John lost the baggage of his army in attempting to cross the Wash.

Walpole St. Peter, extensive pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 8 S.W. of Lynn; ac. 6,982; soil and subsoil strong clay. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng. and Dec., and contains some very fine carved oak benches; the fronts of the book boards and panels of the screen are decorated with paintings of the time of Henry VI. representing saints under canopies; over the stair to the rood-loft are paintings of the Virgin and St. John the Evangelist. There has been from time immemorial a footpath through the churchyard, and when the present church was built, the east end going to the very verge of the churchyard, and the parishioners not being willing to give up their footpath, the difficulty was overcome by making a vaulted way under the chancel, which causes the communion table to be approached by a flight of ten steps. The church of St. Edmund, at Walpole Highway, is in Norm. style. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The school has an endowment, and there are almshouses for six poor women. The rent of the Dole lands of 41 ac. is distributed in money. "The sea-wall," built by the Romans and

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Walmersley	Summerseat (1)	198	2539
Walmersley & S.	Summerseat (1)	198	5789
Walmgate, St. D. in	York	188	948
Walmgate St. M.	York	188	1457
Walmley	Erdington (3)	114	771
Walmsgate	Aby (2)	134	55

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Walmsley	Britannia	202	4028
Walney	Barrow-in-Furn's (1)	265	484
Walpole	Halesworth (3)	101	393
Walpole St. Andrew	Walpole (1)	106	602
Walpole St. Peter	Walpole (2)	106	1149

called "the Roman Bank," crosses this pa., and antiquities have been found in it.

Walsall, parl. and mun. bor. (extending into the pa. of Rushall), pa., mkt. to. (T. & S.), head of U. and Co. Co. dis., S. Staffs., about 8 N.W. of Birmingham; ac. 8,314. W. was constituted a parl. bor. by the Reform Act (1832) and returns one member. The church of St. Matthew, on a commanding eminence, was rebuilt in 1821 in Dec. style; the oaken stalls of the ancient structure, fourteen in number, remain in the chancel, and have misereres carved in the usual grotesque manner. The font is of alabaster, octagonal in form and richly sculptured; the large window at the west end contains a figure of St. Matthew. W. has also eccl. pas. with modern churches, and places of worship for the principal Nonconformist bodies. Queen Mary's Schools, in Lichfield Street, were founded by Queen Mary in 1554. A new scheme was approved in 1873, and the school divided into two departments—the High School and the Lower School. John, first Lord Somers (1652–1715), is said to have been educated in this school; in 1695 he became Lord Keeper, and in 1697 Lord Chancellor; it also claims as a former pupil John Hough, D.D., the famous president of Magdalen College, Oxford, and afterwards Bishop of Oxford from 1690 to 1699, when he was translated to Coventry and Lichfield, and in 1717 to Worcester; he died March 8, 1743, and was buried in Worcester Cathedral. The town hall (1866), in High Street, is a fine building in Italian style; it comprises the sessions court, council chamber and a police station. The Borough Offices are situated in Bridge Street; the former Guildhall was built about 1773. A curious custom of ancient origin up till recently prevailed here of throwing apples and nuts from the town hall on St. Clement's Day, to be scrambled for by the populace. Other public buildings are the County Court House, in Classic style; the Post Office (1879), a plain brick structure with stone dressings; the Temperance Hall (1866), in Italian style; the Grand Theatre (1890), in Romanesque style, and St. George's Theatre; the Free Library with well-supplied reading-rooms; and the Science and Art Institute. On the Bridge is a pedestal of iron, supporting an illuminated clock with four dials, and a marble statue of the late Sister Dora (Miss D. W. Pattison, who died in 1878, after twelve years' devoted nursing of the poor). W. has an epidemic and a cottage hospital. The Arboretum consists of 26 ac. of land and 6 of water, and is tastefully laid out. There are also other recreation grounds under the control of the Corporation. Coal mines, quarries of limestone, ironstone, and brick clay pits are numerous. Among the manufactures of the to. may be enumerated saddlers' and coach ironmongery, buckles, chains, curbs, bits, spurs and stirrups, with plated and other mountings, bridles, saddles, harness, collars, and all the necessary trappings for horses and carriages; also locks, bolts, keys, pulleys, brushes and spectacles; there are also a number of brass and iron foundries, iron, galvanised iron, and iron tube works, several corn mills and tanneries, besides establishments for the currying, dyeing, and polishing of hides for the staple commodity of harness ware. Annual fairs are held on Feb. 24 (St. Matthias), Whit-Tuesday (a fair by prescription), and Tuesday before Old Michaelmas Day; the latter is celebrated for cheese and onions. The charities are important; there are several sets of almshouses, and other charities, amounting to nearly £300 a year, for distributing bread, coats and gowns to the poor. Queen Elizabeth, in one of her tours, affixed the royal seal and signature at W., or, as some say, whilst she was staying at the manor-house of Bescot, on July 13, in the 28th year of her reign, to a deed preserved in the archives of the Corporation, containing a grant of land to the to. In 1643 Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., remained here for a short time, and is said to have stayed at the "White Hart," Caldmore, previous to joining the King at Edgehill. There are some ancient deeds and seals in the town chest.

Walsall Borough, tp., pa. of Walsall (q.v.), S. Staffs., about 8 N.W. of Birmingham; ac. 95.

Walsall Foreign, tp., pa. of Walsall (q.v.), S. Staffs., about 8 N.W. of Birmingham; ac. 8,219.

Walsall Wood, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Walsall (q.v.), S. Staffs., 1½ E. of Pelsall. The church of St. John (1837) is in Gothic style. Trinity Church, Clayhanger, was erected in 1882. There is a Catholic school chapel, also Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Walscot, ha., pa. of and 3 N.W. from North Molton (q.v.), N. Devon.

Walsden, eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), E. Lancs., 2 S.E. of Todmorden. The church of St. Peter (1848) is in E. Eng. style. There are Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels. The inhabitants are mainly employed in cotton mills and chemical works. On a neighbouring hill were found some ancient remains, supposed to be Druidical. [TODMORDEN AND WALSDEN.]

Walsgrave-on-Sowe. [SOWE.]

Walsham-le-Willows, pa. and large vil., N.W. Suff., 12 N.E. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 2,746; soil chiefly heavy, with a portion of mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1878) is Perp.; there is an old screen under the chancel arch; the roof of the nave is open, with ancient decorations. There are Baptist and Congregational chapels. The town estate of 137 ac. and the old Guildhall and Town House (divided into tenements and inhabited by poor people) are vested in trust for the benefit and use of the inhabitants; the rents have for upwards of two centuries been applied for the use of the poor in providing coal, the churchwardens' expenses, repair of bridges, and of late an annual contribution to the National school; the rent of the other portion of the estate, formerly a part of Alwood Common, is applied in aid of the poor's rate. The public hall, which is used for parochial purposes and has an institute and reading-room, is a brick building erected in 1858. *W. Hall* is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Walsall, parl. bor.	Walsall	120	71789
Walsall, mun. bor.	Walsall	120	71789
Walsall, pa.	Walsall	120	71397
Walsall Borough	Walsall	120	7286
Walsall Foreign	Walsall	120	6411
Walsall Wood	Walsall Wood	136	476
Walsden	Walsden	202	456
Walsham-le-Will'ws	Elmswell (6)	86	193

Walsham, North, pa. and mkt. to., E. Norf., 14 N. of Norwich; ac. 4,252; soil and subsoil strong clay. The to. is pleasantly situated on an eminence between the Ant and Bure. The church of St. Nicholas, an ancient building of magnificent proportions (restored 1881), is Perp., with the remains of a massive tower, once, with spire, 147 ft. in height, but in ruins since 1724; the spandrels of the entrance arch bear the arms of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster (1340–99), and of St. Benet's Abbey. On the north side

The Church of St. Nicholas, North Walsham. (*Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.*)

of the chancel is a monument to Sir William Paston, Knight, of Paston (d. 1608); the font has a cover of carved oak. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The Grammar School was founded and endowed in 1606, but a new scheme has been sanctioned by the Commissioners and new buildings erected; Nelson was educated here. There are a few charities, the funds of which are derived from the rental of an allotment to the poor of 34 ac., the amount (£60) being distributed in coals. Here are extensive agricultural-implement works. An agricultural show is held here biennially alternately with Aylsham. The market is on Thursday, chiefly for corn, and there are also auction sales for cattle, etc., held on the same day. An angling society was formed in 1886 to preserve the fishing. The market cross, built by Bishop Thirlby in the reign of Edward VI., was repaired by Bishop Redman in 1690, and again restored in 1856 and 1882. On N. W. Heath, beside the road to the city of Norwich, is a stone cross, said to mark the spot where in 1381 the rebels, headed by John Leitester, a dyer of Norwich, were defeated by Henry de Spencer, the warlike Bishop of Norwich.

Walsham, South, vil. in two pas. (S. W. St. Lawrence and S. W. St. Mary), E. Norf., 10 N.E. of Norwich; ac. of St. Lawrence 1,902, of St. Mary 1,311; soil good mixed, overlying chalk, stone, sand, and clay. The church of St. Lawrence was burnt down in 1827; the chancel was repaired and opened for divine service in 1832. The church of St. Mary is a fine ancient edifice of the Perp. period. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. Harrold's charity of £22 yearly is for apprenticing, and there are other charities of about £30 yearly value.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Walsham, North	North Walsham	130	3612
Walsham, So. St. La.	Brundall (5)	120	254
Walsham, So. St. Ma.	Brundall (5)	120	336

Walsham, South, St. Lawrence. [Walsham, South.]

Walsham, South, St. Mary. [Walsham, South.]

Walshaw, ha., pa. of Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 4 N.W. of Hebden Bridge.

Walshford, ha. on the Nidd (here crossed by a bridge of three arches), pa. of Hunsingore (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N.E. of Wetherby. [Ribston, Great, with Walshford.]

Walsingham, Great, or **Old Walsingham,** pa. and vil., N. Norf., 1 N.E. of New Walsingham; ac. 2,170; soil mixed, overlying marl. The church of St. Peter is Dec.; the pulpit dates from 1613; there is a piscina at the east end of each aisle. Here are agricultural-implement works.

Walsingham, Little, or **New Walsingham,** pa. and U. to. and head of Co. Co. dis. on the Stiffkey, N. Norf., 5 S.E. of Wells; ac. 952. The church of St. Mary (restored 1861) is a noble cruciform Perp. building; the south transept forms the organ chamber; in the north transept is a magnificent alabaster monument to Sir Henry Sidney and Dame Jane his wife (1612); there are also tablets to the Lee-Warners; the north transept contains the entrance to a rood staircase; there is also a carved screen and a piscina. The font, now much mutilated, is one of the finest examples of Perp. fonts in England; it consists of an octagonal basin with richly-sculptured panels, representing the Seven Sacraments of the Catholic Church and the Crucifixion, supported on a shaft enriched with figures of the Four Evangelists and other saints, the whole standing upon a pediment of three steps in the form of a Maltese cross. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Eight almshouses, and various legacies amounting to about £230 a year, have been left for the relief of the poor inhabitants. The market has been discontinued, but a fair is held on the second Monday after Whit Monday, and statute fairs on the Fridays before and after Michaelmas Day. There are ruins of a house of Franciscans or Grey Friars, founded by Elizabeth de Burgh, Countess of Clare, in 1346, and dedicated to St. Mary. A hospital for lepers occupied the site of the present police station, which is also the site of the Old Bridewell. The to. was formerly famous for its priory of Augustinian canons, founded by Edwy the Clerk (1061), and refounded in 1160 by Geoffrey de Favranches on the site of a small chapel erected by his mother in 1090 in honour of the Virgin Mary (Our Lady of Walsingham), similar in design to the Sancta Casa of Nazareth; it was a most noted place of pilgrimage. The ruins of this once wealthy establishment now consist of the western gateway of the precinct, of E. Perp. date, with a small figure of a porter looking out of a window; a part of the east end of the church (Late Dec.), consisting of a window frame with niches at the side, a Norm. arch leading to a stone bath and two wells called the Wishing Wells, from the legend that persons drinking their waters will obtain any wish made when they do so, and also some fine lancet arches and part of the E. Dec. refectory, comprising the west and four other windows and

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Walsingham, Great	Walsingham	132	422
Walsingham, Little	Walsingham (½)	132	936

a reading-pulpit, approached by stone steps in the wall. On the north side is another gatehouse; the priory church was 252 ft. in length. *W. Abbey*, a large and ancient building in a well-wooded park of about 50 ac., is a seat; the grounds are very beautiful, and are open to the public by the permission of the owner, on application at the lodge, every Wednesday.

Walsoken, pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., adjoining Wisbech, from which it is separated by a small stream; the part adjacent to Wisbech is called New Walsoken, and has extended very much during the last few years; ac. 4,656; soil loam, overlying clay. W. is the centre of a great fruit-growing district, the principal fruits grown being gooseberries, apples, pears, plums, and raspberries. The church of All Saints, situated a little off the high road, is Norm.; the tower and west doorway are Dec.; the 15th-cent. screens between the aisles and chancel aisles are remarkably fine and retain traces of colour and gilding, which are also found on the nave roof. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The charities amount to £57, which is distributed yearly by the trustees. *W. House* is a seat.

Interior, Waltham Abbey (looking East).
(*Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.*)

Walsoken, New. [Walsoken.]

Walston, pa., bounded on the south by the Culter Water and north-west by the South Medwin river, E. Lanarks., Sc., about 14 E. of Lanark; ac. 4,361. The church is about 6 N. of Biggar.

Walterstone (1), pa. on the Monnow, S. Herefords., 15 S.W. of Hereford; ac. 1,254; soil clay, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Mary, anciently of St. Peter (restored), is E. Eng. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. In the pa. are two camps and other ancient remains. Altyrynys, now a farmhouse, was once the residence of Lord Burleigh.

Walterstone (2), ha., pa. of Llanrhidian (q.v.), W. Glamorgs., 10 S.W. of Swansea.

Walterstone (3), ha., pa. of Llancarvan (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., 4 S.E. of Cowbridge.

Walterstown (1), pa., W. Offaly bar., Mid co. Kildare, Ir., 3½ S.W. of Kildare; ac. 1,478.

Walterstown (2), ha., pa. of Moynalty (q.v.), E. co. Meath, Ir., 7 S.E. of Navan.

Waltham (1), pa. and large vil., E. Lincs., 3½ S. of Grimsby; ac. 2,064; soil clay and silt, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored) is E. Eng. and Dec.; the chancel retains sedilia and a double piscina, and there is a piscina at the east end of each aisle. In 1867 a slab was found in the nave with brass effigies of Joan or Johanna Waltham (d. 1420) and her son and daughter; and in 1869 an inscribed brass was discovered commemorating the parents of John Waltham, Keeper of the Rolls from 1381 to 1386, and was consecrated twenty-sixth Bishop of Sarum in 1388, and in 1391 was appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal and Lord High Treasurer of England, which high office he held till his death (1395). Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a Temperance Hall.

Waltham (2), pa. and vil., E. Kent, 7 S. of Canterbury; ac. 3,272; soil various, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Bartholomew is Norm., Dec., and Perp., and contains three Perp. sedilia in the chancel. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Waltham Abbey, or **Waltham Holy Cross**, p.

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Walsoken	Wisbech (1)	94	2771
Walston	Dunsyre (1½)	381	301
Walterstone (1)	Pandy (1)	159	99
Walterstown (1)	Kildare (3½)	31	179

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		
Waltham (1)	Waltham	152	78
Waltham (2)	Chilham (4)	64	62
Waltham Abbey	Waltham Cross (1)	12	688

and ancient mkt. to. (T.), W. Essex, on the borders of Middx. and Herts., about 1 E. from the Waltham Cross station of the G.E.R.; ac. 10,419 and 103 water. The to., which consists of one main street and several others branching from it, is said to derive its name and origin from the following circumstance:—Toni, standard-bearer to Canute the Dane, attracted by the game in this locality, built a small station, which grew into a vil.; he also erected a church in which to deposit a relic of the Holy Cross, brought here by a miracle. The estate seems rapidly to have increased, and when it descended to Athelstan, on the death of his father Toni, it was regarded as a great possession. Athelstan, however, soon dissipated his wealth, and the whole appears to have passed to the Crown, for Edward the Confessor bestowed it on his brother-in-law Harold, who greatly enlarged and enriched the abbey, endowing it with many of his former possessions, which, connected with it as hamlets or townships, are traceable to the present day. On the death of the Confessor, Harold ascended the throne, but being defeated and slain at Hastings (1066) by William the Norman, his body, with those of Gurth and Leofwin, his brothers, was brought hither and interred, according to general tradition, by Githa, their mother, in the choir or eastern chapel; in confirmation of which it is stated that in the reign of Elizabeth a rich grey marble tomb was discovered, and, from the pillarets which support it and the cross fleury upon it, little doubt exists that it covered the remains of the ill-fated Harold and his gallant brothers. The abbey lands were seized by William and apportioned among his followers; King Henry II., however, recovered the scattered endowments and re-endowed and re-dedicated the church to the Holy Cross and St. Lawrence, exchanging the monks for regular canons. Henry III. was also a great benefactor, and often, amidst the many changes he experienced, retired to the abbey of Waltham, and bestowed on the to. the privilege of holding its fairs and weekly market. The abbey had continued from its foundation for 478 years, when, on March 23, 1540, it was surrendered to Henry VIII. by Robert Fuller, the last abbot, at which time its revenues amounted to £1,097 yearly, the abbot also ranking as a peer of Parliament. All that now remains of the once famous abbey is the nave, which constitutes the present church of Holy Cross and St. Lawrence; its original form was that of a cross, with a lofty square tower in the centre, but the tower and everything to the eastward of it is now gone; the existing fragment consists of seven bays, with triforium and clerestory, aisles, a chapel to the south aisle, and a western tower erected in 1556; the arcades have round arches, on massive circular piers, both enriched with zigzag ornament; as a very early example of the Norm. period it is singularly interesting, and some part of it is, perhaps, anterior to the Conquest. The chapel, a work of the Dec. period, has below it a large crypt, considered to date from about 1316; it consists of two bays with quadripartite vaulting and small windows, which do not appear to have ever been glazed, and has been used as a burial-place for the family of Morgan of Warlies and others; a restored Norm. doorway leads into the south aisle of the church, on the right of which remains a fragment of ancient diapered work; the chapel was once a chantry and subsequently served as a school-room. There are mural brasses in the church to Edward Stacy (d. 1555), his wife Katherine (d. 1565), and Francis their son, and to Thomas Colte, Esq. (d. 1559), and his wife Magdalen (who placed the memorial in 1576 and died in 1591), with six sons and four daughters; in the south aisle is the large tomb of Sir Edward Denny, Knight, and Margaret his wife, with recumbent effigies. There are many floor-stones to the families of Hillersdon, Floyer, Rudhall and Naylor, and ledgers from which brasses of abbots have been removed. The stocks and the whipping-post are preserved in the church; in the churchyard is an old elm-tree 12 ft. in height and 20 ft. round the trunk. There are almshouses in High Bridge Street, founded in 1626, for eight poor widows, each of whom receives 2s. 6d. weekly; there are also a few bequests, value about £50, to be given in bread. Fairs are held on May 14, June 9, and Sept. 25 and 26. On the banks of the Lea is a large Government establishment for refining saltpetre and for the manufacture of gunpowder; new works were erected in 1890, about ½ w. of the to., for the manufacture of cordite. Here are also breweries, flour mills, and a manufactory of percussion caps. *Warlies Park* is about 3 E. in a sheltered valley on the road to Copt or Copped Hall; the estate consists of about 1,000 ac. Near the park are two obelisks, both of the 19th cent., but without inscription; local tradition connects them with the history of Boadicea, who was defeated by the Romans at Ambresbury Banks. *Monkhams Hall* is also a seat.

Waltham, Bishops. [BISHOPS WALTHAM.]

Waltham Bright. [BRIGHTWALTHAM.]

Waltham Chase, common, S. Hants, a little to the south-east of the to. of Bishops Waltham (q.v.). Down to the early part of the 18th cent. it was stocked with deer. The depredations of the deer-stealers, who were called "Waltham Blacks" from their staining their faces with a dark dye, led to the passing of the "Black Act," which, according to Gilbert White, "comprehends more felonies than any law that ever was framed before." The Chase belongs to the see of Winchester, and Bishop Hoadly (1676–1761) refused to restock it, on the ground "that it had done mischief enough already."

Waltham Cold. [COLD WALTHAM.]

Waltham Cross, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Cheshunt (q.v.), E. Herts., 11 N. of London, on the high road to Cambridge. Trinity Church (1832) is in Perp. style. There is also a Catholic church. The Beaumont Spital Almshouses, founded in 1625, consist of four almshouses for four poor widows. Britten's charity of £21 yearly is for the general uses of the poor of the pa. Here are extensive nursery grounds. The vil. is said to derive its name from the cross erected here by Edward I. in memory of his consort Eleanor, whose body was rested at the "Four Swans" Inn (still standing) on the journey from Harby, Notts., where she died, to Westminster. The cross stands on the east side of the high road from Hertford to London, adjoining the "Falcon" Inn, and at a point where the road is met by that from Waltham Abbey; the structure, raised on a stepped basement, is hexagonal in plan and consists of three stages, decreasing towards the top, which is finished with a crocketed spirelet and cross; it was partially

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Waltham Cross	Waltham Cross	13	4387

restored in 1833, and completely restored and the road widened (thus freeing the monument from any encroachment) in 1892. The "Four Swans" Inn, though bearing on its quaint sign, ornamented with figures of swans, the date 1260, is, as now existing, of a much later period; but its large

Waltham Cross.

chimneys, and the chestnut and oak timber with which much of it is built, bespeak for the house a considerable antiquity.

Waltham, Great, pa. and vil. on the Chelmer, Mid Essex, 5 N. of Chelmsford; ac. 7,457; soil mixed, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary and St. Lawrence (tower restored 1891) is Norm. and Perp., and contains a tomb with effigies to Sir Anthony Everard and his wife (1614), and brasses to Thomas Wiseman (1589) and Sir Richard Everard (1611). The charities amount to £30 yearly. The Village Hall was built 1888. *Langleys* is a seat.

Waltham Holy Cross. [Waltham Abbey.]

Waltham, Little, pa. and vil. on the Chelmer, Mid Essex, 4 N. of Chelmsford; ac. 2,307; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Martin (restored 1884) is E. Eng., with some remains of Norm. work; there are brasses to John Waltoun (d. 1447) and Richard Waltham (d. 1426), and a tablet to John Aleyn (d. 1663). Here is a Congregational chapel. There are two charities, partly devoted to education.

Waltham, North, pa. and vil., N. Hants, 6½ S.W. of Basingstoke; ac. 1,938; soil light, subsoil chalk and gravel. The church of St. Michael (rebuilt 1865) is in Norm. style. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel with a small endowment.

Waltham-on-the-Wolds, pa. and small to., E. Leics., about 5 E. of Melton Mowbray, on the road to Grantham; ac. 2,870; soil partly clay, partly red marl, overlying ironstone. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (restored 1877) is Dec., with portions of earlier date; the chancel retains a piscina and triple sedilia, and there is another piscina in the south transept. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are some small charities. A large fair is held on Sept. 18 and 19 for cattle and horses, but the market has long been discontinued.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Waltham, Great	Chelmsford (5)	30	2222
Waltham, Little	Chelmsford (4)	30	661
Waltham, North	Micheldever (4)	58	386
Waltham-on-the-W.	Waltham-o.-t.-W.(1)	128	547

Waltham St. Lawrence, pa. and vil., E. Berks, 7½ E. of Reading; ac. 3,640; soil various, overlying gravel and chalk. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1888) is Norm. and later periods; there is a monument to Sir Henry Nevill (d. 1593), and others of interest; the pulpit is dated 1619. There is a charity of £50, and the school has an endowment. A large number of Roman coins have been found here.

Walthamstow, pa. and north-east suburb of London, S.W. Essex, 6 N.E. of St. Paul's; ac. 4,355. W. is situated on the west side of Epping Forest, south-east of Tottenham, south-west of Woodford, and north-west of Leytonstone. The area it occupies consists mainly of pleasantly-wooded undulations, which once formed part of Epping Forest. So effectually is it sheltered from the north and east winds that the vine throve here luxuriantly in the 17th cent., and wine was made from the grapes. It is now a rapidly increasing suburb, with mansions belonging to the wealthy, superior middle-class villas, and substantial cottages inhabited by well-to-do artisans. The ancient pa. comprises the eccl. pas. of St. Mary, St. John, St. Michael and All Angels, St. Peter, St. Saviour, and St. Stephen. The church of St. Mary is a very plain brick structure of early 16th cent. date; it has been much altered during the 19th cent. It contains some interesting monuments, including a figure of Lady Lucy Stanley, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Northumberland, and wife of Sir Edward Stanley, an ancestress of the Earls of Derby, and brasses with effigies of Sir George Monoux and Ann, Lady Monoux. The other churches are modern, those of St. Saviour (1874) and St. Stephen (1878) being in E. Dec. and E. Eng. style respectively. The other places of worship include Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The town hall, erected in 1876, is an edifice of brick and stone in modern French style. W. also has a Literary Institute (established 1882), a School of Art, a Working Men's Club, a Free Public Library, and a Hospital Home for children. There are several well-known schools and colleges, among them being the Grammar School founded by Sir George Monoux in 1527; new buildings were erected in 1890. The Forest School, which is connected with King's College, London, was founded in 1834; the chapel, in Gothic style, was erected in 1856 and enlarged in 1874. There are almshouses for widows (1795) and for married couples (18[illegible]), besides charities yielding more than £1,000 annually. Brewing is carried on at W. on a large scale. George Gascoigne (d. 1577), author of the "Steel Glas," resided here, and Benjamin d'Israeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, was educated at a school in the pa. The poet William Morris (d. 1896) was a native.

Walthamstow Division, one of the eight pol. divs. of Essex; it lies in the south-west of the co. and returns one member.

Waltham, Up. [Up Waltham.]

Waltham, White, pa. and vil., E. Berks, 10 S.W. Reading; ac. 2,643; soil variable, overlying chalk, gravel, and clay. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Waltham St. L.	Twyford (2½)	31	[illegible]
Walthamstow	Walthamstow	7	[illegible]
Walthamstow Div.	.....	24	[illegible]
Waltham, White	Maidenhead (3)		[illegible]

868) is Norm. and E. Eng., and contains traces of mural paintings. The charities amount to £68 early. The pa. stocks and whipping-post still exist. *Heywood Lodge* and *W. W. Place* are seats.

Walton (1), pa., tp., and vil. on the Wharfe, W.R. Yorks., 3 S.E. by E. of Wetherby; ac. of pa. 3,589, of tp. 1,447; soil various, overlying limestone. The church of St. Peter (restored) is Gothic. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a small charity. *W. House* is a seat.

Walton (2), pa. and vil. at the mouth of the Orwell, S.E. Suff., 4 N.E. of Harwich; ac. 2,015 and 168 tidal water and foreshore; soil mixed, with a subsoil of sand and crag, producing good crops of grain. The vil. stands a mile and a half from the sea and 1 N. of the Felixstowe railway station; W. has many good lodging-houses, and it is much resorted to as a bathing-place. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng.; the building has been much injured by time, having lost its once fine tower. The Free Methodists and Baptists have chapels here. The Foresters' Hall, High Street, was built in 1886.

Walton (3), pa. on the Ousel, N. Bucks., 4½ S. of Newport Pagnell; ac. 737; soil clay, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Michael (restored 1861) is Dec., and contains a monument by Nollekens to Sir Thomas Pinfold (d. 1701), a brass to Elizabeth Pyxe (1617), and a monument to Bartholomew Beale (d. 1660). There are two charities. The Manor House is a 13th-cent. building. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Walton (4), pa. and vil. on the Irthing, N.E. Cumb., 10 N.E. of Carlisle; ac. 3,811; soil and subsoil mixed. The church of St. Mary was built 1870 in Gothic style, in place of a former building. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The school has an endowment. At the Roman station here altars, statues, etc., have been discovered. *Castlesteads* is a seat.

Walton (5), pa. and vil., Mid Somerset, 6 N. of Somerton; ac. 2,504; soil clay, overlying blue lias. Holy Trinity Church is Dec. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Walton (6), eccl. pa., pa. of Runcorn (q.v.), N. Chesh., 2½ S.W. of Warrington. The church of St. John was built 1885 in Dec. and Perp. styles. There is a parish room and also a small charity.

Walton (7), eccl. pa., pa. and situated in the to. of Aylesbury (q.v.), Mid Bucks. The church of Holy Trinity was built in 1845.

Walton (8), tp. and vil. with railway station, pa. of and about 1½ S.E. from Sandal Magna (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,824. A school for teaching cookery was erected in 1867, and connected with this a laundry where respectable girls are trained. There is a public coffee and reading-room. *W. Hall*, a handsome stone building in an undulating, well-wooded park, and surrounded by a moat, was formerly the seat of Charles Waterton (d. 1865), the celebrated naturalist, who is buried at the head of the lake within the park.

Walton (9), tp. and vil. on the Hepper, pa. of and about 2 S.W. from Chesterfield (q.v.), N.E. Derbys.; ac. 2,359.

Walton (10), tp. with railway station, pa. of and 1 W. from Paston (q.v.), N.E. Northants; ac. 903. Here is a mission church.

Walton (11), vil., pa. of Baswich (q.v.), W. Staffs., 3 S.E. of Stafford. The church of St. Thomas is E. Eng., and contains a reredos of carved oak. The charities amount to £3 13s. annually. *W. Bury* is a seat.

Walton (12), ha., pa. of Wellesbourne (q.v.), S.W. Warws., 3¾ N.W. of Kineton.

Walton (13), ha., pa. of and about 1 S. by E. from King's Sutton with Newbottle (q.v.), S. Northants.

Walton (14), ha., pa. of Old Radnor (q.v.), S. Radnors., 3 S.E. of New Radnor.

Walton (15), ha., pa. of and about 1 S.E. from Grantham (q.v.), S. Lincs.

Walton and Womaston, tp., pa. of Old Radnor (q.v.), S.E. Radnors., 3 N.W. of Kington; ac. 1,259. Here is a Congregational chapel.

Walton Cardiff, pa. and vil., N. Gloucs., 1 S.E. by E. of Tewkesbury; ac. 632; soil clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. James (rebuilt 1869) is in Norm. style. In the *Manor House* grounds is a spring of mineral water.

Walton D'Eiville, eccl. pa., pa. of Wellesbourne (q.v.), S.W. Warws., 7 E. of Stratford-upon-Avon. The church of St. James was rebuilt in 1750 and enlarged in 1842; remains of a Norm. church have been found, and also a font of the same period. *W. House* is a seat.

Walton Division, one of the nine parl. divs. of the bor. of Liverpool; it returns one member.

Walton, East (1), pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 7 N. of Swaffham; ac. 2,643; soil very light sand. The church of St. Mary is Perp., with a round western Norm. tower; in the church are several marble ledgers, with inscriptions and impaled shields and supporters, to the Richardsons of Honingham. St. Andrew's chapel is in ruins.

Walton, East (2), pa., S.W. Pembs., 7 N.E. of Haverfordwest; ac. 1,892. The church of St. Mary is a small plain building.

Walton, Higher, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Blackburn (q.v.), Mid Lancs., about 1 S.E. of Preston. All Saints Church was built 1862 in E. Eng. style. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Here are cotton factories. *Darwen Bank* and *Prospect Hill* are seats.

Walton, Inferior, tp. and vil. on the Mersey, pa. of Runcorn (q.v.), N. Chesh., 2 S. of Warrington; ac. 558. Here is a small charity.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Walton (1), tp.	Thorp Arch (1)	193	163
Walton (2)	Felixstowe (1½)	85	1923
Walton (3)	Woburn Sands (2)	51	93
Walton (4)	Brampton J'tion (3)	317	335
Walton (5)	Ashcott (3)	134	504
Walton (6)	Warrington (2½)	182	702
Walton (7)	Aylesbury (1)	43	2038
Walton (8)	Sandal (1)	181	669
Walton (9)	Chesterfield (2)	146	1444
Walton (10)	King's Sutton (1)	82	309
Walton & Womaston	Stanner (1)	172	181
Walton Cardiff	Tewkesbury (1)	126	60
Walton D'Eiville	Kineton (3)	92	222
Walton Division	.....	.....	66503
Walton, East (1)	East Winch (1)	102	174
Walton, East (2)	Clarberton Road(1½)	259	196
Walton, Higher	Preston (1)	209	2618
Walton, Inferior	Warrington (2)	182	425

Walton-in-Gordano, pa. and vil. on the Bristol Channel, N. Somerset, 12 w. of Bristol; ac. 1,165; soil sandy, overlying limestone and rock. The church of St. Mary, formerly of St. Paul, was rebuilt in 1870, retaining only a small portion of the old fabric; in the churchyard is an ancient stone cross. The church of St. Peter and St. Paul (rebuilt in 1839), Old Walton, is E. Eng. Here is a convalescent home. Extensive ruins of a castle built in the reign of James I. still remain.

Walton-in-Knaptoft, tp. and vil., pa. of Knaptoft (q.v.), S. Leics., 4 N.E. of Lutterworth; ac. 847.

Walton-le-Dale, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Blackburn (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., about 1½ S.E. of Preston; ac. 4,683. It is bounded on the north-west by the Ribble, crossed by a bridge of three arches, and the Darwen runs through the centre of the tp. W. was the site of a Roman station. The church of St. Leonard, standing on an eminence east of the vil., is a stone edifice said to have existed in 1190; the chancel and tower, both of Perp. date, are the only remaining portions of the original fabric; there are some 17th- and 18th-cent. brasses and monuments. The Roman Catholics and Wesleyans have places of worship. The Working Men's Institute was built 1881. W. has charities of about £50 yearly. Cotton-spinning is the staple trade, and market-gardening is carried on. During the Civil War an encounter took place here between the Royal troops and the Parliamentary forces. In the disorders of 1715 the Rev. Mr. Woods of Chowbent led his parishioners against the Scottish invaders. At *Cooper Hill*, a seat, the first lightning conductor was set up in England by Benjamin Franklin, but it has long since been destroyed. *Highwood*, *Lostock Hall*, and *Walton Hall* are other seats.

Walton-le-Soken. [WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE.]

Walton, Little, ha., pa. of Monks Kirby (q.v.), N.E. Warws., 5 N. of Rugby.

Walton-on-Thames, pa. and vil., Mid Surrey, 5 S.W. of Kingston; ac. 6,718 and 141 water; soil gravel, overlying London clay. The Thames is here crossed by an iron bridge of four spans, which is now toll-free. The church of St. Mary is Norm.; four pointed arches springing from massive columns on each side of the nave, and probably constructed in the 12th cent., divide the nave and aisles. In the chancel is a memorial brass to John Selwyn, keeper of Oatlands Park, which represents him seated on the back of a stag, while he is plunging his sword into the animal's throat; this feat was performed, it is said, in the presence of Queen Elizabeth, he having, while at full speed, jumped from the back of the horse upon which he was riding to that of the stag. There is also a monument by Roubiliac to Richard Boyle, second and last Viscount Shannon (d. 1740); one by Chantrey to Mrs. Sarah D'Oyley, his patroness, and inscribed stones to William Lilly, M.D., the astrologer (who resided at Hersham and died there 1681), and to Jerome Weston, second Earl of Portland (d. 1662). Inscribed on a pillar near the pulpit are the famous lines with which Queen Elizabeth evaded an open profession of her belief of the doctrine of the Real Presence in the sacramental bread. Here is also a scold's bridle, dated 1632, now carefully preserved in a case made from the oak taken from the tower when the bells were rehung in 1884. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Public Hall (1889) is in High Street, and there is a literary society. The W. Amateur and the W. Tradesmen's Regattas are held here annually. Strata of iron ore are found in the pa.; and here are the reservoirs of the West Surrey and the Chelsea Water Companies. About half a mile distant from W. railway station is the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution (1840) for the reception of convalescents, principally from the London hospitals. The charities, which are important, are devoted to the relief of the poor and the maintenance of the church. St. George's Hill, which commands some fine views, is open to the public daily. John Bradshaw, the regicide, who presided at the trial of Charles I. (Jan. 20-27, 1648-49), lived in the old manor-house here, which is still standing. *Ashley Park*, the mansion stated to have been built by Cardinal Wolsey and occasionally occupied by the Lord Protector Cromwell, is a seat, and there are many other good residences in well-kept grounds in the pa.

Walton-on-the-Hill (1), pa. and tp. in N. Liverpool, S.W. Lancs.; ac. of pa. 20,306, of tp. 1,944. The church of St. Mary (mostly rebuilt 1829) is in Gothic style; it is a striking edifice, and forms a conspicuous feature in the scenery; the interior is much ornamented. The pa. contains the eccl. pa. of St. John the Evangelist and part of that of St. Margaret. The church of St. John the Evangelist (1890) is in Late Perp. style. St. Margaret's Church (1869) is in E. Dec. style.

Walton-on-the-Hill (2), pa. and vil., Mid Surrey, 5 N. of Reigate; ac. 2,608; soil marl, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng., and has an ancient lead font; fixed against the exterior wall of the chancel is the tomb of the founder, Johannes de Waltune. The charities amount to about £60 yearly. On Walton Heath traces of Roman buildings have been met with. *Walton Place* (dating from the 12th cent., and once the residence of Anne of Cleves) is a seat.

Walton-on-the-Naze, or **Walton-le-Soken,** pa., small seaside to. and watering-place, N.E. Essex, 7½ S. of Harwich; ac. 1,748, and 1,106 of water; soil chiefly loam, crag, and sand, overlying clay and gravel. This and the adjoining liberties of Thorpe and Kirby are called The Sokens. [SOKEN, THE.] Formerly this pa. extended much further out to sea, and ruins are said to have been discovered on a shoal called the West Rocks, 9 miles from shore; the to. lies between the sea-cliffs and Walton Creek, which is much frequented by sportsmen in quest of wild fowl, and on the head of the creek stand powerful tide and wind mills; the air is salubrious and bracing, and the beach, consisting of sand and fine shingle, is well adapted for bathing, and affords a pleasant promenade, the old tide leaving a hard smooth sand; the cliffs adjoining the to. have been protected from the encroach-

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Walton-in-Gordano	Clevedon (2)	134	705
Walton-in-Knaptoft	Welford (3)	92	208
Walton-le-Dale, e.p.	Preston (1½)	209	2984
Walton-le-Dale, tp.	Preston (1½)	209	10556
Walton-on-Thames	Walton	17	7988

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Walton-on-H. (1), pa.	Liverpool	199	27859
Walton-on-H. (1), tp.	Liverpool	199	4882
Walton-on-the-H. (2)	Epsom Downs (3)	18	698
Walton-on-the-Naze	Walton-on-the-Naze	70	1387

ments of the sea by the construction of breakwaters. Walton is bounded on three sides by the sea, the land terminating in a bold promontory called the "Naze," on which stands Walton Hall; adjoining it is a lofty tower built by the Corporation of the Trinity House in 1796. The coast is chiefly composed of dark London clay. At the Naze this is overlaid by the crag formation, famous for its abundance of fossils, and is frequently resorted to by geologists; the red crag here found is considered the oldest in England, and alone of all the red crag beds yields shells in the condition in which their inmates died; fossil remains have been found of antediluvian beasts; pyrites and coprolites from the London clay and upper beds are collected on the shore and cliff as well as nodules of calcareous clay or septaria used for making Roman cement; copperas works formerly existed here, and a considerable quantity of the mineral is still obtained from the beach. Many yachts resort here, and water excursions form the prevailing recreation; a regatta is usually held in August; during the summer season steamers run to and from London, Clacton-on-Sea and Harwich, and several times a day from Harwich up the Orwell to Ipswich. The church of All Saints, partially rebuilt in 1873, is in E. Dec. style; the old building of red brick was consecrated by Bishop Porteus in 1804 in place of an ancient edifice which, with the churchyard and every house near it but one, had been entirely swept away by the encroachments of the sea in 1798; a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, which takes its name from an estate engulphed by the sea, but formerly part of this pa., is now called "Præbenda Consumpta per Mare." There are Nonconformist places of worship. The Public Hall, in High Street, is a large brick structure. An extensive iron foundry here finds employment for 150 to 200 hands. The brick earth and strong clay are being manufactured into bricks and tiles of a good quality at the Port Walton works. There are several good hotels; three have assembly rooms attached, and connected with the Marine Hotel is a bijou theatre. The coastguard station is at the east end of the to. A fair was formerly held here on July 3rd, but has now become obsolete. A lifeboat, called the "Honourable Artillery Company," was presented in 1884 by the Dramatic Club of the Honourable Artillery Company to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution for service on this coast, which is only about 8 miles from the dangerous "Gunfleet" sands. The Convalescent Home, established in 1885, is an offshoot of St. Alban's Diocesan Nursing Institution. The Home of Rest in High Street, connected with the Field Lane Mission in London, is used in the summer months for the benefit of poor invalids requiring the sea air. There are about 30 ac. of land, left chiefly by Mr. John Sadler in 1563 for the good of the poor. Two parcels of land formerly belonging to the poor and yielding respectively £15 and £4 10s. annually have been submerged, as also the greater portion of two farms comprising 90 ac. of land purchased in 1793 by the governors of Queen Anne's bounty for the augmentation of the living of Holy Trinity Church, Colchester.

Walton-on-the-Wolds, pa. and vil., N. Leics., 4 E. of Loughborough; ac. 1,549; soil loam and gravel, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1888) is 13th-cent. Gothic. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel and a small charity. Hobart Pasha (1822–86) was born here.

Walton, Superior, tp. and vil., pa. of Runcorn (q.v.), N. Chesh., 2½ S.W. of Warrington; ac. 437. *W. Hall* and *W. Lea* are seats.

Walton-upon-Trent, pa. and vil. on the Trent, S. Derbys., 4½ S.W. from Burton-upon-Trent; ac. 2,309; soil various, overlying marl. The church of St. John the Baptist, formerly of St. Lawrence (restored 1862), is chiefly E. Eng., with a few Norm. remains; in the chancel are sedilia, a piscina and an aumbry, and sedilia and a piscina in the chantry, which has two Dec. windows, and a stone effigy of a priest, probably Waleys, who founded the chapel in 1334; the tower is Perp.; the rood-stairs still exist; among the monuments are a brass to Robert Morley (*c.* 1492), alabaster slabs to William Whitinge (1598) and Agnes Boucher (1588), a mural monument to Thomas Bearcroft (1680), and some inscribed stones to the Ferrers family. There are some small charities, and the school has an endowment. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Walton, West (1), pa. and vil. on the Nen, N.W. Norf., 3 N.E. of Wisbech; ac. 5,223; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., and has a detached tower about 70 ft. from the church, forming an entrance to the churchyard. There is a mission church, and the Baptists and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The Poor estate produces £115 a year; this charity is distributed in money.

Walton, West (2), pa. at south-east angle of St. Bride's Bay, S.W. Pembs., 6 W. by S. of Haverfordwest; ac. 1,333. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. The Baptists have a chapel.

Walwick, ha., pa. of Warden (q.v.), S. Northumb., 3 N. of the pa. church; it stands on part of the site of the Roman wall. *The Chesters* is a large mansion of stone on the west bank of the North Tyne, surrounded by beautiful woodland scenery. In the grounds attached to the mansion are the extensive remains of the Roman station *Cilurnum*, founded by Julius Agricola, Governor of Britain in the reign of Titus or Domitian (A.D. 79–80), and connected about forty years later with the wall of Hadrian, which approaches it from the east and west, leaving about 71 yds. of the station on the north and 115 on the south. Excavations made on the site in 1876 and later have shown that the station had six gates, some with double entrances, as in the case of the east gateway, which stood outside the Roman wall, and had guard-rooms on either side. Coins, votive tablets, small altars, and other antiquities have been found at various times. [CHOLLERFORD.]

Walworth (1), dis. of South London, in pa. of Newington (q.v.), N.E. Surrey, 2 S. of St. Paul's. W. lies between Newington on the north-west, Kennington on the west, and Camberwell on the south, the Old Kent Road running beside it on its north-east and east sides. The eccl. pas. include those of St. Peter, St. John, St. Mark, and Lady Margaret. The church of St. Peter (1825) is an

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Walton-on-the-W.	Barrow-on-Soar (1½)	109	179
Walton, Superior	Warrington (2½)	182	225
Walton-upon-Trent	Barton (1)	124	434
Walton, West (1)	Ferry (1)	99	904
Walton, West (2)	Haverfordwest (6)	264	394
Walworth (1)	.....	.....	34162

edifice of brick and stone in Classical style. St. John's Church (1865) is a handsome edifice in Dec. style. W. consists mainly of rows of workmen's dwellings. Model tenements have been erected by the Fishmongers' Company in the locality formerly called Lock's Fields in 1876. The Surrey Zoological Gardens (formed 1832) and the Surrey Music Hall (built 1856), which stood within them, were favourite places of amusement; the Music Hall was burnt down in 1861, and the Gardens were sold as a building site in 1877. In Penrose

The Elephant and Castle, Walworth.

Street is a lecture hall connected with the Mechanics' Institute, with a library and reading-room. The "Elephant and Castle," an important tavern in the old coaching days and now a centre of omnibus and tramway traffic, stands at the northern end of Walworth Road. It has for its sign the well-known crest of the Cutlers' Company —an elephant on a castle. Manor Road and Manor Place—in which Thomas Taylor, the "Platonist," died 1835—preserve the memory of the old manor-house. Sir William Walworth, the famous Lord Mayor who killed Wat Tyler (1381), is supposed to have been a native.

Walworth (2), tp., pa. of Heighington (q.v.), S. Dur., 5 N.W. of Darlington; ac. 2,132. *W. Castle* is a seat.

Walworth Division, one of the two parl. divisions of the bor. of Newington, N.E. Surrey; it returns one member.

Walwyns Castle, pa., S.W. Pembs., 6 W.S.W. of Haverfordwest; ac. 3,297. The church of St. James is E. Eng. The Welsh name is Castell-Gwalchmai, Gwalchmai being a traditional hero related to King Arthur, who, after being expelled from Galway, was wrecked on the coast and buried in the pa.; his body is said to have been discovered in the time of William I. It is supposed by some that a tumulus near the church marks the spot where he was interred, but according to others it is the site of the ancient castle.

Wambrook, pa. and small vil., W. Dors., 5½ N.W. of Axminster; ac. 1,857; soil stonebrash and clay, overlying flint and clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. and Perp.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Walworth (2)	Piercebridge (2½)	238	138
Walworth Division	.....	.....	59181
Walwyns Castle	Haverfordwest (6)	264	369
Wambrook	Chard (2)	143	231
Wamphray	Wamphray	334	458

Wampherflat, small estate, pa. of Lanark (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc. It has a mansion of the same name, and is near the to. of Lanark.

Wamphray, pa., N. Dumfs., Sc., 3½ S.E. of Moffat; ac. 13,133; soil partly deep rich loam, elsewhere lighter loam or clay. The Annan forms the west boundary. Parallel to it run two mountain ranges, varying in height from about 800 ft. to more than 2,200 ft., separated by fertile valleys. The Established church, a plain edifice built 1834, has an ancient sculptured stone over the entrance doorway. There are United Presbyterian and Free churches. There are some remains of a Roman camp, near which may be traced a road which led from this place to Carlisle; it is bordered by several stones—apparently milestones—near one of which Charles II. is said to have pitched his camp when marching to Worcester (1651).

Wamphray Water, stream, N. Dumfs., Sc.; rises on the west side of Loch Fell and runs S.S.W. to Annan Water, which it joins 7 miles (in a direct line) from its source.

Wampool, river, N. Cumb.; rises on the moors 2½ N.W. of Hesket Newmarket, and winds N. past Roseley to Thursby; then turning W. skirts the beautiful grounds of *Crofton Hall*, and afterwards runs N.W. past Biglands and Gamblesby to Kirkbride. Here it forms an estuary, which runs E. and W. and increases greatly in width, its waters being augmented by those of the Waver (q.v.). The length of the river is about 16 miles.

Wanborough (1), small pa. on the north side of the Hog's Back, S.W. Surrey, 3 W. of Guildford; ac. 1,560; soil in the high lands chalk, and in the low lands heavy stiff clay, subsoil clay. The church of St. Bartholomew, originally an appendage to the Abbey of Waverley, and for more than two centuries in disuse, is a small plain E. Eng. building.

Wanborough (2), pa. and vil., N.E. Wilts., 5 S.E. of Swindon; ac. 4,513; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1885) is Perp., with a curious spire between the chancel and the nave. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are some small charities.

Wandell and Lamington, pa., bounded on the west by the Clyde, S.E. Lanarks., Sc.; ac. 12,820; the dis. is hilly, but fertile and chiefly agricultural. The pa. contains the vil. of Lamington, with a railway station, 6 S.W. of Biggar. The Episcopal church here was built by Lord Lamington. *Lamington House* is a seat; the estate affords about 8,000 ac. for shooting, and there is excellent trout fishing on the Clyde.

Wandesley, ha., pa. of Annesley (q.v.), S.W. Notts., 9 N.W. of Nottingham.

Wandle, river, N.E. Surrey; rises at Croydon, and runs W. past Beddington to Carshalton, and thence N. past Mitcham, Merton, and Wimbledon to the Thames, which it enters at Wandsworth, 4¾ S.W. of St. Paul's. Its length is about 9 miles.

Wandsworth, parl. bor. and pa., forming a south-west suburb of London, 5½ S.W. of St. Paul's; ac.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wanborough (1)	Guildford (3)	30	274
Wanborough (2)	Swindon (5)	77	436
Wandell & Lam'gton	Lamington (2½)	302	305
Wandsworth, bor.	.....	.....	112384
Wandsworth, pa.	.....	.....	46717

of bor. 8,148, of pa. 2,433. W. is situated on the south bank of the Thames, at the point where it is joined by the Wandle, from which W. takes its name. It comprises the eccl. pas. of All Saints; St. Andrew, Earlsfield; St. Anne, St. Faith, St. Mary, Summerstown; St. Mary Magdalen; St. Paul, Wimbledon Park; and St. Stephen. The original vil. of W. occupies the hollow between two eminences called East Hill and West Hill, between which flows the Wandle. To the south-east is W. Common, extending over an area from ½ mile to 1½ mile distant from W. proper. It is an open space under the management of the London County Council, consisting chiefly of turf-covered ground with a few walks. Round the Common, especially on the east or Clapham side, has grown up a populous residential district generally known as New Wandsworth. All Saints Church is a plain square building of brick, erected towards the close of the 18th cent.; part of the tower is 150 years older, and some of the monuments belonging to the

Entrance Gate, Wandsworth Prison.

older edifice remain. St. Anne's Church (1824) is a large edifice in Classical style, with an Ionic portico and pediment, and a round tower of two stages surmounted by a cupola and cross. Among the other places of worship is a Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury (1847). W. is famous in the annals of Nonconformity, for it was the centre of the first attempt to establish a Presbyterian congregation near London, and gave its name to the "Orders of Wandsworth," explaining the Dissenting principles of Church government and rules of worship (1572). W. contains a town hall, a court-house, and a technical institute opened in 1895. The Fishmongers' Almshouses (St. Peter's Hospital), on the summit of East Hill, form an edifice in Gothic style with a chapel in the centre, built 1851. On the west side of the main portion of the Common are several large and important buildings—viz., the Surrey County Prison or House of Correction, constructed chiefly of brick; the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum, for affording relief to the widows and orphans of soldiers killed in action, and educating their children; and the Emanuel School for Boys. Near Clapham Junction station is the Freemasons' Female Orphan School. Near the south extremity of the Common stands the County Lunatic Asylum, a red-brick structure mainly in Elizabethan style, but partly Domestic Gothic. W. Bridge, over the Thames, a little below the mouth of the Wandle, is an iron lattice-girder structure supported by massive coupled wrought-iron cylinders, constructed in 1873. The Wandle at its mouth forms a creek, which is used as a dock for lighters and other small vessels; lining it are coal-wharves and stores. Further up the stream there are large paper mills; also distilleries, corn mills, dye-works, match factories, starch factories, copper works, and artificial manure works. The art of dyeing cloth and the manufacture of hats were introduced by Huguenots who settled here after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. There was also a Dutch colony, which carried on a mysterious manufacture of "brass plates for kettles, skettels, and frying pans."

Wang. [Wangford (1).]

Wangford (1), pa., tp. and large vil., N Suff., 3 N.W. of Southwold; ac. of pa. 2,603, of tp. 867; soil and subsoil various. A small stream, called the Wang, flows to the west of the pa. The church of St. Peter (restored 1865) is Perp. There are Church and Primitive Methodist Sunday-schools, and a chapel for Primitive Methodists; also charities amounting to £5 yearly, distributed in money. To the south of the church formerly stood a Cluniac priory, founded about 1160.

Wangford (2), or **Wangford-near-Brandon**, pa. and small vil., N.W. Suff., 3 S.W. of Brandon station, a little off the road from Brandon to Mildenhall; ac. 3,252; soil light and sandy, overlying chalk and sand. The church of St. Denis (restored 1875) is E. Eng. Here are extensive warrens, whence large numbers of rabbits are sent to the London market in the season. *W. Hall* is a very ancient building, once the residence of Lord Chief Justice Wright, who lived in the reign of James II.

Wangford-near-Brandon. [Wangford (2).]

Wanlip, pa. and vil. on the Soar, Mid Leics., 5 N. of Leicester; ac. 952; soil sand, gravel, and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas, built in the 14th cent., contains a brass dated 1393 to Thomas Walsh, and several mural tablets to the Palmer family. There are some small charities. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Wanlockhead, *q.s.* pa. and vil., pa. of and 6 E.N.E. from Sanquhar (q.v.), N.W. Dumfs., Sc. The vil. is situated in a desolate region at an altitude of 1,350 ft.; it is on the Lanarks. border, and its lead mines are contiguous to those of Leadhills (q.v.). Mining was first carried on here in 1512, when a search was made for gold, which is still discovered in small quantities. The lead mines have been in operation since 1680, and for a long period they have been extremely lucrative. W. has Established and Free churches, a library and reading-room, and other public buildings.

Wannerton, ha., pa. of Kidderminster (q.v.), Mid Worcs., 1 S.W. of Churchill.

Wansbeck, river, S.E. Northumb., rises 5 E. of Bellingham, and runs 23 E. to the North Sea, which it enters at Cambois, 2½ N. by W. of Blyth.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wangford (1), pa.	Blythburgh (2)	106	727
Wangford (1), tp.	Blythburgh (2)	106	565
Wangford (2)	Brandon (3)	86	50

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wanlip	Syston (2)	104	91
Wanlockhead, *q.s.* pa.	Elvanfoot (6½)	352	745
Wanlockhead, vil.	Elvanfoot (6½)	352	745

The river passes Kirkwhelpington, Hartburn, Mitford, Morpeth, Bothal, and Sheepwash on the north, and Kirkharle, Meldon, and Choppington on the south. Throughout its course it runs through picturesque scenery; between Morpeth and Bothal Castle especially its high wooded banks present a succession of varied and beautiful views.

Wansbeck Division, one of the four parl. divs. of Northumb.; it lies in the south-east of the co. and returns one member.

Wansdyke, ancient British road, N.W. Hants, Mid Wilts., and N.E. Somerset, formed the north boundary of the Belgae. Wansdyke is a corruption of Woden's Dyke, the Saxon invaders having given it the name of their principal deity. The road ran from Andover by Netherton to Great Bedwyn, thence across Wilts. to Bath, and from Bath W.N.W. to Portishead, on the estuary of the Severn. It consists of a great rampart of earth, parallel to which runs a fosse on the north side. The length of the road was 80 miles, and it is still traceable for two-thirds of the distance.

Wansfell, mountain ridge (1,581 ft.) near the head of Windermere, W. Westmd., 1 E. of Ambleside. The ridge extends about 1½ N.E. and S.W. It commands fine views over Windermere, Coniston Water, Rydal Water, Grasmere, and Morecambe Bay.

Wansford (1), pa. and vil. on the Nen, N.E. Northants, 8 W. of Peterborough; ac. 396; soil light, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary is Perp., with a few remains of Norm. work. There are some small charities.

Wansford (2), tp. and vil., pa. of Nafferton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 3 S.E. of Driffield; ac. 922. The church of St. Mary, built 1868 in E. Eng. style, is a chapel-of-ease. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Wansley, ha., pa. of Roborough (q.v.), N. Dev., about 6 E. of Torrington.

Wanstead, pa. and to., S. Essex, about 7 N.E. of London; ac. 2,002 and 51 of water. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1790) is a brick structure, cased with Portland stone, in Classic style. In the chancel is a sumptuous marble monument with effigies to Sir Josiah Child, Bart., merchant (d. June 22, 1699), his wife and his son, Sir Richard Child, Bart., M.P. for Essex, and subsequently created Viscount Castlemaine and Earl Tylney (d. 1749). In the churchyard lies buried John Saltmarsh, of Magdalene College, Cambridge, an Antinomian divine (d. 1647). Christ Church (built 1861) is in Dec. style, and there are Nonconformist places of worship. Dr. James Pound, naturalist and astronomer, was rector here from 1707 till his death in 1724; and James Bradley, D.D., his nephew, also a distinguished astronomer, Savilian professor at Oxford, and the successor of Halley as astronomer-royal, was for some time curate during the incumbency of his uncle. Admiral Sir William Penn (d. 1670), father of the founder of Pennsylvania, was a resident here. The charities amount to about £61 yearly. At New Wanstead the Weavers' Company have erected a block of almshouses in lieu of those situated in Potter's Fields and Old Street Road, London, and founded in 1725; these are for twelve poor freemen and twelve widows. W. is mentioned as having been bestowed on St. Peter's, at Westminster, by one Alfric, which grant, it is said, was confirmed by Edward the Confessor; at the Domesday Survey it was held of the Bishop of London by Ralph FitzBrien, its annual value being 40s. W. Park, which is under control of the Corporation of London, consists of about 184 ac., formerly constituting an outlying portion of the Tylney estate, acquired by the Corporation from Earl Cowley by an exchange of 50 ac. of scattered land and a payment of £8,000, and conveyed to the Epping Forest Committee in trust for the public. The park, opened in August, 1882, has several fine pieces of water and a heronry. Adjoining are the W. Flats, another open space, levelled and partially planted with trees and shrubs in the spring of 1886, the cost being defrayed from the Mansion House fund raised for the benefit of the unemployed. At Lake House, south-west of the park, Thomas Hood wrote his novel "Tylney Hall"; this house was originally built as a summer-house to the park. Here stood in the 18th cent. a mansion built by Sir Richard Child (afterwards created Earl Tylney) in 1715; the Prince de Condé, Louis XVIII., and other members of the exiled Bourbon family resided here during the time of the first Napoleon. The contents of the mansion were sold in 1822 and the residence subsequently pulled down. A grotto was the only monument of this fine estate remaining until 1885, when it was unfortunately burnt down. A tesselated pavement and other Roman antiquities were found in the park in 1735.

Wanstrow, pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 6 S.W. of Frome; ac. 2,054; soil clay, overlying stone and clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1877) is E. Eng. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Wantage, pa., tp., and mkt. to., on a branch of the Ock, N. Berks., 10 S.W. of Abingdon; ac. of pa. 5,596, of tp. 2,289. The Berks. and Wilts. Canal passes about a mile from the to., with which it is connected by a branch, and a steam tramway runs to the Great Western Railway station (Wantage Road). The church of SS. Peter and Paul is a spacious cruciform building of stone of the Norm., E. Eng. and Perp. periods; it was originally designed to have a nave without aisles, which seem to have been added in the reign of Edward I., about which time the chantry chapels were also built; the chancel appears to belong to the 15th and 16th cents.; the church is remarkable as being complete in its general plan from the beginning, the subsequent series of additions not having yet destroyed the original design; among other details worthy of mention are the very perfect and interesting remains of Pointed woodwork, consisting of a screen in the south chapel, parcloses shutting off the chancel and eighteen stalls, with carved miserere seats and beautiful poppy heads; in the chancel is the canopied marble tomb of Sir William Fitz-Warine, first Baron Fitz-Warine (d. 1361); in the church is a fine brass effigy of

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wansbeck Division	.....	.....	59568
Wansford (1)	Wansford (2)	100	76
Wansford (2)	Nafferton (1)	215	228
Wanstead, pa.	Snaresbrook (1)	7	26282
Wanstead, to.	Snaresbrook (1)	7	7882
Wanstrow	Wanstrow	114	211
Wantage, pa.	Wantage (2)	60	4567
Wantage, tp.	Wantage (2)	60	3699

the second baron (d. 1414) in armour, and another of a priest, said to be of the same family; the ancient altar-stone still exists and is in perfect condition. In Leland's time a Norm. church also stood in the churchyard, the remains of which, as long as they existed, indicated that it had been restored or rebuilt in the 12th cent.; the Norm. doorway of this building has been removed to the Grammar School, with which it is still incorporated. There are also Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. The Grammar School was reorganised in 1893. The Corn Exchange (1865) is a red-brick building; it is let for public meetings, balls and concerts. The town hall is a timber-framed building in the market-place; it includes a subscription reading-room. The market was formerly held on Saturday; now there is a weekly corn market on Wednesday, and on alternate Wednesdays there is also a cattle market. Fairs are held on the first Saturday in March and in May, and on July 18 for cherries; a sale for agricultural stock is held fortnightly on Wednesdays. The manufacture of sacks and other hempen articles was formerly carried on here; most of the trade has, however, gone northward, and is now only pursued on a limited scale. The general trade of the to. depends mainly upon the surrounding agricultural population, but a large iron and brass foundry employs a considerable number of hands. There is a Cottage Hospital with an endowment. The charities amount to about £1,000 a year, devoted to the support of the inmates of the almshouses or distributed in kind, with the exception of £9 assigned for educational purposes. W. is famed as having been the residence of some of the early English monarchs, and especially as the birthplace (849) of Alfred the Great. In 1849 the thousandth anniversary of King Alfred's birth was celebrated here with much ceremony and great rejoicing. In the centre of the market-place stands the fine statue of King Alfred, presented to the to. by Lord Wantage, and unveiled by the Prince and Princess of Wales (1877). Dr. Joseph Butler (1692–1752), Bishop of Bristol and afterwards of Durham, the author of "The Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion," was born in a house called "The Priory," on the south side of the churchyard.

Wanthwaite, ha., pa. of Crosthwaite (q.v.), S. Cumb., 1 S. of Threlkeld. W. Crags, on the river Greta, about 3 S.E. of Keswick, are a picturesque feature of the neighbourhood.

Wantisden, pa. and small vil., S.E. Suff., 7 N.E. of Woodbridge; ac. 2,126; soil mixed, overlying gravel and loam. The church of St. John is Dec.; the chancel is separated from the nave by a Norm. arch, over which appears to have been formerly a rood loft. In the chancel are a piscina and sedilia.

Wanton Walls. [CRAIGHALL, NEW, AND WANTON WALLS.]

Wapley, ha., pa. of Lofthouse (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 8 E. of Guisbrough.

Wapley and Codrington, pa. and vil., S. Gloucs., 12 N. of Bath; ac. 2,448; soil and subsoil clayey. The church of St. Peter (partly restored 1862) is E. Eng., and contains the tomb of John Codrington (d. 1475).

Wapley Hill, eminence (1,100 ft.), N.W. Herefords., near the Radnors. border, 2 S.E. of Presteign. The hill is crowned by a Roman camp of elliptical shape in a very good state of preservation. It has five valla and fosses encircling it on all sides but the north, where, approach being impossible, there is but one rampart. The ancient reservoir is still constantly filled with water. The camp is said to have been occupied by Caractacus. The sides of the hill are pleasantly wooded.

Waplington, tp., pa. of and ½ S.W. from Allerthorpe (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.; ac. 813. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Wappenbury, pa., tp., and vil. on the Leam, Mid Warws., 5 N.E. by E. of Leamington; ac. of pa. 1,484, of tp. 953; soil loam, overlying gravel and marl. The church of St. John the Baptist (rebuilt except the tower in 1886) is E. Eng. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

Wappenham, pa., tp., and vil., S.W. Northants, 5 S.W. of Towcester; ac. of pa. 4,357, of tp. 2,312; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary was built in the 13th and 14th cents.; in the chancel and south aisle are piscinæ; among the memorials are slabs to Sir Thomas Billing (d. 1481), with brass effigies; to Thomas Billing (d. 1500), to (probably) Thomas Lovett (d. 1492), to Thomas Lovett (d. 1542), and to Constance Butler (d. 1499). The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are several charities.

Wapping, pa. of East London, on north bank of Thames, E. Middx., 1¾ E.S.E. of St. Paul's; ac. 42. W.—called "Wapping in the Wose" (*i.e.* Ooze) by Stow—consists mainly of a single long street along the riverside, built in 1571 to protect the manor from the frequent inundations. It still preserves the character given it by Strype, who says that in his time it was "chiefly inhabited by seafaring men, and tradesmen dealing in commodities for the supply of shipping and shipmen." Many old-fashioned houses were, however, cleared away to make room for the London Docks, and much that recalled the maritime life of former days has disappeared. In many cases warehouses now cover the ground once occupied by dwellings. Part of the surface is much below the level of the river, and during spring tides floods frequently occur. The church of St. John (built 1742) is in the Classical style of the period. Pirates were hung at East Wapping in the time of Henry VI., and at Execution Dock, below Wapping New Stairs, seamen expiated their crimes in the same manner as late as the close of the 18th cent.; here the notorious Captain Kidd was hung in chains in 1701. Judge Jeffreys was discovered in a low public-house at W. whilst attempting to make his escape in the disguise of a common sailor.

Warberry Hill, eminence, S. Dev., ¾ E.N.E. of Torquay. The hill is situated on the south side of Babbacombe. It commands wide and picturesque views.

Warbleton, pa. and vil. on the Weald, S. Sussex,

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wantisden	Wickham Mkt. (3½)	85	88
Wapley & Codrington	Yate (2)	121	249
Waplington	Pocklington (3)	198	59
Wappenbury, pa.	Marton (3)	91	192
Wappenbury, tp.	Marton (3)	91	66
Wappenham, pa.	Wappenham	71	515
Wappenham, tp.	Wappenham	71	449
Wapping	.....	.....	2123
Warbleton	Hailsham (6½)	54	1381

280 ft. above the sea level, commanding fine sea and inland views, 7 N. of Hailsham; ac. 5,986; soil clay, overlying sand. The Cuckmere flows through the pa. The church of St. Mary is chiefly E. Eng., with Perp. insertions and additions; the chancel retains a piscina, and in the north chancel aisle is a monument with bust to Sir John Lade, Bart., M.P. for Southwark (d. 1740); in the chancel is a brass with effigy to Dean William Prestwick (d. 1436); the figure is remarkable as exhibiting upon the edges of the vestment a quotation from the book of Job (xix. 25, 26), and the crocketed canopy terminates in a finial exhibiting a pelican in her piety, with the motto on a scroll, "Sic Christus dilexit nos." The charities are considerable. Chicken rearing and fattening by machinery is carried on here to supply the seaside, London and provincial markets. About 2 E. of the church are the remains of an ancient priory (now forming part of the Priory farmhouse), founded by Sir John Pelham in the year 1413, for monks of the Priory of the Holy Trinity, in Hastings. *Marhly* and *Stone House*, a large mansion, partly Elizabethan and partly modern, in well-wooded and pleasant grounds, are seats.

Warblington, pa. and vil. on Chichester Haven, S.E. Hants, 8 N.E. of Portsmouth; ac. 2,652 land and 600 water. The church of St. Thomas à Becket (partly restored 1893) is E. Eng. and Dec., with traces of Saxon and Norm. work. There is an endowed school. Of W. Castle only a tower remains.

Warborne, ha., pa. of Boldre (q.v.), S.W. Hants, about 2 S.E. of Brockenhurst.

Warborough, pa., bounded on the south by the Thames, S. Oxon., 3 N. of Wallingford; ac. 1,673; soil gault and loam, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1881) is E. Eng. and later; it retains a Dec. piscina, with shelf, and a remarkable sedile; the south chapel is Dec., and contains a piscina and a single sedile. The south wall of the chancel retains traces of the former E. Eng. windows, and there are some fragments of grisaille (oak-leaf) glass; on the east side of a partition between the roofs of the nave and chancel is a prince's plume, with the initials "C. P.," referring to one of the Stuart Princes of Wales, who as Earls of Cornwall held land in the pa. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities are of £8 yearly value, for distribution in money.

Warboys, pa. and vil., E. Hunts., 7 N.E. of Huntingdon; ac. 8,107. A large portion of the soil is fenny; the high land districts are a stiff clay, subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary Magdalene is E. Eng.; the chancel (restored about 1832) is separated from the nave by a Norm. arch. There is a Baptist chapel in the vil. In 1887 a memorial clock tower was erected by the parishioners. The interest of £200 is distributed in meat on St. Thomas's Day. The church estate formerly produced about £40 yearly, but is now somewhat depreciated in value.

Warbreck, pl., pa. of Bispham (q.v.), N. Lancs., within the bor. of Blackpool. [LAYTON-WITH-WARBRECK.]

Warbstowe, pa. and vil., N. Cornw., 8 N.E. of Camelford; ac. 4,104; soil light, subsoil various. The church of St. Werburgh (restored 1861) is E. Eng., and contains a curious Norm. font and a stone inscribed to Anna Grigg (d. 1688). W. barrow is a well-known earthwork.

Warburton, pa. and vil. on the Mersey, N. Chesh., 7 N.E. of Warrington; ac. 1,732; soil sandy loam and bog, subsoil various. The old church of St. Werburgh, now little used, is a timber-framed structure, repaired with stone in the 17th cent. The new church of St. Werburgh was built 1885, in Perp. style. There are some small charities. Of the market cross only the steps remain. Flour milling is carried on.

Warcop, pa. and vil. on the Eden, E. Westmd., 5 S.E. of Appleby; ac. 11,454; soil mixed, overlying limestone and red sandstone. The church of St. Columba is E. Eng.; the chancel (rebuilt 1855) has sedilia and a piscina, and in the south transept was the Burton chapel. The vicarage is built on the site of some ancient fortifications. Here are Wesleyan and Wesleyan Association chapels. There are some small charities. On Castle Hill are the remains of a fortress, and near by was anciently a chapel, of which remains have been found; there is also an ancient cross. During the parish feast (June 29) the ancient custom of Rush Bearing is observed. *W. Hall* (which retains some old portions, and in the grounds of which are remains of a British camp), *Eden Gate*, and *W. House* are seats.

Ward (1), pa., Castleknock bar., Mid co. Dub., Ir., 5 N. of Blanchardstown; ac. 1,347.

Ward (2), stream, S.E. co. Meath and Mid co. Dub., Ir., rises in Dunboyne bar., co. Meath, 3 S. of Ratoath, and runs E. through Nethercross bar., co. Dub., as far as Swords, where it turns N. by E., joining the Broadmeadow 3 W.N.W. of Malahide, after a course of about 13 miles.

Warden (1), pa., tp., and vil., pleasantly situated at the foot of a hill, near the junction of the North

JUNCTION OF NORTH AND SOUTH TYNE AT WARDEN.
(*Photo. Mr. Gibson, Hexham.*)

and South Tyne, S. Northumb., 3 N.W. of Hexham; ac. of pa. 24,440, of tp. 3,281; soil sand, clay, and loam, overlying clay, gravel, and limestone. The

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Warblington	Havant (1)	66	2840
Warborough	Wallingford (3)	51	658
Warboys	Somersham (3)	70	1661
Warbstowe	Tresmeer (3)	231	396
Warburton	Heatley & W.	18[9]	416
Warcop	Warcop	277	632
Ward (1)	Blanchardstown (5)	7	72
Warden (1), pa.	Hexham (3)	289	2736
Warden (1), tp.	Hexham (3)	289	959

church of St. Michael is a cruciform building, originally E. Eng.; it contains several tablets, and near the north wall of the chancel is a coped gravestone; the church was restored in 1869, and enlarged in 1889. In the churchyard is a Saxon headstone, carved with an upright figure and interlaced work. Here is a small Primitive Methodist chapel.

Warden (2), pa., N.E. Kent, 7 E. of Sheerness; ac. 223 land, 538 foreshore. The church of St. James, the tower of which was rebuilt in 1836 from the materials of Old London Bridge, was removed in 1877 on account of the encroachment of the sea.

Warden, Chipping. [CHIPPING WARDEN.]

Ward End, eccl. pa., pa. of Aston (q.v.), N. Warws., 3½ E. of Birmingham. About 1512 this place, then called "Little Bromwich," was possessed by one John Bonde, a wealthy clothier in Coventry, who, by the permission of the bishop and of the prior and convent of Tickford, built a chapel here in honour of the Virgin and St. Margaret, because the inhabitants, by reason of the floods, could not always repair to their pa. church of Aston. The remains of this chapel, long used as a cart shed, were restored in 1835 and rebuilt as a church, with the ancient name of St. Margaret. *The Hall*, a building in Classic style, and *W. E. House* are seats. In the grounds of the former are traces of a moated castle.

Warden, High, ha., pa. of Warden (q.v.), S. Northumb., 1 N. of the church; above it is an eminence called the Castle Hill, the site of an ancient camp, occupying an area of 2 ac., and formerly surrounded by a rude rampart of loose stones. *H. W. House* and *Nether Warden* are seats.

Warden Law, small tp., pa. of and 2½ E. from Houghton-le-Spring (q.v.), N.E. Dur.; ac. 498. W. L. is also the name of a lofty hill whose summit commands extensive views of the surrounding country and the German Ocean.

Warden, Old, pa. and vil., S.E. Beds., 7 S.E. of Bedford; ac. 3,307; soil sand and clay, overlying sand. The church of St. Leonard (repaired) is Perp., and contains some fragments of old glass. The charities amount to £36 yearly. Of the Cistercian abbey only the refectory remains. Quince Hill is believed to be the site of a Roman camp. *O. W. House* is a seat.

Ward, Hill of, eminence (390 ft.), Lune bar., W. co. Meath, Ir., 3 E. of Athboy. The hill is celebrated in the early annals of Ireland, for here, on the eve of Samhuin (Oct. 31), was held a celebrated fair, accompanied by festivities and sacred fires, established by Tuathal the Acceptable, *ard-ri* or king of all Ireland in the first cent. A.D.

Wardie, the eastern part of Granton (q.v.), on Firth of Forth, N.W. Edins., Sc., 1½ N. by W. of Edinburgh. *W. House* and *W. Lodge* are the principal residences.

Wardington, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Cropredy (q.v.), N. Oxon., on the borders of Northants, 4½ N.N.E. of Banbury; ac. 2,572. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (restored 1889) is E. Eng. and Dec.; the east window of the chancel is good Dec. work; the chancel retains its piscina and a locker; the nave is of the 13th cent.; in the south porch is a stoup; the font is octagonal, and dates from 1566. The registers date from the year 1633, and one of the older volumes contains three memoranda of persons who were touched by King James II. at Banbury, in 1689, for the King's evil; there is also this entry in another volume recording the death of John Burrell, killed at the battle of Cropredy Bridge (1644). The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are various charities producing £6 10s. yearly for educational purposes and £7 10s. for distribution in money.

Ward Law, mountain (1,951 ft.), pa. of Ettrick, S.W. Selks., Sc., 12 E.N.E. of Moffat.

Wardle (1), eccl. pa. and manufacturing vil., pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., adjoining Rochdale on the north-east, on the road to Todmorden. It lies in a broad valley, overlooked by bold hills, which form nearly a semicircle around. The church of St. James the Apostle is in Gothic style, and the Wesleyans and United Methodists have a chapel. Near the vil. are the reservoirs of the Rochdale Waterworks. [WUERDLE-AND-WARDLE.]

Wardle (2), tp., pa. of Bunbury (q.v.), W. Chesh., 4 N.W. of Nantwich; ac. 1,028. Draining-tiles for agricultural purposes are extensively manufactured. W. Hall, an ancient building of brick and wood, was formerly enclosed by a moat, but, with the exception of a portion on the south-east side, this has now been filled up, and in 1849 a farmhouse was erected near to the hall.

Wardleworth, tp., pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., within the bor. of Rochdale; ac. 766. Flannel and cotton manufactures are carried on to a great extent. *Foxholes* is a seat.

Wardley (1), pa. and vil., S. Rutld., 2½ N.W. by W. of Uppingham; ac. 748; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Botolph (partly restored) is E. Eng., and contains mural slabs to the Fludyer family.

Wardley (2), ha., pa. of Jarrow (q.v.), N. Dur., about 4 S.E. of Gateshead. It consists of a colliery and a few cottages for the miners.

Wardlow, tp. and vil., pas. of Bakewell and Hope (q.v.), N. Derbys., 5 N.N.W. of Bakewell; ac. 629. The chapel of the Good Shepherd was built 1873, in Perp. style. There are lead mines.

Ward of Cruden. [PORT ERROL.]

Wardour, tp. and vil., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Tisbury (q.v.), S. Wilts.; ac. 2,015. Here is *W. Castle*, the seat of Lord Arundell of Wardour, situated in an extensive park and pleasure-grounds. In the vicinity are the ruins of the old castle, built in 1392, and the earthworks thrown up by the Parliamentary army when they laid siege to the fortress. It was surrendered after a lengthened siege, but retaken and destroyed by the springing of a mine. *Pit House* is also a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Warden (2)	Queenborough (6½)	50	30
Ward End	Stetchford (1)	109	1116
Warden Law	Seaton (1½)	256	85
Warden, Old	Southill (1½)	57	440
Wardington	Cropredy (2)	90	594
Wardle (1)	Littleborough (1¾)	198	1840
Wardle (2)	Calveley (1)	166	164
Wardleworth	Wardleworth	196	19238
Wardley (1)	Rockingham (3½)	94	45
Wardlow	Monsal Dale (1½)	156	140
Wardour	Tisbury (2)	96	861

Wardy Hill, or **Wady Hill,** ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Coveney (q.v.), N. Cambs.

Ware, pa. and to. (formerly with a market) on the Lea, E. Herts., 2 E. of Hertford; ac. 4,661 and 44 water. There is good water communication by the navigable Lea (over which an iron bridge was erected here in 1845) with the Thames at Blackwall, 20 miles distant; the New River head is half a mile distant. The pa. church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1885–86), in the centre of the to., is Perp. The chancel was built, it is conjectured, by the Lady Margaret (Beaufort), Countess of Richmond and mother of Henry VII. The south chapel, separated from the transept by an oaken screen, contains a piscina, and there is another piscina in the south transept. The font is octagonal, and consists of a bowl supported on a single column richly carved and moulded; each side bears the figure of a saint carved in high relief, the date of the work being about 1380; the oaken cover is Perp. In the aisle is an unfinished inscription on brass to William Pyrcy and Agnes and Alice his wives, with figures of children (*c.* 1470). Beneath the pulpit is a brass figure of a woman, with an inscription invoking the prayers of the faithful for the soul of Elena, daughter of John and Margaret Coke (d. 1454), and for the souls of William Bramble and Richard Warburton, her two husbands. In the south transept is a large marble monument to Sir Richard Fanshaw, P.C., Ambassador to the Court of Spain (d. at Madrid June 16, 1666, and buried here 1671); and there are others to the families of Murvell, Collins, Thorowgood, and Dickinson. W. has also an eccl. pa., with a modern church, a Catholic chapel, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Grammar School was reconstituted in 1889, and the National school is endowed. The Town Hall, in High Street, contains a room holding 500 persons, and a smaller one to hold 150; there is also a Literary Institute, with a library and a reading-room. The Petty Sessions Court (1882) is a structure of red brick in the Gothic style. In Park Road is a recreation-ground of about 6 ac. The principal trade of the to. is in malt; brewing and brickmaking are also carried on. The charities for distribution in kind and money amount to £266 yearly, and there is a sum of about £50 yearly for the support of aged widows and other pensioners, and £8 a year for church purposes. To this place the Danes, in the reign of Alfred, are said to have brought their vessels. W. is also the "town of fame" alluded to by Cowper in his merry ballad of "John Gilpin." The priory of W. was suppressed with other alien priories 2 Hen. V. (1414), the revenues being then estimated at £200, and the next year was granted to the convent at Sheen, Surrey, on the dissolution of which, 36 Hen. VIII., it was transferred to Trinity College, Cambridge. There was also here, in the north part of the to., a house of Franciscans; this house is now a seat; important restorations have been effected, and much 13th-cent. work brought to light. *W. Park* is also a seat.

Ware Cross, ha., pa. of and a little E. from Kingsteignton (q.v.), S. Dev.

Wareham, mun. bor. and mkt. to. (T.) (formerly a parl. bor., but now merged in the Eastern div. of the co.), head of U., Co. Co. dis., and petty sess. div., E. Dors., 17 S.E. of Dorchester. W. is situated between the Piddle and Frome, occupying a rising ground near their outfall into Poole Harbour, and consists of four spacious and open streets, intersecting at right angles, its area being nearly enclosed by high artificial ramparts of earth, covering about 100 ac.; these ramparts are of remote antiquity, supposed to be of British origin, and now form a healthful recreation-ground for the inhabitants. W. was a Roman settlement, and figures largely in history from the time of Canute to that of the Commonwealth. There is a substantial stone bridge of six arches crossing the Frome from South Street and connecting the co. with the Isle of Purbeck, which was rebuilt about the year 1777. There is a salmon fishery in this river; from the system of taking the fish out of season, on their ascending the river to spawn, it was nearly destroyed, but now under more stringent regulations has considerably revived; the tides flow as high as Holme Bridge, 3 miles above the to. In 1762 the to., with the exception of three churches now standing, was entirely consumed by fire. W. contains three pas.—Holy Trinity, Lady St. Mary, and St. Martin, with the respective ac. of 2,609 and 141 foreshore, 2,626 and 24 water, and 2,903 and 1,099 foreshore. The churches of Holy Trinity and St. Martin are both standing, but neither is used for public worship; the latter, covered with ivy and forming a very picturesque object in North Street, is only used for the burials of the members of one or two families. There are some traces of other churches having existed in former times, called St. Michael, St. Peter, and St. John, but the pas. have been consolidated with the others. The church of St. Mary is very ancient, and the chapel in the south aisle is said to have been the burial-place of the Anglo-Saxon kings, and in it reposed for three years the remains of Edward the Martyr, who was murdered at Corfe Castle by Elfrida; his bones were then removed, with much pomp and ceremony, by St. Dunstan and a numerous train of monks, to Shaftesbury. The nave of the church was rebuilt in 1841–42; the chancel contains a beautiful window of the date of Henry VII. Near the west entrance is a font of the 11th cent.; it is of lead, hexagonal in form, mounted on a solid base of Purbeck marble, and on the sides are figures of the Twelve Apostles in high relief. In digging for the new foundation of the nave a fine sarcophagus of Purbeck marble was discovered, supposed to have been the receptacle for the body of Edward the Martyr. There is a monument to the Rev. John Hutchins, author of the "History of Dorset," formerly rector here, and buried in the chapel in the south aisle. The Priory of SS. Mary, Peter, and Ethelwold, founded in the reign of Henry I., near this church, is still standing. In 1880 a double piscina was discovered in the wall on the south side of the chancel. W. has also a Catholic church and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Town Hall and Corn Exchange, in the market-place, is a Gothic building, used not only by the Corporation, but for public meetings. This to. has long been noted for its extensive trade in potters', fire, pipe, tile, and

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ware, pa.	Ware	22	5706
Ware, to.	Ware	22	5256

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wareham	Wareham	120	216

other kinds of clay, some thousands of tons of which are annually exported; there is also an extensive brewery, and at Sandford are brick and clay works. There are fairs for cattle on the Tuesday nearest April 17 and Sept. 11, which are generally well attended; there are also five cattle markets, commencing about Feb. 14 and continuing every fortnight. W. has an almshouse for six men and five women, and charities for distribution amounting to about £75 a year.

Wareham, Holy Trinity. [WAREHAM.]

Wareham, Lady St. Mary. [WAREHAM.]

Wareham, St. Martin. [WAREHAM.]

Warehorne, pa. and vil., S. Kent, 7 s. of Ashford; ac. 2,883; soil mould, overlying clay. The church of St. Matthew is E. Eng. and later periods; the south aisle contains an aumbry and a piscina; the chancel contains a piscina, a memorial to John Coventry (d. 1681), and a brass to Thomas Iekyn (d. 1483). Here is a Bible Christian chapel. The fair is no longer held.

Warenford, tp. and vil., pa. of Bamburgh (q.v.), N.E. Northumb., 4 S.E. of Belford; ac. 639. Here is an English Presbyterian chapel.

Warenton, tp., pa. of Bamburgh (q.v.), N.E. Northumb., 3 S.S.W. of Belford; ac. 1,582. Here is a Presbyterian chapel.

Ware Side, eccl. pa. and ha., pas. of Ware and Thundridge (q.v.), E. Herts., 2 N.E. of Ware. The church of the Holy Trinity (1841) is a small structure in Norm. style.

Waresley, pa. and small but picturesque vil., S. Hunts., on the Cambs. border, 6 N.E. of Sandy; ac. 1,976; soil mixed, but very good. The church of St. James, rebuilt in 1857 on a new site, is a handsome structure of stone, in E. Dec. style; attached to the church on the south is a mortuary chapel covering the vault of the Duncombe family. The rent of two cottages is distributed in bread. *W. Park* is a seat; the mansion, a fine building in the Italian style, is pleasantly situated in a park of 84 ac., stocked with deer.

Warfield, pa. and vil., E. Berks., 9 S.W. of Windsor; ac. 3,423; soil clay and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael and All Angels (restored 1876) is E. Eng., and contains some fine ancient monuments. Here is an undenominational chapel. The charities amount to about £90 yearly. *W. Grove*, *W. Hall*, and *W. Park* are seats.

Warfleet, ha., pa. of Townstall (q.v.), S. Dev., near Dartmouth. *W. House* is a seat.

Warford, Great, tp. and vil., pa. of Alderley (q.v.), E. Chesh., 4½ S.E. of Knutsford; ac. 1,313. Here are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and there is a small charity.

Warford, Little, ha., pa. of Rostherne (q.v.), Mid Chesh., near Marthall.

Wargrave, pa. and vil. on the Thames, E. Berks., 7 N.E. of Reading; ac. 4,462; soil clay and loam, overlying chalk and flint. The church of St. Mary is Norm. and later periods, the north doorway possibly being Saxon; there are several memorials of the Ximenes family, and others to Richard Aldworth (1623), Francis Webb (1674), and to Thomas Day (d. 1789), author of "Sandford and Merton." There are several charities and an endowed school. Roman coins have been found here. The sign-board of the "George and Dragon" was painted by George Leslie, R.A., and J. D. Hodgson, R.A. Among the seats are *Bear Place*, *Culham Court*, *Hennerton*, *Temple Combe*, and *W. Manor*.

Warham All Saints, pa. near the sea shore, N. Norf., 2 S. by E. of Wells; ac. 1,174 and 600 water; soil light, subsoil chalky. The church of All Saints (restored 1877) is Dec., with Perp. windows; there are two brasses, one to William Rokewode (d. 1474), and one (dated 1650) to some members of the Framlingham family; the church was formerly much larger; portions of a massive tower still remain, and the arches of the arcade dividing the nave and aisles may be traced in the north and south walls of the present building.

Warham St. Mary, pa. and pretty vil., N. Norf., adjoining Warham All Saints; ac. 2,056, and 1,010 water; soil of a rich, loamy nature, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary Magdalene is E. Eng., with some details of the Perp. period. Here was formerly another church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, but all traces of its site are lost. Near the Stiffkey rivulet is a fine specimen of a fortified camp, having a triple fosse, with an area of 9 ac. Here are also the remains of the ruins of a large hall, once the residence of the Turners, the former proprietors of the manor.

War Hill, mountain (2,250 ft.), on border of Rathdown and North Ballinacor bars., N.E. co. Wick., Ir., 7 W.N.W. of Newtownmountkennedy.

Waring, stream, E. Lincs.; rises in south-east vicinity of Scamblesby, and runs 6 S.S.W. and S. by W. past Belchford and West Ashby to the Bain at Horncastle.

Waringstown, vil., pa. of Donaghcloney (q.v.), W. co. Down, Ir., 2 S. of Lurgan. It stands on the property of the Warings, who were driven from England during the Marian persecutions. The linen manufacture was introduced by a son of the first settler, who brought artisans from Holland, by whom this industry was established. There are Protestant and Presbyterian churches. *W. House* is a seat.

Wark (1), pa., tp., and vil. on the North Tyne, S.W. Northumb., 5½ S.E. of Bellingham; ac. of pa. 23,535, of tp. 3,408. The church of St. Michael was built 1814–18 in Gothic style. W. has a Wesleyan chapel, a Presbyterian church, and a Mechanics' Institute. There are some charities and the school is endowed. Traces remain of ancient encampments and the ruins of an old church.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wareham, Holy T.	Wareham	120	796
Wareham, L. St. M.	Wareham	120	1688
Wareham, St. Martin	Wareham	120	623
Warehorne	Ham Street (1)	60	445
Warenford	Newham (1½)	318	13
Warenton	Belford (3)	323	99
Ware Side	Mardocks (1)	23	649
Waresley	Gamlingay (1½)	77	218
Warfield	Bracknell (2)	32	2273
Warford, Great	Alderly Edge (2)	175	378
Wargrave	Twyford (2)	31	2027
Warham All Saints	Wells (1½)	128	267
Warham St. Mary	Wells (1½)	128	73
Waringstown	Lurgan (2)	93	440
Wark (1)	Wark	300	731

Wark (2), vil. on the Tweed, pa. of Carham (q.v.), N. Northumb., about 2½ S.W. of Cornhill, on the road to Kelso. To the west of the vil. are the ruins of W. Castle, dating from the 12th cent. The fortress was surrounded by two walls, parts of

RUINS OF WARK CASTLE.
(*Photo. T. Scott, Birmingham.*)

which, overlooking the Tweed, are still standing. In the centre of the inner ward was a tower of great height and strength, evidently the keep, the ruins of which still remain, together with a portion of a large staircase. In 1523 it was assaulted by the Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, who, however, was compelled to raise the siege; an account of this attack is given by George Buchanan, the Scottish historian, who was an eye-witness. Various other assaults are also on record. Edward III. was here in 1296, and came again in 1341 to the assistance of Catherine, wife of the Earl of Salisbury, who then held the castle against the Scots. To the west of the castle is St. Giles churchyard, now called Julie's or Gilly's nick, with the remains of the foundations of the church. About half a mile west of the vil. is an eminence named the Gallows Knowe, or hill, where all the Scotch prisoners were hanged in view of their countrymen. W. boathouse stands on the banks of the Tweed, close under the ruins of the castle, where the river is crossed by a ferryboat.

Warkleigh, pa. on the Taw, N. Dev., 10 S.E. of Barnstaple; ac. 2,404; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. John (partly rebuilt 1850) is Perp., and contains a piscina, a priest's door, and remains of the rood-loft staircase.

Warksburn, tp., formerly separate, now for civil purposes amalgamated with the pa. of Wark (q.v.), S.W. Northumb.

Warkton, pa. and vil. on the Ise, Mid Northants, 1½ N.E. of Kettering; ac. 1,860; soil limestone, clay and red loam. The church of St. Edmund (restored 1868) is E. Eng. and later periods, and contains several monuments of the Montagu family. There is a small charity. The neighbourhood is noted for its fine avenues of trees.

Warkworth (1), pa., tp., vil., and seaport on the Coquet, N. Northumb., 3½ S. of Alnmouth; ac. of pa. 17,455, of tp. 1,098; soil loam, overlying clay. The vil., which mainly consists of one street, is almost surrounded by the river, here crossed by a bridge of two arches, at the south end of which stands the lower portion of a fortified gatehouse, with a segmental vaulted roadway; the vil. contains some good modern houses, and in the summer months is a place of great resort. W. gives the title of baron to the dukes of Northumberland. The church of St. Lawrence was originally built at the beginning of the 8th cent. by Ceolwulf, King of Northumbria, and when, in 737, he assumed the monastic habit and retired to the priory of Lindisfarne, he gave this church, with other possessions, to that house; portions of a Saxon wall, 4 ft. thick, and probably belonging to Ceolwulf's church, together with a carved Saxon cross, were met with on the restoration of the church in 1860, but the existing fabric is chiefly Norm. and Perp. On the south side of the chancel is a priest's doorway; on the north side of the nave is a Norm. doorway, now blocked, and at the north-east angle a low square projection with a newel staircase; the Perp. south aisle is lighted by traceried windows of that period, and at its western end, placed on a modern tomb, is a recumbent effigy of a knight, cross-legged, said to represent Sir Hugh de Morewic, a justiciar in the reign of Henry II. who gave the common of W. for the use of the inhabitants, and died *c.* 1190; the porch of the same date is of two storeys, rising to the height of the nave wall; the entrance is vaulted, and the floor above is reached by a newel stair in a projection on the north side. The church was the scene, in 1174, of a cruel massacre of the vil. folk by William the Lion, King of Scotland, who despatched a force to W. under Earl Duncan, and most of the inhabitants having taken refuge in the church, he ordered his men to break into it, which they did, and slew within it and in the priest's house above 100 men, besides women and little children; on the south side of the churchyard is a much-worn flat stone known as "the Huntsman's Grave," and once bearing three carved bugle horns, and an inscription to Edward Dodsworth (d. May 30, 1630), huntsman to King James. The Presbyterians have a place of worship. Near the churchyard are the ruins of a Benedictine priory, founded by Nicholas de Farnham, Bishop of Durham (1241–49), as a cell to the priory of Durham. Fairs are held on April 25, if a Thursday; if not, on the previous Thursday; and on Nov. 22 for horned cattle and pedlery. W. Castle, picturesquely situated on a slight eminence on the south bank of the Coquet, which environs it on three sides, appears to have been originally built by Roger FitzRichard, first lord of W., who received the manor from the Crown in 1158, and of this Trans.-Norm. structure nearly the whole of the curtain walls, together with the great gateway, kitchen, part of the hall and adjoining buildings, still remain; the area of the castle, over an acre in extent, is shield-shaped, with the apex towards the north, and terminating in the keep, erected between 1435 and 1440, which rises from an artificial mound of considerable height. Other portions of the existing buildings are Perp., of an earlier character than the keep, and dating from 1377 to 1414, and to these belongs the Lion tower, erected between 1398 and 1407; at the beginning of the 17th cent. the castle having fallen into great decay, the lead

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.	
Warkleigh	Umberleigh (3)	205	236	
Warkton	Kettering (2)	72	247	
Warkworth (1), pa.	Warkworth (1½)	303	2,[illegible]	
Warkworth (1), tp.	Warkworth (1½)	303	[illegible]	

and timber were sold, the keep was unroofed and remained in a neglected condition until about 1856, when the walls of the keep were repaired and the south and west towers substantially restored and new roofed. About half a mile from the castle, on the opposite bank of the river, is the famous hermitage, in a thickly-wooded nook, on one side of which is the white sandstone cliff, out of which the upper chambers of the hermitage are hewn; the lower portion, built up against and under the south-west portion of the rock, is constructed of ashlar, and from its general character may be regarded as earlier than the oratory above. An exterior flight of steps at a sharp angle to the cliff leads up to the plain arched entrance to the chapel, a tiny vestibule with a small recessed seat on each side, and over the inner door are the remains of an inscription in black letters; the stone altar is a little recessed in front with a slight moulding, and in the wall above it is a small niche. On the south side of the altar, in an arched recess, is an altar tomb; in front of the tomb is a piscina on a cylindrical stem; on the same side, between these and the doorway, is a square opening with a quatrefoil window, and a circular basin hollowed out of the lower surface; on the north side of the altar a pointed confessional opening with elegant Late Dec. tracery communicates with the adjoining chamber, which runs parallel to the chapel; this chamber is roughly hewn out of the rock, and is of less height than the chapel, the floor rising towards the east, which is rudely arched and has a stone seat or couch, on one side of which is the confessional opening and a small stoup, and a little lower down is a splayed squint. Outside the hermitage a rude wooden ladder and some steps irregularly cut in the eastern cliff lead up to the slope once used as the hermit's garden, but now covered with lichen and bushes, and overshadowed by the interbranching foliage of yews and beeches and some ancient oaks. The age of this remarkable work manifestly belongs to the Late Dec. period and to its earlier stage, and the date of the hermitage may therefore be fixed at some time between the years 1350 and 1450.

WARKWORTH CASTLE.
(Photo. M. Auty, Tynemouth.)

Warkworth (2), pa. and small to. on the Cherwell, S.W. Northants, extending into Oxon., 2 E. of Banbury; ac. 2,440; soil various. The church of St. Mary (partly rebuilt 1869) is Dec.; in the south aisle is a piscina; in the chapel are tombs of the Holman family, and brasses to Sir John Chetwode (d. 1422), to Amabilla, his wife (d. 1430), to John Chetwode (d. 1420), to Margaret Brounyng (d. 1420), and another to William Ludsthorp (1454); there is a 14th-cent. altar-tomb with effigy to Sir John de Lyons, and other tombs with effigies to Sir John de Lyons (d. 1312) and to Margaret, his wife; some of the bench ends are curious and the font is old. There is a charity. W. Castle, which was destroyed in the 18th cent., is connected with the names of John Gother, a well-known Catholic writer of the 17th cent.; Allan Butler, author of "The Lives of the Saints," both being chaplains here; and with Dr. Challoner, Bishop of Doberus.

Warlaby, tp. and ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Ainderby-Steeple (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 767. This is the breeding-place of the celebrated W. herd of shorthorns.

Warleggon, pa. and vil. E. Cornw., 6 N.E. by E. of Bodmin; ac. 2,055; soil peat and clay, overlying granite and clay slate. The church of St. Bartholomew is Perp. Here are Bible Christian and Wesleyan chapels.

Warleigh, ha., pa. of Bathford (q.v.), N.E. Somerset, 3 E. of Bath. *W. Castle* is a seat.

Warley (1), eccl. pa. and tp. on an eminence, pa. of and about 3 W. from Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 4,025, chiefly in the hands of small freeholders. The church of St. John the Evangelist, at Cote Hill, is in E. Eng. style. There are also Nonconformist places of worship. In the neighbourhood are quarries and several worsted manufactories.

Warley (2), tp., pa. of Halesowen (q.v.), N.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Warkworth (2)	Banbury (2)	77	3031
Warlaby	Northallerton (2)	218	79
Warleggon	Doublebois (3)	262	206

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Warley (1), eccl. pa.	Sowerby Bridge (1)	195	1799
Warley (1), tp.	Sowerby Bridge 1)	195	9249
Warley (2)	Cradley (2)	138	2354

Worcs., formed from the lapsed tp. of Warley Vigorn and parts of other tps.; ac. 1,951.

Warley Common. [WARLEY, LITTLE.]

Warley, Great, pa. and vil., S. Essex, 6 E. of Romford; ac. 2,724; soil clay, overlying loam and gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1860) is Dec., and contains a mural monument to Gyles Fleming (d. 1623). Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, a Convent of Mercy, and a holiday home for working girls. *Goldings*, *Hampden House*, and *Warley Place* are seats.

Warley, Great, Christchurch, eccl. pa., pas. of Great Warley, Shenfield, and South Weald (q.v.), S. Essex, 6 E. of Romford. Christ Church (enlarged 1877) is in E. Eng. style.

Warley, Little, pa. and vil., S. Essex, 1 E. of Great Warley; ac. 1,701; soil clay, overlying loam. The church of St. Peter contains monuments to Sir Denner Strutt, and to Dorothy (d. 1641) and Mary (d. 1654), his wives. There is a charity of £40 yearly. There are barracks on Warley Common for the training of recruits for the depôt of the Essex regiment. The view from the common is very fine.

Warley Salop, formerly a tp., pa. of Halesowen (q.v.), N. Worcs., now amalgamated with Oldbury.

Warley Street, ha., pa. of Great Warley (q.v.), S. Essex, 2 S. of Brentwood.

Warley Vigorn, formerly a tp., pa. of Halesowen (q.v.), N. Worcs., now amalgamated with Oldbury, Cakemore, Warley, and Ridgacre.

Warlies Park. [WALTHAM ABBEY.]

Warlingham, pa. and vil., N.E. Surrey, 4½ S.E. of Croydon; ac. 1,702; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints (restored 1894) is a small structure of flint and rubble; there is a stained window recording the tradition that this was the first church in which the revised prayer book of Edward VI. was read; there is also a fresco of St. Christopher on the north wall, in a good state of preservation. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are almshouses for four poor widows, and a charity of £3 11s. yearly for distribution.

Warmfield, pa., tp. (**Warmfield-with-Heath**), and vil. on the Calder, W.R. Yorks., 3 E. of Wakefield; ac. of pa. 2,779, of tp. 1,580; soil clay and loam, subsoil marl and limestone. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng., and contains several monuments. Here are almshouses and an endowed hospital.

Warmfield-with-Heath. [WARMFIELD.]

Warmingham, pa., tp., and vil., Mid Chesh., 4 W. of Sandbach; ac. of pa. 4,777, of tp. 2,075; soil sandy, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Leonard (rebuilt 1870, with the exception of the tower) is in Perp. style, and contains on the west wall a mural painting representing the four Evangelists. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to about £8 a year.

Warminghurst, pa. and vil., S.W. Sussex, 10½ N. of Worthing; ac. 998; soil mixed, subsoil part rocky and part clay. The church of the Holy Trinity is E. Eng.; it contains a brass to Edward Shelley and Joan his wife, daughter and heir of Paul Iden, of Kent (d. 1553); there are also monuments to the families of Benet, Blount, Dolber, Oldham, Fenwick, and others. William Penn resided in this pa. from 1676 to 1702.

Warmington (1), pa. and vil. on the Nen, N.E. Northants, about 3 N.E. of Oundle; ac. 3,752; soil clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1876) is E. Eng. and later; the Perp. rood-stairs remain, also a piscina, lan. recess, etc., and among the tombs are those of Sir Robert Kirkham (probably *temp.* Henry VIII.) and Thomas Elmes de Lilford. Here are almshouses, a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and a small charity. An old door in Eaglesthorpe House is believed to have been brought from Fotheringay Castle.

Warmington (2), pa. and vil., S. Warws., 5½ N.W. of Banbury; ac. 1,735; soil rich, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1867-71, is Dec., with some Norm. and E. Eng. work; there is a 14th-cent. chapel with altar and piscina, the upper portion forming a priest's room. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. W. has a small charity.

Warminster, pa., mkt. and U. to., head of Co. Co. dis. and petty sess. div., on the Wiley and at the western extremity of Salisbury Plain, W. Wilts, 4 S. of Westbury; ac. 6,085; soil and subsoil various, principally sandstone, with some green sand. W. was a Roman settlement, and is mentioned in Domesday by the name of "Guermiste," and was then considered ancient, and possessed many privileges. The to. is at the junction of the roads from Bath, Frome, Salisbury, and Shaftesbury, and consists principally of one street, about a mile in length. The church of St. Denys, at the western extremity of the to., dated from the time of Henry II., but was completely rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1887-89, in E. Eng. style; the organ, which was first used in 1792, is a very fine one, and was built to the order of King George III. for Salisbury Cathedral; there are numerous mural monuments, dating from 1635 to 1649. W. has also chapels-of-ease, an eccl. pa. with a modern church, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. Lord Weymouth's Grammar School was founded in 1704. The Missionary College of St. Boniface was established in 1860 for training young men for the work of Foreign Missions. Here is the Wilts. Reformatory for boys. The Community of St. Denys' Home was established in 1866 for the preparation of women desirous of assisting in missionary work abroad, or acting as nurses at home; in connection with it is a school for young ladies. The Orphanage of Pity consists of two houses, and is free to orphan children from all parts who are of legitimate birth. The W. Cottage Hospital was established in 1866. The town hall is a handsome edifice in Elizabethan style, and contains courts for the administration of justice and rooms for assemblies and for public meetings. The Savings Bank is

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Warley, Great	Brentwood & W. (1)	18	1609
Warley, Gt., Christ.	Brentwood & W. (3)	18	4947
Warley, Little	Brentwood & W. (3½)	18	1165
Warlingham	Warlingham	17	1488
Warmfield, pa.	Normanton (1½)	179	3323
Warmfield, tp.	Normanton (1½)	179	1067

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Warmingham, pa.	Sandbach (2)	163	1067
Warmingham, tp.	Sandbach (2)	163	3[illegible]
Warminghurst	Steyne (2)	53	[illegible]
Warmington (1)	Oundle (3)	96	[illegible]
Warmington (2)	Cropredy (4)	90	[illegible]
Warminster	Warminster	106	[illegible]

fine building in Elizabethan style, was erected in 1852; there is also an Athenæum, with a lecture hall, and a literary institution. The charities amount to about £320, distributed in money, clothing, coals, and food annually at Christmas; and there are almshouses for four old women, each of whom receives 6s. a week. Here is a silk-winding mill, employing about 200 hands, also two large engineering and agricultural-implement and steam-plough works; there are also four large breweries, and malting is carried on to a considerable extent. W. has a good corn market on Saturday, and fairs are held on April 22, Aug. 11, and Oct. 26. A track on the side of a hill to the north is called the Nuns' path. Of several ancient entrenchments, Battlesbury Camp covers upwards of 23 ac.; and a small one in Southleigh Wood is called Robin Hood's Bower; another crowns the larger of two abrupt and conspicuous knolls. [Clee Hills (2).] In Pitmead, a large meadow on the Wiley, 2 E. of W., some mosaic pavements and other Roman remains have been discovered at various times, and in the neighbourhood are several barrows. Here is a spring which, when other springs are at their lowest ebb, flows with greater rapidity. In a cornfield at Wichhams Green are graves, kept with neatness and regularity, said to be the burial-place of persons who died during the great plague.

Warmley, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Siston and Bitton (q.v.), S. Glouc., 4½ E. of Bristol. The church of St. Barnabas was built 1850 in E. Eng. style. Here is a coal mine.

Warmsworth, pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks., 2½ S.W. of Doncaster; ac. 1,074; soil loam and lime, and in some parts clay, overlying limestone. The church of St. Peter (repaired 1850) is E. Eng., and has a tower dating from the 12th cent. The charities amount to £4 10s. yearly. W. is noted for its walnut-trees. The banks of the Don afford beautiful walks, and the neighbourhood abounds with spots of interest, such as Edlington and Wadworth Woods, Conisbrough Castle, Sprotbrough Hall, and Cusworth Park and Hall. To the west of the vil. are extensive quarries of lime and limestone. *W. Hall* (erected in 1702), standing in pleasant grounds, is a seat.

Warmwell, pa. and vil., S. Dors., 6 S.E. of Dorchester; ac. 1,647; soil clay, subsoil chalk and gravel. Holy Trinity Church (partly rebuilt 1881 and 1887) is E. Eng. *W. House* is a seat.

Warnborough, North, ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Odiham (q.v.), N. Hants. Here are some vestiges of Odiham Castle; the remains have been converted into a farmhouse, called Palace Gate, having probably been the entrance to the grounds.

Warnborough, South, pa. and vil., N.E. Hants, 7 S.E. of Basingstoke; ac. 2,651; soil chalk, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1870) is chiefly E. Eng., but has traces of other periods. The school has a small endowment.

Warndon, pa. and vil., Mid Worcs., 2½ N.E. of Worcester station; ac. 832; soil and subsoil clay and marl. The church of St. Nicholas is Dec and Perp.; it contains many fragments of ancient stained glass, and the floor is partially laid with 16th-cent. tiles.

Warnal, or Warnell, ha., pa. of Sebergham (q.v.), Mid Cumb., 1 N.E. of Hesket-Newmarket. W. Hall, now a farmhouse, was formerly a seat, but only a portion of the ancient mansion is standing.

Warner Shoal, sandbank south-east of Spithead, off the north-east coast of I. of W., 4 E. of Spithead. Here is a light-vessel, with a revolving light visible 10 miles.

Warnford, pa. and vil. on the Meon, E. Hants, 9½ W. of Petersfield; ac. 3,179; soil chalky loam, overlying chalk. The church (dedication unknown) is E. Eng.; in the chancel is a monument to the Neale family, dated 1610; the font is curious. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. W. has a small charity. *W. Park,* a seat, has a good library and collection of pictures, and in the grounds some ancient ruins.

Warnham, pa. and vil., N.W. Sussex, 3 N. of Horsham; ac. 4,960; soil heavy clay, subsoil in some parts clay loam, in others stiff clay, including a good bed of clay used for making the best bricks. The vil. is somewhat extensive, and consists principally of two long narrow streets; the pa. extends to the Surrey border. The church of St. Margaret (rebuilt 1885–86) was originally E. Eng.; the chancel is separated from its north aisle by an oak screen; the monuments include one to Sir John Caryll, Kt. (d. 1613), and Maria his wife, with effigies of their four sons and five daughters. A vil. hall and club was built in 1893; it is endowed. On the south-west side of the pa. is *Field Place,* the birthplace (Aug. 4, 1792) of Percy Bysshe Shelley, who spent much of his early life here. *W. Court* and *W. Lodge* are also seats.

Warningcamp, tp., pa. of Lyminster (q.v.), W. Sussex, 2 E. of Arundel; ac. 930.

Warninglid, ha., pa. of Slaugham (q.v.), N. Sussex, about 8 S.E. of Horsham. There is a Church Mission room. *Colwood House, Free Chase, Lydhurst, Southlands,* and *W. Grange* are seats.

Warpsgrove, pa., S. Oxon., 8 S.W. of Thame; ac. 332; soil chiefly clay, overlying clay and sand. There is no church.

Warren (1), pa., S.W. Pembs., 5 S.W. of Pembroke, reaching to the Bristol Channel; ac. 1,212. The church of St. Mary is an ancient building with a square tower surmounted by a spire, forming a conspicuous object from the sea. In the churchyard is the base of an ancient cross.

Warren (2), ha., pa. of Old Cleeve (q.v.), N.W. Somerset, 1 E. of Minehead, on the Bristol Channel.

Warrenby, ha., pa. of Kirk Leatham (q.v.), about 4½ N.N.W. of Guisborough. Here are important works, with four blast-furnaces, for the manufacture of pig-iron.

Warren House, pa. within the bor. of Ipswich (q.v.), S. Suff.; ac. 50.

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Warmley	Warmley	123	2170
Warmsworth	Sprotbrough (½)	158	390
Warmwell	Moreton (3)	129	183
Warnborough, South	Hook (4)	42	307
Warndon	Worcester (2½)	120	154
Warnford	Bishops Waltham (7)	81	255
Warnham	Warnham	37	1060
Warningcamp	Arundel (2)	58	159
Warpsgrove	Thame (8)	48	26
Warren (1)	Pembroke (5)	372	126
Warren House	Ipswich	69	22

Warrenpoint, pa. and seaport to., Upper Iveagh bar., S.W. co. Down, Ir., 5 S.E. of Newry; ac. 593. A castle was built near this place in 1212, by Hugh de Lacy, to protect the ferry across the channel, where it narrows, from which it was called Narrow Water Castle; it was destroyed in the war of 1641, and was rebuilt by the Duke of Ormond in 1663. The site of the present to. was a rabbit warren, whence it is said to have derived its name, and in 1780 consisted of only two houses, with a few huts for the temporary residence of the fishermen during the oyster season; the to. now comprises several spacious streets, diverging from a square on the sea-side. The prospect from the Promenade is remarkably beautiful, embracing the whole bay of Carlingford, the Rosstrevor mountains, and the adjacent wood, together with the entire vale, diversified with beautiful plantations and elegant seats. On passing through the to. towards the shore the prospect becomes still more interesting the bay expanding and forming a noble basin, where many ships may ride in perfect safety, bounded on the right and left by lofty mountains. Large vessels trading to Newry are obliged to lie here, where there is deep water, good anchorage, and perfect shelter, as the further passage up the channel is intricate and perilous from the obstruction of rocks; and there is a good quay here, at which large vessels can load and discharge their cargoes. Goods are taken by railway to Newry, thence to Dublin and Glasgow, by which means large quantities of agricultural produce, cattle, poultry, eggs, and oysters are exported. The Protestant church is a building in E. Eng. style; the mother church is a mile distant. The Catholic church here is a large building with a handsome tower; the Presbyterians, Unitarians, and Wesleyans have places of worship. The Town Hall, erected in 1887, is a handsome building in Doric style. The extensive ruins of Nun's Island are near the ferry at Narrow Water; they are conjectured by some to be the remains of a religious establishment, and by others the ruins of de Lacy's castle. Fairs are held on the last Friday in every month.

Warren Point, headland on the north shore of Lough Foyle, near its mouth, N.E. co. Don., Ir., about 3 N.E. of Moville.

Warrenstown, bar., N.E. K. Co., Ir.; ac. 21,462. It is bounded on the north and east by co. Meath, on the south by Coolestown bar., and on the west by Lower Philipstown bar. The Grand Canal passes through.

Warren, The (1), tract of sand and marsh on the west side of the mouth of the Exe, E. Dev., 2 N.E. of Dawlish. Although it is in some places saturated with sea-water, the W. is found suitable for rifle practice. From it extends a bar covered with water.

Warren, The (2), tract of heath near the Needles, W. I. of W., 4 W.S.W. of Yarmouth. The W. is situated between Totland Bay and Alum Bay, extending to Headon Point.

Warren, The (3), tract of sand on the sea coast, pas. of Malahide and Portmarnock (q.v.), N.E. co. Dub., Ir., 4 E.S.E. of Swords. The sea-reed or bent and *Carex arenaria* grow here luxuriantly. Rob's Wall or Robuck's Wall, a small fortress situated on a rock close to the shore, was built about the end of the 15th cent. by MacRoback, a descendant of Robuck de Birmingham.

Warrington (1), parl. and mun. bor. (extending into Chesh.), pa. and tp., mkt. to., head of U. Co. Co. dis., and petty sess. div., on the Mersey, S.W. Lancs., 21 E. of Liverpool; ac. of pa. 12,950, of tp. 2,887 and 76 water; soil loamy and fertile, with rich meadows on the banks of the Mersey. The church of St. Elphin occupies the site of a structure erected in the 12th cent.; between the 14th and 15th cents. this was taken down and a cruciform Dec. building erected. In 1824 a small door opening to a crypt was discovered on the left side of the chancel, and on the steps was found a richly embroidered chasuble; this vestment was ultimately given to the Catholic priest of St. Alban's, Warrington, and is now part of the furniture of that chapel. The church has been restored and enlarged; it is now a building in the Dec. style, consisting of chancel with the Boteler and Masey or Patten chapels. During the restoration sedilia and a piscina were discovered and restored, and there is also an Easter sepulchre on the north side of the chancel. Outside, at the east end, are still visible many indentations of cannon balls fired by Cromwell from the battery at the mount, when the inhabitants took refuge in the church. In the north aisle or Bewsey chapel is an altar-tomb of alabaster to Sir John Boteler, Kt., who was murdered at Bewsey in 1643, and his wife, with life-size effigies of both. In the Wilson-Patten chapel is an altar-tomb to Anna Maria, wife of John Wilson-Patten, Esq., M.P. (d. 1846); there are also various modern mural monuments and brasses to this family. W. has also eccl. pas. with modern churches, Catholic churches, and places of worship for various bodies of Nonconformists. The Grammar School was founded in 1526, and the Bluecoat School in 1665; in the to. are also the Clergy Daughters' School and a training college for National-school mistresses. The Town Hall, in Sankey Street, was a seat formerly known as Bank Hall; it was purchased by the Corporation in 1872, and the grounds (18½ ac.) in which the hall stands have been thrown open to the public as a park; the building was erected in 1750, and is a substantially built mansion in Classic style, commanding an extensive view over one of the most beautiful districts in Cheshire. The Museum and Free Library, a plain two-storeyed building of brick and stone, stands at the corner of Bold and Museum Streets; the basis of the collections was formed by the transfer to the to. of the museum belonging to the Natural History Society and the books of the to. library, founded in 1760. Several local scientific societies hold their meetings in this building, which is also the headquarters of the Municipal Technical Institute. Other public buildings are the Bridewell (where is a sessions-room), the Gymnasium, the Baths, the political and social clubhouses, an infirmary, a hospital for infectious diseases, and the Market Hall, a covered building

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Warrenpoint, pa.	Warrenpoint	83	2059
Warrenpoint, to.	Warrenpoint	83	1970
Warrenstown	.....	.....	1847
Warrington(1), pl. br.	Warrington	182	55349
Warrington(1), m. br.	Warrington	182	[illegible]
Warrington (1), pa.	Warrington	182	[illegible]
Warrington (1), tp.	Warrington	182	[illegible]

near the centre of the to. The principal market-day for butter, eggs, vegetables, and agricultural produce is Wednesday, a corn market is held on the same day, and Saturday may also be considered a market-day. Fairs are held on July 18 and Nov. 30 for horses, and for cattle and sheep on the days respectively preceding. W. has various industries, which consist to a considerable extent of wire-drawing, the manufacture of iron in bar, hoop, and wire-rod, as well as of Lancashire tools and files, cut glass, glass bottles, soap, borax, etc. There are large and extensive forges, iron foundries, breweries, maltings, chemical and wire-weaving works, and cotton mills. Fustian-cutting gives employment to several hundreds of persons, chiefly females. W. and its vicinity is the centre of the Northern tanning trade for heavy sole leather; within a radius of a few miles there are tanneries using on an average from 8,000 to 10,000 hides per week; a great part of the leather used in the boots and shoes manufactured for the army and police is made in this neighbourhood, and great quantities of leather suitable for belts for driving machinery are made here; and the waste from the tanyards is worked up into glue, size, etc. Here was a house of Augustinian friars founded before 1379 and dissolved by Henry VIII.; the memory of the building is still preserved in the names of Friars' Gate and Friars' Green. In 1886 the site of the church was discovered, when the tile pavement of the choir and a number of carved stones were removed and placed in the museum. A good specimen of a room of the 13th cent. may still be seen in Fennel Street, and there are several black and white timbered houses of the 17th cent. Arthur Aikin, eldest son of John Aikin, M.D., and for twenty-three years secretary of the Society of Arts, was born here (1773); his father was the only son of the Rev. John Aikin, for many years tutor in divinity at the famous Dissenting academy here. William Enfield, LL.D., author of "The Speaker"; Joseph Priestley, LL.D., F.R.S.; John Reinhold Forster, LL.D., naturalist; John Taylor, D.D., author of a Hebrew and English Concordance; and the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, B.A., editor of "Virgil and Lucretius," were all tutors at the W. academy.

Warrington (2), tp., pa. of and 1½ N. from Olney (q.v.), N. Bucks.; ac. 1,008.

Warriston, north suburb of Edinburgh, N. Edins., Sc. W. Cemetery, on the north-east side of the Botanic Gardens, was opened in 1844; it is laid out in walks and terraces, and commands a fine prospect of the metropolis; here are buried the poet, Alexander Smith (d. 1867), and the physician, Sir James Young Simpson (d. 1870).

Warsall. [WARSILL.]

Warsash, ha., pa. of Titchfield (q.v.), S. Hants, 5 W. of Fareham. There is a Congregational chapel. *W. House* is a seat.

Warsill, or **Warsall,** tp., pa. of Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 E. of Pateley Bridge; ac. 1,029.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Warrington (2)	Olney (1½)	60	69
Warsill	Pateley Bridge (4)	217	56
Warslow, eccl. pa.	Leek (8)	157	588
Warslow, tp.	Leek (8)	157	503
Warsop, pa.	Mansfield (5)	141	1510
Warsop, tp.	Mansfield (5)	141	1467
Warter	Pocklington (4½)	198	578

Warslow, eccl. pa., tp. (**Warslow and Elkstone**), and vil., pa. of Alstonefield (q.v.), N.E. Staffs., 8 N.E. of Leek. The church of St. Lawrence (rebuilt 1820) is a plain stone building. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. A charity of £1 yearly is for poor widows. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Warslow and Elkstone. [WARSLOW.]

Warsop, pa., tp., and small to. on the Meden, W. Notts., 5 N.E. of Mansfield; ac. of pa. 7,174, of tp. 6,183; soil sand and limestone, subsoil loamy. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1878) is principally Norm.; the chancel has piscina and sedilia of the Dec. period. The Wesleyans and Reformed Methodists have chapels. There are limestone quarries, gravel pits, and a colliery. There is now no market, and the fairs have also fallen into disuse. The charities for distribution amount to about £128 a year. *Park Hall,* a fine stone mansion on an eminence, and surrounded by gardens and a well-wooded park, is a seat; the Hall contains a fine collection of old china and curiosities.

Warter, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 4½ E. of Pocklington; ac. 7,875; soil chalk and clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. James (rebuilt 1862) is in Gothic style. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and in the vil. are several springs. Here was once an Augustinian priory. *W. Priory* is a seat.

Warthall, ha., pa. of Plumbland (q.v.), W. Cumb., 5 N. of Cockermouth.

Warthill, pa. and small vil., N.R. Yorks., about 5 N.E. of York; ac. 1,004; soil sandy, overlying sand. The church of St. Mary is in E. Eng. style. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. *Brockfield House,* in a spacious park about 1 W. of the vil., is a seat.

Warthill Copyhold, tp., pa. of Warthill (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., about 5 N.E. of York; ac. 623.

Warthill Freehold, tp., pa. of Warthill (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., about 5 N.E. of York; ac. 381.

Wartling, pa. and vil., S. Sussex, 4½ N. of Pevensey; ac. 3,312; soil loam, overlying sand. The church of St. Mary Magdalene is E. Eng. *Windmill Hill Place* is a seat.

Wartnaby, tp., pa. of Rothley (q.v.), E. Leics., 1½ N.E. of Grimston; ac. 749. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Warton (1), pa., tp. (**Warton-with-Lindeth**), and vil. on the Keer, N. Lancs., 1 N. of Carnforth; ac. of pa. 11,100, of tp. 2,824; soil gravelly, overlying gravel and rock limestone. The church of the Holy Trinity (restored 1893) is E. Eng. and Dec., and has a chantry chapel at the east end of the south aisle containing sedilia; there is a very perfect Saxon or E. Norm. font and a 17th-cent. brass. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. On W. Crag are the remains of two ramparts of Roman origin. There is a charity of £169 yearly for apprenticing poor boys. On the Crag is found a superior kind of iron ore used for the manufacture of paint. *Hyning Hall* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Warthill	Warthill	194	138
Warthill Copyhold	Warthill	194	138
Warthill Freehold	Warthill	194	33
Wartling	Pevensey (4)	60	563
Wartnaby	Asfordby (3)	108	103
Warton (1), pa.	Carnforth (1)	236	5702
Warton (1), tp.	Carnforth (1)	236	1384

Warton (2), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Kirkham (q.v.), W. Lancs., 3 N.E. of Lytham; ac. 2,540. The church of St. Paul (1885) is in E. Eng. style. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Warton (3), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Polesworth (q.v.), N. Warws. The church of Holy Trinity is in E. Eng. style. There is a Baptist chapel.

Warton (4), tp., pa. of and 3½ N.W. from Rothbury (q.v.), Mid Northumb.; ac. 628.

Warton-with-Lindeth. [WARTON (1).]

Warwick (1), mun. and parl. (**W. and Leamington**), bor., U., mkt., assize, and co. to., and head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., Mid Warws., 21 S.E. of Birmingham, and closely adjoining Leamington. That this place, called in Domesday "Warewic," and by Hoveden "Wyrengwyke," is one of high antiquity, all authorities agree, but as to its foundation and the origin of the name opinions differ. The actual history of W. may be said to begin with the erection of the Castle or dungeon of Ethelfiede. In the reign of Ethelred W., together with a great part of the co., was devastated by Canute. In 1312 Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, the favourite of Edward II., captured in the Castle of Scarborough, was brought hither and lawlessly executed by the barons on Blacklow Hill, about a mile from the to. The Black Book of Warwick contains accounts of the visit of Queen Elizabeth to W. and Kenilworth in August, 1572. In 1617 James I. visited the to., and in 1695 William III. came to W. and was entertained by Lord Brooke at the Castle. The mun. bor. includes the pas. of W. St. Mary, W. St. Nicholas, and Guy's Cliff, with a total ac. of 5,512. *W. Castle*, on the south-east of the to., and built upon a rock washed by the river Avon, is a baronial residence of high antiquity, still maintained and inhabited by the hereditary descendants of the ancient line of Beauchamp. Its foundation is attributed to Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred; at the Conquest it was held by Turchil, the Saxon, as lieutenant of the King of Mercia, who enlarged its fortifications under the Conqueror's direction. In 1264 the rebellious barons, then holding Kenilworth, surprised and partly dismantled it. The great tower at the north-east corner, called Guy's Tower, was erected in 1394; but it is to Sir Fulke Greville, afterwards Lord Brooke, that we are indebted for the restoration of this historic pile; he received a grant of the castle from James I. at a time when much of the building had fallen into decay, only the strongest portions being made use of as a county gaol; and by expending on it the enormous sum, for that time, of £20,000, made it "the most princely seat within these midland parts of the realm." During the Civil War in August, 1642, it was unsuccessfully attacked by the Royalists, an event which closes its military history. On Dec. 3, 1871, the whole of the private apartments, together with the grand hall, and its interesting and valuable contents, were destroyed by fire; the damage to the structure has been repaired, but many valuable works of art were irretrievably lost. In the western wing, untouched by the fire, are the state rooms, the chapel, and the collections of sculpture, pictures, armour, and other curiosities. The famous Warwick vase, discovered in 1774 at the bottom of a lake near the Emperor Hadrian's villa at Tivoli, is in the conservatory, and in the porter's lodge are the imposing relics of the legendary Guy of Warwick. The castle is open by ticket to visitors every week day. The church of St. Mary is an ancient foundation, and in the reign of Henry I. was made collegiate. In 1694 the to. was visited by a terrible fire, by which most of the church was destroyed, and the rebuilding was completed in 1704, and the exterior was restored in 1884; the church now consists of a western tower, nave, with aisles, north and south transepts and choir; north of the chancel is the vestry and a spacious porch, and adjoining these northwards the chapter-house, while south of the chancel is the magnificent Chapel of Our Lady, or the Beauchamp chapel; above the vestry and lobby is a long room, occupying the entire space, and beneath the vestry and continued under the choir a vaulted chamber or crypt (which contains a portion of an ancient ducking-stool, used for the punishment of female offenders); on the south side of the choir are four sedilia, and eastward of these a piscina, under recessed canopies. Of the monuments still existing, the earliest and most important is that of the first Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and his countess (both d. 1369), in the choir, consisting of a high tomb, surrounded with niches containing figures, 36 in number, and bearing the recumbent effigies of the Earl and his wife; the incised brass effigies of the second Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (d. 1401), and of Margaret his wife (d. 1406). In the centre of the chapter-house is the monument of Fulk Greville, first Lord Brooke (d. 1628), erected by himself during his lifetime. The Chapel of Our Lady, or the Beauchamp chapel, was completed in 1464, when the body of the founder, Henry Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, was removed from Rouen (where he died in 1439), and placed in the tomb prepared for it. There are also several monuments to the

WARWICK CASTLE, FROM THE AVON.
(*Photo. Frith and Co., Reigate.*)

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Warton (2), eccl. pa.	Kirkham (3)	217	516
Warton (2), tp.	Kirkham (3)	217	414
Warton (3)	Polesworth (1½)	106	550
Warton (4)	Rothbury (3½)	312	[illegible]
Warwick (1), parl. b.	Warwick	98	[illegible]
Warwick (1), mun. b.	Warwick	98	13905

Dudleys. The church of St. Nicholas was rebuilt in 1779–80 on the site of an older church. There are also eccl. pas. with modern churches, a Catholic church, and places of worship for various bodies of Nonconformists. The Grammar School is a very ancient foundation, which can be traced back to the reign of Edward the Confessor. In 1875 it was reconstituted, and a handsome block of school buildings was then erected. Other public buildings comprise the Shire Hall, in Northgate Street, the Free Public Library (1866), and Her Majesty's Prison (1860). The most important industry is the manufacture of gelatine and isinglass; there are also ironworks, a brewery, and some brick-fields. The market day is Saturday. Fairs are held on Oct. 12 and the Monday before St. Thomas's Day, and there are frequent stock sales. Races are held in February, April, September, and November, and are much frequented. Leycester's Hospital and chapel, a very interesting example of the half-timbered domestic style, at the western extremity of the High Street, was originally the hall or mansion of the united Guilds of Holy Trinity and St. George, which, being acquired by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leycester, was by him, in 1571, converted into an hospital for a master and twelve impotent persons. By direction of their founder the members are habited, whenever they appear in public, in a gown of blue, with his cognisance of the bear and ragged staff upon the left arm. Each brother now receives £70, and it is intended eventually to increase the number of recipients to twenty-two. The charities are numerous and valuable, and are applied in various ways for the benefit of the to. The Hospital of St. Michael, founded about the end of Henry I.'s reign, was situated at the lower end of Saltisford Street, and in Dugdale's time lodged eight poor women, maintained from the revenues of the Priory lands. The Hospital of St. John the Baptist, founded about 1175 as a monastery for the reception, relief, and entertainment of pilgrims and strangers, was occupied by the Templars, and afterwards by the Knights of St. John; the site, a little distance outside the eastern gate of the to., is now occupied by a picturesque stone mansion of the Elizabethan period; the interior is adorned with a fine oak Tudor staircase, and has a large room containing some very interesting tapestry, etc., of ancient date; there is a subterranean passage leading to the priory. The hospital is open to visitors daily on payment of a small fee. In the western suburb stood the monastic house of the Dominican Friars, founded in the time of Henry III. The ancient entrances to the to., called the East and West Gates, at the opposite extremities of the main street, still remain, and are in good repair. The Priory of St. Sepulchre, founded 1124, on the site of an ancient church, at the Dissolution was made a mansion, and has been restored within recent years. It contains a great hall, a noble dining-room, a finely carved oak staircase, and some old heraldic glass.

Warwick (2), pa. and vil. on the Eden (here crossed by a handsome bridge of three arches), N. Cumb., 4 E. of Carlisle; ac. 1,815; soil principally sand and loam. The church of St. Leonard, anciently known as Warthewick chapel, has E. Norm. remains. It was given in 1088 by Ranulph du Meschines to the abbey of St. Mary at York; but after the Dissolution it was granted by Henry VIII. to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Near the foot of an eminence named W. Knowe are the remains of extensive earthworks. *W. Hall*, standing in a park of about 200 ac., is a seat. Here Prince Charles Edward is said to have been entertained previous to his march on Carlisle.

Warwick and Leamington. [WARWICK (1).]

Warwick Bridge, vil., pa. of Wetheral (q.v.), N. Cumb., 5 E. of Carlisle. The church of St. Paul is in E. Norm. style. There is a Catholic church and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. *Holme Eden* is a seat.

Warwick St. Mary. [WARWICK (1).]

Warwick St. Nicholas. [WARWICK (1).]

Warwickshire, one of the midland cos. of England, of irregular contour, bounded on the north by Staffs. and Derbys., on the north-east by Leics., on the south-east by Northants and Oxon., on the south-west by Glouces., and on the west by Worcs.; ac. 566,271; the length from north to south is 50 miles, with a breadth of 33 miles. More than half of the inhabitants are within the bor. of Birmingham. In British times this co. was on the borders of the Cornubii, Coritani and Dobuni, three tribes, afterwards reduced by the Romans, and included in the province of Flavia Cæsariensis; it was skirted by Watling Street on the north-east, and crossed by the Fossway. The Ryknield, often called Icknield Way, skirts the shire on the west. Among the Roman stations were Tripontium, in Watling Street, at Don Bridge, where there are some remains; Venonæ, at High Cross, at the intersection of Watling Street and the Fossway; Manduessedum, now Mancetter, on Watling Street, where there are remains; Alauna, now Alcester, on Icknield Street, where coins have been found. Birmingham seems to have been a small Roman station, as was Coventry. Part of the co. seems to have been included in the kingdom of the Hwiccas; but the whole was dependent on the Middle English or Mercians, who were ruled over by the regal and sacred house of Woden. In King Alfred's time the kingdom of the Mid English came finally under the complete power of the Britwald, after which it was generally ruled by one of the great aldermen. The co. was, during the 10th and 11th cents., devastated by the Danes, who settled themselves in some of the large tos. Early Saxon remains have been discovered on the banks of the Avon, near Warwick. In the Parliamentary wars the battle of Edge Hill, in which the Royalists were defeated, was fought in this co. Part of the co. is watered by feeders of the Trent, but the greater part belongs to the basin of the Avon, which is the only navigable stream; there are, however, several canals, which give access to the Trent, the Mersey, the Thames and the Severn, and the greater part of the shire is intersected by them. The chief roads are the Shrewsbury and Holyhead, the Banbury and Birmingham, and the Oxford and Birmingham. The railways form a close network, from the London and North Western, Great Western and Midland lines coming to

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Warwick (2)	Wetheral (2)	327	269
Warwick St. Mary	Warwick	98	6137

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
WarwickSt. Nicholas	Warwick	98	5766
Warwickshire	.....	.....	806072

Birmingham, and thus opening up communications with all parts of the country. The surface of the shire is gently undulated, and without any important hills; the chief ranges are branches of the Cotswold and Edge Hill. The mineral productions are coal, iron-ore, fire-clay, pyrites. North W. is chiefly remarkable for its manufactures, seated at Birmingham and Coventry. South W. mostly depends on its husbandry; the climate being mild and healthy and the soil good, the harvests are generally forward. The chief soils are the red loam, sandy loam and clay. The co. is well provided with lime. The produce is wheat, oats, barley, beans, turnips, clover, potatoes and the usual crops. There is some good pasture, and much market garden, also orchards and fair woodlands; the Wyken pippin, a delicious eating apple, was first grown at Wyken, near Coventry. There is no peculiar breed of cattle, the old W. sheep having become extinct. The mun. bors. are Birmingham, Coventry, Leamington, Stratford-on-Avon, Sutton Coldfield, and Warwick; other tos. are—Alcester, Atherstone, Chilvers Coton, Coleshill, Foleshill, Henley-in-Arden, Kington or Kineton, Nuneaton, Rugby, Solihull, and Southam. For parliamentary purposes W. has four divs.—Nuneaton, Rugby, Stratford-on-Avon, and Tamworth. The carboniferous formation is the oldest in the co., and occupies the surface over a comparatively small area east and south-east of Tamworth; and Shuttington, Kingsbury, and Baddesley Ensor are respectively near the boundary line to the north and south. From these points a long narrow strip extends past Atherstone, Stockingford, Nuneaton, and Bedworth, which marks the north-eastern edge of a basin, the remainder of which is concealed by beds of Permian age, which cover it up to the south and west; a patch, however, peeps out near Arley, having been brought up by a fault. The millstone grit forms a high ridge between Nuneaton and Atherstone; it is traversed by intrusive beds of a volcanic rock, termed greenstone; these have so heated the grit that it is changed into a hard quartz rock. It is extensively quarried for road metal, and at one time was worked for manganese. These beds are overlaid by the Coal Measures, of which there is a tolerably complete series, although the total thickness of the beds, some 3,000 ft., is much less than in the great northern and western districts. At the base are about 1,500 ft. of reddish shales, containing no coal seams, and, like the millstone grit, traversed by dykes of intrusive greenstone. Above these is about an equal thickness of shales, clays, and sandstones, containing five workable seams of coal, having an aggregate thickness of from 26 ft. to 30 ft. Lastly, at the top are sandstones and shales, with a bed of limestone at their base, called erroneously the "fresh water limestone." Considering that this coal-field is the nearest to London, it is rather surprising that it has not been more energetically worked, but the future will doubtless see the annual output largely increased. The Permian Formation covers the Coal Measures from Baddesley Ensor on the north to within two miles of Warwick and Leamington on the south, there occur beds of red, brown, and purple sandstones, red marl, with here and there a bed of calcareous breccia or conglomerate. The total thickness of these beds is about 2,000 ft., and good sections are exposed in the large quarry near Kenilworth. The Trias wraps all around the region hitherto described, and consists of a considerable thickness of red and mottled marls, with here and there bands of sandstone, and pebble beds near the base; they form the high ground between Birmingham and Lichfield, and also crop out near Polesworth. On the west the Triassic beds occupy all the ground between the Warws. and S. Staffs. coal-fields, from each of which they are cut off by faults, this central region, in which Birmingham, Coleshill, and Sutton Coldfield are the principal tos., being let down as it were between the two. Thus, though it is likely enough that coal may exist beneath this part, yet it probably lies at such a depth (from 3,000 ft. to 5,000 ft.) as to prevent its being profitably worked. The Rhætic beds consist of black shales, above which are light and dark coloured clays, with nodular bands of limestone. These beds have been noted at Church Lench, near Evesham, at Wotton Park, near Alcester, and in the railway cuttings near Stratford-on-Avon. The upper div., sometimes called the White Lias, has been proved at Wilmcote and Binton, and in outliers at Wootton Wawen and at Copt Heath, near Knowle. The Lias runs in a broad band along the southern and eastern edge of the co. The Lower Lias is characterised by valuable beds of limestone noted for their property of setting under water. These are largely quarried at Stockton, Harbury, Wilmcote, Binton, Grafton, and at several places near Rugby. They are highly fossiliferous, containing the remains of insects, plants, fishes, and notably bones and even entire skeletons of gigantic saurians or lizard-like reptiles which inhabited the bays and estuaries of the Liassic sea. The Middle Lias caps Edge Hill, and is also present at Fenny Compton, and there are quarries on the Avon at Dassett hills, where it is got for building stone. The oolite occurs in the extreme south-west. Drift may be seen in the beds of sand, gravel, and clay scattered irregularly over the rock, and in the river gravels of the Avon, whence rhinoceros and mammoth remains have been obtained. Neolithic implements and weapons have been found, but no example of the Old Stone Age has as yet been met with.

Wasbister, ha., pa. of Rousay and Egilsbay (q.v.), N. Ork., Sc., in north of Rousay Island, 13 m. of Kirkwall. Here is a school.

Wasdale (1). [ESKDALE AND WASDALE.]

Wasdale, or **Wast Dale,** mountain valley, S.W. Cumb., extends from the foot of Styhead Pass 8½ m. by W. of Keswick, to the confluence of the Bleng and the Irt, 4½ m. by E. of Ravenglass. The valley consists of three portions, running W. by S., S.W., and again W. by S.; the first contains Wasdale Head, the second Wast Water, and the third Nether Wasdale. Its length is in all about 7½ miles. The scenery of Wasdale Head—engirt as it is by the steep and rugged precipices of Great Gable, Kirkfell, Lingwell, and other mountains which seem almost to overhang it—is extremely grand. The upper part of the valley was formerly celebrated for its red deer.

Wasdale Head, eccl. pa. at the head of Wast Water, pa. of St. Bees (q.v.), W. Cumb., 13 m. E. of Drigg. The church of St. Bega is said to be the second smallest church in England, measuring internally 36 ft. by 14 ft.

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Dist. fr. Lon.	Dist. fr. Dub.
Wasdale Head	Irton Road (8)	291	75

Wasdale, Nether, eccl. pa. and tp. on the Irt, pa. of St. Bees (q.v.), W. Cumb., 7 S.E. of Ravenglass; ac. 8,273. The church (dedication unknown) is of mixed periods. The scenery in this neighbourhood is bold and of the most beautiful description. A sheep and pleasure fair takes place annually in September. *Gale Syke* and *W. Hall* are seats.

Wash. [GWASH.]

Washaway, vil., pa. of Egloshayle (q.v.), N.E. Cornw., 3 S.E. of Wadebridge.

Washbourne, ha., pa. of Halwell (q.v.), S. Dev., about 6½ N.E. of Kingsbridge.

Washbourne, Great, pa. and small vil., N. Glouc., 6 E. of Tewkesbury; ac. 470; soil good arable, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng.

Washbourne, Little, tp., pa. of Overbury (q.v.), N. Glouc., 5 N.W. of Winchcomb; ac. 452. Here is a chapel-of-ease.

Washbrook, pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 3½ S.W. of Ipswich; ac. 1,443; soil rich loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1886) is E. Eng.; it contains some ancient carved stone stalls. There is a small Baptist chapel.

Washburn, river, W.R. Yorks., rises on the Moors, 4 W.S.W. of Pateley Bridge, and runs S.E. to Fewston, and thence S.S.E. to the Wharfe, which it joins after passing Leathley, 1½ W. by N. of the to. of Otley. Its length is about 12 miles.

Washfield, pa. and vil. on the Exe, N.E. Dev., 2½ N.W. of Tiverton; ac. 3,319; soil light, overlying partly clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1874) is Perp., and contains a Norm. font and a richly carved Jacobean screen; there are 17th-cent. brasses and monuments. *Easterlands* and *Worth House* are seats.

Washford, ha. with railway station, pa. of Old Cleeve (q.v.), W. Somerset, 4 S.E. of Watchet. There is a Wesleyan chapel. In this ha. are the fine remains of the Cistercian abbey of St. Mary (founded 1188). The buildings comprised the conventual church, the cloisters, and the common hall; over these was the dormitory. The south side of the cloister consists of various apartments, above which is the refectory. The west side includes a buttressed structure of two storeys and the alley on this side, with four flat-arched openings, two of which retain a part of their Perp. tracery; the buttresses dividing these are standing, and there are existing carols; a modern roof covers this portion. The common hall is vaulted, and has at the east end two elegant E. Eng. windows. The most interesting and beautiful existing feature is the refectory, retaining a mural painting of the Crucifixion and an exquisitely carved roof lighted by Perp. windows. There are traces of the fireplace and pulpit at the east end of the south wall, and on the exterior north wall are remains of a gabled bell-cote. In the lower storey was the lavatory, and adjoining it an E. Eng. doorway. Of the church, the principal portions still extant are the south wall of the nave, south transept, and part of the east end of the presbytery. The great gatehouse, standing to the north-west of the monastery, is a singular but elegant gabled structure of two storeys (probably 13th cent.); the north front exhibits a fine, lofty arch; the upper floor is lighted by a mullioned window; the internal front has a similar arch. The abbey precincts extended over an area of several acres, and were enclosed on the north and west and partly on the south by walls engaged with the gatehouse, and on the east and some part of the south by a deep moat, over which, on the south-east, there is a ford. The last abbot succeeded in 1510.

Washford Pyne, pa. and vil., N. Dev., 9 N.W. of Crediton; ac. 1,140; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (rebuilt 1883) is in Dec. style.

Washingborough, pa., tp., and large vil. on the south bank of the Witham, Mid Lincs., 4 E. of Lincoln; ac. of pa. 5,190, of tp. 1,985; soil loamy, overlying limestone. The church of St. John the Evangelist (restored 1859) is partly Norm.; the font is a fine example of Norm. work. Here is a Free Methodist chapel. The poor have about £120 a year for distribution, and a similar sum for apprenticing boys; there are other charitable donations, amounting to about £10, which are distributed in bread.

Washingley, pa., N. Hunts., 7 S. of Peterborough; ac. 1,260; soil stiff clay, overlying clay. There is no church. *W. Hall,* a plain building situated in a park, is a seat.

Washington (1), pa., tp., and vil. near the Wear, N.E. Dur., 7 W. of Sunderland; ac. of pa. 4,027, of tp. 1,973; soil various, overlying mixed loam and sand. The church of the Holy Trinity (rebuilt 1833) is in E. Eng. style. There are Catholic and Wesleyan chapels. There are some small charities. W. has ironworks, an extensive colliery and chemical works, and a bathbrick manufactory.

Washington (2), pa. and vil., S.W. Sussex, 7 N. of Worthing; ac. 3,172; soil and subsoil sand and clay. The church of St. Mary, formerly Norm. and E. Eng. date, was rebuilt (with the exception of the tower) in 1867; the Late Norm. arcades remain; in the tower is a monument (with kneeling figures) to John Byrne (d. 1600) and his family. On Chancton Farm, in this pa., in 1806, a crock of ancient coins was discovered, consisting of no less than 3,000 pennies, drawn from upwards of fifty mints, including Chichester, Hastings, Lewes, and Steyning, and belonging to the reigns of Edward the Confessor and Harold II. *Highden* and *Rowdell House,* pleasant mansions situated upon high ground, are seats.

Washington (3), vil., pa. of and 3¼ E.N.E. from Coupar Angus (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., on Forfs. border.

Wash, The, estuary between S.E. Lincs. and N.W. Norf., 31 E.S.E. of Lincoln. The W. is formed by the Ouse and Nar, in Norf.; the Nen, between Norf. and Lincs.; and the Welland and Witham, in Lincs. It extends 22 miles in a north-east direction, and is 15 miles in breadth at its inner

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wasdale, Nether	Irton Road (3½)	291	156
Washbourne, Great	Ashchurch (4)	169	83
Washbourne, Little	Ashchurch (4)	169	16
Washbrook	Capel (2½)	65	337
Washfield	Tiverton (2½)	179	355
Washford Pyne	Eggesford (5)	194	141

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Washingborough, pa.	Washingborough	131	1254
Washingborough, tp.	Washingborough	131	611
Washingley	Holme (4½)	69	86
Washington (1), pa.	Washington	260	8427
Washington (1), tp.	Washington	260	3322
Washington (2)	Steyning (4½)	53	838

extremity, the shores inclining inwards as far as Hunstanton, where the breadth is 10 miles, beyond which it gradually widens, and, after 4½ miles, becomes merged in the North Sea. It has low, swampy shores, and is filled with sandbanks, dry at low water, between which are the channels of the rivers from which it is derived. They are very intricate, and vary in depth from 4 to 12 fathoms, the average depth of the estuary in general being about 5 fathoms. Operations begun in 1850 have resulted in the reclamation of large tracts of land on the banks of the Ouse on the west side of Lynn, formerly choked with mud and sand. By Ptolemy the W. is called *Metaris*. As King John was attempting to cross the estuary in 1216 all his valuables were carried away by a whirlpool, occasioned by the influx of theitide and the current of the Welland.

Washton, or **Whashton,** tp., pa. of and ½ S.E. from Kirkby Ravensworth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Washwood Heath, ha., pa. of Aston (q.v.), N. Warws., 3 N. of Birmingham.

Wasing, pa., S. Berks., 10 S.W. of Reading; ac. 690; soil gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas (restored about 1876) is E. Eng. *W. Place* is a seat.

Waskerley, ha., pa. of and about 3 S. from Muggleswick (q.v.), N.W. Dur. Here is a goods station on the North-Eastern line, and the place is occupied to a great extent by railway workmen.

Wasperton, pa. on the Avon, S.W. Warws., 4 S.W. of Warwick; ac. 1,603; soil various, overlying clay, marl, and sand. The church of St. John the Baptist, anciently a chapel belonging to Hampton Lucy, was entirely rebuilt in E. Dec. style, and contains a rich wooden screen.

Wass, formerly a tp., pa. of Coxwold (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., now known as Byland-with-Wass (q.v.).

Wassand. [SEATON AND WASSAND.]

Wast Dale. [WASDALE.]

Wast Water, lake, S.W. Cumb., 10 S.S.W. of Keswick. The lake extends 3 miles N.E. and S.W., and has an average and almost uniform breadth of

HEAD OF WAST WATER AND GREAT GABLE.
(*Photo. Green Bros., Grasmere.*)

½ mile; it lies 204 ft. above the sea and is 270 ft. in depth, being the deepest lake in England. On its south-east side is the ridge called the Screes (q.v.), the surface of which is continually crumbling away and falling in great masses into the lake below. The shores of the lake are very scantily wooded, excepting at its southern extremity, but its bleak and desolate scenery is full of wild grandeur, especially at its head, where Great Gable, Kirkfell, Lingmell, Scafell, and other lofty mountains, rise precipitously above the bare valleys. Trout are abundant, and there are some char.

Watchet, small seaport to. on the Bristol Channel, pa. of St. Decuman's (q.v.), W. Somerset, about 18 N.W. of Taunton. The tidal harbour has an area of about 10 ac., and is well sheltered from all winds, being protected on the west by the old pier and new breakwater, and on the north-east by a pier which also forms a convenient pier for steamers and vessels. The harbour thus enclosed is lined with substantial quay walls and a landing slip; in its fine seaward approaches, the depth of water at its entrance, and its direct railway communication with the interior, W. harbour possesses advantages beyond any other small port on the Bristol Channel. Here is a lifeboat station-house, erected in 1875 at the cost of the Royal Lifeboat Institution, and a lifeboat has been presented. The cliffs east and west of the harbour are of blood-red conglomerate, intersected by bands of light-green limestone; toward Cleeve Bay, commonly called Blue Anchor, there is an abundance of alabaster, which is at times worked. A considerable trade is carried on in flour, meal, malt, coal, timber, and cement. An iron foundry and paper mills employ a number of hands. There is a recreation-ground near the cliffs.

Watchfield, chap., tp., and vil. on the Cole, pa. of Shrivenham (q.v.), N.W. Berks., 4½ S.W. of Faringdon; ac. 1,517. The church of St. Thomas was built 1858, in E. Eng. and Dec. styles. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Watch Gate, ha., pa. of Selside-with-Whitwell (q.v.), S. Westmd., 5 N. of Kendal.

Watch Hill, eminence on Bryher, one of the Scilly Isles.

Watchlaw Hill, eminence, N. Northumb., 2 N.E. of Ford. It commands a fine view.

Watcombe, coast ha., pa. of St. Mary Church (q.v.), S. Dev., about 2½ N. of Torquay. It abounds with the most delightfully picturesque scenery, and is a celebrated resort for picnic parties during the summer season. A valuable bed of terra-cotta clay is worked by a company, who have erected extensive works; they have a show-room here.

Watcombe Bay, bay near the Needles, I. of W., S. Hants, 2½ S. of Yarmouth. There are caves in the cliffs, which here rise to 490 ft.

Watendlath, romantic mountain valley, S.W. Cumb., 5 S. of Keswick. The vil. of W. is situated in a remote spot on the east side of a tarn 847 ft. above the sea. Beyond the meadows skirting it rise wild and desolate mountains. The tarn sends off a small stream—W. Beck—which runs 2 S.S.W. forming the famous Lodore Falls, just before it enters Derwent Water.

Waterbarn, ha., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., near Bacup.

Waterbeach, pa. and large vil. on the Cam, W.

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Washton	Richmond (5)	237	134
Wasing	Aldermaston (2)	45	87
Wasperton	Warwick (4)	98	225

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Watchfield	Shrivenham (1)	72	354
Waterbeach	Waterbeach	61	136

Cambs., 5½ N.E. of Cambridge; ac. 556; the land in this neighbourhood is very fertile, and there are large market-garden grounds. The church of St. John the Evangelist (restored 1878) is E. Eng. with Perp. insertions. The mission church of St. Andrew is at the extreme end of the pa. Here is a Baptist chapel, of which the late Rev. C. H. Spurgeon was for some years minister; there are also Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities amount to £137 yearly. About 2 N.W. are the remains of the ancient abbey of Denny (Daneia), originally built in 1160 by Robert, chamberlain to the Duke of Bretagne, as a cell of Ely, but refounded in 1342 by Agnes, Countess of Pembroke, for nuns of the order of St. Clare, and dedicated to SS. James and Leonard; the refectory, of Norm. and Dec. work, remains.

Waterbeck, vil., pa. of Middlebie (q.v.), S.E. Dumfs., Sc., 7 E. by S. of Lockerbie. Here is a United Presbyterian church.

Water-Break-its-Neck, cascade, pa. of Llanfihangel Nant Melan, Mid Radnors., 2½ W. of New Radnor. The cascade, which has a fall of 70 ft., is situated on a rocky slope in a narrow ravine.

Watercombe, pa., S. Dors., 1 S. of Warmwell, to which it is attached for ecclesiastical purposes; ac. 378.

Water Crag, mountain (2,192 ft.), N.R.Yorks., close to the Westmd. border, 4½ N. of Muker. The face of the mountain is a bare undulating tract of moorland.

Watercrook, site of Roman station, S. Westmd., 2 S. of Kendal. W. has by some antiquaries been identified with *Concangium*. It covers about 8 ac. of ground formed by a curve in the river Kent, and resembles a horseshoe in shape. A memorial inscription has been discovered in the wall of a barn. The other antiquities found here include a bath or hypocaust constructed of bricks with a coating of cement, a semicircular row of hollow chambers resembling ovens divided from one another by thin bricks, a decorated altar, urns, coins, and a large brass monument of Faustina.

Waterden, pa., N.W. Norf., 4 W. by S. of Walsingham; ac. 763; soil rich loam, subsoil chiefly gravel, with some marl. The church of All Saints is E. Eng.; the existing church, almost entirely concealed by trees, is, however, but a portion of an earlier structure, of which the arches of a south aisle and some remains of a tower can still be traced.

Water Eaton (1), tp. on the Cherwell, pa. of Kidlington (q.v.), S.W. Oxon., 4 N. of Oxford; ac. 1,500. The manor-house, built toward the end of the 16th cent., now a farmhouse, retains much of its old beauty; in 1644 it was the residence of Lord Lovelace (d. 1670); the chapel is Jacobean.

Water Eaton (2), tp. on the Ouzel, pa. of Bletchley (q.v.), E. Bucks., ½ S.W. of Fenny Stratford; ac. 943. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Water End, ha., pa. of North Mimms (q.v.), W. Herts., about 3 S. of Hatfield.

Waterfall, pa. and tp., N. Staffs., 8 S.E. of Leek; ac. of pa. 2,868, of tp. 1,018; soil light, overlying limestone. The church of St. James (rebuilt 1890) is Norm., and contains a fine Norm. arch (discovered in 1887) and a Jacobean screen; there is an ancient silver-gilt paten, bearing the symbol of the Lamb and Flag. The pa. takes its name from the curious phenomenon presented by the river Hamps, which, after flowing 8 miles from its source, disappears near the vil. of Waterhouses among the limestone rocks, whence it runs underground in the neighbourhood of Ilam, and then again appears.

Waterfoot (1), eccl. pa., pas. of Bury and Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 2½ S.W. of Bacup. The church of St. James (1865) is in E. Eng. style. There are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels. In the neighbourhood are cotton mills and woollen manufactories. *Springfield* is a seat.

Waterfoot (2), harbour at mouth of Annan Water, pa. of and 1½ S. from Annan (q.v.), S.E. Dumfs., Sc.

Waterfoot (3), vil. on Red Bay, pa. of Layd (q.v.), N. co. Antr., Ir., 2 S. of Cushendall.

Waterford (1), ha., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Bengeo (q.v.), E. Herts. The district church of St. Michael and All Angels (1872) is in Dec. style. *W. House* is a seat.

Waterford (2), a maritime co. of the province of Munster, Ir., lying on the shore of St. George's Channel, between the co. of Wexf. on the east and that of Cork on the west, having the cos. of Tip. and Kilk. on the north. Its extent from east to west is about 45 miles, and its breadth, at the narrowest part (from Tramore Bay to the river Suir, near Clonmel) is little more than 10 miles; while from Dungarvan Bay to the northern edge abutting on Tip., the breadth is nearly 30. The surface comprises 455,637 ac. and 5,915 water. There is only an ordinary coast-line stretching along the south boundary with but few breaks. The inlets after leaving Youghal Harbour are only Dungarvan Harbour and Tramore Bay and the entrance to W. Harbour. The north part of the western half has a broken chain of mountains, varying in height from 1,100 to 2,600 ft., the Knockmealdown range, and through the valley formed by the break in this range the Blackwater flows to Youghal Harbour; another double chain runs at a right angle to the north towards Clonmel; there are no inland loughs. The remainder of the co. is tolerably level, and the soil of the plains and the valleys is rich and fruitful. The occupations are chiefly pasturage and dairy-farming, but tillage is increasing. Large quantities of butter and bacon are exported. The geology exhibits no great variety, the whole co. being composed of clay-slate, sandstone, and some limestone. In the rocks north of Lismore, and some other parts, iron, copper, and lead ores are of frequent occurrence. There are copper mines at Knockmahon. In the neighbourhood of Cappoquin and Whitechurch are valuable quarries of marble. The fishery is a productive branch of industry, and the coast abounds with various shell-fish. Manufactures are inconsiderable, but the import and export trade through W. is very extensive. The principal rivers are the Suir, the Blackwater, and the Bride; they are all navigable streams, and of great importance to

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Watercombe	Dorchester (5)	135	63
Waterden	BurnhamMarket(4)	121	32
Water Eaton (1)	Woodstock Road(1)	69	161
Water Eaton (2)	Fenny Stratford (½)	48	241
Waterfall, pa.	Froghall (3)	153	453
Waterfall, tp.	Froghall (3)	153	354
Waterfoot (1)	Waterfoot	205	2988
Waterford (2)	.....	.....	98251

the districts through which they flow. The first falls into W. Harbour, the second into Youghal Bay, and the Bride is an important tributary to the Blackwater. In the bar. of Gaultiere are chalybeate springs; there is another at Clonmel, on the W. side of the Suir, and others between Dungarvan and Youghal. There are also some vitriolic spas at Modelligo and Cross. The climate is exceedingly variable, and the prevailing south and south-west winds by which the coast is assailed are at times extremely violent. In the more sheltered situations the climate is genial and healthful. The assizes are held at W., at which place are also held quarter sessions, and likewise at Dungarvan and Lismore. There are barrack stations at Dungarvan and W., this co. being included in the Cork military district. Prior to the Union, the co. sent two members to the Irish Parliament and two each for Dungarvan, Lismore and Tallow, and the city of W., but since, the members were two for the co. (one for each division—East and West W.), two for the city, and one for Dungarvan, but in 1885 Dungarvan was merged into the co. representation, and the city of W. lost one member. This co. confers the title of Marquess upon the family of Beresford, and Earl upon that of Talbot, Earls of Shrewsbury, hereditary great Seneschal of Ireland. The bar. of Decies, in this co., gives the title of Baron to a branch of the Beresford family. Ecclesiastically this co. is comprised in the Protestant province of Dublin, dioceses of Cloyne, Lismore, Ossory and Waterford, and in the Catholic province of Cashel and diocese of W. The Waterford and Limerick and the Waterford and Central Ireland and Kilkenny Junction Railways have terminal stations at W., but do not run through the co., though they skirt it on the north. The Waterford, Dungarvan and Lismore and Fermoy and Lismore Railway runs through the south centre of the co., starting from W., thence south-west to Kilmacthomas, to Dungarvan and on to Lismore, leaving the co. at Ballyduff. There is a short line running due south from W. to Tramore town.

Waterford (3), city, parl. and mun. bor., bishop's see, co. to., head of U. and petty sess. div., Middlethird bar., N.E. co. Waterf., Ir., about 12 s.w. of New Ross; ac. of mun. bor. 553, of parl. bor. 9,437. This city, seated on the south side of the Suir, which forms a junction with the Barrow, about 4 miles below, was originally built in 879, but destroyed in 981; it was much enlarged by Strongbow in 1171, and still more in the reign of Henry VII., who granted the citizens considerable privileges. In 1396 Richard II. landed and was crowned here, and in 1690 James II. embarked at this harbour for France, after his defeat by William III., who made it his residence for some time. At the extremity of the quay stands a massive round tower, which formed a portion of the city walls, and was built in the year 1003 by Reginald the Dane; in 1643 it was bombarded from the opposite side of the river by Cromwell, one of the cannon balls still remaining visible in its side near the summit, and in 1819 it was repaired and appropriated to the use of the police. The city extends principally along the margin of the river, having an elevation very little above high-water mark, except at the western extremity, where it occupies some eminences of considerable altitude, and at the eastern extremity there are some more gradual elevations. The houses, though frequently irregular, are many of them lofty and somewhat imposing. The streets, with the exception of some few that have been improved, are generally short, narrow and irregular. At the east end of the city is the Mall, from which a spacious street has been opened, forming the principal western entrance on the Cork road. Near the western extremity of the city, and connecting it with the suburb of Ferrybank, in co. Kilk., is a wooden bridge, opened 1794; it is 832 ft. in length and 40 ft. in width, and consists of stone abutments and 40 sets of piers of oak. John's river, which skirts the city on the east and south-east, is crossed by two ancient bridges and one more modern. On the Kilkenny bank of the Suir are some lofty hills, from which the city is seen to

WATERFORD, FROM THE NORTH BANK OF THE SUIR
(Photo. Poole and Co., Waterford.)

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Waterford(3), pl.bor.	Waterford	112	27713

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Waterford(3), m.bor.	Waterford	112	28[illegible]

dvantage. The first charter was granted by John n 1205, and W. first sent members to Parliament n 1374; after the Union it sent two members to he Imperial Parliament until 1885, when the umber was reduced to one. What is now the rotestant diocese of W. was founded about the los- of the 11th cent. and consolidated with ismore in 1363; in 1833 the two were united with ashel and Emly, forming the united dioceses of ashel and Emly, W. and Lismore. The Cathedral f the Blessed Trinity was originally built about 096. In 1773 this structure was demolished and he present church erected in the Italian style; the otal length is 170 ft.; some of the monuments rom the old cathedral are preserved, but the rest re said to have been buried under the altar. The ishop's palace, on the south side of the area in hich the cathedral stands, is a handsome stone uilding with a fine Doric portico. There are hree other churches, St. Patrick's, St. Olave's, and he Abbey church; the latter, on the opposite side f the river, has a tower, and faces the parade. V. is also the head of the Catholic diocese of W. nd Lismore. The cathedral of the Holy Trinity s a fine building with good internal decorations. here are six other places of worship for Catholics, ncluding one belonging to the Franciscans and ne belonging to the Dominicans. The Presby-erians, Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Friends have each places of worship. St. John's ollege, erected by the Right Rev. Dr. Power early n the 19th cent. for the education of young men or the priesthood, is a spacious building of great rchitectural beauty. Among the other public uildings of the city are the Town Hall, Her Majesty's prisons for the city and co., the Chamber of Commerce, the Custom House, military barracks, nion workhouse, and the co. and city courthouse. The Custom House (1876) is a large and handsome tone building, and serves also as the post office, inland revenue office and income tax office. There re various benevolent and scientific institutions, nd hospitals and asylums for the indigent and ick. W., it may be said, enjoys privileges of this lass much above the average. There are several aluable institutions connected with the city, and iberally supported. The W. Institution was ounded in 1820; the members hold their meetings n the Chamber of Commerce, and have a library and reading-room. There exists a well-supported Literary and Scientific Society for the promotion of knowledge by means of lectures and essays, and during the session the latter are read and lectures delivered by the members. The Agricultural Society is liberally supported and has been of great benefit. W. has regular communication with the chief ports in the kingdom, and in addition to its local trade, which is considerable, exports large quantities of live stock and agricultural produce. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the first Monday in each month, and also on May 4, June 24, and Oct. 25.

Waterford, East. [WATERFORD (2).]

Waterford Harbour, river and sea harbour between cos. Waterf., Kilk., and Wexf., Ir. The harbour comprises two portions, the upper part consisting of the channel of the Suir, the lower of the estuary formed by the confluence of the Suir and the Barrow. The Suir increases greatly in width a little above Waterford, the distance across it opposite that to. being 200 yds., thence it flows E.S.E. for about 3 miles, making a curve towards the north opposite the grounds of *May Park*. After flowing round Little Island it runs 3 N.N.E., joining the Barrow at Cheekpoint. The distance across the south side at Little Island is more than a mile, the channel on the north of the island being called the Ford, and that on the south-west and south-east side the King's Channel. At its mouth the breadth of the river is half a mile. The estuary of the Suir and Barrow extends 3 S. by E. from Cheekpoint to Passage (with a considerable curve towards the west), 5 S. from Passage to Creadan Head, and 5 S.S.W. from Creadan Head to Swines Head and Hook Head. The width opposite Passage is 800 yds., opposite Creadan Head 2 miles, and between Swines Head and Hook Head 4 miles. On the north side of the Suir are large shipbuilding yards. There are lighthouses at Black Head, Duncannon Fort, Dunmore and Hook Head. Since 1816 the Harbour has been under the management of twenty-four Commissioners appointed by the Corporation, the Chamber of Commerce, and the merchants of Clonmel. This body has carried out great improvements in connection with the construction and accommodation of the quays, and the Channel of the Suir has been straightened at great expense.

Waterford, West. [WATERFORD (2).]

Water Fryston. [FRYSTON, NEW.]

Water Fulford, tp., pa. of Fulford Ambo (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., forming part of the suburbs of York; ac. 436.

Watergall, pa., E. Warws., about 4 S. of Southam, on the road to Banbury; ac. 541.

Watergate Bay, inlet of the sea, W. coast of Cornwall, 8 S.S.W. of Padstow. The bay is 3½ miles wide at its mouth, its south-west extremity being formed by Towan Head; it extends about a mile inland; New Quay stands near the south-west end, on the shore of an inner portion of the bay, sometimes called Towan or New Quay Bay. There is a fine stretch of sand extending east from New Quay, backed by a romantic line of cliffs.

Watergore, ti., pa. of and ½ S. from South Petherton (q.v.), E. Somerset.

Watergrasshill, vil., pa. of Ardnageehy (q.v.), N.W. co. Cork, Ir., 10½ N.N.E. of Cork. The vil. is built on an exposed site between the Lee and Blackwater; it is said to occupy the highest ground in the co. Father Prout (d. 1830), the real person who suggested to the celebrated humourist Francis Sylvester Mahony (d. 1866) the pseudonym by which he is always known, was parish priest of W.

Waterhead (1), eccl. pa., pa. of Prestwich (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., about 3 N.E. of Oldham. The church of Holy Trinity (1847) is in E. Eng. style, and was renovated in 1884.

Waterhead (2), tp. and vil., pa. of Lanercost (q.v.), N.E. Cumb., about 6 N.E. of Brampton, extending to the borders of Northumb., where the

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Waterford, East	.....	.....	
Waterford, West	.....	.....	
Water Fulford	York (2)	188	40
Watergall	Fenny Compton (2)	85	13
Watergrasshill	Cork (10½)	166	167
Waterhead (1)	Oldham Monks (1½)	189	6310
Waterhead (2)	Brampton Junc. (6)	317	248

Irthing separates the two cos.; ac. 4,577. In this tp. are the remains of the Roman station *Amboglanna*. The camp occupies a strong position on a lofty cliff overlooking the south bank of the Irthing. No remains of the north gateway now exist, but the double gateway on the south has two openings; the western gate, converted into a dwelling-house, retains its flagged pavement. Within the station the direction of the streets and the position of various buildings are clearly traceable. A sitting figure of the *Dea Mater*, statuettes, and Roman coins have been found. The Maiden Way (q.v.) runs through the station.

Waterhead (3), pl. at the head of Coniston Lake, pa. of and about 3½ S.W. from Hawkshead (q.v.), N. Lancs. *Coniston Park* is a seat.

Waterhead (4), ha., pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., in tp. of Saddleworth.

Waterhead (5), ha., pa. of Aveton Gifford (q.v.), S. Dev., about 3 N.W. of Kingsbridge.

Waterhouses (1), eccl. pa. and colliery vil., pa. of Brancepeth (q.v.), S. Dur., 6 W. of Durham. The church of St. Paul dates from 1883. There are chapels for various bodies of Methodists. The Miners' Institute was opened in 1882, it has a library and reading room, and science and art classes are held.

Waterhouses (2), straggling vil., pas. of Cauldon and Waterfall (q.v.), N. Staffs., 1 S. of Waterfall. Fairs are held here on the Wednesday before Oct. 13 and Nov. 24.

Wateringbury, pa. and vil., Mid Kent, 5 S.W. of Maidstone, on the road to Tonbridge; ac. 1,466; soil principally rich loam, overlying rock. The neighbourhood abounds in hop gardens and fruit orchards. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1884) is chiefly E. Eng.; on the south side of the chancel is a Perp. niche, containing sedilia, and on the north a gorgeous Jacobean monument to the Style family. The churchyard is shaded with trees, and contains a remarkably fine yew. There are two extensive breweries. The charities amount to about £5 a year, distributed to the poor in bread.

Waterlip, ha., pa. of West Cranmore (q.v.), E. Somerset, about 3 E. of Shepton Mallet.

Waterloo (1), or **Waterloo Ville**, formerly extra-parochial, pa. and vil. (part of which is in the pa. of Farlington), S. Hants, 3 N. of Cosham; ac. 1,475; soil clayey, subsoil clay. The church of St. George (restored 1875) is a building of brick, rough cast, in mixed styles. There is a Baptist chapel, and the Brethren have a preaching room.

Waterloo (2), vil., pa. of Kirkheaton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 3 E.S.E. of Huddersfield.

Waterloo (3), vil., pa. of Cambusnethan (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 1 S.E. of Wishaw. Here is a school.

Waterloo (4), ha., pa. of Auchtergaven (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., 4¼ S.S.E. of Dunkeld. The ha. was founded soon after the battle of W.; hence its name. The inhabitants are mostly weavers.

Waterloo Road, dis. of S. London, on south bank of Thames, pa. of Lambeth (q.v.), N.E. Surrey, ½ S. of St. Paul's. The dis. embraces the area between Blackfriars Road and Westminster Bridge Road, which, running respectively from Blackfriars Bridge and Westminster Bridge, meet at St. George's Circus. Waterloo Road runs south-east from Waterloo Bridge, through the middle of this dis. Adjoining it is the terminus of the South-Western Railway, a plain spacious edifice erected in 1848. Higher up the road is the Royal Infirmary for Women and Children, which was founded in 1816 and removed to its present site in 1823.

Waterloo Tower, monument in grounds of *Wynnstay*, pa. of and 1½ S.S.W. from Ruabon, S.E. Denbighs. The monument was erected by Sir Watkin Wynn as a memorial of the battle of Waterloo. The summit affords a fine prospect.

Waterloo Ville. [WATERLOO (1).]

Waterloo-with-Seaforth, to. and watering-pl. on the seacoast, near the mouth of the Mersey, S.W. Lancs., 4 N. by W. of Liverpool. The to. is a popular bathing resort, much frequented by the people of Liverpool, and has many pleasant villas and terraces facing the sea. It comprises the eccl. pas. of Christ Church, St. John, and St. Mary, W. Park. Christ Church (1891) is in E. Eng. and Dec. styles; the churches of St. John and St. Mary are in E. Eng. style. W. also contains a Roman Catholic church, and Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Welsh Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels.

Watermarske, pl., pa. of and about 1 S.W. from Masham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks. [SWINTON-WITH-WATERMARSKE.]

Watermillock, tp. and vil. on Ullswater Lake, S.E. Cumb., 7½ S.W. of Penrith; ac. 9,798; soil clay and loam, subsoil various. The church of All Saints (rebuilt 1884) occupies the site of the chapel which in 1558 was erected in place of the ancient building by the lake side. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a small charity, and the schools are endowed. There is a fine waterfall in Gowbarrow Park. *Beauthorn*, *Hallsteads*, *Lowsy House*, *Lyulph's Tower*, and *Rampobeck* are seats.

Watermouth Cove, inlet of the sea, north coast of Dev., 2 E. by N. of Ilfracombe. The cove is a wild, rugged spot, with a slight eminence on one side called Saxon's Burrow. It receives a stream from the grounds of *W. Castle*, which is beautifully situated near the verge of a green hollow, separated by a natural rampart of rocks from the sea. The mansion is an edifice in Gothic style, erected early in the 19th cent.

Water Newton, pa. and vil. picturesquely placed on the Nen, N. Hunts., 7 W.S.W. of Peterborough, on the Northants border; ac. 868; soil mostly gravel, resting on clay and sand. The E. Eng. church of St. Remigius (restored 1887) preserves in the ledge of a window in the south aisle a small recumbent male effigy in the costume of the time of Edward III., but without inscription; there is a ledger-stone inscribed to John Harbottle, of Baston (d. 1645). In the churchyard lies a massive stone coffin with lid. Here, according to some, is the site of the Roman station *Durobrivæ*; other authorities, however, fix it at Castor, on the opposite

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Waterhouses (1)	Waterhouses	258	2906
Wateringbury	Wateringbury	39	1324
Waterloo (1)	Cosham (3)	70	436
Waterloo (3)	Wishaw (1)	385	967

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Waterloo-with-S.	Waterloo-with-S.	209	1729
Watermillock	Penruddock (4½)	288	48
Water Newton	Castor (1½)	104	48

bank of the Nen. A considerable number of Roman coins and other Roman antiquities have been dug up in the pa.

Waternish. [VATERNISH.]

Water Orton, eccl. pa., pa. of Aston (q.v.), N. Warws., 2½ N.W. of Coleshill. It is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Tame, and is remarkable chiefly for its ancient bridge, said to have been built by John Voysey or Harman, Bishop of Exeter, at his own cost, in Henry VIII.'s reign, with stone brought from the old manor-house of Sutton. The church of St. Peter is in E. Eng. style. In the churchyard is an ancient stone cross.

Waterperry, pa., tp., and vil. on the Thame, E. Oxon., 7 E. of Oxford; ac. 1,898; soil loam, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary has a wooden west tower and E. Eng. chancel, the rest of the building being of later periods; the font is Perp., and the rood turret with staircase remains; there is a monument by Chantrey to Anna Maria Rooke (d. 1819), a recumbent effigy of a member of the Fitz-Elys family (*c.* 1420), and some ancient glass and interesting brasses. *W. House* is a seat.

Watersay, or **Vatersay,** island, pa. of Barra (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, N.W. Invs., Sc., 60 S.W. of Portree. W. is separated from Barra Island on the north by the Sound of Watersay (q.v.), and from that of Sanderay on the south by a channel about ¾ mile wide. It is 3 miles long from east to west, with an extreme width of 2½ miles. It is deeply indented, consisting mainly of two hills united by a level sandy bar, on the east side of which is a secure harbour.

Watersay, Sound of, channel, Outer Hebrides, N.W. Invs., Sc. The sound separates Barra Island on the north from that of Watersay on the south. It is 4 miles long and about 1 mile in average width, and contains numerous small islands.

Watersfield, vil., pa. of Cold Waltham (q.v.), N.W. Sussex, 3 S.W. of Pulborough. There is a small Congregational chapel. W. derives some importance from the fact that a charter for its market and fair was obtained in 1316.

Waterside (1), ha., pa. of and adjoining Chesham (q.v.), Mid Bucks. Christ Church (1864) is in E. Eng. and Dec. styles. Chesham Cottage Hospital, which is situated in this ha., was opened in 1869. There are flour mills.

Waterside (2), vil., pa. of Whitkirk (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4½ E. of Leeds.

Waterside (3), ha. on the Don, pa. of Thorne (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 S.E. of Snaith.

Waterside (4), ha., pa. of King's Langley (q.v.), S.W. Herts., 3 N.E. of Watford.

Waterside (5), ha., pa. of and adjoining Bradwell-near-the-Sea (q.v.), S.E. Essex.

Waterside (6), vil. on the Doon, pa. of Dalmellington, Mid Ayrs., Sc., 8½ E. of Maybole. W. contains Established and Roman Catholic churches. There are important ironworks, founded in 1847.

Waterside (7), vil., pa. of and 2 E.S.E. from Kirkintilloch (q.v.), S.E. Dumbarts., Sc.

Waterside (8), ha., pa. of Fenwick (q.v.), N.E. Ayrs., Sc, 6 N.E. of Kilmarnock.

Waterside (9), east suburb of Londonderry (q.v.), on east bank of the Foyle, N.W. co. Londy., Ir. W. contains Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, and a Presbyterian chapel.

Watersmeet, romantic spot on the East Lyn, N.W. Dev., 1¼ E. by S. of Lynmouth. The river here passes through a rocky valley, the sides of which are beautifully wooded.

Waterson (1), ha., pa. of Puddletrenthide (q.v.), Mid Dors., about 4 N.E. of Dorchester. W. House, now a farm, is an ancient stone building, one of the oldest in the co.

Waterson (2), vil., pa. of Llanstadwell (q.v.), S. Pembs., 3 N.W. of Pembroke.

Water Sound, channel, S. Ork., Sc., 10 S. of Kirkwall. The channel separates the island of South Ronaldshay on the south from those of Burray and Hunda on the north. It is 6 miles long from east to west, and ranges in width from 1½ to less than ½ mile.

Waterstock, pa. and vil., S. Oxon., 5 W. of Thame; ac. 659; soil gravel and loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Leonard was rebuilt in 1792; the Perp. tower and north aisle and the rood stairs and window are the only ancient portions; in the north aisle is a canopied monument with the bust of a man, and an inscription to Sir George Croke (d. 1641), one of the judges in the reign of Charles I., a strenuous opposer of the Ship Money; some fragments of ancient glass remain; the wall painting is also noteworthy. Bennett's charity is distributed in money. *W. House* is a seat.

Water Stratford, pa. on the Ouse, N.W. Bucks., 3½ N.W. by W. of Buckingham; ac. 1,082; soil clay, stonebrash and gravel, subsoil various. The church of St. Giles (partly rebuilt 1828) is Norm., there is a curious monument to Mary Franckyshe (d. 1629), a piscina in the chancel, and a good Norm. south doorway. Here are traces of an ancient camp.

Waters Upton, or **Upton Parva,** pa. and vil. on the Tern, N. Salop, 5 N. of Wellington; ac. 702; soil of a mixed light sandy nature, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Michael (rebuilt 1865) is in E. Eng. style. There is a charity of about £14 yearly. *The Hall* is a seat.

Waterswell Cross, pl., pa. of Tangley (q.v.), W. Hants, about 6 N.E. of Ludgershall.

Waterton, ha., pa. of Echt (q.v.), S.E. Abers., Sc., 5 S.S.W. of Kintore. Here is a school.

Waterville, ha., pa. of Dromod (q.v.), S.W. co. Kerry, Ir., 9 S. by E. of Cahersiveen. W. is picturesquely situated on a narrow strip of land running between Ballinskelligs Bay and Lough Cunane. The pure air and excellent bathing attract summer visitors. There are also golf links in the neighbourhood, and the salmon-fishing attracts many anglers. Two of the Atlantic Telegraph Companies have stations here. *W. House* is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Water Orton	Water Orton	124	545
Waterperry, pa.	Kiddington (2)	52	182
Waterperry, tp.	Kiddington (2)	52	164
Watersay	Oban (108)	504	32
Waterside (6)	Waterside	391	1222
Waterside (7)	Kirkintilloch (2)	402	446
Waterstock	Wheatley (3)	55	146
Water Stratford	Buckingham (3½)	60	137
Waters Upton	Crudgington (1)	166	214

Watford (1), pa. and mkt. to. (T.), W. Herts., 8 s.w. of St. Albans; ac. 10,699 and 81 water. The church of St. Mary (restored 1871) dates from the E. Eng. period; it has two chapels, one dedicated to St. Catherine and the other a mortuary chapel of the Capels, Earls of Essex; in the latter are some fine monuments to the Morrisons of Cashiobury; these include on the south side a marble tomb to Sir Charles Morrison, Knight (d. 1599), and Dorothy (Clark), his wife, with columns of the Corinthian order supporting a pedimented canopy, beneath which are kneeling effigies of both, the knight being in complete armour; on the north side is another marble monument to Sir Charles Morrison, his son (d. 1628), and the Hon. Mary (Hicks), his wife, with a recumbent effigy of the former placing his hand upon a skull, and below this a similar effigy of his lady in flowing robes; on either side are kneeling figures of his daughter

London Orphan Asylum, Watford.
(*Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.*)

Elizabeth, wife of Arthur, first Baron Capel of Hadham, and of two sons, who died young; above all rises a pedimented canopy supported on four columns of the Corinthian order. There are several brasses, of which the most interesting is that with effigies to Hugh de Holes or Huls, Justice of the King's Bench (d. 1415), and Margaret (Domville), his wife (d. 1416). W. has also eccl. pas., a Catholic church, and places of worship for various bodies of Nonconformists. The endowed schools date from 1882, when the Free school (founded 1706) ceased to exist. W. Public Library and College of Science, Art, Music and Literature, Queen Street, was erected in 1873–74 in Italian style, and consists on the first floor of a lecture hall, rooms for painting and modelling and music rooms, and on the ground floor a lending and reference library. The London Orphan Asylum consists of a large block of buildings in Elizabethan style, covering with the playground 16 ac. Here are corn mills, steam laundry, several malt kilns, three extensive breweries and an iron foundry; agricultural fork handles are also made here. In Church Road, St. Andrew's, are the almshouses of the Salters' Company for twelve women and six men, and there are two in Rickmansworth Road for superannuated servants. There are other charities of about £80 yearly value for distribution, and the church lands produce £148 a year for church repairs.

Watford (2), pa., W. Northants, 4¾ N.E. of Daventry; ac. 3,176; soil clay and very productive, with a good loam near the surface. The Grand Union Canal and the Watling Street pass through the pa. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1884) is E. Dec. and Perp.; there are numerous monuments in the chancel, including one to Sir George Clerke, Knight (d. 1648); another with long Latin inscription, but undated, to George Clerke, Esq., and Mary his wife; and to George Clerke, Esq., the last male heir of this ancient family (d. 1787); and one with inscription to Susannah Eyton (d. 1631); there are others of later date; in the wall of the north chapel are three sepulchral arches, and in the south wall of the same is another with very rich mouldings; in the chancel are three sedilia and a piscina, and a piscina in the south aisle. There is a Wesleyan chapel. *W. Court* is a seat.

Watford Division, one of the four parl. divs. of Herts. It lies in the west of the co., and returns one member.

Wath (1), or **Wath-by-Ripon,** pa., tp., and vil., N.R. Yorks., 4 N. of Ripon; ac. of pa. 3,709, of tp. 766; soil sandy, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1873–74) is E. Eng. with Perp. insertions; the chancel retains triple sedilia and double piscina, and some fragments of heraldic glass, including the coat of Monthermer and that of Marmion. The chapel on the south side, known as the Norton chapel, contains some 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th-cent. brasses, with effigies. The church also contains an 18th-cent. brass to a rector, and on the south side is a tomb of the Dec. period, with gabled canopy, and the date 1333, to John de Appleby, founder of the church. During the restoration various ancient remains were found, including a coffin slab with a Latin inscription, and supposed to have covered the remains of Robert, brother of the founder. There is a fine pa. oak chest of Flemish make. Here is an almshouse for two poor persons, founded and endowed in 1690.

Wath (2), tp., pa. of Hovingham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 8 W. of Malton; ac. 350. Here are the remains of an old hall, supposed to have been a seat of the Mowbrays, ancient lords of this manor.

Wath (3), ha., pa. of Holme Cultram (q.v.), S. Cumb., about 1 mile from Cleator Moor.

Wath-by-Ripon. [Wath (1).]

Wath-upon-Dearne, pa., tp., and to., on a pleasant acclivity near the Dearne and Dove canal, W.R. Yorks., 6 N. of Rotherham; ac. of pa. 26,195, of tp. 1,724; soil sandy and clayey, but rich and productive. The church of All Saints (restored 1868) is Norm. and E. Eng.; in the church are four monuments and one brass, and the pews bear the arms of the Savile family. W. has also a Catholic church and places of worship for various Noncon-

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Watford (1), pa.	Watford Junction	17	20269
Watford (1), to.	Watford Junction	17	16826
Watford (2)	Welton (½)	75	394
Watford Division	.....	.....	63890
Wath (1), pa.	Melmerby (½)	216	685
Wath (1), tp.	Melmerby (½)	216	288
Wath (2)	Slingsby (1)	217	14
Wath-u.-Dearne, pa.	Wath (½)	165	31574
Wath-u.-Dearne, tp.	Wath (½)	165	3894

formist bodies. The National school is endowed. A market-place was constructed in 1886, and the market is held on Saturday. Statute fairs are held on Nov. 24 for hiring servants. A new building for the Mechanics' Institute was opened in 1883. In the vicinity are coal and iron works, stone quarries, an oil, soap and manure manufactory and a brewery. W. Hall, formerly the seat of the Saviles, has been converted into Local Board Offices, and the grounds have been opened to the inhabitants.

Watling Street, Roman road, intersecting England and part of Scotland. It started at *Rutupiæ* (Richborough), 2 N. by W. of Sandwich, and ran W. by N. past Canterbury, Rochester, and Southfleet to London, where there is still a street bearing this name, running from the south-east corner of St. Paul's Churchyard. From London it proceeded N.W. by St. Albans, Dunstable, Fenny Stratford, and Towcester, and along the border of Leics. and Warws. to Wall, in the southern vicinity of Lichfield. Here it divided into three branches, two of which ran to Bangor and Leintwardine respectively. The main branch went to Chester, and thence N.E., N.N.E., and N. to Lanchester (6½ W.N.W. of Durham), passing Northwich, Stretford, Manchester, Ilkley, Masham, Catterick, Pierce Bridge, and Binchester. From Lanchester its course was N.W. and N.N.W. by Ebchester, Corbridge, and Rochester (where was the station *Bremenium*) to a camp at Chew Green, near the source of the Coquet. From this point the road was carried N. to Burghead, on Solway Firth. It is said that the road followed the course of a British track called Guathelin, and that hence was derived the Roman name *Via Vatelliana*. In this case the Old English name *Waetling Street* is not a patronymic, as has been supposed, but a mere corruption. In many places the road still forms an excellent highway.

Watlington (1), pa. and small but ancient to. at the foot of the Chiltern Hills, S. Oxon., 8½ S.W. of Thame; ac. 3,440; soil mixed, overlying greensand and chalk. The church of St. Leonard (restored 1877) is mostly Perp. There are brasses to William Frankeleyn (1485) and his wife Sibill, with four children; Jeremiah, eldest son of Robert Ewstes (1587), and John Ewstes, his brother (1588). There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The Town Hall is an ancient building in the centre of the to., erected in 1664. The Public Hall, High Street, is used for public meetings and similar purposes. The Police Station (1860) has a large room in which petty sessions are held. Two statute and pleasure fairs are held here on the Saturday before and the Saturday after old Michaelmas day. There is a Reading Room, with a lending library; and a Cottage Hospital for the sick poor. The charities for distribution amount to about £120 a year, and Hester's and Greendown's charities amount to about £73, which sum is distributed in various ways to the poor. Three-quarters of the Church Estate, which amounts to about £53 yearly, is applied to educational purposes and for recreation-grounds. *W. Park*, on the Chiltern Hills, is a seat; the house is surrounded by magnificent trees, and commands extensive views of the picturesque scenery around.

Watlington (2), pa. and vil. on the Great Ouse, S.W. Norf., 6 S. of Lynn; ac. 1,709; soil mostly gravel and silt, overlying gault and clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Perp. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities amount to £10 yearly.

Watnall, vil. with railway station, pa. of Greasley (q.v.), S.W. Notts., about 5 N.W. of Nottingham. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are collieries in the vicinity. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Watten, pa. and vil. with railway station, Mid Caiths., Sc.; ac. of pa. 30,579; soil various; in the neighbourhood of the moors are large tracts of peat-moss. The vil. is about 8 N.W. of Wick. There are places of worship in connection with the Established and Free Churches.

Watten, Loch, in the north-west of the pa. of Watten (q.v.), Mid Caiths., Sc. It is a fine sheet of water, about 3 miles long, from which issues a branch of the river Wick.

Wattisfield, pa. and vil., N.W. Suff., 12½ N.E. of Bury St. Edmunds, on the road to Norwich; ac. 1,517; soil principally heavy, with a small portion of mixed, overlying clay, gravel, brick-earth, and a fine bed of silver sand. The church of St. Margaret (restored 1872) is Perp. The Congregational chapel, which had been erected about two centuries, was rebuilt in 1877; the Brethren have a place of worship which formerly belonged to the Wesleyans. The rent of the to. estate, about £80 yearly, is expended partly for the general benefit of the pa., and partly for a supply of coals at reduced prices to the poor. Here are potteries, the ware of which is much noted for dairy and gardeners purposes.

Wattisham, pa. and agricultural vil., S. Suff., 6 S.W. of Needham Market; ac. 1,298; soil heavy, overlying clay and loam. The church of St. Nicholas is E. Eng.; the chancel screen has paintings of saints, and there is a curious stone tablet in the tower. In the pa. is a Baptist chapel, with burial-ground. W. Hall, near the church, and now occupied as a farmhouse, is surrounded by a double moat.

Wattlefield, ha., pa. of and 3 S. from Wymondham (q.v.), Mid Norfolk. There is a chapel-of-ease (erected 1843) and a Wesleyan chapel. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Wattlesborough, ha., pa. of Alberbury (q.v.), S. Salop, about 2 N.E. of Westbury railway station. W. Hall, an old moated mansion, is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Watton (1), pa. and small mkt. to. (W.), S.W. Norf.; ac. 1,807. The to. is situated just within the woodland district, but near the open part, in a remarkably healthy and fertile country, 10 S. of East Dereham. There is a quaint old rebus or device on the clockhouse, expressive of the name of this to.; it consists of a W, a hare, and a tun; a hare was often called by the country people a "Wat," which, joined with "tun," makes, in the conceit of early times, "Watton." The church of St. Mary, originally dedicated to St. Giles (restored 1852), is Norm. and later. There are piscinæ in the chancel and south aisle, and the former retains a low-side window. A curious old poor-box is

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Watlington (1)	Watlington	51	1734
Watlington (2)	Magdalen Road	91	579
Watten	Watten	744	1390
Wattisfield	Mellis (6)	91	434
Wattisham	Hadleigh (5)	71	178
Watton (1)	Watton	103	1365

preserved bearing the date of 1552. Over the chancel arch, outside the church, is a beautiful and perfect specimen of a crucifix carved in stone, which was originally placed over the north porch. Here are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. A Parish Room was erected in 1891. The Wayland Hall, in the market-place, is in Perp. style, and comprises a corn hall, magistrates' rooms, library and committee rooms, and has a hammer-beam roof of timber work with open tracery. A pump was erected at the west end of the to. in 1887. There are two small iron foundries. In the to. are almshouses for four poor widows, founded in 1612, and others (1840) for four poor married couples. Charities to the amount of about £90 a year are for the benefit of the poor, and there is a sum of about £30 devoted to the repairs of the church. On the south side of the to. is Wayland (or Wailing) Wood, confidently believed by the country people to have been the scene of the murder of "the Babes in the Wood" by their cruel uncle; a carved mantelshelf displaying the story, and forming a part of a very ancient building in this wood, probably gave rise to this quaint tradition, which is in a measure corroborated by the old ballad entitled "The Two Children in the Wood; or, The Norfolk Gentleman's Last Will and Testament," found in "Bishop Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry."

Watton (2), pa. and vil. on the Beane, E. Herts., 5 N.W. of Hertford; ac. 3,579; soil clay and flint, subsoil various. The church of St. Andrew and St. Mary (restored 1851) is Perp. In the chancel are sedilia and a piscina, in the south aisle another piscina, and the doors of the rood-loft remain. Among the monuments are a brass to Sir Philip Peletoot (d. 1361), a brass to John Butler (d. 1514), a brass with the effigy of a priest (*c.* 1370), others to a civilian (*c.* 1470), to Sir Edmund Bardolf (d. 1455), unnamed effigies (*c.* 1470), slabs to Robert de Gravele, Roger de Larebi, and Walter de Molinton and Jane de Gutecester (1502), an alabaster slab to John Butteler, and a stone with brass effigy to Philip Peletoot (d. 1352). In the churchyard is an E. Eng. tomb. There are almshouses. *Woodhall Park* (built 1777) and *W. House* are seats.

Watton (3), pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 5½ S. of Driffield; ac. 4,709; soil clay, loam, and peat, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1888) is of various periods. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. Here was anciently a priory (founded in 1150) on the site of a nunnery dating from 680. The house, now known as *W. Abbey*, is partly constructed from the materials of the priory.

Watton (4), ha., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Symondsbury (q.v.), W. Dorset.

Watt's Dyke, a boundary-line or rampart in North Wales, in many places parallel to Offa's Dyke. Murray says: "It is probable that it commenced at the sea-coast near Basingwerk Abbey, Flints., whence it ran south past Halkin, Hope, the gorge of the Alyn, Wrexham, Wynnstay (formerly called Wattstay from this circumstance), and Oswestry, finally disappearing in the flats to the north of the Severn. It has been conjectured with great probability that the ground between the two dykes was neutral."

Wattston, vil., pa. of New Monkland (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 3 N. by E. of Airdrie. The inhabitants are engaged in the neighbouring factories and in the coal and iron mines.

Wauchope (1), ancient pa. in west of pa. of Langholm (q.v.), S.E. Dumfs., Sc. W. has formed part of Langholm pa. since 1703.

Wauchope (2), estate, pa. of Hobkirk (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc., 10 S.E. of Hawick. There is a mansion of the same name.

Wauchope Water, stream, S.E. Dumfs., Sc., flows 2 E. and then 6 N.E. through the pa. of Langholm, joining the Esk at the to. of Langholm.

Wauldby, tp., pa. of Elloughton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 6 S.W. of Beverley; ac. 1,021. Here is an ancient chapel, which has been restored.

Waulkmills, vil., pa. of St. Vigeans (q.v.), S.E. Forfs., Sc., 2 N. by W. of Arbroath.

Waunarllwyd, vil., pa. of and 3½ W.S.W. from Swansea (q.v.), N.W. Glamorgs. The church of St. Barnabas (1888) is in E. Eng. style. There are Baptist and Congregational chapels.

Waunllwyd, pl. in Ebbw Vale, W. Mon., 2½ S.E. of Tredegar. Here is a Congregational chapel. W. has extensive coal-pits.

Wavendon, pa. and vil., N. Bucks. (extending to Beds.), 5 S.E. of Newport Pagnell; ac. 2,140; soil stiff loam, some sandy, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1848–49) is chiefly Dec.; the clerestory, the roofs, and the upper part of the tower are Perp. In the chancel are triple sedilia and a double piscina of curious design; the aisles were formerly side chapels, and still retain their piscinæ. The church contains some memorials of the family of Saunders, of Battlesden, among which are two brasses of Richard Saunders, Esq. (1639), and his four wives. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The County Police have a station in the vil. Wells' charity, now realising £37 10s., is for educating, clothing, and apprenticing ten poor boys; there are other charities of £150 yearly for coals, £2 for bread, £10 for the general uses of the poor, and £22 for public purposes, and also almshouses for four poor widows. *W. House*, pleasantly situated in a well-wooded park of 118 ac., with an approach through an avenue of fine elm trees, and *W. Tower*, with an avenue of limes and chestnuts, are seats.

Waveney, river, forming the boundary between Norf. and Suff., rises in the pa. of South Lopham, close to the source of the Ouse, 5 S.S.E. of East Harling. It runs E. past Diss and Scole to Homersfield, whence it pursues a N.E. course, flowing near Harleston, which is about a mile from its left bank. In this part of its course it divides the pas. of Brockdish, Needham, Denton, and Earsham in Norf., from those of Syleham, Weybread, Mendham, and Homersfield, in Suff. At Bungay it makes a remarkable curve towards the S.S., almost returning on its own track, and then runs W. by N. past Beccles to Oulton. Between Bungay and Beccles, on the Suff. side of the river, are the

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Watton (2)	Hertford (5)	24	807
Watton (3)	Hutton Cranswick	210	311
Wattston	Ayr Road	394	354

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wauldby	Ferriby (2)	189	[illegible]
Wavendon	Woburn Sands (1)	51	125

vils. of Mettingham and Barsham. Formerly the river entered the sea at Lowestoft, 4 miles from Oulton, and this course is still preserved by means of artificial navigation; the stream itself, however, now turns inland, and runs first 7 miles N.E. to Fritton, and then 4½ miles N.N.W. to Burgh Castle, where it joins the Yare. The river is navigable to Bungay. Its length is about 50 miles. It yields very fine perch, eels, and smelts.

Waver, river, N.W. Cumb., rises on the fells in the tp. of Brocklebank, 3 E.N.E. of Ireby, and winds in a N.W. direction to Moricambe Bay, passing Waverton, Dundraw, and Abbey Holmes. Moricambe Bay is partly formed by the confluence of the Waver and the Wampool. The length of the river is about 10 miles.

Waverley, pa., S.W. Surrey, 2 S.E. of Farnham; ac. 541. Here are the remains of W. Abbey (founded 1129). A place called Abbot's Pond was once a large piece of water, but has for many years been dried up. *W. Abbey,* a modern structure, is a seat.

Waverton (1), pa., tp., and vil., S.W. Chesh., 4 S.E. of Chester; ac. of pa. 2,438, of tp. 1,094; soil mostly clay, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Peter (restored 1888) is Perp., and contains on the wall underneath the belfry a quaint old table of tithes payable to the minister of W. There are Presbyterian and Wesleyan chapels. The charities amount to about £15 yearly. Here is a stone quarry and also a steam flour-mill.

Waverton (2), tp. and vil. on the Waver, pa. of and 2½ S.W. by W. of Wigton (q.v.), W. Cumb.; ac. 4,103. Christ Church, in E. Eng. style, is a chapel-of-ease.

Wavertree, tp. and to., pa. of Childwall (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 2½ E. by S. of Liverpool, of which it forms a sub.; ac. of tp. 1,838. W. is pleasantly situated, the ground towards the east rising above and sheltering the more westerly parts, which are inhabited to a large extent by wealthy Liverpool merchants. The to. comprises the eccl. pas. of Holy Trinity and St. Mary. Trinity Church (1793) is a plain edifice of the Doric order, with a tower and cupola. In this pa. is also St. Bridget's Church (1871), a brick structure in Romanesque style. St. Mary's Church (1849) is in Dec. style. The other places of worship include a Roman Catholic church (erected 1887, in Dec. style) and Wesleyan and Congregational chapels. There is a Town Hall, in Classical style, dating from 1872. W. Park—a public pleasure-ground 108 ac. in extent—was the gift of an unknown benefactor. W. contains an ancient well, which is believed to have been the property of Childwall Priory; on it is a curious inscription, with the date 1414, referring to the future punishment of those who withhold their wealth in this life. Brewing and ropemaking are leading industries, and operations are carried on in connection with the Liverpool Waterworks.

Wawne, or **Waghen,** pa. and tp., E.R. Yorks., 6 N. of Hull; ac. of pa. 5,440, of tp. 3,970; soil deep loam, with a little carr land, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Peter (restored 1874) is Perp. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. There is a small charity. On the removal of an old wall near Kenley farmhouse some years ago a silver crucifix, a hawk's bell, a dagger, and some other curious relics were found.

Waxham, coast pa. and vil., E. Norf., 14 N.W. of Yarmouth; this was formerly a large pa., but has been reduced by the encroachments of the sea to 1,962 ac. and 125 of water; soil good mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. John is an ancient building of stone and flint, with a thatched roof; the chancel is in ruins.

Waxham, Little, formerly a pa., E. Norf., now amalgamated with Horsey (q.v.).

Waxholme, tp., pa. of Owthorne (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 2 N.W. of Withernsea; ac. 542. There is a coastguard station. The sea is continually encroaching on the coast.

Way-, for places not found under this spelling, *see also* WEY-.

Wayford, pa. and vil., S. Somerset, divided from Dors. by the Axe, 3 S.W. of Crewkerne; ac. 1,876; soil various. The church of St. Michael, erected about 1200, is a plain building of stone. Turberville's charity of £20 yearly is chiefly distributed in money to the poor, but £6 is reserved, together with Bragge's charity of £2 10s. for educational purposes.

Wayland Smith's Cave, cromlech, pa. of Uffington (q.v.), N. Berks. It is built up of megaliths called "Sarsen stones," found in the neighbourhood, and was doubtless the burial-place of some prehistoric chieftain. The tradition is that this spot was formerly inhabited by an invisible blacksmith who good-naturedly shod any horse that was left there, provided a piece of money was deposited at the same time to reward the labours of the workman. Sir Walter Scott, in "Kenilworth" (Chapter XIII.), has skilfully availed himself of this picturesque legend.

Wayland Wood. [WATTON (1).]

Weald (1), ha., pa. of and 3 E. from Eynesbury (q.v.), S. Hunts.

Weald (2), ha., pa. of and adjoining Bampton (q.v.), Mid Oxon.

Weald (3). [SEVENOAKS WEALD.]

Weald Bassett, North, pa. and vil., S.E. Essex, 3 N.E. of Epping; ac. 3,777; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew (repaired and restored at various times) retains a piscina in the chantry, and a floor-stone with brass effigies to Walter Larder (d. 1617), his wife and children. There is a charity. In the pa. is a fort mounting six guns.

Weald, South, pa., tp., and vil., S. Essex, 5 N.E. of Romford; ac. of pa. 5,089, of tp. 4,629; soil clay and gravel. The church of St. Peter (restored 1868) is Dec. and Perp.; in the south aisle is a fine oak screen, the font is dated 1662, there are remains of a brass to Sir Anthony Browne (d. 1567), and

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Waverley	Farnham (2)	38	51
Waverton (1), pa.	Waverton	175	743
Waverton (1), tp.	Waverton	175	371
Waverton (2)	Wigton (2½)	210	439
Wavertree	Liverpool (2½)	198	13764
Wawne, pa.	Sutton-on-Hull (2)	200	393
Wawne, tp.	Sutton-on-Hull (2)	200	317

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Waxham	Stalham (5½)	145	111
Waxholme	Withernsea (2)	216	71
Wayford	Crewkerne (3)	132	367
Weald Bassett, North	North Weald	19	1117
Weald, South, pa.	Brentwood (2)	18	9962
Weald, South, tp.	Brentwood (2)	18	5013

monuments to the Neave family. St. Paul's, chapel-of-ease, is in E. Eng. style. The pa. has almshouses and various charities. Here is the County Lunatic Asylum. *W. House*, a seat, once the home of Queen Mary, contains a good collection of china and pictures, a ceiling by Adams, and some curious fire-places are dated 1555. Other seats are *Gilstead Hall*, *Howhatch*, *Luptons*, *Millfield*, *Oakhurst*, *Pilgrims Hall* and *Rochetts*.

Wealdstone, eccl. pa., pas. of Harrow, Harrow Weald, and Pinner, N.W. Middx., near the Harrow station of the London and North-Western Railway. Holy Trinity Church (1881) is in E. Eng. style. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels.

Weald, The, extensive woodland tract, S. Kent and N. Sussex. The W. is 40 miles long from east to west in Kent and 70 miles long in Sussex, with a breadth ranging from 10 to 15 miles. It is bounded on the north by the range of hills running by Shipborne (3½ N. of Tonbridge), Sutton Valence, and Egerton (7½ N.W. of Ashford). In Sussex it extends as far west as Petworth. Tonbridge, Cranbrook and Tenterden are situated within its limits. In ancient times it consisted of one vast forest along the north border of the South Saxon kingdom, and the whole district is still abundantly wooded. The surface is generally level, with a rich soil yielding good crops of grain, beans, turnips and clover. The "Wealden" series of clay, sand and lime is interesting to the geologist owing to its numerous fossils.

Wear, river, Mid Dur.; rises on the Cumb. border, 1½ S.W. of Kilhope Law, and flows first E.S.E. and E. along a narrow and romantic valley known as Weardale, surrounded by mountains and moors, by St. John Weardale and Stanhope to Wolsingham. From Wolsingham it runs S.E. to Witton-le-Wear, and thence E. by S. to Bishop Auckland. From this point it winds N. to Willington and afterwards N.W. by Croxton Hall and Shincliffe to Durham. The river winds round Durham in a magnificent curve between wooded banks more than 40 ft. in height, and the natural beauty of the scenery is enhanced by the picturesque views of the city with its stately cathedral. From Durham the W. proceeds N. with many bends past Cocken to Chester-le-Street, where it skirts the grounds of *Lumley Castle* and flows through those of *Lambton Castle*. At Fatfield, a mile further on, it becomes navigable, and at this point the coal trade begins. From Chester-le-Street to Pallion the course of the river is N.E., and thence E. to the North Sea. Between Chester-le-Street and Pallion it passes Penshaw and North and South Hylton, and between Pallion and the sea Bishop Wearmouth, Southwick, and Monkwearmouth. At its mouth is the important port of Sunderland. The length of the W. is about 65 miles.

Weardale. [WEAR.]

VIEW IN WEARDALE.

Weardale St. John, eccl. pa. and vil. on the south bank of the Wear, pa. of and 8 W. from Stanhope (q.v.), S.W. Dur. The church of St. John the Baptist, from which the vil. derives its name, has been rebuilt. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. A market was formerly held, and fairs are still held on the third Wednesday in April and second Wednesday in September. The town hall is a commodious building situated in the market-place, and used for public meetings and entertainments. The old market cross was taken down on the building of this hall. There are extensive ironstone mines in this district, and the land, where cultivated, is cut up into very small pasture farms, held by the workers in the mines.

Wearde, vil., pa. of St. Stephens by Saltash (q.v.), E. Cornw., 1 S.W. of Saltash.

Weardley, tp., pa. of Harewood (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3½ E. of Arthington; ac. 840.

Weare, pa. and vil. on the Axe, N. Somerset, 3 S.W. of Axbridge; ac. 2,196; soil variable, overlying clay. The church of St. Gregory (restored 1846) is Perp., and contains a brass to John Bedlow (*c.* 1500), an E. Eng. font, and some fragments of ancient glass. In the churchyard is an ancient

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wealdstone	Harrow	11	2503
Weardale St. John	Stanhope (8)	260	1318
Weardley	Pool (3)	205	140
Weare	Axbridge (3)	136	630

oss. Here are Wesleyan, Baptist, and Bible ıristian chapels, and a reading-room. The school ıs a small endowment. The market is extinct. *adyworth Court* is a seat.

Wear Gifford, pa. and vil. on the Torridge, . Dev., 4 s. of Bideford; ac. 1,587; soil loam, erlying clay. The church of the Holy Trinity estored 1869) is Dec.; the chancel has a fine roof Perp. date; in the north wall of the nave, within ro recessed arches, are two recumbent effigies of cross-legged knight and a lady; the former, aced on a wide altar tomb, is in a suit of mail, ith cowl, covered by a cyclas, or long-skirted nic, and carries a shield and sword; the figure of e lady wears a coronet, and is attired in wimple ıd flowing robes, covered by a mantle, and at the les are mutilated figures of angels holding up apery; these effigies may represent Sir Walter ffard, lord of this place in 1243, and his wife; ere are also memorials to the Fortescues, and a dern brass. Here are Wesleyan chapels. John verings' charity, amounting to £10 10s. yearly, is stributed in money, and the National school is dowed. There are lime-kilns on the quay. The ntry is finely wooded, and fish are abundant in e Torridge. Wear Hall, belonging to the Fortcue family, is an interesting structure of the th cent., consisting of a central block with wings, mpled for some time as a farmhouse, but restored 1832 by the late Hon. George Fortescue; the battled gatehouse remains, and the dining hall, noble apartment, has fine carved oak panelling d a beautifully carved oak roof; other portions the mansion retain similar work, and some ancient rtraits and tapestry.

Wearhead, vil., pa. of Stanhope (q.v.), W. Dur., S.E. of Heathery Cleugh.

Wearmouth. [BISHOP WEARMOUTH, MONKEARMOUTH.]

Wearne, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Huish Episcopi .v.), E. Somerset.

Weasenham All Saints, pa. and vil., Mid Norf., 8 N. Swaffham; ac. 1,948; soil brick-earth and clay, erlying brick-earth. The church of All Saints is Eng. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. ere is a fuel allotment of about 20 ac. *W. Hall* a substantial building in a small but well-ooded park.

Weasenham St. Peter, pa., Mid Norf., 9 N. of affham; ac. 1,397; soil brick-earth and clay, erlying brick-earth. The church of St. Peter stored 1870) is E. Eng. Wilson's charity amounts £2 13s. yearly. The to. estate has been sold d the proceeds invested in the funds.

Weaste, eccl. pa., pa. of Eccles (q.v.), S.E. ncs., 3½ W. of Manchester. The church is dicated to St. Luke.

Weathercote Cave, large cavity, pa. of Bentham v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 N.N.E. of Ingleton. The solled cave is a deep, rugged fissure with a cascade 77 ft. at the lower extremity. The waterfall oduces a grand and solemn effect, due partly to e dim light occasioned by the overhanging rocks and trees. Its water forms a stream which, after a subterraneous course of about 1½ mile, reappears at the source of the Greta.

Weaver (1), former tp. on the Weaver, pa. of and 4½ W. from Middlewich (q.v.), Mid Chesh., now united with Darnhall. There is a Free Methodist chapel. W. Hall, once a seat, is now occupied as a farmhouse. The brine used in the salt-works at Winsford and neighbourhood is chiefly found in the vale of the Weaver, and, in consequence of the gradual drainage, the land on its banks has sunk below the level of the river, submerging a great portion of the tp.

Weaver (2), river, Mid Chesh., rises at Ridley, in the pa. of Bunbury, and flows first S.E. past Cholmondeley Castle and Wrenbury Hall to Adderley Hall, where it touches the Salop border. After winding for several miles in an easterly direction between Chesh. and Salop, it returns into the interior of the former co., running first N.N.W. to Wybunbury, and then W. and N.W. to Nantwich, whence it pursues a northerly course past Over to Northwich, and then, turning W.N.W., runs by Winnington Hall and Aston Hall to the Mersey, which it enters a little more than 2 miles N.W. of Frodsham and about the same distance S.S.W. of Runcorn. The W. and its affluents are remarkable for the salt-springs and rock-salt which abound on their banks, especially in the neighbourhood of Northwich, where there are extensive works. The river is navigable to Winsford.

Weaverham, pa., tp., and vil., Mid Chesh., 3½ N.W. of Northwich; ac. of pa. 5,990, of tp. 3,380; soil chiefly a sandy loam, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1855 and 1877) is Late Perp., and is supposed to occupy the site of the church which existed here at the date of the Domesday Survey. There are Wesleyan, Primitive and Association Methodist chapels. The charities amount to about £50 yearly. *Hefferston Grange* and *W. Grange* are seats.

Weaver Hills, hill range (1,500 ft.), N.E. Staffs., 5 W.N.W. of Cheadle. The hills are composed of huge masses of limestone, covered with a rich, chalky, loamy soil, which is capable of being made very productive. In many places, however, the surface is extremely rough, producing nothing but lichen and moss.

Weaverthorpe, pa., tp., and vil., in a valley of the Wolds, E.R. Yorks., 15 S.W. of Scarborough; ac. of pa. 5,600, of tp. 2,977; soil light, overlying chalk rock. The church of All Saints (restored 1872) is Norm.; the ascent to the belfry is by a turret staircase, access to which is obtained outside the building; the font is of very early date, possibly Saxon; the chancel retains a piscina, aumbry and priests' door; the chancel arch is Norm., and is crossed by a brass screen. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Webden, ha., pa. of Tidenham (q.v.), W. Gloucs., 2 N.E. of Chepstow.

Webheath, pa., E. Worcs., 2 S.W. of Redditch; ac. 2,152; soil stiff loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Philip (1870) is in the E. Dec. style. There is a Baptist chapel.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
ear Gifford	Bideford (4)	220	395
easenham All S.	East Rudham (3)	113	324
easenham St. P.	East Rudham (3)	113	270
easte	Weaste	187	6126
eaverham, pa.	Acton Bridge (½)	173	3242
Weaverham, tp.	Acton Bridge (½)	173	1761
Weaverthorpe, pa.	Weaverthorpe (4½)	221	898
Weaverthorpe, tp.	Weaverthorpe (4½)	221	540
Webheath	Redditch (2)	146	1148

Webley, or Weobley, Castle, ancient fortress, pa. of Llanrhidian (q.v.), N.W. Glamorgs., 10 W. of Swansea. The castle is situated on a low hill in the west of Gower peninsula, near the south bank of the estuary of the Burry. It is said to have been erected by the De La Beres; afterwards it passed into the possession of the Talbots. The remains consist chiefly of the outer walls, with towers at irregular intervals. Part of the building, which was originally very large, is now occupied by a farmer.

Wedderburn Castle, seat, pa. of and 2 E.S.E. from Duns (q.v.), E. Berws., Sc. The mansion, a handsome edifice in Classical style, stands in a luxuriant park.

Weddiker, tp., pa. of and 2 E.N.E. of Hensingham (q.v.), S.W. Cumb.; ac. 1,150.

Weddington, pa. on the Anker, N.E. Warws., 4 W. of Hinckley; ac. 911; soil loam, overlying marl. The church of St. James (restored 1881) was originally and is still partly Norm., but was rebuilt 1733 in E. Eng. style; there is a Norm. font, a monument to Humphrey Adderley (*c.* 1598), and a painting of the Crucifixion, said to be by Vandyke. *W. Hall,* a Tudor mansion, is a seat.

Wedge Rock, remarkable chalk formation on east side of Scratchell's Bay, near west extremity of I. of W., S. Hants. The "rock" is so called because it is wedged in between the cliffs and a detached rock of pyramidal form.

Wedgwood, ha., pa. of Wolstanton (q.v.), N.W. Staffs., near Newchapel.

Wedhampton, ti., pa. of and 1½ E. from Urchfont (q.v.), E. Wilts.

Wedmore, pa. and vil., Mid Somerset, 4 S. of Cheddar; ac. 9,985; soil various, abounding with very rich loam, and the moors are very valuable for dairy purposes, much of the celebrated Cheddar cheese being made here. A great quantity of turf is dug for fuel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1880) dates from the 14th and 15th cents., and contains some curious old monumental tablets and brasses of the 16th and 17th cents. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. The charities amount to about £48 yearly, and the charity school is endowed. Two fairs for cattle are held annually in July and Sept. This place anciently belonged to the abbey of Glastonbury, and once had, it is said, not less than eleven chapels; the remains of one chapel are visible at a place called Marchey. A pot of silver coins of Sweyn (1013) and Hardicanute (1039) was found in the churchyard in 1851, and is now in the British Museum.

Wednesbury, parl. and mun. bor., pa., mkt. to., and head of petty sess. div., S. Staffs., 8 N.E. of Birmingham; ac. 2,130. An overhead electric tramway connects this to. with Walsall. W. is a place of considerable antiquity; by the early English it was named "Wodensbeorg," after the god Woden, and is popularly called "Wedgebury." Formerly a castle stood here, which was fortified in 916 by the Princess Ethelfleda; at the Norman accession it was held in royal demesne. The church of St. Bartholomew is situated on the summit of a hill at the northern extremity of the to., and occupying what was once the site of the heathen temple of Woden; it is a fine Perp. building, and belonged, until about 1535, to the Abbey of Halesowen; it several times has been extensively repaired. There is a monument with effigies to Thomas Parkes, General (1602), and Elianor his wife, and six children; another, with two alabaster effigies, to Richard Parkes, Esq. (1618); another, surmounted by a life-size bust, commemorates the Rev. Isaac Clarkson, nearly thirty-five years vicar of W. (1829–64); there are also slabs with incised effigies and inscriptions to Richard Jennyns (1521), and Isabel his wife, and to John Cumberfort, gent. (1559), and Emma his wife; the eagle-lectern is ancient and of good design. W. has also eccl. pas. with modern churches, a Catholic church with priest's house, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The chief public buildings are the town hall, the Art Gallery, the Free Library, the Drill Hall, and the Baths. The manufactures are numerous and important, the principal being nails, boiler plates, bar iron, Bessemer steel, Siemens-Martin steel, railway carriage axles, general ironwork for railways, and gas, water and steam tubes, spades, shovels and edge tools, gunlocks, coach springs, hinges, bolts, nuts, and wrought iron of every description; there are also stoneware potteries. An abundance of coal is found here, as well as iron ore, limestone, clay (both potters' and brick), and a kind of coal which, from the intense heat it gives out, is admirably adapted for the forge. The market is held on Friday, and is well supplied with provisions and vegetables; there is also a market on Saturday. Fairs are held on May 6 and Aug. 5, chiefly for pedlery. The charities amount to about £350. Brunswick Park, comprising 21 ac., including a small lake, has been laid out as a public recreation ground.

Wednesfield, tp. and to., pa. of Wolverhampton (q.v.), and within the limits of W. parl. bor., S. Staffs.; ac. 3,535. The name (locally "Wedgefield") was formerly "Wodensfield," derived from Woden, the god of war; the Danes were defeated here in a battle with King Edward the Elder, A.D. 910. Here are eccl. pas. with modern churches, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and cottage-homes erected by the Wolverhampton Guardians for pauper children. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of keys, vermin traps, and locks, which are most extensively made here, especially cabinet, chest and trunk locks, and padlocks; files, rasps and latches are likewise made. The Birmingham Canal Navigation have a wharf here. The charities amount to about £20 yearly.

Weedon, tp. and vil., pa. of Hardwick (q.v.), E. Bucks., 14 S.E. of Buckingham; ac. 1,796. The charities amount to £20 yearly. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. *Islip* is a seat.

Weedon Beck, pa. and scattered vil. (Weedon), S. Northants, 8 W. of Northampton; ac. 1,871; soil loamy, overlying gravel. The church of St. Peter

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Weddiker	Whitehaven (3)	302	43
Weddington	Nuneaton (1½)	97	100
Wedmore	Draycot (2½)	132	2891
Wednesbury, p. bor.	Wednesbury	121	69083
Wednesbury, m. bor.	Wednesbury	121	25347

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wednesbury, pa.	Wednesbury	121	[illegible]
Wednesfield, tp.	Wednesfield (2)	143	[illegible]
Wednesfield, to.	Wednesfield (2)	142	[illegible]
Weedon	Aylesbury (3)	43	[illegible]
Weedon Beck	Weedon	79	[illegible]

is Norm., E. Eng., and later. On a tombstone in the churchyard is the following curious inscription: "Here lyth ye body of Alice Old, widow, who lived in ye reign of Queen Elizabeth, in ye reign of King James ye 1st, in ye reign of King Charles ye 1st & King Charles ye 2nd & King James ye 2nd, & deseased ye Second Day of Jany ye 3rd year of ye reign of King William and Queen Mary, 1691." There is a Catholic chapel for soldiers and civilians. The Congregationalists and Wesleyans have places of worship. Here are barracks capable of holding two batteries of artillery and one company of infantry, with a good parade-ground and several acres for manœuvring the batteries, and a small garrison hospital. The Royal Pavilion, now used as officers' quarters, was erected for George III. when the invasion of England was threatened by Napoleon I. There are also very large Government powder magazines and stores. The interest of about £300 is distributed to the poor; the poor's land is let in allotments, and the church land yields about £11 a year for repairs.

Weedon Loys, pa. and vil., S. Northants, 7 w. of Towcester; ac. 2,240; soil various. The church of St. Peter and St. Mary is an ancient cruciform building. There are some small charities and a reading-room.

Weeford, pa., tp., and vil., near Watling Street, S. Staffs., 4 S.S.E. of Lichfield; ac. of pa. 4,556, of tp. 2,645; soil various, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng.; the chancel window contains some rare stained glass, brought from the Duke of Orleans' private chapel, near Paris, during the French revolution of 1793, and represents Pontius Pilate washing his hands in exculpation of his share in the condemnation of Christ.

Week-, for places not found under this spelling, *see also* WICK- and WYKE-.

Week (1), ha., pa. of St. Mary Bourne (q.v.), W. Hants, 4 N.E. of Andover.

Week (2), ha., pa. of Glastonbury (q.v.), Mid Somerset, near Glastonbury to.

Week (3), ha., pa. of Stogursey (q.v.), W. Somerset, 6½ N.W. of Bridgwater.

Week (4), ha., pa. of Brent, South (q.v.), Mid Somerset, about 7 S.W. of Axbridge.

Week (5), ha., pa. of Binsted (q.v.), N.E. Hants, 2 N.E. of Alton.

Week Down, pl., pa. of Godshill (q.v.), I. of W., S. Hants, 2 N.W. of Ventnor.

Weeke, pa., W. Hants, a portion of which is within the boundaries of the city of Winchester; ac. 1,096; soil chalk and loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Matthew, commonly called St. Mary the Virgin, is a small Norm. structure of rubble with stone dressings; it contains a very curious brass, representing St. Christopher carrying Our Saviour, underneath a black-letter inscription to William Complyn (d. 1498) and Anness his wife. The Union House for Winchester stands within this pa. *W. Manor*, a brick mansion, pleasantly situated on the road leading from Winchester to Stockbridge, is a seat.

Weekley, pa. and vil., N. Northants, 2 N.E. of Kettering; ac. 1,540; soil clay, sand, and limestone, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1873) is E. Eng. Among the memorials are altar-tombs to Sir Edward Montagu (d. 1556) and to Sir Edward Montagu, son of the above (d. 1601); a monument to Lord Montagu of Boughton (d. 1644); a tablet to Dorothy Cotton (d. 1625); a slab to Elizabeth, Lady Lindsey (d. 1654); and the matrix of a brass effigy inscribed to Dame Anneys le Vavasour. W. has a Village Hall, a Lending Library, and a Club. Here are some small charities, an endowed Free school (built in 1624), and the Montagu Hospital, founded in 1611, for seven poor men. *Boughton House*, a seat, is a Queen Anne mansion of curious design. It contains some interesting portraits of the Montagu family, and of Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, and others; some by Vandyke, Kneller, and Dutch painters; there are also two cartoons, possibly by Raphael, and some fine tapestries. Some of the ceilings are painted by Verrio, and there is some interesting old furniture. The park is famous for its noble avenues.

Week Orchard, ha., pa. of and 2½ N. from Week St. Mary (q.v.), N. Cornw.

Week St. Germans. [GERMANSWEEK.]

Week St. Mary, pa. and agricultural vil., N. Cornw., 7 S. of Stratton; ac. 5,824; soil and subsoil principally clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1880) is E. Eng. and Perp.; in the north aisle, once a chantry dedicated to St. John the Baptist, a piscina and fragments of an altar remain; in the north wall are the rood-loft stairs. Here is a Wesleyan Association chapel and one for Bible Christians. The poor have the rent of 2 roods of land, producing £3 annually. Fairs are held here on July 29, Sept. 15, and the Wednesday before Christmas Day. This was a place of considerable importance in earlier times, and its history is rendered interesting through an incident which occurred in the 14th cent. It is related that Thomas Bunsby, a London merchant, chancing to meet with Thomasine Bonaventure, a cottage girl of this place, entered into conversation with her, and eventually took her to London with him, where she became a member of his household, and on the death of his wife he married her; after having been twice a widow, she married Sir John Percival, Lord Mayor of London in 1498, whom she also survived, and eventually returned to her native vil. and spent the remainder of her life in acts of benevolence, and founded a chantry and a seminary. A portion of an embattled wall, still in existence and called "the college," is supposed to be the remains of Dame Thomasine Percival's chantry. There are two ancient earthworks in the pa.

Week St. Pancras. [PANCRASWEEK.]

Weel, tp. and vil. on the Hull, pa. of Beverley St. John (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., about 2 E. of Beverley by road and 1 E. by ferry; ac. 1,139. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Weeley, pa. and vil., N.E. Essex, 12 S.W. of Harwich; ac. 2,064; soil clay and loam. The church of St. Andrew was rebuilt 1881, in Perp.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Weedon Loys	Wappingham (1½)	71	397
Weeford, pa.	Lake Street (2)	120	417
Weeford, tp.	Lake Street (2)	120	213
Weeke	Alton (2)	47	2549

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Weekley	Kettering (2)	72	264
Week St. Mary	Tresmere (7)	231	548
Weel	Beverley (2½)	203	120
Weeley	Weeley	63	623

style. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and the school has a small endowment. Near the church are the iron gates of the old hall. *Hill Side House* and *W. Manor House* are seats.

Weel, The, large pool in the upper course of the Tees, between Westmd. and Yorks., 10 w. by N. of Middleton-in-Teesdale. The W. is a very still mountain pool, about 1½ mile long and extremely deep. At its lower extremity is the fine waterfall called Caldron Snout.

Weem, extensive Highland pa., W. Perths., Sc., formerly in various detached portions, but now consolidated; ac. previous to the alteration of the boundary 41,887. The vil. on the Tay is about 2 W. of Aberfeldy terminal station. The Episcopal church (St. David's) is in Norm. style. There are many objects of interest in the immediate vicinity. Near the church is the seat of *Castle Menzies*, a handsome building with lofty turrets, surrounded by fine plantations, pleasure-grounds, and orchards.

Weethley, pa., S.W. Warws., 3 S.W. of Alcester; ac. 550; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. James (rebuilt 1857–58) is in Dec. style.

Weeting, pa. on the Little Ouse, S.W. Norf., on the borders of Suff., adjoining Brandon; ac. 6,187; soil light and sandy, overlying chalk and sand. There were anciently two churches here, but that of All Saints was demolished in the 18th cent. by the falling in of the tower, and some of the ruins are still to be seen in the park. The remaining church of St. Mary is Dec The Devil's Dyke borders the pa. for about 3 miles on the north-west,

Grimes Graves.

and there is an ancient mound or parapet of earth extending from the Ouse to Didlington. In the pa. are "Grimes graves," of which a scientific examination was made in 1870 by the Rev. Canon Greenwell; the main object of the examination was to test the conclusion that these works are the remains of an ancient British vil., when the primitive people of the period lived in dwellings partly sunk into the ground. The "graves," of which there are more than a hundred, are circular in form, situated in a wild and desolate locality; large numbers of animal bones have been turned up, also the horns of the red and the roe deer, the teeth of a small ox, goats, swine and dog, and other objects of interest. Sufficient was done to satisfy Canon Greenwell that "Grimes graves" are not the remains of a British vil., but ancient flint quarries, the pits having evidently been worked for some such purpose, no doubt in prehistoric times. In the flint quarries at Bromehill numerous flint implements of the earliest type, similar to the well-known St. Acheul specimens, have been found, with the bones of extinct species of animals. Here are the remains of a castle built in the 11th cent. by William de Warrenne, Earl of Warrenne and Surrey, and son-in-law of the Conqueror. The priory of Bromehill (or Bromwell) was founded here, in the time of King John, for Augustinian canons, and dedicated to SS. Mary and Thomas the Martyr; it was granted to Cardinal Wolsey, and intended by him as part of the endowment for his college at Ipswich, but was afterwards given to Christ's College, Cambridge. *W. Hall*, in an extensive park surrounded by plantations, is a seat

Weeton (1), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Harewood (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 N.E. of Otley; ac. 1,325. The church of St. Barnabas (1852) is in E. Eng style. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to about £20 yearly. The Great Almes cliff, an immense mass of singularly shaped rock, is 1½ N.E.

Weeton (2), eccl. pa. and tp. (Weeton-with-Preese), pa. of and 4 N.W. from Kirkham (q.v.), W. Lancs. The church of St. Michael (1848) is in E. Eng. style.

Weeton (3), ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Welwick (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.

Weeton-with-Preese. [WEETON (2).]

Weetslade, ha., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Longbenton (q.v.), S.E. Northumb.

Weighton (or **Weeton**), **Little,** ha. with railway station, pa. of Rowley (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 7½ W. of Hull. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Weighton, Market. [MARKET WEIGHTON.]

Weir. [VIERA.]

Weir, Bridge of. [BRIDGE OF WEIR.]

Weir, The, eccl. pa. in the bor. of Bristol (q.v.), S. Glouc. The church of St. Matthias is in Dec style.

Weisdale, ancient pa., now incorporated in the pa. of Tingwall (q.v.), Mainland, Mid Shetld., Sc., 10 N.N.W. of Lerwick. The dis. comprises the north portion of the pa., extending inland from W. Voe, which penetrates the island for about 6 miles S. by E. A spot sacred to the Virgin, where formerly stood a church, was, and perhaps still is, visited by devout supplicants.

Wel-, for places not found under this spelling *also* WIL- and WELL-.

Welbeck, pa., W. Notts., 4 S.W. of Worksop; ac. 2,670 and 128 water. The pa. consists chiefly of *W. Abbey* and *Park*, the beautiful seat of the Duke of Portland, the main approach to which is by a magnificent drive; previously the chief approach was through a tunnel 2 miles long, passing under

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Weem	Aberfeldy (1)	478	437
Weethley	Alcester (3)	121	37
Weeting	Brandon (2)	86	278
Weeton (1), ec. pa.	Weeton (1)	205	440
Weeton (1), tp.	Weeton (1)	205	304

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Weeton (2), ec. pa.	Kirkham (4)	217	87
Weeton (2), tp.	Kirkham (4)	217	3[illegible]
Weir, The	Bristol	118	300
Welbeck	Worksop (3½)	147	71

the lake and lighted with gas, as well as by openings in the roof; the mansion is a structure of considerable extent, in varied styles of architecture, but is not externally attractive; the south front, of three storeys, is Italian, and has two boldly projecting square towers, the whole being finished with balustraded parapets; the east front, overlooking the lake, rises from a broad terrace with a double flight of steps to the lawns below, and exhibits a series of Tudoresque gables, agreeably breaking the long line of the roof; the west front is in a semi-castellated style and includes a large square embattled tower on which a flag is displayed. The fifth duke (d. 1879) had held possession of the estate since 1854, and during that period, while living almost wholly in retirement, expended vast sums of money

WELBECK ABBEY FROM THE WEST.
(*Photo. G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.*)

in laying out the grounds, erecting farm buildings and lodges, and in constructing those subterranean apartments and corridors which have rendered W. unique and famous; extending in all directions from the abbey are some miles of wide underground passages; through one or two of these passages is reached the fine apartment formerly known as the riding school, but now converted into an art gallery. Other underground apartments are the library and the "ball room," now used as a picture gallery. The interior of the mansion contains a large Gothic hall, restored in 1751, and remarkable for its fan-traceried ceiling and elaborate decorations. Of the many buildings outside the abbey the most remarkable are the riding-school and the hunting stables. The extensive park, a portion of Sherwood Forest, abounds with deer and contains several venerable specimens of forest trees, among which may be specially named the Porter oaks, standing one on each side of the roadway, and the Green Dale oak, an ancient tree whose hollow trunk, carefully propped, still supports one huge and living branch; of seven other remarkable oaks, formerly known as "The Seven Sisters," only one now remains. The lakes include several fine sheets of water, upwards of 4 miles in length; the gardens are also of considerable extent and beauty.

Welborne, pa. and vil., Mid Norf., 6½ S.E. of East Dereham; ac. 732; soil mixed, overlying brick-earth and clay. There is a good brick yard, manufacturing bricks, pavements and drain pipes. The church of All Saints, originally E. Eng., has Dec. windows, a south porch of Perp. date, and a modern chancel. The poor's land lets for £8 15s. a year, which is distributed in money.

Welbourn, pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 12 S. of Lincoln; ac. 3,211; soil fine strong loam, heath and stiff clay, overlying shale and clay. The church of St. Chad (restored 1884) is E. Eng., Dec. and Perp.; the south porch has canopied and crocketed buttresses, and is of excellent design. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The Manor House is now occupied by a farmer.

Welburn (1), tp. and vil., pa. of and 2 E. from Bulmer (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 750. Here is a chapel-of-ease and a Wesleyan chapel. In this pa. is a reformatory school for juvenile offenders.

Welburn (2), tp. and vil., pa. of Kirkdale (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 E. of Helmsley; ac. 1,681.

Welbury, pa. and vil., N.R. Yorks., 7 N.E. of Northallerton; ac. 4,129; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Leonard (restored 1887) is E. Eng.

Welby (1), pa. and vil., S. Lincs., about 4 E. by N. of Grantham; ac. 2,673; soil oreech land, subsoil stony. The church of St. Bartholomew (restored 1887) is E. Eng. and Perp. In the churchyard is a 14th-cent. gravestone, with the bust of a lady in relief, within a deeply recessed quatrefoil; another opening at the bottom shows her feet, and on one side is an infant in a shroud. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. A school and four almshouses, for as many poor persons, were founded in 1780. Of the interest of £1,600 Consols, bequeathed in the early part of the eighteenth century, £15 goes to the school, £10 for apprenticing a poor boy, and the remainder is distributed in clothing to poor parishioners.

Welby (2), tp., pa. of and 2½ N.W. from Melton Mowbray (q.v.), E. Leics.; ac. 1,177. The chapel is a small building in E. Eng. style.

Welch, for words not found under this spelling *see also* WELSH.

Welches Dam, pa. (formerly extra-parochial), N. Cambs., 5 E. of Chatteris; ac. 2,310; soil fen land, overlying clay. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Welchtown, small vil., pa. of Kilteevoge (q.v.), E. co. Don., Ir., 5 N.W. of Stranorlar. Here is a National school.

Welcombe (1), pa. and vil., N.W. Dev., on the borders of Cornw., about 16 S.W. of Bideford; ac. 1,751; soil light, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Nectan (restored 1883–84) dates from the 12th or 13th cent., and retains a beautifully carved oak screen. Over the arches of the transepts is some interesting carved work, representing on one side the fruitful vine, and on the other the barren fig-tree. Outside the churchyard gate is an ancient Holy Well. The Rev. R. S. Hawker (1753–1827), poet and antiquary, was 30 years curate here. The valleys and cliffs bordering on this pa. are extremely

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Welborne	Hardingham (3)	116	155
Welbourn	Leadenham (1)	118	546
Welburn (1)	Castle Howard (1)	204	480
Welburn (2)	Kirby Moorside (1)	225	125
Welbury	Welbury	223	217
Welby (1)	Grantham (4)	105	376
Welby (2)	Melton Mowbray (2½)	105	51
Welches Dam	Mar·a (2½)	80	141
Welcombe (1)	Bideford (16)	220	193

picturesque. W. Mouth and Marsland Valley, referred to in Charles Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" are especially noted for their wild and enchanting scenery.

Welcombe (2), pl., pa. of Old Stratford (q.v.), S.W. Warws., about 1 N. of Stratford-on-Avon. It was once the scene of conflicts between the Britons and Danes; large entrenchments—the Dingles—are still to be seen. At W. Lodge, now dismantled, the Combes, who were friends of Shakespeare, formerly resided. On its site stands a modern mansion in Elizabethan style.

Weldon, Great, pa., tp., and vil., N. Northants, 8 W.N.W. of Oundle; ac. of pa. 3,725, of tp. 1,286; soil clayey, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. Here is a Congregational chapel. There are several charities, of £30 yearly value, for food and clothing. In the pa. are extensive freestone quarries, said to have been worked by the Romans. The market has fallen into disuse, and the market-house has been pulled down. Four fairs were formerly held, but all are obsolete except one, on the Thursday following the second Sunday in July. In an enclosure called "Chapel Fields" the pavement of a Roman villa and a great number of coins of the Lower Empire, besides some of Constantine, Constans and Magnentius, were discovered in 1738.

Weldon, Little, tp., pa. of Great Weldon (q.v.), N. Northants, about 8 W.N.W. of Oundle; ac. 1,286.

Welford (1), pa. and large vil., Mid Northants, on the Avon, which here separates the co. from Leics., 14 N.N.W. of Northampton; ac. 3,063; soil mixed, with good gravel and clay, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1872) is E. Eng. and Perp.; the south aisle retains a fine Dec. piscina; there are a few tablets and an ancient marble monument, with brass effigies and inscription in verse, to Francis Saunders (d. 1585), his three wives and nine children, and the allusive motto, "Franck et saine counseil." There is a Congregational chapel and a vil. reading-room, built in 1870, with a library of 1,000 volumes. The rent of 30 ac. of land, let in allotments, is distributed to the poor on St. Thomas's Day, and there are also about 20 ac. vested in trustees for the benefit of the poor; other charities, amounting together to about £7 yearly, are for fuel and clothing. *Hemploe Hall* is a seat.

Welford (2), pa. on the Lambourn, S.W. Berks., 5 N.W. of Newbury; ac. 5,228; soil and subsoil gravel. The church of St. Gregory, dating from Saxon times, was partially rebuilt in 1855, and retains a curious tower. The chancel is E. Eng., and contains sedilia; the font is Norm., with traces of E. Eng. work; the north aisle is E. Eng., the south Dec., and the tower arch Norm. There is an altar-tomb to Anne Parry, a brass to John Westlake (d. 1489), another to John Younge (*c.* 1530), and monuments to the Archer, Mundy, and other families. In the churchyard there is an ancient cross. Thomas Sheaf (d. 1639), author of "A Plea for Old Age," was rector here. Roman coins and other relics have been found.

Welford (3), pa. and vil., N.E. Glouces. and partly in S. Warws., and bounded on the east, north, and west by the Avon, 4 S.W. of Stratford-on-Avon; ac. 2,797; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter, anciently called "Holy Trinity" (restored 1885), is Norm. and later. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are some small charities.

Welham (1), pa. on the Welland, S. Leics., 4 S.E. of Market Harborough; ac. 1,143; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew is Dec., and contains an 18th-cent. marble monument. There are some small charities.

Welham (2), ha., pa. of and about a mile from Norton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks. *W. Park*, a handsome building standing on an acclivity, was burnt down in 1884 and rebuilt.

Welham (3), vil., pa. of Clarborough (q.v.), N. Notts., 1 N.E. of East Retford. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Well (1), pa., tp., and vil., N.R. Yorks., 8 S. of Ripon; ac. of pa. 6,690, of tp. 2,000; soil clayey, overlying clay and limestone. The church of St. James (restored 1854) is Dec. At the east end of the south chapel is an altar-tomb (with recumbent effigy in stone) to Sir John Nevill, fourth and last Baron Latimer (d. 1577). In the south aisle there is an alto-relievo mural monument in white marble, by Westmacott, to Lady Margaret Miltank (d. 1852); there is also an altar-tomb (with brass) to Lady Dorothy Nevill (1526). The Wesleyans have a chapel. Here is a hospital, with a chapel attached, dedicated to St. Michael (restored in 1883), for eight poor men and eight poor women. *Holly Hill*, a castellated building, is a seat.

Well (2), pa. and pleasant vil., E. Lincs., 1½ S. by W. of Alford; ac. 1,562; soil and subsoil clay and marl. The church of St. Margaret, on a wooded eminence in Well Vale Park, is in Classic style. A fine spring rises within the pa. and discharges itself into the sea at Anderby Creek. Near here, in 1725, two urns were found, containing some hundreds of Roman coins. *W. Vale*, a spacious mansion in a romantic and well-wooded valley, and surrounded by a park of 170 ac., is a seat.

Well (3), ha., pa. of Ickham (q.v.), E. Kent, near Littlebourne. There are ruins of the chapel which formerly existed here.

Welland (1), pa. and vil., S.W. Worcs., 9 N.E. of Tewkesbury; ac. 1,977; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. James is in E. Dec. style. There is a church mission-room and a Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to about £14 a year.

Welland (2), river of Leics., Northants, Rutld., and Lincs., rises at Sibbertoft, in Northants, near the Leics. border. The general direction of its course is north-east, dividing Northants on its south bank from Leics., Rutlds., and a portion of Lincs. (from Tinwell to Crowland), after which it flows through Lincs. to the Wash. It runs by or through the tos. of Market Harborough, Stamford, Market Deeping, Crowland, and Spalding. Its

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Weldon, Great, pa.	Weldon (1½)	80	759
Weldon, Great, tp.	Weldon (1½)	80	290
Weldon, Little	Weldon (1½)	80	469
Welford (1)	Welford (3)	92	882
Welford (2)	Newbury (5)	53	855
Welford (3)	Milcote & Weston(1)	107	591

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Welham (1)	Ashley & Weston(2)	89	60
Well (1), pa.	Bedale (5)	226	823
Well (1), tp.	Bedale (5)	226	534
Well (2)	Alford (1½)	130	708
Welland (1)	Upton-on-Severn(1½)	172	851

earlier part of its course is through an open champaign country, but after passing Stamford (where it becomes navigable) it traverses the fens. It passes by several finely wooded parks, amongst which that of Burghley House, opposite Stamford, is by far the most extensive and picturesque. At Crowland a branch of the river, now covered in, was formerly crossed by a very curious old bridge, still standing. Seven miles north-east of Spalding and the same distance south of Boston it enters the Fosdyke Wash, at the south-west extremity of the Wash. The navigation of the river below Crowland has been improved by means of embankments and artificial cuts. Its length is about 70 miles.

Wellesbourne, pa. and vil. on the Bourne, S. Warws., 6 S. of Warwick; ac. 4,606; soil variable, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Peter (largely rebuilt 1847) is E. Eng. and Perp., with traces of Norm. work, and contains a brass to Sir Thomas le Strange (*temp.* Henry IV.). Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Wellesbourne Hastings, tp., pa. of Wellesbourne (q.v.), S. Warws., 6 S. of Warwick; ac. 2,953.

Wellesbourne Mountford, tp., pa. of Wellesbourne (q.v.), S. Warws., 6 S. of Warwick; ac. 1,653. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The *Manor House* is a seat.

Wellhaugh, tp., pa. of Falstone (q.v.), S.W. Northumb., about 9 W. of Bellingham; ac. 33,578 and 229 water.

Wellhope, ha., pa. of Stanhope (q.v.), W. Dur., 2 W. of Heathery Cleugh.

Welling, vil. at the foot of Shooter's Hill, pas. of Bexley and East Wickham (q.v.), N.W. Kent, about 3 S.E. of Woolwich. W. has a mission church and an endowed school. The grounds of *Danson Park* were laid out by "Capability" Brown.

Wellingborough, pa., mkt. and U. to., and head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., E. Northants, situated on the declivity of a hill near the junction of the Ise with the Nen, 10½ N.E. of Northampton; ac. 3,785. A promenade on the east side of the high road, planted with lime trees, extends from the to. to the North-Western Railway station. The air is healthy and the water particularly good; the red well and other chalybeate springs were once of great note, and the former was visited by Charles I. and his Queen in 1626, in order to drink of its waters. The church of St. Luke, nearly in the centre of the to., is Norm., E. Eng. and later; the inner doorway of the south porch is Norm.; the aisles are divided from the chancel by a fine Perp. oak screen; the roof of the south chapel displays some elaborate paintings symbolic of the four Evangelists and the instruments of the Passion. W. has also an eccl. pa. with a church in Dec. style, a chapel-of-ease, a Catholic church, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The grammar schools were founded in 1595; the trust was reconstituted in 1876 to include an Upper Grammar and a Third Grade school. The Corn Exchange (1861) occupies a prominent position in the market square, the south front has a clock tower surmounted by a cupola and containing an illuminated clock; it comprises a large hall in which the corn market, musical entertainments and public meetings are held, and the Literary and Scientific Institute has spacious and comfortable reading and news rooms. The Co. Police Station (1867) consists of petty sessions room, waiting and witnesses' rooms, an inspector's house, and quarters for constables. The Co. Co. is now held here. There are Conservative, Liberal and Working Men's Clubs. W. is situated in the midst of an exceptionally fertile agricultural dis., and the staple industry, the leather trade, has been completely revolutionised by the introduction of the shoe-upper trade; there are many spacious factories devoted principally to the getting up of boot uppers for home and foreign use, while the machine shops where the uppers are closed (for the trade) are exceedingly numerous. In 1854 a very important occupation was introduced here in the raising and smelting of iron ore, the beds of which are very extensive and easily worked; the greater part of the ironstone raised is conveyed into Yorks., Staffs., Derbys. and Wales, since it is found more remunerative to take the ore into the coal districts for smelting purposes than to fuse it on the spot. The cattle market is an ancient one, and was enlarged in 1875; the market is held every Wednesday. Fairs are held in the market square on Wednesday in Easter week, Wednesday in Whitsun week, and Oct. 29 for cattle and pleasure. The charities include an annual sum of about £240 for church purposes, and of £766 yearly for education; the Orlebar charity of £20 yearly, derived from houses and land, is distributed in blankets; the charities for bread amount to about £13 yearly, and £12 yearly is distributed in money. In 948 Ædred, King of Mercia, gave the church at W. with 700 ac. of land to Croyland Abbey. The Hall or Manor House of the abbots of Croyland, said to have been originally erected by Abbot Richard in 1281, was subsequently converted into a dwelling-house; part of the moat, supplied by adjacent springs, still remains; the tithe barn is also standing. *Hatton Hall*, a gabled building of stone in the Tudor style, is a seat.

Wellingham (1), pa., Mid Norf., 6 N. of Fransham; ac. 1,056; soil various, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng. The poor have £19 yearly, distributed in coals.

Wellingham (2), ha., pa. of Ringmer (q.v.), S. Sussex, 4 N. of Lewes. *W. House* is a seat.

Wellingley. [STANCILL WITH WELLINGLEY AND WILSECK.]

Wellingore, pa. and large populous vil., W. Lincs., commanding extensive views of the surrounding country, 10 S. of Lincoln; ac. 2,993; soil light loam, overlying shale. The church of All Saints (restored 1878) is Trans., Dec. and Perp.; the chancel retains a Trans. piscina and Norm. sedilia in good preservation, and has a low window on the south side; the benches have good poppy heads; the font is a curious example of coarse Perp. work; in the north aisle is an altar-tomb with alabaster effigies of a knight in armour and his lady, supposed to represent Richard de Buslingthorpe and Isabella (St. George), his wife, through whom he acquired the manor of W.; there is a mural monument to one of the Wingfields dated 1575, and a brass to a member of

Place.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wellesbourne	Stratford-on-Av'n (5	101	1345
Wellesbourne H.	Stratford-on-Av'n (5	101	672
Wellesbourne M.	Stratford-on-Av'n (5	101	673
Wellhaugh	Plashetts (1)	319	250

Place.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wellingborough	Wellingborough	65	15068
Wellingham (1)	Raynham Park (4)	115	118
Wellingore	Navenby (1)	121	602

the Ellis family (d. 1637). The Wesleyans have a chapel. The poor have a yearly rent-charge of £4, and the interest of £20 is distributed yearly. In the centre of the vil. are some remains of a cross of the 14th cent. *Hill House* and *W. Hall* are seats.

Wellington (1), pa., U. and mkt. to. (TH.), head of a petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., W. Somerset, about 7 S.W. of Taunton, on the road to Exeter; ac. 5,132. The to. is about ¾ mile in length, and is composed of five streets, named High Street, Fore Street, Mantle Street, and South and North Streets respectively. The church of St. John the Baptist is a Perp. edifice of stone, of the 15th cent. There is a very fine western arch, nearly 40 ft. in height; the west window is Debased Perp. The east window of the chapel on the south side has on its centre mullion a tall bracket, and above it a singular crucifix in which the cross is budding into five lilies. There is a magnificent altar-tomb, with an arched canopy supported by shafts of black marble, beneath which are effigies of Sir John Popham, Kt. (d. June 10, 1607), Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 1592–1607, and of Amy (Gaines) his wife, with numerous other figures kneeling. The chancel was rebuilt in 1848, and on removing the floor of the sacrarium it was found to be composed in part of fragments of stone covered with fine sculptured work, coloured and gilt, which had been much defaced and then reversed to form the pavement; these sculptures appear to have originally belonged to a reredos of elaborate design, erected somewhat earlier than 1400, and arranged in a regular series of panels, containing a group of the Crucifixion and many figures of saints. On the nave gable is a bold but elegant cross. Some traces of the E. Norm. church have been found in carved work built into the walls. Trinity Church is a modern stone edifice, and there are several Nonconformist places of worship. The Market House or Town Hall is a building of stone, erected in 1833; the upper part consists of a room used for public meetings and entertainments, and a smaller room (occupied by the W. Literary Institutes) containing a library of 1,400 volumes, and a reading-room; the lower portion forms a corn and provision market, with butchers' shambles in the rear. There is a Literary Institution and a Masonic Hall. The West Somerset County School, opened in April, 1880, and enlarged in 1888, occupies a range of buildings situated in South Street. W. has woollen factories, iron foundries, and brick and tile works. A cattle and sheep market is held here on the first Thursday in every month, and fairs are held the second Wednesday in March and first Wednesday in June. The H Company of the West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry is stationed here, and the C Company of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Prince Albert's Somerset Light Infantry have headquarters in South Street. Here is an almshouse for six poor and aged men and the like number of women, founded and endowed in 1606 by Sir John Popham, who was a great benefactor to this to.; it was rebuilt in 1833, and has a yearly income of £200. About 2½ S. of the to., on the summit of a hill, a monumental pillar has been erected in honour of the Duke of Wellington, who took his title from this to., and in commemoration of the victory obtained at Waterloo, June 18, 1815; the prospect from this eminence is very striking, and the column is visible for many miles around. *Fozdown*, *Linden*, *Old Court*, *Shuteleigh*, *The Cleeve*, and *The Priory* are seats.

Wellington (2), pa., U. and mkt. to. (TH. & S.), head of a petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., Mid Salop, about 11 E. of Shrewsbury; ac. 8,672. From this to. branches the line of the Great Western to Manchester through Market Drayton and Crewe, the branch to Much Wenlock, Craven Arms, and the Severn Valley dis., and the London and North-Western branch to Coalport; and there is communication with the Severn by means of the Shropshire Union Canal, which passes in the immediate neighbourhood. The pa. church of All Saints (built 1790) is in Classic style; Christ Church (built 1838) is in the E. Eng. style. The Roman Catholics have a place of worship, and there are Nonconformist chapels. The headquarters of a squadron of the Shropshire Yeomanry are at the Ercall Assembly Rooms in Market Street, and there is a Volunteer Drill Hall in King Street. The Old Hall, in Watling Street, is supposed to be one of the oldest houses in the co. There are agricultural-implement works, foundry and engineering works, and a timber and woodware manufactory. A cattle sale takes place every Monday in the Smithfield. W. has several charities, and the National and Parochial schools have endowments. Watling Street, so called from its being situated on the Roman road of that name, forms the eastern sub. to the to. The Wrekin (q.v.), about 2 miles from W., forms a conspicuous feature in the landscape.

Wellington (3), pa. and vil. delightfully situated in a vale, S. Herefords., 5½ N. of Hereford, on the road to Leominster; ac. 3,060; soil red loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Margaret, formerly dedicated to St. Mary (restored 1887), is Norm. and E. Eng. The chancel contains a monument to Sir Herbert Perrott (d. 1682). Six almshouses (restored 1887) for aged men were endowed in 1682 by Sir Herbert Perrott, and there are other charities.

Wellington (4), eccl. pa., pa. of Stoke-on-Trent (q.v.), N.W. Staffs., adjoining Hanley. The church of St. Luke (renovated 1874) is in E. Eng. style.

Wellington (or **Western**) **Division** (1), one of the seven parl. divs. of Somerset. It returns one member.

Wellington (or **Mid**) **Division** (2), one of the four parl. divs. of Salop. It returns one member.

Wellington Heath, eccl. pa., pa. of and 2 N. from Ledbury (q.v.), E. Herefords. Christ Church (enlarged 1878) is chiefly in E. Eng. style.

Wellow (1), pa. and large vil., Mid Notts., 2 S.W. of Kneesall; ac. 944; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Swithin (restored 1879) is Dec. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. A new Maypole was erected in 1887. The inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The poor's land produces £7 yearly, which is dis-

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wellington (1)	Wellington	165	6808
Wellington (2), pa.	Wellington	153	12276
Wellington (2), to.	Wellington	153	5909
Wellington (3)	Moreton-on-Lug (2½)	147	613
Wellington (4)	Stoke-on-Trent	146	12275

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wellington Div. (1)	....	.....	48129
Wellington Div. (2)	....	.....	46229
Wellington Heath	Ledbury (2)	133	413
Wellow (1)	Tuxford (6)	132	325

tributed in money. Jordan Castle, a fortified house of Sir Jordan Foliot, son of Sir Richard Foliot, Kt. (*temp.* Henry III.), is now occupied by a farmer.

Wellow (2), pa. and vil., N.E. Somerset, 5 s. of Bath; ac. 5,292; soil brashy, overlying bastard freestone and blue lias. The church of St. Julian (restored 1845) is Norm., and contains a fine oak roof and several monuments to the Hungerford family. The Wesleyans and Free Methodists have chapels. The school has a small endowment. The pa. contains an ancient burying-place and the remains of a Roman villa. There is a coalpit. A fair is held on Oct. 17. The *Manor House* was built in 1634.

Wellow (3), ha., pa. of and 2 s.w. from Shalfleet (q.v.), I. of W., S. Hants.

Wellow, East, pa., W. Hants, 12 s.e. of Salisbury; ac. 2,518; soil sand and loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Margaret is chiefly E. Eng.; there is a priest's door and a low-side window, an aumbry, remains of a piscina in the chancel, and remains of ancient decorative work. Here is a small charity. *Embley Park*, a seat, is an Elizabethan building.

Wellow, West, pa. and vil., E. Wilts., 12 s.e. of Salisbury; ac. 1,397; soil sand and loam, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Margaret is situated in East Wellow (q.v.). Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels and a mission-room.

Wells (1), city, mun. bor., mkt. and assize to., head of petty sess. div., U. and Co. Co. dis., at the foot of the Mendip Hills, Mid Somerset, 20 s.w. of Bath. W. contains three pas.—St. Andrew (ac. 50), St. Cuthbert In (ac. 667), and St. Cuthbert Out (ac. 14,873). The first charter was granted by King John, and the bor. returned two members to Parliament from 1295, but lost its representation in 1868. W. owes its modern name to the springs or wells near the eastern end of the cathedral; in early times it was also known as "Welle," "Welliae," "Fonticuli," and other names, all having reference to its remarkable springs, the chief of which, known as "St. Andrew's well," still exists in the palace gardens. The civil history of W., confined chiefly to a few royal visits, is of inferior interest. After the defeat of Monmouth at Sedgemoor (1685) a large number of the prisoners taken in that battle were confined at W., and received temporal relief and spiritual counsel from Bishop Ken. W. is essentially an ecclesiastical city, perhaps the most remarkable of its kind in the world, and its existence and importance are almost wholly due to the religious foundations of which it was the seat. The noble cathedral is the great attraction to visitors, and, with its group of subordinate buildings, offers the most complete example of a secular cathedral (*i.e.* of the old foundation) now left. A fine view of the exterior is obtained from the south-east, across the moat and battlemented walls which surround the gardens of the episcopal palace, and from the Shepton Mallet road; and from the Close an admirable prospect is afforded of the three towers, the majestic west front with its superb screen, the noble chapter-house, and the unique chain bridge between the transept and the Vicars' College. The whole of the glorious west front, save the upper portion of the towers, was chiefly the work of Jocelin, Bishop of Bath and Wells (1205–41), and forms as a whole one of the most extraordinary examples of mediæval sculpture in Europe. The beautiful north porch has a parvise, lighted by lancets in the gable. On the east of the transept is a gallery passing from the chapter-house and above the chain gate to the Vicars' College. The central tower is of three stages, the topmost pierced for windows. The ground plan comprises a choir with transepts and semi-octagonal Lady chapel at the east end; great central transepts, with tower; octagonal chapter-house eastward of the north transept, with crypt below it; nave with western towers, north porch, and on the south side the cloisters, extending from the west front eastwards to the transept. The nave has a triforium of extreme height, and a deeply recessed clerestory and stone roof; but its most prominent feature consists in the double-curved stone arches, remarkable for their boldness of outline and massive construction. On the south side of the nave is a minstrels' gallery of Perp. date, and in the arcades are inserted two chantry chapels—Bishop Bubwith's on the north (1424), and Treasurer Sugar's (1489) on the south. The main transept has chapels with Perp. screens on the east side and sacristies on the west, and in the northern arm there remains the face of a curious astronomical clock, the original works of which, now in the South Kensington Museum, were constructed by Peter Lightfoot, a monk of Glastonbury, about the year 1325, and brought here from Glastonbury Abbey church at the Dissolution. The entrance to the choir is through a rood-screen of Dec. work, with arcading and a central doorway; it contains forty-one stone stalls, erected 1848–54, but retaining the ancient misereres of 1335. The windows contain a good deal of ancient stained glass. The cloisters form an irregular parallelogram to the south of the nave. Above the east alley is the library, containing an Aldine "Aristotle," with MS. notes by Erasmus. There are many interesting monuments, principally to ecclesiastics, and in the nave is a slab said to cover the remains of Ina, King of the West Saxons (d. *c.* 728), who is said to have built the first church here. The internal length of the cathedral is 388 ft., and the breadth of the nave 69 ft.; the central tower is 160 ft. in height, the western towers 130 ft.; and the west front, 235 ft. wide, was thoroughly repaired and restored in 1873. The precincts were formerly surrounded by lofty and massive walls, and the enclosure was entered through three gates of great strength and architectural beauty, all of which, though dilapidated, still remain; these gates, called respectively the Dean's Eye or Browne's Gate on the north-west, the Chain Gate (north), and Penniless Porch or the Bishop's Eye (south-west), were the work of Bishop Beckington (d. 1465). The Deanery, with its gatehouse, was built 1472–98; but much of the present structure was the work of Dean Gunthorp, about 1475. In 1498 King Henry VII. was entertained at the Deanery on the occasion of his march to suppress the rebellion headed by Perkin Warbeck, having with him, in W., an army of 30,000 men. The southern front was built

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wellow (2)	Wellow	138	1430
Wellow, East	Romsey (4)	79	322
Wellow, West	Romsey (4)	79	631
Wells (1)	Wells	126	4822

by Cornelius Burgess, D.D., a Puritan divine and the despoiler of the palace, who fixed his residence here; but at the Restoration the building was appropriated to its original use. A pastoral staff, with a jewelled head of Limoges enamel, and supposed to have belonged to Savaric (bishop 1192–1205), is preserved here. The Archdeaconry, originally of the time of Edward I., has a hall and timbered ceiling of the 15th cent., and there are portions of the same date in the Canonry house on the south-east. The Vicars' College, founded by Bishop Jocelin in 1230, forms a charming oblong court, and originally consisted of forty-two double-storeyed houses; the hall (1340), with Perp. additions, retains its pulpit and some mediæval furniture; on the north side is a chapel (1408–25), and a library added by Bishop Beckington. The Bishop's Palace is one of the most interesting examples of castellated baronial mansions, as well as of early domestic architectural art, now existing. The first foundation of the palace is attributed to Bishop John de Villula, about 1088. The E. Dec. chapel, built by Bishop Burnell (1274–92), has a central row of pillars and a stained east window, given by Bishop Law. In the great hall (120 ft. by 70 ft.), now in ruins, Abbot Whiting, of Glastonbury, was tried and infamously condemned to death (Nov. 14, 1539); and here Bishop Ken (1684–91) sat down to dinner every Sunday with his poor guests. Bishop Beckington repaired and beautified the palace, and added the drawbridge and gateway, as well as the great gate leading from the market-place, a quadrangular structure with octagonal turrets at the angles. At the north-east angle of the moat a little cascade marks the fall of the springs rising from the "bottomless well" of St. Andrew. The church of St. Cuthbert, originally a cruciform stone structure of E. Eng. date (*c.* 1240), is now mainly of the later 14th cent., exhibiting Perp. work with details of Dec. character. The chancel retains three sedilia, and a water-drain and aumbry on the south side, and on the north is a small door leading to the groined sacristy. The south transeptal chapel, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, contained a chantry, founded in 1403; and against the east wall are the remains of a defaced altar, with a reredos representing "the root of Jesse." In the north transeptal chapel of the Holy Trinity is a tabernacled altar of the 15th cent. and an earlier reredos, with two tiers of niches, discovered in 1848, with other ornamental portions and statues which had been built up or hidden beneath coats of plaster. W. has also an eccl. pa. with a modern church, Catholic convents (to one of which a church is attached), and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Theological College was founded (1840) by Bishop Law, and is now carried on in the old Archdeaconry House; the library has a fine open timber roof of the 15th cent. The Grammar School is said to have been founded in the 13th cent.; the Bluecoat School dates from 1654, but a revised scheme was approved by the Commissioners in 1889. The Town Hall, an inelegant structure, was erected in 1779, in place of an earlier edifice raised on pillars in the middle of the square and built by Bishop Knight (1541–3) and Dean Woolman; it includes spacious and convenient courts for the assizes and quarter sessions.

Wells Cathedral.

and in the rear is a gaol for the temporary confinement of prisoners; in the council chamber, a well-proportioned apartment, are several interesting portraits, and the walls are adorned with curious manuscripts of considerable local historical interest and value. The Market House (1835), adjoining the Town Hall, is a light and spacious structure. The market is held every Saturday, and a large monthly market for cheese and cattle on the first Saturday in every month. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in January, May, November, and December. The County Lunatic Asylum consists of an extensive and substantial pile of buildings on the Bath road. The chief industries are the manufacture of brushes and paper-making. There are several groups of almshouses, with rich endowments, and numerous other charities. Near the Bishop's Palace are the Recreation Grounds, consisting of about 6 ac.

Wells (2), or **Wells-next-the-Sea,** pa. and coast to., N. Norf., 10 N. of Fakenham; ac. 2,690 and 1,820 water; soil very light, subsoil chalky. The Perp. church of St. Nicholas, almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1879, has since been completely restored on the former plan, the stones, where possible, being exactly replaced; above a fine doorway in the chancel is a brass (1499) to a former rector. The living is a rectory, tithe rent-charge £550, net yearly value £670, including 157 ac. of glebe, with residence, in the gift of Mrs. Pilling. Here are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The trade is chiefly in barley, linseed cake, corn, coals, timber, salt, manure and malt, the latter being supplied in large quantities to the Burton and Dublin breweries. There are fisheries for oysters and mussels; and malthouses, rope walks, machine works and corn mills. An embankment one mile in length runs parallel with the channel from the quay to the beach, the top of which, being level and gravelled, affords a good promenade, with a carriage drive at its base. The boating and bathing facilities are excellent; there are lofty sand hills facing the sea, and a firm, sandy beach. The drives in the neighbourhood are very attractive, especially that in Holkham Park, which, by the kindness of the Earl of Leicester, is open to the public. In 1885 a spacious hall of red brick was erected by the Oddfellows Society (U.), in which entertainments and public meetings are held. A fair is held on Shrove Tuesday, and there are cattle sales on alternate Mondays. Here is a lifeboat station. The charities, amounting to about £300 yearly, are now distributed in accordance with a scheme of the Charity Commissioners.

Wells (3), pa. on the Barrow, partly in Idrone West bar., W. co. Carlow, Ir., and partly in Gowran bar., E. co. Kilk., Ir., 3 S.W. of Bagenalstown; ac. 2,730. It contains the mkt. to. of Leighlin Bridge (q.v.). There are a Catholic church and a National school.

Wells (4), vil., pa. of Killincooly (q.v.), E. co. Wexf., Ir., 7 S.E. of Ferns.

Wellsborough, ha., pa. of Sibson (q.v.), S.W. Leics., 2⅛ W. of Market Bosworth.

Wells Division, one of the seven parl. divs. of Somerset; it returns one member.

Wellshotthill, north-west part of Cambuslang (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 1¾ E.S.E. of Rutherglen.

Wells-next-the-Sea. [WELLS (2).]

Wells, St. Andrew. [WELLS (1).]

Wells, St. Cuthbert In. [WELLS (1).]

Wells, St. Cuthbert Out. [WELLS (1).]

Wellwood (1), vil., pa. of and 1¼ N.N.W. from Dunfermline (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc. Here is a colliery.

Wellwood (2), vil. on the Ayr, pa. of and 3 W. by S. from Muirkirk (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc. There is a seat of the same name.

Welnetham, Great, pa. and vil. on the Lark, N.W. Suff., 3½ S.E. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 1,493; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Thomas à Becket is E. Eng. In the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr here were placed before the second year of Edward I. (1273) a prior and convent of the Crouched (or Crossed) Friars, subordinate to the principal house of that order near the Tower of London.

Welnetham, Little, pa., N.W. Suff., about 3½ S. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 592; soil mixed, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Mary Magdalen (restored 1880) is E. Eng.; it has an open timber single hammer-beam roof of rather late Perp. work; eastward of the chancel may be traced the formation of a semicircular apse, probably the remains of a Norm. church.

Welney, pa. and vil., partly in the Isle of Ely, N. Cambs., and partly in S.W. Norf., 13 S.E. of Wisbech; ac. 5,444; soil clay and fen, overlying clay. For civil purposes the Cambs. and Norf. portions are distinct. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (1848) is in E. Eng. style. Here are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels. Marshall's charity has a net income of about £500 a year, of which one-third is given to the widows in the pa., and two-thirds are appropriated to the church, the schools and the roads.

Welsh Bicknor, pa. on the Wye, S. Herefords., about 5 S. of Ross; ac. 889; soil sandy and loamy, overlying rock and clay. The church of St. Margaret, rebuilt 1858–59, on the foundations of the old church, is a small but beautiful building in Norm. and E. Eng. styles; the walls are unusually massive, and the interior is enriched with bold carving in alabaster and Caen stone. A niche in the east wall of the aisle contains an effigy said to represent the Countess of Salisbury, nurse to Henry V. *Courtfield*, a seat, is celebrated as having been the home of Henry V. during his childhood; it is now an Elizabethan mansion, with a Roman Catholic chapel attached, surrounded by a park.

Welsh Frankton, eccl. pa., pas. of Ellesmere and Whittington (q.v.), W. Salop, 2½ S.W. of Ellesmere. The church of St. Andrew is in Dec. style. There

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wells (2)	Wells	128	2555
Wells (3)	Bagenalstown (3)	67	749
Wells Division	.....	.....	55581
Wellshotthill	Cambuslang	397	358
Wells, St. Andrew	Wells	126	4464
Wells, St. Cuth. In	Wells	126	3498
Wells, St. Cuth. Out	Wells	126	872
Wellwood (1)	Dunfermline (1)	433	590
Welnetham, Great	Welnetham	73	362
Welnetham, Little	Welnetham	73	174
Welney	Manea (2½)	80	1079
Welsh Bicknor	Lydbrook (½)	135	135
Welsh Frankton	Ellesmere (2½)	182	490

are Congregational and Methodist chapels, and a Free church.

Welsh Hampton, pa. and vil. on the Ellesmere Canal, W. Salop, 2½ E. of Ellesmere on the road to Whitchurch; ac. 1,511; soil chiefly loam and gravel, overlying gravel. The church of St. Michael and All Angels (built 1863) is in Gothic style. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

Welsh Harp, pl., pa. of Hendon (q.v.), E. Middx., in north-west vicinity of London, 7 N.W. of St. Paul's. The "Old Welsh Harp" inn, well supplied with tea-gardens and similar attractions, is a favourite resort of Londoners, especially on Bank holidays. Hard by is the Brent reservoir or "Kingsbury Lake," about 350 ac. in extent, from which is drawn the water for the locks of the Regent's Canal. The fishing, which is preserved, is excellent, and the lake is also a favourite resort of skaters.

Welsh Newton, pa., S. Herefords., 8 S.W. of Ross; ac. 1,493; soil loamy, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Mary is Norm. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. Pembridge Castle, built prior to the 13th cent., is now a farmhouse.

Welshpool, parl. and mun. bor., pa. and mkt. to. (M.), on the Severn and Montgomery Canal, N.E. Montgoms., 15 S. by E. of Oswestry; ac. of mun. bor. 20,426; of pa. 6,801. The "pool," from which the to. takes its name, is a small lake in the park of Powis Castle on the south side of the to. Locally the syllable "Welsh" is usually omitted. The to. is mentioned as far back as the beginning of the 12th cent. Its growth was due mainly to its proximity to Powis Castle. It was represented in Parliament from 1536 to 1728, regained its political privileges in 1832, and now belongs to the Montgomery dis.

POWIS CASTLE.
(Photo. Hudson.)

of bors. The municipal rights granted by the lords of Powis were confirmed by James I. in 1614, and the citizens received a fuller charter from Charles II. It is virtually the co. to., the assizes, sessions, and Co. Cos. being held here. The streets are broad and regular, lined with substantial, well-built brick houses, which give the place a very prosperous appearance. The church of St. Mary (partly rebuilt 1774 and restored and much altered 1871) is an ancient Gothic edifice with a massive tower and a fine Dec. east window; it contains a handsome monument to Earl Powis (d. 1848), and among the articles of plate is a golden chalice with an interesting Latin inscription, presented in 1662 by Thomas Davies, Governor of the Colonies in Africa, as a token of gratitude for the preservation of his health. Christ Church (1839) is in Norm. style. The other places of worship include a Roman Catholic church, and Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The Town Hall, a spacious brick edifice with a clock tower, is situated in the middle of the to. The Powysland Museum has good collections of shells and local fossils, stone implements, and sundry Roman antiquities; adjoining it are an antiquarian library and a news-room, and there is a School of Science and Art in connection with the institution. W. also contains a free library. A church-house, in memory of Earl Powis, was erected in 1893. An ancient mound on the opposite side of the canal, now converted into a bowling-green, is said to have been erected during the Anglo-Saxon period to guard the river. The to. is an agricultural centre, and malting and tanning are carried on largely. The flannel manufacture, which was formerly important, has to a great extent migrated to Newtown (q.v.). *Powis Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Powis, stands on a platform of rock commanding a magnificent view over a wide tract of country. Its walls are of red sandstone, and hence it is known among the Welsh as Castell Coch ("red castle"). They are believed to date, at least in part, from the 13th cent., but the interior was reconstructed about the beginning of the 17th cent. There is a gallery of late 17th-cent. date, communicating with a bedroom which remains as it was when fitted up for Charles II. The park, which is open to the public, contains some magnificent oaks.

Welsh St. Donats, pa., S.E. Glamorgs., 2 E.N.E. of Cowbridge; ac. 2,263. The church of St. Donat (restored 1891) is E. Eng.

Welsh Whittle, tp., pa. of Chorley (q.v.), Mid Lancs., 1¾ N.W. of Coppull; ac. 596. Here are some collieries. There is a charity of £78 yearly.

Welton (1), pa. and vil., S. Northants, 2 N. of Daventry; ac. 1,881; soil red loam, overlying clay. The Grand Junction Canal is continued by a tunnel to Braunston, where it joins the Oxford Canal. The church of St. Martin (restored 1866–67) is Perp.; in the chancel are several monuments to the Clarke family. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. The interest of £200 is distributed yearly in bread and flannel; there is also an annual charity of £140 for the school, the repairs of the church, and the poor. *W. Place*, in a well-wooded park, is a seat.

Welton (2), tp., pa. of Ovingham (q.v.), S. Northumb., near the Roman wall, on its south side, 10½ N.E. of Hexham; ac. 1,144 and 59 water. The W. waterworks, from which Newcastle-on-Tyne is supplied with water, are partly in this tp. W. Tower, the ancient seat of the Welton family, situated on rising ground and dating from 1616, is fast falling into decay.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Welsh Hampton	Welsh Hampton	179	502
Welsh Newton	Monmouth (3)	144	207
Welshpool, parl. bor.	Welshpool	182	4765
Welshpool, mun. bor.	Welshpool	182	6501
Welshpool, pa.	Welshpool	182	4555

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Pop.
Welsh St. Donats	Cowbridge (2)	180	18
Welsh Whittle	Coppull (1¾)	200	19
Welton (1)	Welton (2)	75	42
Welton (2)	Prudhoe (3)	279	9

Welton (3), pa., tp., and vil., E.R. Yorks., 10 S.W. of Beverley; ac. of pa. 2,683, of tp. 1,778; soil heath land, overlying chalk. The church of St. Helena (restored 1863) is E. Eng. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Welton (4), vil., pa. of Sebergham (q.v.), Mid Cumb., 7½ S. of Carlisle. The church of St. James (1874) is a chapel-of-ease. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Welton (5), ha., pa. of Midsomer Norton (q.v.), N.E. Somerset, 7 S.W. of Bath.

Welton-by-Lincoln, pa. and large vil., W. Lincs., 6 N.N.E. of Lincoln; ac. 3,751; soil loamy, overlying oolite in the upper, clay in the lower part of the pa. The church of St. Mary (restored 1888) is E. Eng. and Dec. In 1863 a number of very early graves, supposed to be Saxon, were discovered here on the site of an old chapel cemetery. Here are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Reformed Wesleyan chapels. The pa. was entitled to send to the Bluecoat school, Lincoln, eleven boys, who were fed, clothed and apprenticed from the hospital funds. By the new scheme of the Charity Commissioners this privilege has been exchanged for four exhibitions of £25 yearly, tenable at the Lincoln Middle School. The Countess of Warwick left £10 yearly to the vicar for delivering a lecture in the church every Sunday evening. The poor of the pa. have about £34 distributed amongst them yearly in clothes or money.

Welton-in-the-Marsh, pa. and vil., E. Lincs., 6 E.N.E. of Spilsby; ac. 2,600; soil mostly clay, overlying clay and a little chalk. The church of St. Andrew (1792) is a plain building of stone and brick. Here are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. A rent-charge of 10s. is distributed annually at Easter, in bread, among the poor parishioners. The poor's allotments, awarded at the Inclosure, comprise nearly 5 ac., which are occupied by labourers, rent free. Lime is burnt here.

Welton-le-Wold, pa. and pleasant vil., E. Lincs., 3½ W. of Louth; ac. 2,598; soil loam and chalk, on a chalk and gravel subsoil. The church of St. Martin (rebuilt 1850) retains an embattled western tower of the 14th cent. Here are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels. The rent of 7 ac. of land is devoted to the repairs of the church. *W. Manor,* surrounded by richly-wooded grounds, is a seat.

Welwick, pa. and pleasant vil., E.R. Yorks., 2 S.E. of Patrington; ac. 3,506; soil mixed, overlying strong clay marl. The church of St. Mary is an ancient edifice of stone and brick; the south aisle has at its eastern end a low arched recess, richly canopied, within which is a kind of altar tomb, adorned with tracery and Evangelistic symbols, and bearing the effigy of a priest, vested in alb and cope; the tomb, moved here from some other site, probably dates from the middle of the 14th cent., and on the wall above are the arms of Edward the Confessor, the royal shield of the Plantagenets and that of the Percys; on the floor of the north aisle is a 17th-cent. brass, with effigies and arms. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels; the old Friends' meeting-house is now used as a school-room. The interest of £100 is spent in coals for the poor at Christmas or Easter, and the interest of a similar sum is applied for educational purposes. There is a brick and tile yard and a corn mill.

Welwyn, pa. and small to., and head of U. and petty sess. div., N. Herts., 5 N. of Hatfield; ac. 3,081. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, in the centre of the to., was originally E. Eng., but now chiefly Dec.; in the chancel is an ancient piscina. Dr. Edward Young, the author of "Night Thoughts," was rector here (1730–65), and here died (1765), and was buried in the church. Dr. Young is said to have composed his "Night Thoughts" beneath what is now a noble avenue of trees planted by himself about ten years previously; at the upper end of this avenue, on a square pedestal, is a memorial inscription in Latin to the poet. There are charities of about £30 yearly distribution, and of £4 for apprenticing poor boys. In the pa. are chalybeate springs. *Donesbury, The Frythe,* and *The Grange* are seats.

Wem, pa., U. and mkt. to. (TH.), head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., on the Roden, N. Salop, 10 N. of Shrewsbury; ac. 13,845 and 53 water. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1886) is in E. Eng. style; the Norm. tower of an earlier church destroyed by fire is still standing. At a considerable elevation in the walls are two ancient statues; the one looking east undoubtedly represents St. Chad. There are also Congregational, Baptist, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The Grammar School was founded and endowed in 1650, and rebuilt in 1776. The Town Hall (rebuilt 1848) is a plain brick building; it contains an assembly room. Here are steam and water mills and a tanyard. Fairs are held on alternate Mondays, and there are frequent cattle sales. The charities amount to about £30 a year. Judge Jeffreys, a native of W., was created Baron of Wem in 1685, but at the death of his son the title became extinct. W. was the first to. in the co. to declare for the Parliament in 1643. In 1677 it suffered from a dreadful fire, which consumed the church, market-house, and whole ranges of buildings, destroying property of the value of upwards of £23,000. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Wembdon, pa. and pleasant vil., W. Somerset, 1 N.W. of Bridgwater, to which to. it forms a suburb; ac. outside the bor. of Bridgwater 2,384; soil and subsoil red sand and marl mixed with loam. The church of St. George is E. Eng.; in 1868 a great part of it was destroyed by fire, but has been rebuilt. A charity of the yearly value of £6 is distributed in clothing. Here is a brewery and a quarry, the stone from which is much used in the neighbourhood for building purposes.

Wembley, eccl. pa., pa. of Harrow (q.v.), N.W. Middx., 3 E. of the to. of Harrow. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in Gothic style, from designs by the late Sir G. G. Scott, R.A. The Workmen's Hall and Institute, a handsome building, is near the station. W. Park, the property of a company, is in a finely wooded dis.; it consists of ornamental grounds, a lake for boating, etc. The chief feature will

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Welton (3), pa.	Brough (1½)	186	830
Welton (3), tp.	Brough (1½)	186	659
Welton-by-Lincoln	Lincoln (6)	130	660
Welton-in-the-Marsh	Burgh (1½)	124	322
Welton-le-Wold	Louth (3½)	141	289
Welwick	Patrington (2)	212	313
Welwyn	Welwyn	22	1745
Wem, pa.	Wem	174	3796
Wembdon	Bridgwater (1)	152	1193
Wembley	Wembley	8	2533

be the Watkin Tower; when finished the height will be 1,200 ft., or 200 ft. higher than the Eiffel Tower. The manor, which formerly belonged to the priory of Kilburn, has been bought by the Metropolitan Railway Company.

Wembury, pa. on the south coast, S. Dev., 6 S.E. of Plymouth; ac. 2,758 and 303 of tidal water and foreshore; soil loamy, overlying clay and slate. The church of St. Werburg, situated close to the sea and at some distance from the vil., is E. Eng., and contains several monuments, including one dated 1677 to the family of Calmady. One of the ancestors of Vincent Calmady, Esq., in 1682 bequeathed £500, now £522 3s. 10d. Consols, to the pa., the interest of which is distributed in bread, coals, and clothing. *Langdon Court* and *W. House* are seats.

Wembworthy, pa. and vil. on the Taw, Mid Dev., 15 N.W. of Crediton; ac. 2,411; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Michael (restored 1868) is in Gothic style. Here is a Congregational chapel. *Eggesford House* is a seat.

Wemyss, pa. on the Firth of Forth, E. Fifes., Sc., containing Buckhaven and East and West Wemyss (q.v.); ac. 4,732. The minerals are ochre, ironstone, and coal. A large portion of the W. estate consists of coal-seams of various depths, which have been increasingly wrought of late years, and a very large quantity of coal is yet unexcavated. Within the pa. is the ancient castle of Macduff, now a ruin. This massive structure crowns a height above the shore to the east of East Wemyss, commanding a most extensive view seaward. Near it are several extensive excavations at the base of the bank, which have evidently been formed by the action of the sea at a very remote period; one of these caves is called the "King's Cave," from the tradition that James V., in one of his frolics, joined an encampment of gipsies here. Some years ago Sir James Simpson discovered sculpturings on some of the walls of these caves of various animals and peculiar symbols, common on large stones in the north and east of Scotland, understood by archæologists to be of great antiquity. The cave immediately under Macduff's Castle is so narrow at the mouth that it is difficult to enter, but it expands so as easily to contain 100 persons; another near is about 50 ft. in height, and formed like a fine cupola; a third, still larger, between East and West Wemyss, termed the "Glass Cave," was used at the end of the 18th cent. for the manufacture of glass from kelp made from the seaweed. A fair is held on the second Wednesday in September. From this place the Earls of Wemyss and March (a branch of the Douglas family) derive their title.

Wemyss Bay, rising watering-place on the Firth of Clyde, pa. of Inverkip (q.v.), W. Renfs., Sc., 6 S.W. of Greenock. There are Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches. A number of good houses have been erected, all of which are well tenanted in the summer season. The steamboats of the Caledonian Railway Company call here.

Wemyss, East, vil. on the Firth of Forth, pa. of Wemyss (q.v.), E. Fifes., Sc., 5 N.E. of Kirkcaldy. There are Free and Established churches, and Public and Free Church schools. The manufacture of linen fabrics is carried on extensively; a brewery and malting-house are the other branches of business.

Wemyss Square, part of the vil. of Fordel (q.v.), pas. of Dalgetty and Aberdour (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc.

Wemyss, West, *q.s.* pa. and to. on the Firth of Forth, pa. of Wemyss (q.v.), E. Fifes., Sc., 4 S.E. of Kirkcaldy. The church is modern. The harbour is situated at the western extremity of the to., and has several vessels employed in the exportation of coal, which is wrought close to the harbour. A short distance east of the to., on the brink or face of an eminence, and surrounded on the land side by beautiful plantations and pleasure-grounds, is the seat of *W. Castle.*

Wen, ha., pa. of Llansawel (q.v.), N. Carmarths., 9 N. of Llandilo.

Wenden Lofts. [WENDON LOFTS.]

Wendens Ambo, pa. and vil., N. Essex, 2½ S.W. of Saffron Walden; ac. 1,383; soil principally light, overlying chalk. The name is due to the fact that the pas. of Great and Little Wenden were united in 1662. The church of Little Wenden, which formerly stood on the left side of the road from Wendon Lofts to Great Wenden, being ruinous, was pulled down. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is of different periods; a screen divides the nave from the chancel. There is a brass of a man in armour, perhaps of the Loveney family (*c.* 1410), and near this, on the end of a pew, is a curiously carved animal, possibly the crest of the family. On the chancel walls remains of fresco-painting were discovered in 1890. There is a very fine piscina in the chancel, and a remarkable carved pulpit. The south aisle and tower, the oldest portions of the church, date from about 1100. In the churchyard is a marble slab to William Nicholson, of this pa. (d. 1886, aged 104), once a midshipman in Nelson's ship *Vanguard.* Here is a small Congregational chapel. A charity left about three centuries ago now amounts to £13 14s. 8d. yearly.

Wendlebury, pa., Mid Oxon., 2½ S.W. of Bicester; ac. 1,096; soil stiff clay, with gravel in the bottom. The church of St. Giles (1761) is built on the site of a more ancient structure. There is a small charity. In this pa. are the remains of the Roman station *Ælia Castra,* or Alchester, the most conspicuous trace of which consists of a slightly elevated mound; it was excavated in 1776 and found to enclose a portion of the walls of a square building, 3 ft. in height, with tesselated pavement.

Wendling, pa. and vil., Mid Norf., 4 W. of East Dereham; ac. 1,436; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is E. Eng. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The charities are £24 yearly for distribution, and the fuel allotment of 9 ac. produces £11 for coals. Here was once an abbey, founded before 1267, for Premonstratensian canons, and dedicated to St. Mary. There are now

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wembury	Plympton (5)	237	524
Wembworthy	Eggesford (1½)	194	370
Wemyss	Wemyss Castle	421	10534
Wemyss, East	Wemyss Castle	421	1010
Wemyss Square	Crossgates (1½)	430	137
Wemyss, West, pa.	West Wemyss (1½)	420	174
Wemyss, West, to.	West Wemyss (1½)	420	13[illegible]
Wendens Ambo	Audley End	42	3[illegible]
Wendlebury	Bicester (2½)	66	2[illegible]
Wendling	Wendling	119	[illegible]

no remains, the ruins and foundations having been used some years since for the repair of the roads.

Wendon Lofts, pa., N Essex, 6 W. of Saffron Walden; ac. 778; soil chiefly heavy, overlying chalk. The church of St. Dunstan, in the grounds of and close to Lofts Hall, is an edifice of cut flint with stone dressings; there is a brass to William Lucas and Katherine his wife (*c.* 1450), with figures of these and of eight children, one being an abbot. *Lofts Hall*, an Elizabethan mansion of brick, dating from 1579, is a seat.

Wendover, pa. and mkt. to. (T.), formerly a bor., though not incorporated, Mid Bucks., 5 S.S.E. of Aylesbury; ac. 5,815; soil chiefly chalk and loam, overlying chalk and gravel. At the south-east entrance is Boddington Hill, a very pleasantly situated eminence, on the top of which is Halton Wood, and at the south-west entrance is Backham Hill, commanding fine views of the country for many miles around, and adjoining it Coombe Hill, from which St. Paul's Cathedral may be seen. The

WENDOVER.

Chiltern range passes through this pa. and extends over many miles. The bor. sent two members to Parliament as early as 1300, and again in 1307 and 1309, but suffered its privilege to lapse until, in 1623, by the exertions of Mr. Hakeville, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, the representation was, upon petition, recognised. John Hampden, the patriot, represented this bor. in five Parliaments, but under the Reform Act of 1832 W. was disfranchised. The Grand Junction Canal Company have a branch from W. to Marsworth, giving water communication to all parts of England. The church of St. Mary (restored 1869) is chiefly Dec. The chancel, restored in 1839, retains a piscina. The nave has arcades of five arches on either side, springing from clustered pillars with moulded bases and foliaged caps. The south aisle has a plain trefoiled piscina, and the south doorway good Dec. mouldings and ornament. There are some remains of a stoup. In the south aisle is a curious mural brass to W. Bradshaw, gent. (1537), and his wife, nine children, and twenty-three grandchildren. There are some Nonconformist places of worship. In High Street stands a red-brick building, erected in 1842 as a Market-house; in 1870 it was partly rebuilt. The annual fairs are held on May 13 and Oct. 2. The W. Literary Institution, built in 1865 comprises a commodious reading-room and a library. Here is a reservoir, covering 50 ac. There are charities of about £66 annually, for distribution in bread, clothing, and money; Hill's charity of £60 yearly is for educational purposes and apprenticing; and the Whitchurch charity, bequeathed in 1849, provides about £4 a year for education and £6 for medical aid. *The Hale*, a seat, stands about a mile and a half east of the to.; this estate belonged to the ancient family of Colet or Collet; Sir Henry Colet, knighted on Twelfth Day, 1486, twice Lord Mayor of London, and father of Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's School, was of this family, and was born in this pa.

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wendon Lofts	Audley End (3)	42	67
Wendover	Wendover	33½	2036

Wendron, pa. and tp., S. Cornw., 2½ N. of Helston; ac. of pa. 13,568, of tp. 13,129 and 86 water; soil loam, overlying granite. The church of St. Gwendron (restored 1868) is Dec. and Perp., and retains piscina, sedilia, and a credence, and the rood stairs also remain. In the north wall of the chancel is an Easter sepulchre, and over the western part of the recess is a low-side window. The altar-stone now forms the doorstep of the entrance to the chancel. On the south side of the communion table (but formerly in the south aisle) are brass effigies, now incomplete, of a civilian and his wife, and below these the figures of fifteen children (*c.* 1580), supposed to commemorate the Hill family, of Trenethick. On the north side is a fine but headless brass effigy of a priest in processional vestments, representing Warine Penhalluryk, LL.B., rector of St. Just and vicar of St. Stythians and Wendron (d. 1535); an inscription on a narrow banding of brass surrounds the margin of the slab. There are also places of worship for various bodies of Nonconformists. The church of St. Decumanus, at Merther Uny, originally dedicated to St. Uny, an Irish saint, was licensed in 1427 and desecrated at the end of the 18th century; the north wall, which is in tolerable preservation, and part of a tall round-headed cross still remain on the site: the cemetery is now a garden. In the pa. are many relics of antiquity, chapels, holy wells, crosses, barrows, and ancient camps. This is a mining district, but not all the mines are worked. Fairs are held on July 27 and Sept. 29 yearly, for

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wendron, pa.	Helston (2½)	319	7448
Wendron, tp.	Helston (2½)	319	4250

cattle and sheep. Rowe's charity of £5 is for poor widows of this pa.

Wendy, pa., W. Cambs., 5 N. of Royston; ac. 947; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (rebuilt 1866) was originally E. Eng.; the roof of the nave, which is of open woodwork, was taken from the old church of All Saints, Cambridge.

Wenham, Great, pa., S.E. Suff., 8 S.W. of Ipswich; ac. 1,123; soil mixed, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. John (restored 1868) is a plain E. Eng. edifice.

Wenham, Little, pa., S.E. Suff., 6½ S.W. by W. of Ipswich; ac. about 1,203; soil strong clay, overlying clay. The church (dedication unknown) is E. Dec.; it contains a brass (1503) to the Brewse family and a particularly fine monument to Sir John Brewse (1585). W. Hall is now a farmhouse; it is one of the very few remaining relics of the domestic architecture of the 13th cent., and affords the earliest example of the use of Flemish bricks in this country; part of the building, now used as a granary, includes a great hall and a chapel with a groined roof.

Wenhaston, pa. and large vil. on the Blyth, N.E. Suff., 3 S.E. of Halesworth; ac. 2,326; soil light, a mixture of sand and loam, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Peter, on an eminence commanding a view of the sea, is a 15th-cent. Gothic building of flint. There is a chapel for the Wesleyans and one for the Primitive Methodists. The rent of 6 ac. of land is devoted to the education of poor children; the town estate, let for £50 a year, is applied to the service of the church, and there are some other small charities.

Wenlock, mun. bor., S. Salop, 11 S. of Wellington; ac. of bor. 22,657. Within the bor. are the pas. of Much W. and Little W. The bor. formerly returned two members to Parliament, and is stated to have been the first bor. which acquired this privilege by charter; but under the Redistribution of Seats Acts, 1885, the representation was merged in that of the co. The pa. and mkt. to. of Much W. is on the road from Shrewsbury to Bridgnorth. The to. has been honoured by many royal visits, which probably accounts for its numerous ancient charters and privileges. Henry III. visited it several times during the Welsh wars of the 13th cent. Charles I., about 1630, stayed at Ashfield Hall, then known as the "Blue Bridge" inn, one wing of which is still standing in High Street. Holy Trinity Church (restored 1880–84) is Norm. and E. Eng., with portions of Dec. and Perp. work. The chancel retains E. Eng. sedilia, and there are brasses with effigies to Richard Ridley of Lynley (d. 1592) and Eleanor (Sydenham), his wife, as well as some dating from the 17th cent. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. The Guildhall, adjoining the church, is an ancient half-timbered, quaint-looking structure with piazzas beneath. The interior consists of two principal chambers; the first or common hall is used for quarter sessions, and over the recorder's chair are the arms of Elizabeth and the date 1589; the inner room is richly panelled, and contains elaborately carved oak furniture. The butter market is held underneath; two of the pillars near the gateway formed the ancient whipping-posts; the clasps for the wrists still remain, while inside are the now long-disused stocks. The Market Hall, opened 1879, is a small half-timbered building opposite the Guildhall. The Free Corn Exchange, built 1852, in Hospital Street, is a limestone structure on the site of the Hospital of St. John, some remains of which still exist. The building contains a museum and library. The market is held on Monday, and there are fortnightly auctions for the sale of stock. The annual hiring fair is held on May 12, and races (generally in April)

PRIOR'S HOUSE, MUCH WENLOCK.
(Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton W.)

take place near the to. The business of the place is chiefly connected with the surrounding agricultural district, but there is a considerable trade in lime and limestone, for which this neighbourhood is famous. The recreation ground, Linden Field, near the station, has an area of about 7 ac., and is approached by an avenue of lime trees. The Olympic games held here on Whit Tuesday are very popular, and include tilting at the ring. The charities amount to about £60 yearly, and there is a charity for establishing a cottage hospital at or near W. and a seaside convalescent home. The Cluniac Benedictine Abbey of St. Milburga at W. was founded in the 7th cent.; it suffered from the incursions of the Danes, and later, upon the arrival of the Normans, was forsaken. The edifice of which the present ruins are the remains was commenced by Roger de Montgomery, a kinsman of the Conqueror; the new foundation speedily rose to great magnificence. The existing remains include the southern half of the west front; three bays of the south aisle; three sides of the south transept and the west wall of the north transept, both with unique arcadings; a chapter-house of Trans.-Norm. date; cloister garth with lavatory, aumbries, guest-house; abbot's lodge, with a two-storeyed western gallery, and, on the west, other remains of the almonry and gatehouse. *The Abbey*, a seat, has a mansion dating from the 15th cent., and was formerly occupied by the priors, whence it is sometimes called the Prior's House.

Wenlock Edge, limestone ridge, S. Salop, runs 13 S.W. from Much W. to Wistanston and Hallet. The hills command very fine views. Silurian fossils abound.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wendy	Royston (5)	45	127
Wenham, Great	Raydon (2)	68	228
Wenham, Little	Raydon (2)	68	56

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wenhaston	Wenhaston	104	62
Wenlock	Much Wenlock	163	1,701

Wenlock, Little, pa. and vil. under the south side of the Wrekin, S. Salop, 3 s. of Wellington; ac. 2,808; soil clay and gravel, subsoil various. The pa. is included in the bor. of W. The church of St. Lawrence is E. Eng. There are some small charities. The Willow Moors and Wrekin Farm are supposed to have been the scene of a battle at some remote period; in 1835 was discovered a heap of broken spears numbering over 200. In the neighbourhood are five barrows.

Wenlock, Much, pa. and mkt. to., S. Salop; ac. 8,761. [WENLOCK.]

Wenning, river, W.R. Yorks. and N. Lancs., is formed by the union of several streams in the south vicinity of Clapham, 5 W.N.W. of Settle, and runs W. by N. past Bentham to Wennington, and then W.S.W. by Hornby to the Lune, which it joins 7½ N.E. of Lancaster. Its length from its remotest source is about 14 miles.

Wennington (1), small pa. and vil. near the shore of the Thames, S.E. Essex, 5 S.E. of Romford; ac. 1,301 and 207 water; soil gravelly and sandy, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary and St. Peter (restored 1886) is an ancient building of flint and stone; this church was originally of Norm. foundation, of which the chancel retains some traces, as well as of the E. Eng. period; but the structure was almost entirely rebuilt and probably enlarged at various times; the south aisle was eventually pulled down and its arcade bricked up; in the south wall of the chancel is a plain piscina, and there is another in the north aisle. The font, of Purbeck marble, consisting of an octagonal basin on a shaft and plinth, is 15th-cent. work. Some ancient oak benches with finials remain in the tower; the pulpit is Jacobean and retains an ancient hourglass stand, which has been utilised for the purpose of a pulpit lamp; in the north aisle is a small and curious mural tablet of alabaster, with kneeling figures and an inscription, to Henry Bust, M.A., rector of this church (d. 1624), and his wife Margaret (d. 1625); below are verses in Latin and English, and above a shield of arms; there is also an inscription to William Gordonman (buried 1609). In the course of the restoration the ends of the Perp. rood-screen, bearing traces of colour, were discovered embedded in the nave walls.

Wennington (2), tp. on the Wenning, pa. of Melling (q.v.), N. Lancs., 11 N.E. of Lancaster; ac. 980. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Wennington (3), ha., pa. of Abbot's Ripton (q.v.), N. Hunts., 6 N.E. of Huntingdon.

Wensley (1), pa., tp., and vil., N.R. Yorks.; ac. of pa. 14,445, of tp. 2,051 and 28 water; soil limestone. The vil. of W. was once a considerable mkt. to., but a great plague having occurred about a hundred years prior to, and in its effects similar to, the Great Plague of London, the greater part of its inhabitants were compelled to leave the place, from the effects of which it has never recovered; it is situated in Wensleydale, 1½ S.W. of Leyburn, on the north bank of the Ure, which is crossed near the vil. by a handsome bridge of four arches, first built about five hundred years ago, and widened and repaired in 1818. The church of the Holy Trinity, made collegiate in 1399, is E. Eng. and Perp.; the chancel retains very fine carved oak stalls, erected in 1527; the poppy heads include spirited figures of animals, and the carving is much enriched with heraldic shields. In the chancel is a fine Flemish brass to Sir Simon de Wenslagh, rector (*c.* 1360), with effigy, the hands crossed on the breast, and over these a chalice; the marginal inscription is lost, but let into the same slab is an inscription to Oswald Dykes, twenty years rector here (d. 1607). In the vestry are preserved some fragments of E. Saxon work recovered from the churchyard. At the east end of the north aisle is a portion of a richly-carved parclose formerly in the Scrope chantry in the Abbey of St. Agatha-juxta-Richmond, but now enclosing the manorial pew; in the same aisle is a monument to Alice and Elizabeth, infant daughters of Henry, seventh Baron Scrope of Bolton (d. 1525). There are modern memorials to the Powletts. Here are lead mines. There is a free library and reading-room. *Bolton Hall*, a stone mansion pleasantly situated 1 W. of the church, amidst extensive and well-wooded grounds, was erected about 1686 by the first Duke of Bolton.

Wensley (2), ha., pa. of Darley (q.v.), Mid Derbys., 1 mile from Darley Dale railway station.

Wensley and Snitterton, tp., pa. of Darley (q.v.), Mid Derbys., 3½ N.W. of Matlock; ac. 1,959. [DARLEY, SOUTH.]

Wensleydale, valley, N.R. Yorks., 2 W.S.W. of Leyburn. The valley takes its name from the pa. of Wensley, in the western vicinity of Leyburn. It extends from that place to the source of the river, a distance of about 20 miles. The soil of the valley is rich, and affords excellent pasturage.

Wensum, river, N. Norf., rises 5 W. of Fakenham, and runs 30 miles in a S.E. direction, joining the Yare immediately below Norwich. Between Fakenham and Elmham it passes between Great and Little Ryburgh. On its left bank, between Elmham and Norwich, are Billingford, Attlebridge, and Taverham; and on the east side Lyng, Merton-on-the-Hill, and Costessey. Approaching Norwich, it runs past the pleasant villas which form the western sub. of Heigham. It contains roach, perch, tench, and various other fish, and eels and smelts are abundant.

Went, river, W.R. Yorks., rises in the N.W. vicinity of Ackworth, 4 W.S.W. of Pontefract, and runs 16 E. past Kirk Smeaton, joining the Don 2½ S.S.E. of Snaith. Below Kirk Smeaton it flows through a level, swampy district.

Wentbridge, ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Badsworth (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Wentlooge St. Bride, pa. on the Bristol Channel, S.W. Mons., about 4 S. of Newport; ac. 1,832 and 1,690 of water. A high sea-wall has been erected on the coast to prevent the tide overflowing the district. The church of St. Bride is Dec. and Perp., and has a fine Perp. tower. On the south wall of the church, within the porch, is an inscription

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Wenlock, Little	Horsehay (1¼)	161	420
Wenlock, Much	Much Wenlock	163	2180
Wennington (1)	Rainham (1)	13	310
Wennington (2)	Wennington	249	139

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Wensley (1), pa.	Wensley	238	1933
Wensley (1), tp.	Wensley	238	261
Wensley&Snitterton	Darley Dale (1)	147	754
Wentlooge St. B.	Marshfield (2)	157	241

marking the height of a flood in 1606. The Baptists and Congregationalists have chapels. The Usk Lighthouse is built on the shore of the Bristol Channel, south of this pa.

Wentnor, pa. and vil., S. Salop, 5½ N.E. of Bishop's Castle; ac. 6,699; soil light sandy loam. The church of St. Michael (partially rebuilt 1885) incorporates some of the ancient portions of the older fabric, including a Norm. doorway and window. The upper portion of the tower is covered with oak shingles. The clock is about a century old, and was originally made by a vil. workman.

Wentwood Forest, ancient forest, S.E. Mon., 4½ S.S.E. of Usk. The remains of the forest extend some 3 or 4 miles in an E. and N.E. direction from the left bank of the Usk. Although much denuded in modern times, it still comprises extensive tracts of woodland. It formed a barrier against the incursions of the Welsh, the English frontier being protected by the six important castles of Dinham, Penhow, Pencoed, Llanvaches, Llanvair, and Striguil or Troggy; of some of these there are considerable remains, others are represented only by scanty traces, and Llanvaches Castle has entirely disappeared.

Wentworth (1), or **Wingford,** pa., Isle of Ely, W. Cambs., 4½ W. of Ely; ac. 1,437; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1868) is Norm. and E. Eng., with Norm. doorways; the chancel retains a piscina.

Wentworth (2), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Wath-upon-Dearne (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 N.W. of Rotherham; ac. 2,328. Holy Trinity Church (1877) is in Gothic style. The chancel of the old church, containing several monuments of the Wentworth family, and in particular one to Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, beheaded on Tower Hill, May 12, 1641, after a notable trial in Westminster Hall, has been converted into a mortuary chapel; the tower also remains. Here is also a mission church and a Wesleyan chapel. The Barrow Hospital (1696), to which the Barrow School is attached, maintains twelve houses for poor and aged persons. The Mechanics' Institution contains a good library. *W. Woodhouse* is a Classic mansion, in a well-wooded deer-park of 1,500 ac., a mile E. of the vil. The south front consists of a centre and two wings, with a fine portico on a raised staircase, supported by columns of the Ionic order surmounted by a pediment, on which are statues. The stables are very fine, and many hunters are kept here for the Fitzwilliam Hunt. The mausoleum, on an eminence in the park, is of three storeys of freestone, with a lofty cupola supported by Ionic columns, and having in a chamber in the lower storey a life-size marble figure of the second Marquess of Rockingham (d. 1782); also busts of Fox and of Edmund Burke, who were associated with him in the Rockingham administration, 1782, and one also of Admiral Keppel (d. 1786), to whom there is a monumental column in the grounds.

Wentworth Castle. [STAINBOROUGH.]

Wenvoe, pa. and vil., S.E. Glamorgs., 6 S.W. of Cardiff; ac. 3,035, comprising a large extent of arable and pasture land and some common. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. *W. Castle* is a seat.

Weobley, pa. and ancient to., head of a U. and petty sess. div., N. Herefords., 8 S.W. of Leominster; ac. 3,889; soil clayey and loamy, overlying clay and gravel. The to. consists principally of two streets. W., previous to the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, returned two members to Parliament. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1865) is Norm., Dec., and Perp. The chancel contains a full-length marble effigy of Colonel John Birch (d. 1691), and an altar-tomb with a recumbent stone effigy supposed to represent Sir Walter Devereux (d. 1402); another altar-tomb, with recumbent male and female effigies in stone, is believed to represent Sir John Marbury (d. 1437) and Agnes his wife (d. 1433); and there are several monuments to the Birch and Peploe families. The Roman Catholics and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. There are some small charities, and the National school is endowed. The trade of the to. is chiefly local. A pleasure fair is held on May 8. Formerly a castle stood here, and the embankments with the moat can still be traced. About a mile S. of the to. is *Garnstone Castle,* a seat, with a modern castellated mansion standing in a park.

Wepre, vil., pa. of Northop (q.v.), S.E. Flints., 2½ N.N.W. of Hawarden. The vil. is situated at the head of the estuary of the Dee, at its S.W. extremity; it is mentioned in Domesday. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel. *W. Hall* is an ancient mansion.

Wereham, pa. and vil., S.W. Norf., 5 E. of Downham Market; ac. 2,231; soil mixed loam, overlying in some parts gravel and in others sand and clay. The church of St. Margaret, erected in the 13th cent., is a small and plain building of flint and stone. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to £40 yearly. In the centre of the pa. is a large pond, supplied by a fine spring of water called St. Margaret's Well. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Wergs, The, ha., pa. of Tettenhall (q.v.), S. Staffs., 5 N.W. of Wolverhampton.

Werneth (1), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and 4 N.E. from Stockport (q.v.), N.E. Chesh.; ac. 1,571. W. extends from the Tame, separating it from Lancs. on the N.W., to the Etherow, which divides it from Derbys. on the S.E. It is traversed by the Peak Forest Canal, and includes part of the bor. of Hyde (q.v.). The church of St. Paul's (1841), situated at Compstall, is a plain edifice in E. Eng. style. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels. The Athenæum, a building in Gothic style, contains a public assembly-room and the class-rooms of the National schools. Calico-printing is carried on very extensively, and the cotton manufacture is also important. *Grove Hill* is a handsome modern edifice.

Werneth (2), eccl. pa., pa. of Prestwich (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., in the bor. of Oldham. The church of St. Thomas (1855) is in E. Eng. style.

Werneth Low, eminence (821 ft.), pa. of and 5 E.N.E. from Stockport (q.v.), N.E. Chesh. It

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wentnor	Eaton (2½)	176	583
Wentworth (1)	Wilburton (2)	73	149
Wentworth (2), ec. pa.	Chapeltown (2½)	168	1567
Wentworth (2), tp.	Chapeltown (2½)	168	1926
Wenvoe	Ely (2½)	165	445

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Weobley	Moorhampton (3)	154	864
Wereham	Abbey (2½)	88	658
Werneth (1), ec. pa.	Woodley (1)	179	1961
Werneth (1), tp.	Woodley (1)	179	2567
Werneth (2)	Oldham	188	11549

forms a conspicuous feature in the landscape and commands extensive views.

Werrington (1), pa. and vil. on the Tamar, W. Dev., 2 N.E. of Launceston; ac. 4,240; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Martin and St. Giles (restored 1891) was built 1743, in Classic style; around the exterior are some ancient statues; there is a Norm. font and an Elizabethan mural monument. The Bible Christians and Wesleyans have chapels. *Polapit*, *Tamar*, and *W. Park* are seats.

Werrington (2), tp., eccl. pa., and vil., pa. of Paston (q.v.), N.E. Northants, 3 N. of Peterborough; ac. 1,420. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1892), chiefly Perp., retains some Norm. and E. Eng. work; in the chancel are an aumbry and a piscina; the font is E. Eng. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are some charities.

Werrington (3), ha., pa. of Caverswall (q.v.), N. Staffs., about 4 W. of Cheadle. Here is a County Industrial School.

Wervin, tp., pa. of St. Oswald, Chester (q.v.), W. Chesh., 3½ E. of Mollington; ac. 710.

Wesham. [MEDLAR-WITH-WESHAM.]

Wessington, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Crich (q.v.), Mid Derbys., 1½ N.W. of Wingfield; ac. 73. Christ Church (1858) is in E. Perp. style. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. At the back of the church are remains of monastic buildings now converted into cottages. The inhabitants are principally employed at the surrounding collieries.

West, for places not found under this prefix, the principal element should be consulted; thus WEST ARDSLEY will be found under ARDSLEY, WEST.

Westacre, pa. and vil. on the Nar, N.W. Norf., 5 N.W. of Swaffham; ac. 3,433; soil sandy, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is Perp. Near it are the ruins of the Augustinian priory of St. Mary and All Saints, founded in the reign of William I. as a cell to Lewes. *W. High House*, in Italian style, and situated in an extensive park, is a seat.

Westalby, ha., pa. of Wickenby (q.v.), W. Lincs., 3 N.W. of Wragby.

Westbarns. [BARNS, WEST.]

West Benhar. [MUIRHEAD (1).]

Westbere, pa. and vil. on the Stour, S.E. Kent, 3 N.E. of Canterbury; ac. 1,173; soil light loam, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints (restored 1885) is E. Eng.; on the walls of the chancel are traces of 12th-cent. frescoes, and on its north side is a tomb believed to be that of the founder. The sedilia are good examples of the 14th cent. Here is a Catholic convent. The charities amount to £6 2s. for bread.

Westborough, pa. and vil. on the Witham, S.W. Lincs., 7 N.W. by N. of Grantham; ac. 1,973; soil strong clay, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is E. Eng., with chapel or sacristy containing a stone altar; the chancel retains the remains of sedilia and an aumbry; the font is Trans. Norm. Near the south porch stands an interesting churchyard cross, and the wall enclosing the churchyard is coped in part with tombstones, one of which has a finely-carved floriated cross. The Catholic chapel is served from Grantham. W. was a Roman settlement. In the churchyard is the pedestal of an ancient cross, and there is another in the centre of the vil.

Westbourne (in Domesday "Borne"), pa. and vil., S.W. Sussex, 7 W. of Chichester; ac. 4,056 and 561 water; soil rich loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1863) is chiefly Perp.; there are monuments to former rectors and others. In the north porch is a large beam, on which is carved the running horse of Arundell, with the oak sprig and other badges, and a shield with the arms of Fitzalan impaling Grey; the northern approach to the church is through a fine avenue of yew trees, planted in 1530 by Henry (Fitzalan), Lord Maltravers, afterwards eighteenth Earl of Arundel, K.G. A charity of about £50 yearly is for bread, clothing, and general aid to the poor. St. Faith's Convalescent Home is for women and children.

Westbourne Park, dis. of N.W. London, pas. of Paddington and Kensington (q.v.), E. Middx., 4 W. by N. of St. Paul's. W. Park takes its name from the Westbourne (now the "Ranelagh Sewer"), which rises to the north of Paddington and runs past Bayswater to the east extremity of the Serpentine, and thence through Belgravia and Chelsea to the Thames. This district, formerly known as W. Green, retained its rural character down to the time of George IV. or later; even in 1852 W. Grove was a quiet road lined by cottages with gardens in front. The Grove is now famous for its shops.

Westbriggs, ha., pa. of Tottenhill (q.v.), S.W. Norf., 6 N. of Downham.

West Bromwich, parl. and mun. bor., extensive pa., U. and mkt. to. (S.), and head of petty sess. div., S. Staffs., 6 N.W. of Birmingham; ac. of pa. 5,710. W. B. occupies the centre of an extensive manufacturing and mining district, within which, owing to the variety and extent of its manufactures and trade, it has risen with amazing rapidity from a state of comparative insignificance to one of considerable importance, and is now a populous and flourishing to., extending for considerably more than 3 miles along the old road from London to Holyhead. The trade of the place—the manufactures of all kinds of ironwork, smelting furnaces, slitting mills, maltings, brass foundries, boat-building, brick-making, the distillation of tar, and the manufacture of washing and baking powders—and the transport of the produce of its mines are greatly facilitated by the numerous branches of canals which intersect the pa., in addition to which two lines of railway traverse it. The to. consists of one main street, the High Street, a mile and a half in length, running north and south, with many other streets branching off on each side. The church of St. Clement, given to the Convent of Worcester by Henry I., was afterwards granted by

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Werrington (1)	Launceston (2)	223	658
Werrington (2)	Peterborough (3)	76	710
Wervin	Chester (4½)	179	94
Wessington	Wingfield (1½)	142	610
Westacre	Narborough (2)	105	416
Westbere	Sturry (1)	72	357
Westborough	Claypole (3½)	115	138
Westbourne	Emsworth (1½)	77	2409
West Bromwich	West Bromwich	134	59474

that house to the priory of Sandwell, and was rebuilt by its new possessors in the Dec. period; in 1872 the church was thoroughly restored in Dec. style, the plan of the old church pulled down in 1786 being adhered to as closely as possible. The Whorwood chapel dates from 1619; and in the church are monuments to the Whorwood and Turton families. Here are also eccl. pas. with churches in Gothic style, Catholic and Catholic Apostolic churches, and places of worship for the chief Nonconformist bodies. The Town Hall (1874–75) is of bold proportions, with a massive tower 130 ft. in height; the interior comprises the borough offices, a council chamber, committee-room, town clerk's office, and mayor's parlour; but the main feature is the hall, with an orchestra and spacious galleries on three sides. The Market Hall adjoins the Town Hall, and at the back are the baths. The Institute (1885), nearly opposite the Town Hall, comprises a lecture theatre, reading-room, council chamber and secretary's office, and class-rooms. The Free Library (1874) has a good collection, and there are branches in connection with it. The Oak House, formerly one of the finest half-timbered houses in the Midlands, and for several centuries the seat of the Turton family, is still a mansion of much interest, with picturesque gables and tall clustered chimneys, and is in fair condition. W. B. Hall, near the church, is now a farmhouse. Dartmouth Park is a public recreation ground of 56 ac. of undulating land well laid out. A Benedictine priory was founded about the close of the reign of Henry II., but was suppressed for the endowment of Wolsey's intended colleges in the reign of Henry VIII., at which time its revenue was estimated at £38 8s. 7d.; the present Sandwell Hall is built upon the site of the priory, and was for many years the seat of the Dartmouth family, but is now occupied as an educational establishment.

Westbrook (1), ha. with railway station, pa. of Clifford (q.v.), N. Herefords., 1½ E. of Hardwick.

Westbrook (2), ha., forming part of the to. of Margate (q.v.), E. Kent.

Westbrook (3), ha., pa. of and adjoining Boxford (q.v.), S. Berks.

Westburn, vil., pa. of and 1 mile from Cambuslang (q.v.), N. Lanarks.

Westbury (1), pa. and U. to., and head of a petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., W. Wilts., 5 S. of Trowbridge; ac. 11,901, principally pasture, arable, and down land. The to. is very ancient, and is supposed to have been the scene of an engagement between Alfred and the Danes in the year 890, to commemorate which there is a figure of a horse, of enormous size, cut on the side of Bratton Hill. [Bratton (1).] In the reign of Henry IV. W. had a charter of incorporation granted, but the Corporation was dissolved in 1886. The bor. formerly returned two members to Parliament, but in 1885 the representation was merged in the co. The church of All Saints (restored 1867) is Perp.; it contains, among others, a fine monument to James Ley, first Earl of Marlborough, and Lord Treasurer (d. 1629). There are Congregational, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels. Other public buildings are the Laverton Institute, containing a hall for public meetings, and the Baths. The trade of the to. is chiefly in the manufacture of fancy woollen coatings and meltons, employing about 400 hands; malting is likewise carried on, and there are brick and tile works. At Ham, close to the railway station, are ironworks. On the Downs a sheep fair is held annually on the first Tuesday in September, and pleasure fairs in the to. on Easter Monday and Whit Monday. A market is held on the first Monday in each month. The market-house, erected in 1815, is now used as a town hall. The charities for distribution amount to £200 yearly, and the interest of £1,000 goes to purchase clothing. The family of Bethell take their title of Westbury from this place. *Leighton House*, in park-like grounds, is a seat.

Westbury (2), or **Westbury-sub-Mendip**, extensive agricultural pa. and vil. on an elevated declivity of the Mendip Hills, N. Somerset, 4 N.W. of Wells; ac. 3,022. The soil on the higher side of the pa. is a thin stratum of red loam, resting on mountain limestone and conglomerate; the lower part is a red marl, and the moor is alluvial, of a rich quality. W. derives its name from its situation to the west of Wells, and the term "Burg," or "Bury," a fortified to. or vil. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1887) is chiefly Debased Perp., with some remains of Saxon, Norm., and E. Eng. work; there are monuments to the Rodney, Spencer, and Knyfton families. A venerable yew-tree, supposed to be about 800 years old, stands on the east side of the church. Here are Bible Christian and Wesleyan chapels and a Temperance Hall. At an intersection of the roads in the vil. stand the remains of a cross, to which at one time the stocks were attached, and one of the fastenings still remains.

Westbury (3), pa., tp., and vil., W. Salop, 9 W.S.W. of Shrewsbury, on the road to Montgomery; ac. of pa. 11,274, of tp. 8,783; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1878) is an ancient building much modernised; it contains mural monuments to the Corbett, Topps, and the Severne families. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. There are charities amounting to about £70 yearly, and the National school has an endowment. A fair is held on Sept. 15. Cause Castle, formerly a Border stronghold and the seat of the Corbetts, is now in ruins, though a portion is occupied as a farmhouse. *Wallop Hall*, a brick mansion situated in a beautiful valley, is a seat.

Westbury (4), pa., N. Bucks., separated from Oxon. by the Ouse, 5 W.N.W. of Buckingham; ac. 1,327; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Augustine (restored 1863) is E. Eng., with a saddleback tower. The poor's land is let for £10 a year. *W. Manor* is a seat.

Westbury (5), ha., pa. of and 2 W. from East Meon (q.v.), E. Hants. *W. House* is a seat.

Westbury Division, one of the five parl. divs. of Wilts. It lies in the west of the co., and returns one member.

Westbury Leigh, ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Westburn	Cambuslang (1)	397	790
Westbury (1)	Westbury	101	5634
Westbury (2)	Lodge Hill (½)	130	605
Westbury (3), pa.	Westbury	173	2059

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Westbury (3), tp.	Westbury	173	[illegible]
Westbury (4)	Westbury	65	[illegible]
Westbury Division	.....	.....	[illegible]

Westbury (q.v.), W. Wilts. There is a chapel-of-ease (erected 1880), and there are also two Baptist chapels.

Westbury-on-Severn, pa., head of U., and large vil., W. Gloucs., 9 S.W. of Gloucester; ac. 8,185 and 657 water and foreshore; soil various, overlying clay and marl. The church of the Virgin Mary (restored 1878) is Dec. and Perp.; the detached tower on the north side belonged to an earlier church; in the chancel are marble tablets to the Colchester and the Boughton families, and an inscribed brass (1642) to Mr. Serjeant Maynard. Here are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. The charities and endowments, derived chiefly from land, are now of £33 yearly value, and are chiefly applied to school purposes. In 1871 Mr. Wintle, of Bristol, bequeathed £18 annually for twenty aged women. The Court gardens in this vil. are in the quaint and formal Dutch style, and were laid out in the reign of William and Mary. In the neighbourhood is Garden Cliff, celebrated for its fossil remains, and a favourite resort of geologists. In the garden of *Chaxhill House* is a life-sized figure of Charles I., once forming a portion of the ancient cross at Gloucester.

Westbury-on-Trym, pa. and vil., S. Gloucs., 3 N.W. of Bristol; ac. 5,236; soil sand and clay, overlying limestone. The church of the Holy Trinity, formerly attached to the college founded here in 1288 by Bishop Giffard, was erected in the beginning of the 13th cent.; there are several ancient monuments, the most prominent being that of John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester (1444–76), provost of Oriel College, Oxford, and chancellor of that University, who was a great benefactor to the church and the adjoining monastery, and was buried here; his tomb stands on the south side of the chancel. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities are of £420 yearly value, of which about £200 are applied to church purposes and the remainder given to the poor. The convent of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary stands in grounds of 10 ac. The County Police Station (1869) is in the Elizabethan style. The Village Hall, occupying an elevated site in the vil., is a building in the E. Dec. style. The college of the Holy Trinity was among the earliest foundations of this kind in England; it was built on the site of the Benedictine priory of St. Mary, a cell of Worcester, and was rebuilt by W. Cannyngs in the reign of Edward IV. The college formed an extensive pile of buildings covering a large area, and, besides its valuable possessions, was assisted by rich endowments and benefactions. It was a flourishing body, with its dean and canons, in the time of Wycliffe, himself prebendary of Aust-on-the-Severn, a place under the ecclesiastical control of Westbury College. At its dissolution the revenues were estimated at £232. During the Civil War the buildings of the college were almost completely demolished; the remains consist principally of a massive square tower and a small round tower, now forming part of a modern structure which occupies the place of the old college and retains its name.

Westbury-sub-Mendip. [WESTBURY (2).]

Westby-with-Plumpton, tp., pa. of and about 3 N.W. from Kirkham (q.v.), W. Lancs.; ac. 3,598. St. Ann's Catholic Chapel was built in 1860.

West Close Booth. [HIGHAM WITH WEST CLOSE BOOTH.]

Westcombe, ha., pa. of Batcombe (q.v.), E. Somerset, about 3 N. of Bruton.

West Cornforth, pl. with railway station, pa. of Bishop Middleham (q.v.), N. Dur., about 5 N.W. of Sedgefield. It is occupied principally by colliers.

Westcote (1), pa., E. Gloucs., 4 S.E. of Stow-on-the-Wold; ac. 1,503; soil and subsoil stonebrash and clay. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1876 and 1886) is chiefly in the E. Eng. and Perp. styles. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Westcote (2), ha., pa. of Binstead (q.v.), N.E. Hants, 3 N.E. of Alton.

Westcote (3), ha., pa. of Tysoe (q.v.), S.E. Warws., 3 S.E. of Kington.

Westcott (1), or **Westgate Street,** eccl. pa., pa of and 1 W. from Dorking (q.v.), S.E. Surrey. The church of Holy Trinity (consecrated 1852) is in Dec. style. *The Rookery* and *W. Heath* are seats.

Westcott (2), tp. and vil., pa. of and adjoining Waddesdon (q.v.), Mid Bucks.; ac. 1,367.

Westcott (3), ha., pa. of and ½ W. from Sparsholt (q.v.), N. Berks. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Westcott Barton, pa. and vil. on the road from Chipping Norton to Bicester, N. Oxon., 7 N. of Woodstock; ac. 933; soil chiefly limestone brash, overlying clay and white limestone. The church of St. Edward (restored 1856) is of various periods, its earliest portion being Norm. The chancel retains sedile and piscina, and on the north side a credence; the chancel arch is Trans., and has an ancient screen with doors, probably dating from the 13th cent. The cornice of the rood-loft has been renewed and painted in gold and colours; two original Norm. arches and piers of the aisle arcade remain, but the windows of the aisle are Perp.; the font is Norm. In the churchyard is the base of a cross and half of a stone coffin. There is also a large memorial granite cross of the Celtic type. The charities are small.

West Cowes. [COWES.]

West Cowick. [EAST COWICK.]

Westcraigs, ha. with railway station (in Lanarks.), pa. of Torphichen (q.v.), W. Linliths., Sc., 5½ S.W. of Bathgate.

West Derby Division, one of the parl. divs. of the bor. of Liverpool; it returns one member. [DERBY, WEST.]

West Dunley, ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Littleton Drew (q.v.), N.W. Wilts.

Westend (1), ha., pa. of and ½ N.W. from Eastington (q.v.), N. Gloucs. There is a Baptist chapel.

Westend (2), ha., pa. of Hambledon (q.v.), E. Hants, 4½ S.E. of Bishop's Waltham.

Westend (3), ha., pa. of Burgh-by-Sands (q.v.), N. Cumb., 5 W. of Carlisle.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist., fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Westbury-on-Severn	Grange Court (1)	121	2005
Westbury-on-Trym	Bristol (3)	118	19841
Westby-with-P.	Wrea Green (1)	219	491
Westcote (1)	Stow-on-Wold (4)	89	206
Westcott (1)	Dorking (1)	25	1433
Westcott (2)	Westcott	57	282
Westcott Barton	Heyford (3)	75	215
West Derby Div.	.....	.....	76971

Westend (4), ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Stanton Harcourt (q.v.), Mid Oxon.

Westend (5), ha., pa. of Northolt (q.v.), N. Middx., 2½ N. of Hanwell.

Westend (6), ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Esher (q.v.), Mid Surrey.

Westend (7), ha., pa. of Fewston (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 N.E. of Otley.

Westenhanger. [STANDFORD (1).]

Wester Balgrochan. [TORRANCE AND WESTER BALGROCHAN.]

Westerdale (1), tp., eccl. pa., and vil. on the E-k, pa. of Stokesley (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 10 S.E. of Guisbrough; ac. 9,881. Christ Church is a plain structure, rebuilt 1838; in the churchyard is a floriated grave slab. Here is a Wesleyan chapel and a parochial library. The charities are of £5 yearly value. Part of the site of an ancient British vil. may be traced in the pa. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Westerdale (2). ha. on the Thurso River, pa. of Halkirk (q.v.), Mid Caiths., Sc., 10½ s. of Thurso. Here is a Free church, also a school.

Wester Duddingston. [DUDDINGSTON.]

Westeredge, ha., pa. of Streatley (q.v.), N. Berks., adjoining the vil. of Aldworth.

Westerfield, pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 2 N.E. of Ipswich; ac. 1,070; soil mixed. The church of St. Mary (restored 1867) is Perp.; it has a piscina and an aumbry, and the font is very ancient. There are charities for the relief of the poor and for educating poor children.

Westergate, ha., pa. of and a little E. from Aldingbourne (q.v.), S.W. Sussex.

Westerhall, estate, with seat of the same name, pa. of Westerkirk (q.v.), E. Dumfs., Sc., about 5 W. of Langholm.

Westerham, pa. and mkt. to. (W.), W. Kent, on the Surrey border, 6½ W. of Sevenoaks; ac. 5,803; soil various, with some loam, subsoil gravelly. The pa. extends northward to the summit of the chalk hills, where it is bounded by Cudham, and southward beyond the sand hills into the Weald. The Perp. church of St. Mary (restored 1883) is beautifully situated on a rising ground; there are several 16th-cent. brasses with effigies, and others with inscriptions; there are also effigies of two civilians (*c.* 1545), six daughters (*c.* 1520) (palimpsest), and seven sons (*c.* 1540). There are Congregational and Baptist chapels. The Public Hall, in the Tudor style, includes a large hall and a billiard-room. In the market-place is a granite drinking fountain, erected by subscription 1887. A cattle fair is held on May 3. Two remarkable landslips occurred here on the southern escarpment of the sand hill in 1596 and 1756; in the former 9 ac. of ground continued in motion for eleven days, and in the latter 2½ ac., some parts of the ground sinking into pits and other portions rising into hills. Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, successively Bishop of Bangor, Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester, was born here (Nov. 14, 1676); and this was also the birthplace (Jan. 15, 1726) of General James Wolfe, the victor of Quebec (Sept. 13, 1759); a tablet in the church and a cenotaph in the grounds of Squerryes have been erected to his martyr, burned at Smi born here. The chari of £25. A block of cottage hospital were *Court*, a 16th-cent. buil hall containing some case and in the picture of family portraits ar the south-western ent springs in the park. thickly timbered grou

Wester Hatton, pl., Abers., Sc., 6 N. of Ab

Westerkirk, pa. and Sc., about 6 N.W. of L the whole of this porti to pasturage for shee stands on the left ban a parochial library est the engineer (1757–183

Westerleigh, pa. an Chipping Sodbury; a lying principally lim James the Great is i There is a Congregat amount to about £100

Wester, Loch of, l Bower pas., N.E. Cait The lake extends abo giving off Wester Wat

Western Bay. [SID

Western Town, ec (q.v.), S.E. Northumb., of North Shields. Th a modern building. T

Westerton (1), smal S. Dur., 2½ N.E. of Bish old Westerton Folly, landmark and beacon Colliery is situated he

Westerton (2), ha., S.W. Sussex, 1 N.E. of

Westerton (3), ha., W.R. Yorks., about 4 N

Westerton (4), pl., Sc., 4 S.W. of Montrose

Wester Water, stre Bower pas., N.E. Cait from the foot of th middle of Sinclair's Ba

West Ferry. [OWST

West Fenton, ha., Haddings., Sc., about

West Ferring. [FE

Westfield (1), pa. a Hastings; ac. 4,194; The church of St. John is chiefly E. Eng.; Here are Congregatio Primitive Methodist ch smelted here. Near

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Westerdale (1)	Castleton (3)	247	245
Westerfield	Westerfield	72	367
Westerham	Westerham	24	2631
Westerkirk	Langholm (6)	320	454

PLACE.	Nea fr.(
Westerleigh	Ya
Western Town	Ty
Westerton (1)	Co
Westfield (1)	Ba

mansion, now a farmhouse. *Crowham Manor*, *Oaklands*, and *W. Place* are seats.

Westfield (2), pa., Mid Norf., 2 S. of East Dereham; ac. 569; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The rent of the fuel allotment is distributed in coals to the poor.

Westfield (3), pl., pa. of Torphichen (q.v.), W. Linliths., Sc., 2¾ N.W. of Bathgate. Here is a paper mill.

Westfield (4), part of Roughrigg (q.v.), pa. of New Monkland, N. Lanarks., Sc., 5½ E. by N. of Airdrie.

Westfield (5), vil. on the Ericht, pa. of Rattray (q.v.), N.E. Perths., Sc., 2 N. of Blairgowrie.

Westfield (6), vil., pa. of Clackmannan (q.v.), S. Clacks., 2½ E.S.E. of Alloa.

Westgate (1), eccl. pa. and vil. on the Wear, pa. of and 5 W. from Stanhope (q.v.), W. Dur. The church of St. Andrew (1869) is in E. Eng. style. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Fairs are held in Feb. and Oct.

Westgate (2), tp. within the bor. of Newcastle-on-Tyne (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 225.

Westgate (3), ha., pa. of Belton-by-Gainsborough (q.v.), N. Lincs., 2 N. of Epworth.

Westgate Common, eccl. pa., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Wakefield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Michael (1858) is in E. Eng. style.

Westgate-on-Sea, watering-place on the north coast of Kent, pa. of and 2 W. from Margate (q.v.), N.E. Kent. It is built upon a range of chalk cliffs, and on the shores of two bays, separated by a promontory, and it is noted for the salubrity of its air; sea walls have been built along the curves

PLEASURE GROUNDS AND BAY, WESTGATE-ON-SEA.
(Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.)

of the bays forming two promenades over a mile in length, with steps giving access from the summit of the cliffs to the sands, which are firm and safe for bathing; gardens have also been formed with walks at different levels facing the sea, giving protection against keen winds, and a marine drive has been constructed along the top of the cliffs for about 2 miles; the sea here has formed caverns in the chalk, and in some places masses have been isolated from the main land by the action of the waves. The eccl. pa. of St. James has a church of Kentish rag and Bath stone in Gothic style. St. Saviour's is an eccl. pa. with a church of Kentish rag. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. The local cricket and lawn-tennis club has a ground of 9 ac., and the W. club occupies premises on the Sea road. The links of the Golfing Association are on the Canterbury road.

Westgate Street. [WESTCOTT.]

West Green (1), eccl. pa., pa. of Tottenham (q.v.), E. Middx., about 5 N.E. of St. Paul's, London. Christ Church is in E. Eng. style.

West Green (2), ha., pa. of Hartley Wintney (q.v.), N.E. Hants, 2 N. of Winchfield.

Westhall (1), pa. and vil., N. Suff., 3½ N.E. of Halesworth; ac. 2,316; soil and subsoil principally clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1882) is of various periods; in the south aisle are two fine Norm. arches; the tower is Perp.; the font has the Seven Sacraments and the Baptism of our Lord carved on the sides. Here is a chapel for Primitive Methodists. The old Hall (now rebuilt) was the residence of Edmund Bohun, the celebrated political writer and antiquary in the times of James II., William III., and Queen Anne.

Westhall (2), ha., pa. of Lanercost (q.v.), N.E. Cumb., about 5 N.E. of Brampton.

West Ham. [HAM, WEST.]

Westham, pa. and vil., S. Sussex, adjoining Pevensey on the west; ac. 5,005 and 74 water; soil rich loam, overlying marl. The church of St. Mary (restored 1877) is E. Eng. and Perp., with some portions of Norm. date; the stairway to the rood-loft remains and is interesting, but the great beam of the rood-loft with part of the old chancel screen have been removed into the tower; there is a piscina in the chapel and one in the north aisle, and an aumbry behind the pulpit; on the floor of the aisle is an ancient altar stone, with its five consecration crosses, apparently used as a gravestone in 1602; some very fine old glass remains in the east window. There is a Congregational chapel. St. John's Hospital is for four aged people, and there is a charity of £3 4s. yearly for educational purposes. *Glenleigh*, built during the Elizabethan period, is a seat.

Westhampnett, pa. and vil., S.W. Sussex, 1½ E. of Chichester; ac. 1,908; soil light loam. The church of St. Peter (restored 1876) is E. Eng.; it contains a mural monument to Richard Sackville, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, with kneeling effigies, and between these a personification of the Trinity; portions of Roman materials worked up by the builder in the chancel arch and elsewhere still remain. The fine stables attached to Goodwood House are in this pa.

West Haven. [NEWTON AND WEST HAVEN.]

Westhay (1), ha., pa. of Meare (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 4½ N.W. of Glastonbury. There is a bridge of three arches over the river Brue.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Westfield (2)	Yaxham (1)	120	119
Westgate (1)	Stanhope (5)	250	820
Westgate (2)	Newcastle-on-T. (1)	271	30264
Westgate Common	Wakefield (1½)	176	3998
Westgate-on-Sea	Westgate-on-Sea	73	2670
West Green (1)	West Green	6	6110
Westhall (1)	Halesworth (2)	101	391
Westham	Pevensey	60	1140
Westhampnett	Drayton (1½)	68	505

Westhay (2), vil., pa. of King's Cliffe (q.v.), N. Northants, 9 N.W. of Oundle.

Westhide, chap. and tp., pa. of Stoke Edith (q.v.), E. Herefords., 5¾ N.E. of Hereford; ac. 1,246. The church of St. Bartholomew (restored 1886–87) is Gothic, and contains the tomb of the founder, with effigy, and also a fine piscina and altar slab. There are two quarries.

Westholme (1), ha., pa. of East Stoke (q.v.), E. Dors., about 1½ S.W. of Wareham.

Westholme (2), ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Pilton (q.v.), E. Somerset.

Westhope, ha., pa. of and 4 W. from Diddlebury (q.v.), S. Salop.

Westhorpe (1), pa. and small vil., N.E. Suff., 8 N. of Stowmarket; ac. 1,309; soil principally heavy, with some mixed, overlying clay and brick-earth. The church of St. Margaret is E. Eng., and contains a marble monument to Maurice Barrow, and others to the Shelton family. The charities amount to about £12 yearly, which are applied to the use of the church and the poor. Mary Tudor, third daughter of Henry VII., King of England, was married in 1514 to Louis XII., King of France; afterwards, in 1517, to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who resided at the manor-house here; she died in 1533, and was interred in the monastery of Bury St. Edmunds; her remains were removed into St. Mary's Church there after the dissolution of the abbey.

Westhorpe (2), ha., pa. of and adjoining Southwell (q.v.), Mid Notts.

Westhorpe (3), ha., pa. of Gosberton (q.v.), S. Lincs., about 6 N.W. of Spalding.

Westhoughton. [HOUGHTON, WEST.]

Westhoughton Division, one of the eight parl. divs. of S.E. Lancs.; it returns one member.

West Humble, ha. on the Mole, pa. of Mickleham (q.v.), Mid Surrey, 3 S. of Leatherhead.

West Huntington. [HUNTINGTON (1).]

Westing, pl., pa. of Unst, on west side of Unst Island, N. Shetland, Sc., 42 N. by E. of Lerwick. Here is a school.

Westleigh (1), pa. and vil. on the Torridge, N. Dev., 7 S.W. of Barnstaple; ac. 2,456; soil good, overlying clay and light shale. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. *Tapeley Park* is a seat.

Westleigh (2). [LEIGH, WEST (2).]

Westleigh (3), ha., pa. of Burlescombe (q.v.), E. Dev., on the Somerset border, about 5 S.W. of Wellington.

Westleton, pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 6 N.E. of Saxmundham; ac. 5,975, of which 2,000 are sandy heath; soil loamy, sandy, and clayey, overlying loam, stones, and gravel. The church of St. Peter (restored 1891) is Perp.; there is an E. Eng. piscina in the chancel, also several monuments to the Woods family; the font is very ancient, and has sculptured figures on its sides. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. There is a charity of £17 10s. a year to provide clothing for poor widows and children of this pa. The church lands are let in allotments for £15 a year.

Westley, pa., N.W. Suff., 2 W. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 1,216; soil mixed, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary (1836) is in Dec. style. The old church, which was dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is in ruins.

Westley Waterless, pa. and small vil., E. Cambs., 5½ S.W. of Newmarket; ac. 1,088; soil chalk and clay, overlying chalk. The church of the Blessed Virgin is E. Eng., and has a brass to Sir Thomas De Creyke and his wife (1325). There are charities of about £32 yearly, distributed in coal to the poor.

West Lindsey Division. [GAINSBOROUGH DIVISION.]

West Lothian. [LOTHIAN.]

Westmancote, ha., pa. of Bredon (q.v.), S. Worcs., 4½ N.E. of Tewkesbury. There is a Baptist chapel.

Westmarsh, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Ash-next-Sandwich (q.v.), E. Kent, about 4½ N.W. of Sandwich. The church of the Holy Trinity is modern.

Westmeath, an inland co. of the province of Leinster, Ir., bounded on the east by co. Meath; on the west by cos. Longford and Roscommon, being separated from the latter by Lough Ree and the Shannon; on the north by a small portion of each of the cos. of Cavan and Meath, and on the south by King's Co. Its greatest extent from north-east to south-west is about 40 miles, and its breadth, in a direct line, east and west, 20 miles. Its area comprises 431,588 ac. of land and 21,685 of water. The inland loughs are a great feature of this co., the principal being Lough Ree (an expansion of the Shannon), which gives an irregular coast-line to about 8 miles of its western border; Lough Derevaragh, south-west of Castlepollard, to the east of which lie Loughs Glore and Lene; Lough Owel to the north and Lough Ennel to the south of Mullingar; while Lough Sheelin touches its north boundary: nearly all these loughs abound with fish. There are no mountains, except along the coast of some of the large loughs, and a few small scattered peaks, the highest being only 850 ft.; but though the surface of the co. nowhere rises to any considerable elevation, it is much diversified by hill and dale, and highly picturesque in many parts, and abounds in all the essentials of rural beauty except timber. Both the pasture and arable land is exceedingly fertile, the latter especially, occupying tracts of from 10,000 to 30,000 ac., the soil of which is so deep and rich as almost to defy exhaustion. The southern part is flat and overspread with bog, and the hills on the shores of Lough Derevaragh have their sides clothed with stunted oak and underwood, the remains of ancient forests. The manufactures are merely such as supply the demands of the inhabitants, being confined to friezes, flannels, and coarse linens. The mineralogy of the co. is not important; W. is included within the great limestone plain of Ireland. Copper, lead, coal, and marble have been found, but not sufficiently abundant to induce speculation or search for the different beds. The Brosna and the Inny are the

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Westhide	Withington (2)	142	150
Westhorpe (1)	Finningham (2)	87	216
Westhoughton Div.	.....	.....	83063
Westleigh (1)	Bideford (2)	220	483
Westleton	Darsham (2)	95	807

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Westley	Bury St. Edmunds (2	77	15
Westley Waterless	Dullingham (2½)	66	18
Westmarsh	Sandwich (4½)	85	45
Westmeath	.....	.....	6518

only important rivers, but the Shannon is a boundary stream on its western side, and there are several inferior ones. The Midland Great Western and the Great Southern and Western Railway Company pass through the co. For parl. purposes the co. has two divisions—North W. and South W.—each returning one member. From this co. the Nugent family takes the title of Earl.

Westmeath, North. [WESTMEATH.]

Westmeath, South. [WESTMEATH.]

Westmeston, pa. and tp., Mid Sussex, 6 N.W. of Lewes; ac. of pa. 4,107, of tp. 2,436; soil and subsoil chalky. The church of St. Martin is chiefly E. Eng., but portions of Norm. work remain. In the course of the restoration in 1862 some early wall paintings were discovered in the nave and on the chancel arch; these were all, however, destroyed. Charities of about £18 a year are devoted to educational purposes.

Westmill, pa. and vil. on the Rib, N. Herts., 1½ S. of Buntingford; ac. 2,597; soil heavy, overlying clay upon chalk. The church of St. Mary, dating probably from the end of the 13th cent., is E. Eng. The interior is particularly striking on account of the height of the nave; on the floor of the nave is an ancient slab with incised inscription in Norman French; in the sacrarium are several other slabs dating from the 18th cent. There is a charity (£28 yearly) applied to the school. *Coles Park* is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Westmeath, North	.....	.....	33735
Westmeath, South	.....	.....	31374
Westmeston, pa.	Hassocks (3)	44	718

Westminster, parl. bor. in Central London, E. Middx., ¾ W. of St. Paul's; ac. 823. W. comprises the ancient pas. of St. James, W.; St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, W.; the Close of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, W.; St. Anne, Soho; St. Clement Danes; St. George's, Hanover Square; St. Martin-in-the-Fields; St. Mary-le-Strand; St. Paul's, Covent Garden; and the Savoy Precinct. On the east it adjoins the City of London, from which it was formerly separated by Temple Bar. It extends to the bors. of Marylebone on the north, Finsbury on the north-east, and Kensington and Chelsea on the west; on the east and south it is bounded by the Thames. From the time of its formation in 1547 the bor. returned two members; since 1885 it has comprised three divisions (St. George's, Hanover Square; Strand; and Westminster), each returning one member. The Minster from which the name is derived is said to have been founded during the reign of Offa in the 8th cent.; it was refounded by Dunstan during Edgar's reign (about 971), the term "west" being prefixed to distinguish it from the neighbouring minster of St. Paul. The Abbey Church was rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, but of his work only an archway in the south transept is known with certainty to remain. The oldest parts of the existing structure—the choir, transept, and Confessor's chapel or chapel of the kings—date from the reign of Henry III.; they afford a very fine example of E. Eng. architecture. Of the nave

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Westmeston, tp.	Hassocks (3)	44	282
Westmill	West Mill	33	348
Westminster	.....	.....	55774

the four easternmost bays are E. Dec., the remainder Perp. The west towers were not finished till 1739, and consequently exhibit a curious intermixture of Italian features. At the east end of the church are nine chapels, the most interesting being those of St. Edward the Confessor and St. Mary, better known as Henry VII.'s Chapel. The latter, constituting the Lady Chapel, is a very rich example of Late Perp. work with a beautiful fan-tracery vault; it contains the altar-tomb, with effigies, of Henry VII. and his queen, and elsewhere in the Abbey are buried Edward the Confessor, Henry III., Edward I., Edward III., Richard II., Henry V., Edward V., Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, James I., Charles II., William III. and Mary, Anne, and George II. The tomb of Saeberht (d. 616), King of the East Saxons, and Ethelgoda, his queen, is on the left side of the gateway leading to the chapels; it has a plain arch forming a recess, above which are some traces of paintings. It would be impossible to enumerate all the famous men buried within the Abbey; special interest, however, attaches to the Poets' Corner at the east angle of the south transept, where rest the remains of Chaucer, Spenser, and Dryden. The church was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1849–78, and in 1890 a new north front was substituted for Wren's. Of the monastic buildings the most interesting is the beautiful octagonal E. Eng. chapter-house with a central pillar. After the Dissolution W. was for some years (1541–50) the seat of a bishop; the Abbey church was eventually made collegiate by Elizabeth. The church of St. Margaret is Perp., but it has been much altered in modern times; it is the place of worship for the House of Commons. St. John's Church (1728) is in debased Classical style. The church of St. James, Piccadilly (1684), has internally some of Wren's best work. Of the ancient palace, built originally by Edward the Confessor, the only portions which now remain are W. Hall and the crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel. The Hall is a magnificent chamber, with a beautiful hammer-beam roof; the Grand Councils and early Parliaments often assembled within its walls, and the four supreme judicial courts—those of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer—were located here from 1224 to 1882, when the New Law Courts were opened. W. Hall now forms the approach to the new Houses of Parliament, a magnificent pile of buildings in Perp. style, begun by Sir Charles Barry in 1840. It has four fronts, the principal one being that towards the river. The three chief towers—the Royal or Victoria Tower (340 ft.), the Central Tower (300 ft.), and the Clock Tower (320 ft.)—owing to their great height and bulk, contribute greatly to the impressive character of the edifice. Beneath the Victoria Tower is the Royal entrance, which communicates by means of the Victoria Gallery and the Prince's Chamber with the House of Lords. The Central Tower rises above a central octagonal hall, from which there are passages leading to the House of Lords on the right and the House of Commons on the left. The House of Lords is very richly ornamented. W. School, on the south side of the Abbey, consists partly of the old monastic buildings, the College Hall having formed the refectory; modern buildings have also been added. The school, originally attached to the Abbey, was reconstituted by Queen Elizabeth (1560), and is now one of the leading public schools. W. Hospital, Broad Sanctuary, north-west of the Abbey, founded 1720, was the first establishment of the kind in Great Britain; the existing edifice, erected in 1832, is in Late Gothic style. W. contains three of the principal London Parks—viz. Hyde Park, St. James's Park, and Green Park. St. James's Park (58 ac.) was originally designed for Henry VIII., greatly improved by Charles II. and completed by George IV. in 1829. The Park contains an artificial canal, formed by Charles II.; it is a fine sheet of water embosomed amongst trees and surrounded by pleasant walks; across it runs a bridge with a span of 140 ft., constructed in 1857. On the north side of Buckingham Palace is the Green Park, embracing 56 ac

Westmoor, ha., pa. of Curry Rivell (q.v.), S. Somerset, about 2 S.W. of Langport.

West Moors, ha. with railway station, pa. of West Parley (q.v.), E. Dors., about 4 N.E. of Wimborne.

West Morden, ha., pa. of Morden (q.v.), E. Dors., 4 E. of Bere Regis. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Westmorland, a small northern shire, near the western shore of England, having Cumberland on the north and west, Durham on the east, Yorkshire on the south-east, and Lancashire on the south and west. Its greatest breadth is 40 miles and length 33 miles, but it is very irregular in shape; its area is 500,906 ac. W. is a co. of hills, the only level portions being that along the vale of the Eden, stretching across the eastern part of the co. from north to south, and that along the south of Kendal on the Lancs. border. The elevations in the north-east, on the borders of Cumb., are over 2,000 ft.; those in the centre of the co. are more varied, ranging from less than 1,000 ft. to over 2,000 ft. The mountains are separated by pleasant and fertile valleys. Many beautiful lakes adorn the numerous romantic and sequestered dales, and, together with those of Cumberland, have afforded an abundant theme for description, and have been the subjects of some of the finest efforts of landscape painting. Amongst the most important lakes are Windermere, Ullswater, Haweswater, and Grasmere. The rivers of the co. are numerous, the principal being the Eden, the Eamont, the Lowther, the Lune, and the Kent. The climate of W. is wet, and among the mountains a very heavy fall of rain takes place, ranking among the greatest in England; and the hills are very bleak, but the valleys and borders of the lakes are well sheltered and warm. The prevailing soil is a dry gravelly mould. Clay is found in a few places near the Eden, and bordering on the eastern mountains, and a heavy moist soil in the northern parts of the co. The rocks of this co. belong to the Palæozoic group. The general structure of the region may be roughly described as consisting of a central mass of Silurian rocks, round which are beds of Carboniferous and Permian age; the northern and more perfect half of this area forms the co. of Cumberland; the southern half constitutes W. The strata of the Lower Silurian formation consist of the Skiddaw Slates, which occupy so much of the surface of Cumberland; the Volcanic Series of Borrowdale are composed of matter ejected from the craters of volcanoes which must formerly have been in active eruption in this region, but whose cones have long since been swept away; and the

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. from place, (1) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Pop. (2)
Westmorland	.....	6068

Coniston Series. The Coniston Limestone is a hard compact greyish blue, grey, or nearly black rock; associated with it are highly fossiliferous beds of shale. The Upper Silurian formation consists of the Stockdale shales, the Coniston flags and grits, the former being dark blue sandy mudstone, and the latter tough sandstone, or grit with interstratified slates or flags; the Bannisdale slates; and the Hay Fell and Kirkby Moor flags. Nearly all the intrusive igneous rocks of W. are found in Silurian strata. The well-known Shap granite occupies an area of 4 or 5 square miles on Shap Fells, rising at Wasdale Crag to a height of nearly 1,500 ft.; it is a beautiful rock formed of crystalline quartz, plates of black mica, and small crystals of red and white felspar; but its distinguishing feature is the presence of numerous very large oblong crystals of pink felspar. This granite is largely quarried for building stone, and is polished for many ornamental purposes. To the Carboniferous formation belong the Carboniferous Conglomerate, made up of rounded and angular fragments of Upper Silurian rocks, and between 200 and 300 ft. in thickness; and the Carboniferous or Mountain Limestone. This is a greyish or greyish-blue rock, weathering to a lighter tint. It forms picturesque escarpments called "scars"; is traversed by many fissures, on whose sides ferns grow luxuriantly, and "sink-holes" or "swallow-holes" abound, in which the streams disappear, so that the surface of the rock is usually dry. Fossils are numerous, especially near the bottom and top of the formation. It is extensively quarried for building purposes, road-mending, and burning into lime; near Kendal it is cut and polished for marble. Veins of lead-ore are worked near Kirkby Stephen, and hematite is also obtained. In the Carboniferous Limestone of the Pennine Chain is an intrusive sheet of igneous rock, called the Great Whin Sill. It is a greyish black basalt, and is finely exposed in Teesdale at the waterfalls called High Force and Caldron Snout. Red rocks of Permian age lie between Brough and Kirkby Stephen, and extend thence in a north-westerly direction towards Penrith and Long Marton; they are bounded on the east by the Pennine Fault, and are also faulted on the west against the Carboniferous Limestone. They are well exposed between Appleby and Hilton. Evidences of the Glacial Period are seen in the ice-marks borne by the hard and lofty rocks; and in the valleys between Ambleside and Ullswater there are striations or scratches on the rocks, the grooves pointing down the valleys. Most of the lake-basins, as Ullswater, Windermere, etc., are now believed to have been ploughed out by glaciers. The lines or mounds of sand and gravel called "eskers" were probably formed by currents washing and reassorting the materials of the boulder-clay during the period of depression. Few traces of early man have occurred in W., the chief finds being a stone axe-head and a net-sinker. The mineral productions of W. are not extensive; the principal lead-mine is near Greenside. Slate is found in the western mountains, and is considered the finest in England, while marble and granite are also found in many parts. The manufactures are of minor importance, consisting chiefly of woollen cloths at Kendal, where the trade was first introduced in the reign of Edward III. by emigrants from Flanders. Combs were for a long time extensively manufactured at Kendal, but very little is done now. The mun. bors. are Kendal and Appleby, and among the most important towns are Ambleside, Brough, Burton-in-Kendal, Grasmere, Kirkby Lonsdale, Kirkby Stephen, and Windermere. The co. has good communications by railway. The country was taken from the Welsh by the Romans, and thinly settled by them. In later ages this co. has been very little distinguished in history, except that it several times suffered severely from the hostile incursions of the Scotch. In 1173 King William of Scotland took Appleby Castle by surprise and destroyed the to.; during this inroad the Scottish monarch also sacked Brough Castle. In 1388 Appleby was again reduced to ashes by these northern invaders. At the commencement of the Civil War of the 17th cent., Appleby Castle was garrisoned by Anne, Countess of Pembroke, for the king, for whom it held out until October 16, 1648, when it surrendered to the Parliamentarian forces. For parl. purposes W. is divided into two divisions (Appleby and Kendal), each returning one member.

Westnewton, tp., pa. of and a little w. from Kirk Newton (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 1,115.

Westoe, tp., pa. of Jarrow (q.v.), N.E. Dur., forming part of the bor. of South Shields; ac. 2,160. In this part of the bor. are eccl. pas. with modern churches.

Weston (1), pa., tp., and vil. on the north bank of the Wharfe, W.R. Yorks., 2 N.W. of Otley; ac. of pa. 4,732, of tp. 1,418; soil clay, overlying sandstone. The church of All Saints is Norm. and E. Eng. In the Dawson family pew the following inscription is engraved on a plate and fixed in the wall:—"In a stone coffin underneath are deposited the remains of Sir William Stopham, Knight, lord of Weston, living A.D. 1312," from whom certain lands in the pa. have descended in a direct line to the present owner. The church contains a brass to the memory of William Vavasour (d. 1587), besides small tablets to members of the same family. *W. Hall* was in part erected in the reign of Henry VII. (about 1497); the southern portion is of a much later date; the estate is well wooded.

Weston (2), pa. and vil. and head of petty sess. div., E. Somerset, about 2 N.W. of Bath; ac. 2,600; soil loamy, overlying stone and blue clay. The Avon (here crossed by a stone bridge) skirts the southern boundary of the pa., and a tributary to the Avon flows through the vil. The church of All Saints, rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1832, is in Later Eng. style. The eccl. pa. of St. John the Evangelist has a modern church. Various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. The charities amount to about £30 yearly. Partis College, at New Bridge Hill, is a home for thirty widows or orphan daughters of officers in the army or navy, or members of the legal, medical, or clerical professions who have attained their fiftieth year. On a hill in this pa. is a monument to Sir Bevill Grenville, an officer

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Westnewton	Kirknewton (½)	336	48
Westoe	South Shields (1)	268	72445
Weston (1), pa.	Otley (2)	208	347
Weston (1), tp.	Otley (2)	208	116
Weston (2)	Bath (2)	107	4933

of the Royalist army who fell in an engagement here in 1643.

Weston (3), pa. and vil. on a tributary of the Beane, N. Herts., 6 E. of Hitchin; ac. 4,325; soil and subsoil mostly clay, intermixed with chalk and flint. The church of the Holy Trinity (restored 1867) is Norm. and E. Eng.; in the south wall of the nave is an E. Eng. piscina; the transept has two fine Norm. windows. The chancel contains a tablet with Latin inscription and verses to John Fairclaugh (d. 1630). There is a Catholic Apostolic chapel and a Wesleyan chapel. W. has some small charities, and two almshouses for widows, who also receive weekly a small sum of money. A pleasure fair is held on June 11. Straw-plaiting is carried on by women and children. *W. Park* is a seat.

Weston (4), pa. and pleasant vil., S. Lincs., 4 E. of Spalding, on the road to Holbeach; ac. 5,389; soil rich, overlying silt and clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1885) is Trans., E. Eng., and later; there is a piscina in the south wall; the Trans. font is probably that of the foundation. St. John's chapel-of-ease adjoins the National schools, and there are Free and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities amount to about £80 yearly, and are distributed in money twice a year. There is also a dole of coal.

Weston (5), pa. and vil. on the Great North Road, E. Notts., 10 N. of Newark; ac. 1,666; soil clay, overlying clay and limestone. The church of All Saints (restored 1880) is E. Eng. and Dec.; the chancel retains sedilia and there are two piscinæ; arcades of four bays divide the aisles from the nave. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. There are corn-mills and a malt kiln.

Weston (6), pa., N. Suff., 2¼ S. of Beccles; ac. 1,532; soil generally heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter is Perp.; there is a sculptured sacramental font, resting on a Maltese cross, with octagonal base, the eighth panel representing the Baptism of Our Lord.

Weston (7), eccl. pa., pa. of St. Mary Extra (q.v.), S. Hants, 2½ S.E. of Southampton. The church of the Holy Trinity is in Dec. style. On the shore is a curious and ancient seaweed hut used by the fishermen.

Weston (8), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Wybunbury (q.v.), S. Chesh., 2¼ S.E. of Crewe; ac. 1,851. The church of All Saints (1858) is in E. Eng. style. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Weston (9), tp. and vil. at the confluence of the Mersey and Weaver, pa. of Runcorn (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 2½ S.W. of Runcorn; ac. 865 and 226 water and foreshore. The mission church of St. John the Evangelist is in E. Eng. style. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Here are some of the largest freestone quarries in the co., and near the banks of the Weaver are large chemical works and extensive bone-manure works.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Weston (3)	Stevenage (3)	29	806
Weston (4)	Weston	96	808
Weston (5)	Crow Park (1½)	127	332
Weston (6)	Beccles (2½)	109	253
Weston (7)	Sholing (½)	79	304
Weston (8), eccl. pa.	Basford (1)	128	624
Weston (8), tp.	Basford (1)	128	485

Weston (10), ha., pa. of Weedon Loys (q.v.), S. Northants, about ½ W. from the pa. church. There is a Baptist chapel and a reading-room. *W. House*, an ancient building of stone, the south front of which was erected in 1647, is a seat.

Weston (11), ha., pa. of and 3 W. from Hodnet (q.v.), N. Salop.

Weston (12), ha., pa. of Stalbridge (q.v.), S. Dors., 3½ N.W. of Sturminster Newton.

Weston (13), ha., pa. of and adjoining Worth Matravers (q.v.), E. Dors.

Weston (14), vil., pa. of Portland (q.v.), S. Dors., about 6 S. of Weymouth.

Weston (15), ha., pa. of and 1¼ S. from Awliscombe (q.v.), E. Dev.

Weston (16), ha., pa. of Wanstrow (q.v.), E. Somerset, 5 N.E. of Bruton.

Weston (17), ha., pa. of Long Compton (q.v.), S. Warws., 4 S.E. of Shipston-on-Stour.

Weston (18), ha., pa. of Standon (q.v.), N.W. Staffs., 6 S. of Stoke.

Weston (19), ha., pa. of and ½ N.W. from Welford (q.v.), S. Berks.

Weston (20). [Weston Green.]

Weston (21). [Weston-in-Arden.]

Weston and Wixhill-under-Redcastle, tp., pa. of Hodnet (q.v.), N. Salop, 7 S.W. of Market Drayton; ac. 2,244. The chapel attached to Hodnet (rebuilt in 1791) is in Perp. style.

Weston Bampfylde, pa. (named after the Bampfylde family), E. Somerset, 5¾ S.S.W. of Castle Cary; ac. 631; soil sandy clay, overlying clay. The church of the Holy Cross (restored 1873) is an ancient building; the font is of early date; the approach to the rood-loft still remains and is in a good state of preservation, and there are two squints. Morris's charity of £10 10s. yearly is for distribution.

Weston Beggard, pa. and vil., S. Herefords, 6 N.E. of Hereford; ac. 925; soil red loam upon marl; in the upper part of the pa. limestone abounds, and in the lower part a grey sandstone. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1881) is mainly of the 14th cent., and contains two E. Eng. altar-tombs. There is a small Methodist chapel. There are charities bequeathed to the Sunday-school.

Weston Birt, pa. and vil., E. Glouces., 3½ S.W. of Tetbury; ac. 1,658; soil light loam, overlying principally oolite. The church of St. Catherine (restored 1841) is E. Eng., and contains a beautiful monument to the Holford family. There are some small charities. *W. B. House* is a seat.

Weston-by-Welland, pa., N. Northants, 4 S.E. of Market Harborough, bounded on the west and north by the Welland, which here separates this co. from Leics.; ac. 1,100; soil clay and gravel overlying clay and ironstone. The church of St. Mary was rebuilt in E. Eng. style in 1866, in exact facsimile of the old church.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Pop.
Weston (9)	Runcorn (1¼)	180	[illegible]
Weston and Wixhill	Wem (4)	174	[illegible]
Weston Bampfylde	Sparkford (1)	125	[illegible]
Weston Beggard	Stoke Edith (2)	139	[illegible]
Weston Birt	Malmesbury (5)	94	[illegible]
Weston-by-Welland	Ashley & Weston (1)	89	[illegible]

Weston Cold. [COLD WESTON.]

Weston Colly. [COLLY WESTON.]

Weston Colville, pa. and vil., E. Cambs., 7 S. of Newmarket; ac. 2,943; soil chalk, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng.; the western tower was rebuilt about 1820, the former tower having fallen down. There is a piscina and a locker in the south wall of the nave, and in the chancel are brasses with effigies of an armoured knight and a lady. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel and a parish reading-room and library.

Weston Coney. [CONEY WESTON.]

Weston Corbett, pa., N. Hants, 3½ S.E. of Basingstoke; ac. 514; soil and subsoil chalk. It was formerly extra-parochial, and consists of two farmhouses only.

Weston Coyney, ha., pa. of Caverswall (q.v.), N. Staffs., about 4½ W. of Cheadle. W. C. Hall, an old mansion, has been in the possession of the Coyney family for a very long period.

Weston Favell, pa. and vil., Mid Northants, 2½ N.E. of Northampton, and bounded on the south by the Nen; ac. 1,081; soil marl and clay, overlying clay and stone. The church of St. Peter (restored 1881) is Trans. A slab on the north side of the chancel marks the grave of the Rev. J. Hervey, the author of "Meditations among the Tombs." He was rector here (1752–58), and rebuilt and enlarged the rectory. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The school is endowed, and the charities produce about £60 a year.

Weston Green, or **Weston,** ha., pa. of and adjoining Thames Ditton (q.v.), Mid Surrey. Here is a cottage hospital, and there are also six almshouses.

Weston Head, another name for Anchor Head (q.v.).

Weston-in-Arden, or **Weston,** ha., pa. of and ½ N. from Bulkington (q.v.), N. Warws.

Westoning, pa. and large vil., S. Beds., 4 S. of Ampthill; ac. 1,589; soil very varied, overlying strong clay. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (restored 1857) is E. Eng. Here are Wesleyan and Baptist chapels. The *Manor House,* in Elizabethan style, was erected in 1843, when the old manor-house was pulled down.

Weston-in-Gordano, pa. and vil. on the Bristol Channel, N. Somerset, 10 W. of Bristol; ac. 693; soil loamy, overlying limestone. The church of St. Paul is a small Perp. building; of the monuments erected to the Percival family, lords of the manor for many generations, only one—that of Richard Percival (d. 1482)—now remains. A portion of the outer walls of the court-house, anciently the residence of the Percivals, is still standing, a short distance south of the church.

Weston Jones, tp., pa. of Norbury (q.v.), W. Staffs., 3 N.E. of Newport; ac. 1,249 and 10 water.

Weston Longville, pa. and scattered vil., N. Norf., 9 N.W. of Norwich; ac. 2,749; soil mixed, overlying clay and marl. The church of All Saints is Dec. and Perp.; there are three stone sedilia in the chancel, and some remains of ancient stained glass; a large altar-stone or slab, marked with the usual five crosses and formerly in the nave, was in 1880, on the restoration of the chancel, removed and placed under the altar-table. There is also a rood-screen, dating from early in the 15th cent. Here is a Free Methodist chapel. *W. House,* in a park near the Wensum, is a seat.

Weston, Lower, ha., pa. of and ½ W. from Weston-under-Penyard (q.v.), S. Herefords. *Penyard House* is a seat.

Weston Lullingfield, eccl. pa., pa. of Baschurch (q.v.), W. Salop, 12 N.W. of Shrewsbury. The church of the Holy Trinity (1857) is in E. Eng. style. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Weston Market. [MARKET WESTON.]

Weston, North (1), ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Thame (q.v.), E. Oxon.

Weston, North (2), ha., pa. of Portishead (q.v.), N. Somerset, about 8 N.W. of Bristol.

Weston, Old, pa. and vil., S. Hunts., 5½ N.E. of Kimbolton; ac. 2,012; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Swithin is E. Eng.; it retains two piscinæ and a squint, and the entrance to the ancient rood-loft remains. There are some charities, and the clerk has the rent of a rood of land, on condition of strewing the church with grass on Feast Sunday (the first Sunday after July 12).

Weston-on-Avon, pa. (extending into Warws.) and vil., E. Gloucs., about 4 S.W. of Stratford-on-Avon; ac. 1,469; soil rather heavy loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is in Late Perp. style.

Weston-on-the-Green, pa. and vil., Mid Oxon., 9 N. of Oxford; ac. 2,466; soil stonebrash, gravel, and clay, overlying clay and stone. The church of St. Mary, in Classic style, was built in 1743 on the site of an older church, only the tower of which now stands. There are some 17th-cent. monuments to the Norreys and Bertie families. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The *Manor House* is a seat.

Weston-on-Trent, pa. and large and picturesque vil. on the Trent and Mersey Canal, W. Staffs., 4½ N.E. of Stafford; ac. 806 and 27 water; soil alluvial, overlying sand and gravel. The church (dedication unknown) is E. Eng.; it contains an ancient monument, supposed to be that of a prebendary of Lincoln. The register contains entries of the burials of soldiers killed in the fight at Hopton (March 19, 1643), and also entries in 1649 and 1848 of two centenarians. The salt works of this pa. have long been famed for the quality of the salt produced.

Weston Patrick, pa., N. Hants, 5½ S.E. of Basingstoke; ac. 1,183; soil and subsoil chalk. The church of St. Lawrence (rebuilt 1868) is in E. Eng. style. There is a small charity.

Weston Peverel. [PENNYCROSS.]

Weston Point, vil., pa. of Runcorn (q.v.), N. Chesh., ½ N. of Weston. Christ Church (1841) is

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Weston Colville	Six Mile Bottom (3)	63	493
Weston Corbett	Basingstoke (3½)	49	22
Weston Favell	Northampton (2½)	66	505
Westoning	Harlington (2)	37	525
Weston-in-Gordano	Clevedon (3)	134	182
Weston Jones	Newport (3)	145	132
Weston Longville	Norwich (8)	114	389
Weston Lullingfield	Baschurch (1½)	178	280
Weston, Old	Kimbolton (5½)	87	245
Weston-on-Avon	Milcote (1)	107	140
Weston-on-the-Grn.	Islip (3)	72	325
Weston-on-Trent	Weston	132	453
Weston Patrick	Hook (5)	42	133

in Gothic style. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Here are the Docks of the Weaver Navigation, connected both with the Ship Canal and the Weaver Canal. There is a lighthouse.

Weston, South, pa. and vil., S. Oxon., 5½ s. of Thame; ac. 471; soil heavy, subsoil mixed. The church of St. Lawrence is Norm. with some later work; above the Dec. east window is a niche, with a statue of the patron saint; on the north side is a blocked Norm. doorway. There is a charity of £3 yearly for bread.

Weston-sub-Edge, pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 2 W. by N. of Campden, on the road to Evesham; ac. 2,632; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. John the Baptist (anciently dedicated to St. Lawrence), restored 1861, is Gothic, and contains a 16th-cent. brass to the Giffords, and a modern monument with recumbent figure to Captain Bourne. In the churchyard are the remains of several stone coffins. The rectory-house (restored) was formerly a residence of the bishops of Worcester, and still retains portions of the ancient fabric. The charities amount to about £20 yearly.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.
(Photo. Davies Bros., Weston-super-Mare.)

Weston-super-Mare, pa., to., and popular watering-place on the Bristol Channel, N. Somerset, 20 N. of Bridgwater; ac. 1,601, and 1,480 of foreshore. W. is altogether a to. of modern construction; at the beginning of the 19th cent. it was only a small fishing vil. It is sheltered from the north winds by Worlebury Hill, and is the resort in the season of large numbers from Bath, Bristol, Cheltenham, Taunton, and Oxford, as well as other parts of the kingdom. W. has found considerable favour as a winter residence, as there is very little frost or snow, and the air is said to possess peculiarly invigorating qualities from the large amount of iodine which it contains. In 1887 a new sea front was completed, forming a continuous promenade, 2½ miles long, well provided with wind shelters and seats. The Pier, a handsome iron structure, starts from the Anchor Head, the entrance being by elaborate iron gates, and continues in a straight line to the Island of Birnbeck, a distance of 1,040 ft.; the promenade is further continued across the whole breadth of the island, the termination of which is so laid out as to give facilities for gymnastics and other sports. A landing-stage, 300 ft. in length, runs out at a right angle to the pier, and in a northerly direction, whereby it is well sheltered from the prevailing westerly gales, and otherwise well adapted for the large traffic which it receives from the Welsh coast. The pa. church of St. John was for the most part rebuilt in 1824, in E. Eng. style, and there are some eccl. pas. with modern churches. The Roman Catholics have a place of worship, and various Nonconformist bodies have chapels. Among other public buildings are the Town Hall (1856), in Italian style; the Assembly Rooms (1858), in High Street; the Market House (1845), also in High Street; the Free Library, in The Grove; the Church Institute buildings (1881), in the Boulevard; and the W. and County Club, a Bath-stone building on the Marine Parade. Here are potteries at which a great number of beautiful fictile articles and specimens of vases and fountains are manufactured; there is also a large mineral-water manufactory. The Royal West of England Sanatorium stands in 3 ac. of ground, in the front of which are the sands, and on that side of the building are two long glass conservatories, warmed by hot-water pipes and intended for the use of convalescents. The chapel at the south end is in E. Eng. style. There are some small charities. Clarence Park has an area of 16 ac., and the Recreation Grounds, adjoining the railway station, cover an area of about 14 ac. The neighbourhood abounds with objects of interest, and there are some beautiful drives and walks. *The Lodge* is a seat commanding fine views.

Weston Town, ha., pa. of Marshfield (q.v.), S. Gloucs., 8 E. of Bath.

Weston Turville, pa., Mid Bucks., 3 S.E. of Aylesbury; ac. 2,323 soil gravelly, with loam and some clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored) is chiefly Dec.; the east window is of three lights, with flowing tracery in the head, and has a small demi-figure of the Madonna and child; on the south side of the chancel, projecting from the wall, is a double piscina of E. Eng. date. Within recesses in the south wall are portions of an earlier church and some sculptured figures discovered during the restoration. In one of the chancel windows are the arms of John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster; north of the chancel arch, under a tall and narrow arch in the eastern pier of the arcade, are the remains of the rood-loft steps. The font is Norm.; the pulpit is of Tudor or Jacobean date, hexagonal in shape, well carved in panels; there are some remains of a carved wood screen in the south aisle, which has also a trefoil-headed piscina and several large brackets. There is an ancient lich-gate. The Baptists have a chapel. There is a charity of about £28, distributed twice a year in bread, and some others of less importance. The women and children are largely employed in plaiting straw. Ducks of the Aylesbury breed are reared here, and more than 26,000 are sent annually to London. In 1855 a Roman amphora, various vessels of glass and Samian ware, pieces of iron with rivets and nails and some other

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Weston, South	Thame (5)	48	93
Weston-sub-Edge	Honeybourne (2)	101	363
Weston-super-M. pa.	Weston-super-Mare	138	15520
Weston-super-M. to.	Weston-super-Mare	138	15864
Weston Turville	Aylesbury (3)	43	73

objects, with evidences of the burial of a female, were discovered in the rectory garden.

Weston-under-Lizard, pa. and small vil., W. Staffs., on the borders of Salop, 7 S.E. of Newport; ac. 2,437; soil marl, loam, and gravel, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Andrew (restored and enlarged 1876) is E. Eng. and Dec. On the north side of the chancel, within an arched recess, is an altar-tomb supporting a knightly effigy of wood, cross-legged, with the feet resting on a lion, and a small scrip or purse pendent to the girdle, believed to represent Sir Hamo De Weston, a Knight Templar (d. *c.* 1188); under a similar arch on the south side is another altar-tomb, with the effigy of a Knight Templar, also of wood, cross-legged, the head on a cushion, the right hand grasping a sword and the feet on a lion, representing another of the family of De Weston (*c.* 1304); there are also memorials in the chancel to other members of the family, and to the Myttons, Newports, and Bridgmans (Earls of Bradford). There are evidences of a Norm. church having existed on the same site. There is a substantial row of almshouses, built in 1874, for the poor of the pa. The charities amount to about £15 a year. *W. Park*, a substantial mansion in a well-wooded park, commanding extensive prospects of the surrounding country, is a seat. The park is bounded by the old Roman road, Watling Street.

Weston-under-Penyard, pa. and vil., S. Herefords., 16 S.E. of Hereford, on the road to Gloucester; ac. 3,210; soil loamy, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1867) is Norm. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. The pa. contains several seats.

Weston-under-Wetherley, or **Weston** (in Domesday "Westone"), pa. and scattered vil., S.E. Warws., 4 E.N.E. of Leamington; ac. 1,297. The church of St. Michael, anciently belonging to the canons of Erdbury, is E. Eng., and contains a monument to Sir Edward Saunders, dated 1573, with kneeling effigies of himself and wife. The County Reformatory for Boys was erected here in 1856.

Weston Underwood (1), pa. and vil. on the Ouse, N. Bucks., 6½ N. of Newport Pagnell; ac. 1,839; soil loam of various quality, overlying clay. The church of St. Lawrence is Perp., with nave arcades and font of E. Eng. date. The east window retains its original glass; the chancel has a piscina and sedilia; a helmet and coat of early date are preserved in the church, which also contains some memorials of the Throckmortons. There is also a tomb with marginal inscription to John Olney, a former rector, and Dionisia his wife (d. 1450); his epitaph records the fact that he converted the ancient and dilapidated chapel into a church. Here is a Catholic chapel with school, for which there is a resident priest. The feoffees' estate produces £24 14s., distributed in coal; the Town Dudley charity produces £24 14s. 8d. for six poor widows; Higgins's charity of £17 yearly is for the clothing of ten poor women; and Mrs. Spink's charity provides 30 blankets, which are given away at Christmas; there is also a charity of £2 a year for apprenticing. Cowper the poet resided here from 1786 to within a few years of his death (1800), and here he wrote his translation of Homer. The "wilderness" referred to in the second book of "The Task" still remains; much of the surrounding scenery is described in his poems, and an oak tree is shown as "Cowper's oak." Sir John and Lady Throckmorton, who then had a seat here, paid marked attention to the poet. Weston Park is about 30 ac. in extent; it is well wooded and contains fine avenues of lime, beech, elm and chestnut trees; the house, which formerly stood here, was pulled down in the early part of the 19th cent., and the park is now let for grazing purposes.

Weston Underwood (2), tp., pa. of Mugginton (q.v.), S. Derbys., 6 N.W. of Derby; ac. 3,177. *Weston Lodge* is delightfully situated, and commands some very fine views.

Weston-upon-Trent, pa. on the Trent and Mersey Canal, S. Derbys., 7 S.S.E. of Derby; ac. 1,959; soil chiefly loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1877) is of different periods, and retains sedilia and piscinæ. On the north wall of the chancel is a tablet to Richard Sale (d. 1615) and Dorothy, his wife; the quaint kneeling effigies of these with their children were at the restoration removed to the east end of the south aisle. An oak bier, dated 1653, is still in use. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels. There is a small charity.

Weston Zoyland, pa. and vil. on the Parret, W. Somerset, 4 E.S.E. of Bridgwater; ac. 3,172; soil various. The church of St. Mary is Gothic. After the battle of Sedgemoor (July 5, 1685) 500 rebel prisoners were confined here. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The charities are about £10 yearly. Fairs for cattle and horses are held on Sept. 9. The battle of Sedgemoor, between the forces of James II. and a body of insurgents under the Duke of Monmouth, took place on the confines of this pa. and that of Chedzoy.

Westover, ha., pa. of Drayton (q.v.), S. Somerset, about 2 S. of Langport.

Westow, pa., tp., and well-built vil., E.R. Yorks., 6 S. of Malton; ac. of pa. 3,290, of tp. 1,190; soil light, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary (restored 1864) is E. Eng.; the exterior walls exhibit many fragments of carved work, and in the churchyard are several stone coffins. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Westpalstown, pa., West Balrothery bar., N. co. Dub., Ir., 12 N. of Dublin; ac. 1,595.

Westport (1), ha., pa. of Barrington (q.v.), S. Somerset, near Hambridge.

Westport (2), seaport, U. and mkt. to., pa. of Oughaval (q.v.), S.W. co. Mayo, Ir., 10 S.W. of Castlebar, at the mouth of a small river which falls into Clew Bay, forming the harbour of W.—a name derived from its situation. The to. is of modern date and consists of several streets and a mall.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Weston-under-L.	Codsall (5½)	146	816
Weston-under-P.	Ross (2)	132	809
Weston-under-W.	Leamington (4)	97	250
Weston U. (1)	Newport Pagnell (4)	56	325
Weston U. (2)	Duffield (3)	133	375
Weston-upon-Trent	Weston-upon-Trent	126	322
Weston Zoyland	Bridgwater (4)	152	659
Westow, pa.	Kirkham Abbey (2)	203	485
Westow, tp.	Kirkham Abbey (2)	203	315
Westpalstown	Lusk (6)	14	83
Westport (2)	Westport	163	4070

The approach from Castlebar is beautiful, being enriched with the well-planted demesne of the Marquess of Sligo, and commanding a fine view of Clew Bay, studded with picturesque islands and the lofty mountains of Nephin, Achill Enis, and Croaghpatrick. The Protestant church is a handsome stone structure in Gothic style, and on the Mall is a spacious Catholic church, also in Gothic style. The Wesleyans and Presbyterians have places of worship. The market, a well-attended one for linen, corn, provisions, etc., is held on Thursday, and fairs on Jan. 1, March 21, May 22, Aug. 6, Sept. 22, and Nov. 1. W. Quay is the port of the to., at the eastern extremity of Clew Bay, but has declined considerably during the last few years. The exports comprise grain, principally oats, together with oatmeal and flour. The imports consist of timber, foreign wheat, wines, spirits, tea, sugar, and various goods of British production. The neighbourhood of W. is the residence of many respectable families, and some of the mansions are placed in situations of great beauty, commanding extensive views of Clew Bay with its many islands. The bay is a favourite resort for visitors in the summer season for bathing.

Westport Quay. [WESTPORT (2).]

Westport St. Mary, pa., N.W. Wilts., within the bor. of Malmesbury; ac. 4,341. The church of St. Mary is of various periods. There is a Catholic chapel and a Congregational place of worship.

West Quarter (1). [HEXHAM, WEST QUARTER.]

West Quarter (2), vil., pa. of Glassford (q.v.), W. Lanarks., Sc., 2 N.E. of Strathaven. *W. Q. House* is a seat.

Westray, island, pa. of Westray and Papa Westray (q.v.), N. Ork., Sc., 17 N. of Kirkwall. A channel of 2¼ miles separates it from Eday, and one of 1 mile from Papa Westray, which runs parallel to a peninsula forming its north extremity. It extends 10 N.W. and S.E., and has an extreme breadth of 7½ miles. Several large bays pierce the coast, which is rocky and steep, with bold headlands. The scenery in the west is in some places very grand. A range of hills running from north to south in the western part of the island reaches an extreme height of 556 ft. Noltland Castle, an ancient fortress which was never finished, is said to date from the early part of the 15th cent. The building is quadrilateral in form, with an inner court entered through a richly ornamented archway; on one side of the court is a large hall with a handsome vaulted ceiling of stone, 20 ft. in height. It was intended that Mary Queen of Scots should seek refuge here after her escape from Loch Leven.

Westray and Papa Westray, pa. comprising the islands of Westray (q.v.) and Papa Westray (q.v.), N. Ork., Sc., 17 N. of Kirkwall; ac. 13,585; soil in some places sandy, elsewhere gravel, clay, and loam, mostly overlying trap and limestone. The Established church in W. Island was erected in 1845. The other places of worship include Free churches in W. and Papa W., and a United Presbyterian church and Baptist chapel in W.

Westrill and Starmore, pa., S. Leics., 5 S.E. of Lutterworth; ac. 1,458. *Stanford Hall,* standing in a fine park, was erected in 1690, and contains some fine paintings and tapestry, and has a chapel attached.

Westrip, ha., pa. of Cherrington (q.v.), E. Glocs., about 3¾ N. of Tetbury.

West Rocks, shoal off north-east coast of Essex, 5 E. of the Naze. The shoal is 2 miles in length and is covered by water; there is a buoy on the shoal. Navigation is dangerous.

Westruther, pa. and vil., W. Berws., Sc., 8 N.E. of Lauder, on the road to Duns; ac. 14,630; soil of a barren nature, but greatly improved by cultivation. There are Established and Free churches. At the north-east extremity of the pa. stand the ruins of Ively Castle, one of those castellated mansions of residence and defence common on the borders before the Union. *Spottiswoode* and *Wedderlie* are seats.

Westsandwick, ha., pa. of Yell, on west side of Yell Island, N. Shetland, Sc., 31 N. of Lerwick. Here is a school.

West Town (1), eccl. pa., bor. of Dewsbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Matthew (restored 1889) is in Perp. style.

West Town (2), ha., pa. of Kingsland (q.v.), N. Herefords., 4 N.W. of Leominster.

West Town (3), ha., pa. of Backwell (q.v.), N.E. Somerset, about 6 W.S.W. of Bristol.

Westville, pa., Mid Lincs., about 7 N.W. of Boston; ac. 1,950; soil and subsoil clay.

Westward, pa. and vil., W. Cumb., 3 S.E. of Wigton; ac. 13,213; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Hilda is a small building of stone. The charities are devoted to the school. At "Old Carlisle" is the Roman station *Olenacum,* of which there are considerable remains; there are also traces of other camps. Isle Kirk Hall, now a farmhouse, was the site of a religious house dedicated to St. Hilda. Here are freestone and slate quarries; limestone abounds, and coal and iron ore exist.

Westward Ho! coast vil. and watering-place, pa. of Northam (q.v.), N. Dev., 2½ N.W. of Bideford. The place derived its name from the Rev. Charles Kingsley's novel of that name, the scene of which is chiefly laid in this vicinity. It is situated on the Northam Burrows, an extensive common of about 1,000 ac., protected from the waves by the Pebble Ridge, a remarkable barrier which extends about 2 miles in a straight line, like an artificial embankment. It is about 50 ft. wide and 20 ft. high, and consists of rolled slate-stones or pebbles which vary in size from half a foot to 2 ft. in diameter; it is singularly uniform and compact, on the one side sloping steeply to the turf of the Burrows; on the other at a less inclination to a broad area of sand. In this form it stretches from the distant cliffs to a point opposite the bar of the Taw and Torridge; but once within the influence of this obstruction, it loses the character of a ridge and lies heaped upon sloping sandhills. The chief

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Westport St. Mary	Malmesbury (½)	94	1669
West Quarter (2)	Glassford (1½)	402	384
Westray	Thurso (52)	744	2108
Westray & Papa W.	Thurso (52)	744	2445
Westrill & Starmore	Yelvertoft (1)	88	22

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Pop. LATION.
Westruther	Greenlaw (7)	366	6[illegible]
West Town (1)	Dewsbury	182	[illegible]
Westville	Sibsey (3)	112	[illegible]
Westward	Curthwaite (3)	306	[illegible]

of the Holy Trinity, a chapel-of-ease, is in E. Eng. style. There is a coastguard station. The United Services College gives public-school education to sons of officers in the two services. There is a golf club, bathing establishments with large swimming baths, many good lodging-houses and private residences. Zoophytes are found in abundance among the rocks, and the locality is of great interest to the antiquarian and geologist. The climate is mild but bracing, and the winter is on a par with that of the Riviera.

West Water. [DYE (3).]

Westwell (1), pa. and vil., S. Kent, 3½ N. of Ashford; ac. 5,180; soil various, overlying gravel, chalk, and loam. The church of St. Mary (restored 1884) is E. Eng. and later; the nave is divided from each aisle by arcades of four arches resting on columns alternately circular and octagonal, and the chancel has on each side two arches similar to and forming a continuation of those of the nave. The church dates from the middle of the 13th cent. (about A.D. 1240 to 1260), and to this date belong the west door, the east window, and the tower arch; the nave is probably coëval with the tower (about 1250 or 1260), although by some archæologists the tower is believed to be Saxon; the chancel is of the same date, with internal arcade, a groined E. Eng. roof, a handsome triplet east window and florid sedilia of Bethersden marble, and beyond these a cinquefoil-headed piscina; the most curious and beautiful portion is, however, the lofty, triple-arched open chancel screen, dating from 1250; in the north aisle there is some stained glass, probably unique in England, exhibiting the arms of Anne of Bohemia, wife of Richard II., and of Edward the Confessor and his queen; the east window has three equal lancets, filled with ancient glass of the richest colouring, and resembling some examples in Canterbury Cathedral; in different parts of the church are various arched recesses, some of which are groined and adorned with tabernacle work, and there are three monumental slabs bearing crosses, one of which has a mutilated inscription in Lombardic characters. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. The pa. contains the West Ashford Workhouse.

Westwell (2), pa., W. Oxon., on the borders of Glouc., 9 W. of Witney; ac. 1,300; soil chiefly stonebrash, overlying rock. The church of St. Mary is mostly of the Trans. Norm. period, and surmounted by a curious wooden turret containing two bells and a sanctus bell. In the chancel is a very fine altar-tomb with a recumbent male effigy of a civilian in the costume of the Jacobite period; the porch is Perp. and has a trefoil-headed stoup and a good Norm. doorway; the north doorway is also Norm. An inserted Perp. window on the south side of the nave has some very curious ancient stained glass; and on the north side is a fine mural tablet to Charles Trinder (d. 1657) with a recess, in which are kneeling figures of himself, his wife, six sons and eight daughters; surmounting the whole is an emblazoned shield. A curious sundial, formerly attached to the gable of the porch, is now fixed on an adjoining tombstone. The font is Norm., with a quatrefoil-shaped basin on four massive shafts, and a square base. The charities for distribution in clothing, fuel, and money amount to £13 15s. yearly value; there is also £1 yearly for the parish clerk.

Westwick (1), pa. and scattered vil., E. Norf., 2¼ S. of North Walsham; ac. 1,043; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Botolph (restored 1845) is Dec. and Perp.; it has a richly-carved screen, and several monuments to the Berney and Petre families. *W. House*, built in the reign of Queen Anne, is surrounded by a noble park and plantations; not far from the house is a look-out, about 90 ft. high, commanding a view of the coast.

Westwick (2), tp. on the Ure, pa. of Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 W. of Boroughbridge; ac. 423, comprised in two farms.

Westwick (3), tp., pa. of Gainford (q.v.), S. Dur., 2 S.E. of Barnard Castle; ac. 1,455.

Westwick (4), tp., pa. of and ½ N.E. from Oakington (q.v.), W. Cambs.; ac. 240.

Westwick (5), ha., pa. of Banwell (q.v.), N. Somerset, about 3½ N.W. of Axbridge.

Westwood (1), or **Westwood-with-Iford**, pa. on the Avon and Frome, W. Wilts, 2 S W. of Bradford; ac. 807; soil and subsoil clayey. The church, which is supposed to have been dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is E. Eng.; the north aisle has an exquisitely carved oak ceiling; the chancel arch does not spring from a like point on each side. A parish room adjoins the church. Here are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. In the pa. are freestone quarries. The Bradford Union House is in this pa., on the side of the Avon and Kennet Canal. W. Manor House, now occupied as a farmhouse, was built by Thomas Hungerford, yeoman of this pa. and the founder and benefactor of the church; although much reduced in size, the house has some fine specimens of oak ceiling—one on the ground floor has 88 oblong compartments, each 18 inches long and 12 in width; the upper storey has the greater portion of a fine banqueting hall, having a rich ceiling, with pendent bosses and deep cornice with tracery.

Westwood (2), eccl. pa., pa. of Stoneleigh (q.v.), S.E. Warws., about 2 S.W. of Coventry. The church of St. John the Baptist (built 1844) is in E. Eng. style.

Westwood (3), ha., pa. of St. Peter's, Thanet (q.v.), E. Kent, 1 N. of Ramsgate.

Westwood (4), ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Southfleet (q.v.), N.W. Kent.

Westwood (5), vil., pa. of Selston (q.v.), W. Notts., 5 S. of Alfreton.

Westwood (6), ha., pa. of Broad Clyst (q.v.), S.E. Dev., 2 N.E. of Exeter.

Westwood (7), ha., pa. of Dawlish (q.v.), S. Dev., 3 N. of Teignmouth.

Westwood (8), ha., pa. of Huddersfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 9 N. of Sheffield.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Westwell (1)	Charing (1)	53	958
Westwell (2)	Shipton (7)	81	90
Westwick (1)	North Walsham (3)	130	190
Westwick (2)	Boroughbridge (3)	210	19
Westwick (3)	Barnard Castle (2)	249	72
Westwick (4)	Oakington (½)	63	55
Westwood (1)	Bradf'd-on-Avon (2)	97	540
Westwood (2)	Coventry (2)	94	604

Westwood Park, pa., Mid Worcs., 2 w. of Droitwich; ac. 741. It belonged anciently to the Benedictine nunnery founded here in the reign of Henry II. The present mansion, which was built in the time of Elizabeth, is a fine quadrangular edifice standing in an extensive deer-park.

Westwoodside, vil., pa. of and ¾ w. from Haxey (q.v.), N.W. Lincs. Here are chapels for Wesleyans, Methodist New Connexion, and Primitive Methodists.

Westwood-with-Iford. [WESTWOOD (1).]

Wetheral, pa. and picturesque vil. on the Eden, N. Cumb., about 5 E.S.E. of Carlisle; ac. 11,489; soil loam, overlying clay. The river is here crossed by a fine railway bridge of five semicircular arches, and crossing a valley is another bridge of seven arches. The church of the Holy Trinity (restored) was originally Norm., but is now chiefly Perp.; it contains some fine monuments to the Howard family, and recumbent effigies of Sir Richard Salkeld (knighted 1487) and Jane, his wife. Pre-Roman stone implements have been found here, and an inscribed rock of Roman date.

WETHERAL BRIDGE.

The Benedictine priory of W. was founded in or about 1100 as a cell to York. The remains consist only of the gatehouse, which has a fine elliptical arch and flanking turrets. Excavated in the face of a perpendicular rock about 40 ft. above the river, at a short distance from the ruins, are St. Constantine's cells, which consist of three caves traditionally said to have been once occupied by this saint as a hermitage. On the opposite side is a full-length figure of the saint, placed in 1843.

Wetherby, eccl. pa., tp., mkt. to., and head of U. and petty sess. div., pleasantly situated on a bend of the Wharfe, pa. of Spofforth (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,601. The church of St. James is a fine modern building; there is also a Catholic church, and the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. The Town Hall, in the centre of the market-place, comprises magisterial and assembly-rooms, reading-room and two ante-rooms upstairs, with rooms for the National school on the ground floor. The Conservative Club dates from 1892. A market for corn, butter, eggs and other provisions is held every Thursday, the rich agricultural district surrounding the to. rendering this market of great importance. A fair for cattle is held every alternate Thursday and is well attended. Statute fairs are held on the Thursdays before and after Nov. 22. An Agricultural Society was established here in 1840, and exhibitions take place annually. Here is a brewery and a large corn mill; agricultural implements are also made here. W. was anciently in the possession of the Templars, but on the abolition of that order it was given by the Pope to the Knights Hospitallers. During the Civil War this to. had a small Parliamentary garrison commanded by Fairfax. The foundations and basement chambers of a castle, supposed to date from the time of Henry I., have been met with on a high and commanding site on the bank of the Wharfe, at the centre of the curve near the bridge. A short distance below the to. is St. Helen's Well, where the Roman military road crossed the river. *W. Grange*, in a park with woodlands interspersed, is a seat.

Wetherden, pa. and scattered vil., N.W. Suff., 4 S.W. of Stowmarket; ac. 1,830; soil mixed loam, sand and clay, overlying gravel, sand and clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1872) is E. Eng.; there is an ancient stone font, a brass, and a curious monument in the aisle to one of the Sulyard family, who re-

sided at W. Hall, now a farmhouse. Here is a small Baptist chapel. The town lands are let for £20 yearly, which sum is applied to the relief of the poor; the sum of £1,500 was bequeathed for the endowment of the school, erected by public subscription, and the interest of £3,000 Consols is applied for the maintenance of six poor widows.

Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford, pa. and vil. (Wetheringsett), N.E. Suff., 5 S. of Eye; ac. 3,722; soil heavy land, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1857) is Perp. The town lands are let for about £70 yearly, divided into three equal portions—one for the church, one for the school, and one for the poor. There are also small charities for distribution. The Manor House, near the church, is a handsome mansion in Elizabethan style.

Wetherlam, mountain (2,502 ft.), N. Lancs., on the Cumb. border, 4½ W.N.W. of Hawkshead. It is situated 2½ N. by E. of the Old Man of Coniston. The ridge which connects it with that mountain dips from 500 to 600 ft., forming a great notch. The views from the summit of W. are very grand.

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Westwood Park	Droitwich (2)	126	36
Wetheral	Wetheral	327	3272
Wetherby, eccl. pa.	Wetherby	195	2016

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		
Wetherby, tp.	Wetherby	195	
Wetherden	Elmswell (2)	86	
Wetheringsett-c.-B.	Finningham (6)	87	

Wethersfield, pa. and vil. near the Blackwater, E. Essex, about 7 N.W. of Braintree; ac. 4,213; soil various, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (restored 1877) is of various periods, and contains among several other monuments the recumbent alabaster figures of a man and his wife, dated 1462. The nave is separated from the chancel by an ancient oak screen. The vicarage house contains an old library left by a clergyman in the reign of Charles II. The Congregationalists have a chapel. From £80 to £100 is yearly distributed in bread and coals, and about £31 for the maintenance of the W. schools. Great Codham Hall, formerly a seat, is now a farmhouse. *W. Manor House* and *W. Place* are seats.

Wetley Rocks, eccl. pa. and vil. on the Churnet, pa. of Cheddleton (q.v.), N. Staffs., 5 S. of Leek. The church of St. John (built 1834) is in E. Eng. style. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Fairs are held on May 3, and on the first Thursday after October 23. On one side of the vil. is a ridge of rocks, upwards of 150 ft. high, extending for nearly a mile. *Rownall Hall*, *Westwood Manor*, and *Wetley Abbey* are seats.

Wetmoor. [STRETTON-WITH-WETMOOR.]

Wet Mountain (1,753 ft.), on border of Hollywood and Donard pas., N.W. co. Wick., Ir., 3 N.E. of Donard.

Wettenhall, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Over (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 5½ E. of Tarporley; ac. 1,999. The church of St. David is a plain brick structure. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. W. Hall, a 17th-cent. gabled building, is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Wetton, pa. and vil. on the moorlands, N. Staffs., 8 N.W. of Ashbourne; ac. 2,610; soil calcareous, subsoil limestone. The church of St. Margaret (rebuilt with the exception of the tower in 1820) is in Perp. style. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. The charities are small. Near the vil., in a lofty and precipitous cliff which rises above the Manyfold, is Thor's Cave (q.v.).

Wetwang, pa., tp., and vil., E.R. Yorks., 6½ W. of Driffield; ac. of pa. 5,361, of tp. 3,437; soil light, overlying chalk. The church of St. Michael is Norm. and Perp. The chancel is fitted with oak stalls, enriched with carved poppy heads; the nave and north aisle are separated by an arcade of four arches, one of which is Norm. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

Wetwood, ha., pa. of and 4 N.W. from Eccleshall (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Wexford (1), a maritime county, and the most southernly one of the province of Leinster, Ir., situated at the south-eastern extremity of Ireland, bounded on the east by St. George's Channel, on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, on the west by the cos. of Kilkenny and Carlow and Waterford Harbour, and on the north by Carlow and Wicklow. In length, from its north-eastern extremity to the south-western apex, next Waterford Haven, it is (upwards of 60 miles, and its breadth east and west from W. Bay to New Ross) is about 30. Its area comprises 572,920 ac. of land and 3,668 covered by water. The coast line, beginning at Kilmichael Point, in the north, follows a shallow curved line to Cahore Point, thence trending south-west in a straight line to W. Harbour, then along W. Bay to Greenore Point, opposite which are the Tuskar rocks, with a lighthouse; thence south to Carnsore Point, where it turns west to the open bay of Ballyteige and the inlet of Bannow, thence round the far projecting Hook Head and forming the east coast of Waterford Harbour. The south coast is broken by the narrow entrances to the three large sea loughs of Lady's Island, Tacumshin and Duncormick. The mountains are neither numerous nor lofty, and include part of the Blackstairs Mountains and Mount Leinster, south of Newtownbarry, a low range north-east of New Ross and around Enniscorthy (including Vinegar Hill), and a few hills south-east of W. The soil is mostly of a cold, clayey nature, being deficient in the substrata of limestone found in the midland counties; on the whole the entire co. may be considered aggregately fertile; it is remarkable for its beautiful scenery, its verdant eminences, its delightful bays, fine coast and salubrious climate. Snow seldom continues on the ground, and although the southern district is subject to storms and heavy rains at certain seasons, vegetation and crops are as early in this co. as in the opposite Welsh cos. of Pembroke and Carmarthen, and earlier than in the north of Devon. The manufactures are of little importance. The fishery districts are Gorey and W., together comprising 108 miles of maritime boundaries, employing a large number of men and boys. Marble is quarried on the right bank of the Barrow, about 10 miles from New Ross, and ochres are found on the coast district. The chief rivers connected with the co. are the Slaney and the Barrow; these have several tributaries, and there are a few independent but small streams which flow into the sea. The Dublin, Wicklow, and W. Railway and a joint line of the Great Southern and Western and the Dublin, Wicklow, and Waterford railways pass through the co. For parl. purposes W. has two divisions (North and South W.), each returning one member.

Wexford (2), seaport, mun. bor. and co. to., Forth bar., S.E. co. Wexf., Ir., 15 S.E. of Enniscorthy. The to. is situated on the Slaney, which here flows into W. Harbour. W. was called by Ptolemy "Menapia," afterwards, in the annals of the four masters, "Carmen"; the Danes called it "Weifsfiord," and it was of considerable importance. It was one of the earliest colonies of the English, and the first forces from England that attempted the conquest of Ireland landed here. At W. King Henry II. embarked for England in 1172, after receiving homage from most of the kings and princes of this nation, and here, in St. Selskar church, the marriage ceremony was performed between Raymond, afterwards Viceroy of Ireland, and the Lady Basil, sister to Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke; it was also the second to. that Cromwell besieged, and fell quickly into his possession. There are several parts of the walls standing, and

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wethersfield	Braintree (7)	45	1300
Wetley Rocks	Cheddleton (2)	157	876
Wettenhall	Calveley (2)	166	182
Wetton	Ashbourne (8)	152	308

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wetwang, pa.	Wetwang	220	724
Wetwang, tp.	Wetwang	220	566
Wexford (1)	.....	.....	111778
Wexford (2)	Wexford	93	11545

the gates were taken away about 1836. On the site of the old castle, which stood on a rocky hill near the to., barracks are situated. W. suffered as much as any place from the conduct of the rebels in 1798. From 1559, and probably earlier, W. sent two members to the Irish parliament. After the Union it had a single member, and in 1885 its representation was merged in that of the co. There are two Protestant churches, one St. Iberius, the other St. Selskar. At the west end of the latter are the ruins of the monastery of SS. Peter and Paul, the tower of the church being a portion. In a return to a royal visitation in 1615 it is stated that there were then twenty churches in W. There are three Catholic churches, and places of worship for Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends, and Collegiate, Convent and National schools. At St. Peter's College pupils are prepared for the universities and the higher ecclesiastical colleges. The other public structures are a court-house, Her Majesty's prison, college, convents, infirmary, fever hospital, chamber of commerce, union workhouse and barrack. The harbour is exceedingly capacious, but unfortunately a bar of sand at its mouth prevents the entrance of ships requiring more than 10 ft. of water. Steamers sail from here to Liverpool and Bristol weekly. The chief exports are cement, agricultural implements and poultry. The imports are slates, coal, tiles, and earthenware. The coal, corn and timber trades and malting are conducted on a considerable scale by several establishments, and there is an extensive distillery and a shipbuilding yard. Fishing is also an important industry. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the third of every month, with the exception of the month of May, when the fair is held on the first.

Wexford Haven, natural harbour on east coast of co. Wexf., Ir. The harbour resembles a lagoon, being enclosed towards the east by two tongues of land, one of which, running north and terminating in Rosslare Point, is 3½ miles long, with an average breadth throughout the greater part of this distance of only 100 or 200 yds. The distance between Rosslare Point and the Raven Point at the mouth of the harbour is one mile. The harbour itself, which is really the estuary of the Slaney (q.v.), extends nearly 9 miles from north to south and 4 miles from east to west; but a considerable part of this area is filled with sand, especially on the south side, where there is but a narrow water passage called the Coal Channel. The to. of W. is situated on the west side of the Haven towards its north extremity, The quays are upwards of ½ mile in length, with a dockyard and patent slip. Not only is the harbour shallow and its navigation intricate, but a bar of sand has accumulated at the mouth, preventing the ingress of vessels which draw more than 10 ft. of water. This circumstance has necessitated the new harbour, protected by a breakwater, at Rosslare.

Wexford, North. [WEXFORD (1).]

Wexford, South. [WEXFORD (1).]

Wexham, pa. and vil., S. Bucks., 2 N.E. of Slough; ac. 670; soil loam and clay, overlying gravel.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wexford, North	.....	.....	55357
Wexford, South	.....	.....	56421

Ragstone is found in this neighbourhood. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. Grainger's charity is the interest of £100 Consols. *W. Park* is a seat.

Wey (1), river, N.E. Hants and S.W. Surrey, is formed by the union of two headstreams, which have their sources 1½ S. of Alton and 1½ W. of Haslemere. The former stream runs E.N.E. past Alton, Bentley, and Farnham, and then winds S. by E. by Moor Park and Waverley Abbey; the latter makes a great curve towards the east, passing Bramshot, Headley, and Frensham, and uniting with the other stream at Tilford. The course of the river is now E. past Elstead and through Pepperharrow Park to Godalming and Bramley, whence it runs N. by Shalford to Guildford and Stoke; the scenery on its banks near Guildford is extremely picturesque. From Stoke it winds N.N.E. past Send and Woking to Pirford, where its course becomes more regular, continuing N. by E. till it joins the Thames at Weybridge. It is navigable to Godalming, to a great extent through artificial courses. The carp are remarkably fine, and other kinds of fish are abundant. The length of the river is about 35 miles.

Wey (2). [UPWAY.]

Wey and Arun Canal, or **Surrey and Sussex Canal,** extends from Stopham, on the Arun, W. Sussex, to Godalming, on the Wey, S.W. Surrey, passing Loxwood, Aldford, and Bramley. The canal was constructed in 1813. It is 18 miles in length and has 23 locks. It affords a means of direct navigation from the Thames to the Channel, but is now very little used, and has in some places become dry, although the locks and towing-path are uninjured.

Weybourne, or **Wabourne,** coast pa. and vil., N. Norf., 9 W. of Cromer; ac. 1,600, of which 1,168 are arable, pasture and meadow, and the remainder heath and woodland and 80 water; soil very variable, overlying sand, gravel and clay. The vil. is picturesquely situated in a hollow half a mile from the sea. The pa. is bounded on the east, south and west by a range of sand hills 200 ft. above sea level, covered alternately by plantations, furze and heather, Telegraph Hill, the highest point (and the starting-point of the cable to Emden), being 269 ft. above the sea level. Here the range of cliffs forming a barrier to the North Sea for a part of North Norfolk end, and the salt marshes begin and continue to Hunstanton. The church of All Saints (restored 1888) is Norm. and Dec. Of the ancient church, reputed to be Saxon, part of the tower and the west end are still standing. In the reign of King John, Sir Ralph Meinilwaring, then holder of the manor, married Amicia, daughter of Hugh Kivileoc, Earl of Chester; this Ralph, who was Chief Justice of Chester, appears to have founded here a priory for Augustine canons, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, the cloisters of which were on the north side of the Saxon church and the priory church at the east end of it; although the priory was subsequently enlarged and again reduced before the Reformation, it never appears to have been a house of any great consequence. Here is a coastguard station. *Wabourne Hall,* pleasantly situated on an eminence commanding extensive views, is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Pop.
Wexham	Slough (2)	18	[illegible]
Weybourne	Sherringham (3)	138	[illegible]

Weybread, pa. and large and pleasant vil., N.E. Suff., 9 E. of Diss; ac. 2,431; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1864) is Perp. and Dec.; there are piscinæ in the chancel and south aisle, and the remains of the stairs leading to the rood-loft. The charities amount to about £20 yearly. W. Hall and Instead Manor House, two ancient mansions, have been converted into farmhouses.

Weybridge, pa and vil., N.W. Surrey, 3 S.E. of Chertsey; ac. 1,332 and 4 water; soil sand, overlying gravel. The Basingstoke Canal and the river Wye here form their junction with the Thames below Shepperton lock. The church of St. James (1847–48) is in E. Eng. style; there are many ancient and curious brasses removed from the old church, including one with skeleton effigies to three children of Sir John and Lady Trevor. The other brasses are to Thomas Inwood the elder, late of W. (d. 1586); to Humphrey Dethick, Esq., Gentleman Usher to King Charles I.; and to John Woulde, gent. (d. 1598), and Adrye (Strety), his first wife (d. 1596); there are also some modern monuments, including one by Chantrey to the Duchess of York (d. 1820), whose remains are deposited in a vault in the churchyard. St. Michael and All Angels, a chapel-of-ease, is in Gothic style. There is also a Congregational church. In the Catholic church of St. Charles Borromeo were temporarily deposited the remains of Louis Philippe, King of the French (d. 1850), and Amélie, his Queen (d. 1866), and also the Duchess of Orleans, the Duchess de Nemours and the Duc de Condé; the bodies of the Orleans family, with the exception of that of the Duchess de Nemours, were removed to the family burying-place at Dreux in France in 1876. The Comte de Paris, who died at Stowe, Bucks. (1894), was also buried here. Near the river Wey are seed-crushing mills worked by steam and water power. The Village Hall (1883) is used for concerts, etc. There is a watermen's regatta yearly in September. Here are some remains of a palace built by Henry VIII., several of the gateways and underground passages remaining entire; the grounds, formerly part of the park, are now occupied as a nursery ground and fruit garden. On the green is a column, about 30 ft. high, erected August 6, 1822, to the Duchess of York. The charities amount to about £100 yearly. *Brooklands*, *Oakfield*, and *Oatlands Lodge*, a mansion in Italian style, are seats.

Weydale, vil., pa. of and 2¼ S.E. from Thurso (q.v.), N.W. Caiths., Sc. W. has a school. The sandstone quarries here yield the well-known Caithness flags.

Weyhill, vil., pa. of Penton Grafton (to which the name of Weyhill is also popularly applied), N. Hants, 3 W. by N. of Andover, on the road to Amesbury. The vil. is celebrated for the great fair held in the neighbourhood for six days, commencing on October 10, for horses and sheep; the fair is visited by persons from all parts of the kingdom. Cheese and hops are also sold in considerable quantities. The hop fair commences on the 12th and is very largely attended, this fair being considered as the key to the whole year's hop trade. There is also a fair for sheep, cows and pigs on the second Thursday in April, and a lamb fair on the last Friday in July. [PENTON GRAFTON.]

THE ESPLANADE, WEYMOUTH.
(Photo. Wheeler and Co., Weymouth.)

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, mun. bor., seaport, U. and mkt. to., and watering-place, S. Dors., 8 S. of Dorchester. The bor. includes the pas. of W. and Melcombe Regis and parts of the pas. of Wyke Regis and Radipole; ac. of bor. 453. W. stands on the south bank of the Wey (here crossed by a bridge) and Melcombe Regis on the north bank; ac. of W. 77, of Melcombe Regis 102. W. is more ancient than Melcombe Regis, although the latter appears to have enjoyed greater privileges. Between the two places arose a great controversy, both claiming the same privileges and

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Weybread	Harleston (2)	107	638
Weybridge	Weybridge	19	3944

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Weymouth & M. R.	Weymouth	142	13866

both challenging the particular immunities of the haven until the reign of Elizabeth, when they were amalgamated by Act of Parliament. W. and M. R. each separately returned two members to Parliament from the reign of Edward II.; the united bors. subsequently returned two members only until the passing of the "Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885," by which the representation was merged in that of the co. The to. is situated on the English Channel at the western side of a beautiful and expansive bay, which forms a semicircle, making a sweep of upwards of 2 miles, sheltered by a range of hills to the north and the Isle of Portland to the south. The site of the to. is supposed to have been known to the Romans; its existence in Saxon times is undoubted, and in the time of Edward III. it became a place of consequence. It subsequently fell into decay, and was merely a small fishing to., till it began to acquire celebrity as a fashionable bathing-place by the frequent visits of George III. towards the end of the 18th cent. The harbour is protected on the south-east by a concrete breakwater extending from the Nothe fort; a pier forms the entrance to the north side of the harbour, and the Nothe forms the south-west side. The backwater or estuary of the Wey is formed into a lake by means of a dam, and a small island, known as Swan Island, in the centre has been converted into a swannery. The Esplanade is a handsome terrace fronting the sea, about a mile in length and provided with sheltered seats. At the south end of the Esplanade is a pier with octagonal pavilion. The church of St. Mary, Melcombe Regis, was rebuilt in 1817; the chancel has a beautiful altar-piece, the Last Supper, painted by Sir James Thornhill, who for some years represented this parl. bor. There are some eccl. pas. with modern churches, and the Catholics and various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. The Guildhall, in St. Edmund Street, has a fine façade and Ionic pillars; the old Town Hall stands at the end of High Street; the general Market House is in St. Mary Street. The Masonic Hall, in Frederick Street, is in Ionic style; the Royal Victoria Jubilee Hall, St. Thomas Street, was built 1887; and the Royal Baths were built for George III. At the top of St. Mary Street is a life-size figure on a granite pedestal of George III., standing and robed; it was erected to commemorate the fiftieth year of his reign; and a Victoria Jubilee Memorial Clock has been erected on the Esplanade. The W. and Dorset County Royal Eye Infirmary (1872) is in Gothic style, the W. Royal Hospital and Dispensary (1872) is a brick building, and the W. Sanatorium is a stone structure. The Alexandra Gardens, at the W. end of the Esplanade, are attractive pleasure grounds, and at the E. end of the Esplanade are other gardens, known as the Greenhill Gardens. A market is held daily, and a special market on Tuesdays and Fridays. The prosperity of the place depends mainly on its visitors. It is the Great Western Railway packet station for the Channel Islands. The exports are Portland stone, bricks, tiles, and corn; the imports are coal, timber, and wines. Ship and boat building, sail and rope making and brewing are carried on. Many legacies have been left for the purpose of educating, apprenticing, and for the relief of the poor, and there are several charitable institutions. In Wyke Road are four almshouses for four poor widows. To the west of the to., on an eminence, is the Nothe and Look-out; infantry barracks are also situated here. A horseshoe-shaped fort stands on the cliffs and commands the bay from the east side of the Nothe. Further along the cliffs are the ruins of Sandsfoot Castle, erected in 1533 by Henry VIII.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Whaddon (1), pa.	Swanbourne (3)	52	704
Whaddon (1), tp.	Swanbourne (3)	52	398

Weythel, pl., pa. of Old Radnor (q.v.), S.W. Radnors., 3 S.S.E. of New Radnor.

Whaddon (1), pa., tp., and vil., N. Bucks., 7 E. of Buckingham; ac. of pa. 3,770, of tp. 2,489. The church of St. Mary (restored 1891), on high ground near the Chase, is of various periods, from Trans. Norm. to Perp.; the north aisle has on the north side a handsome monument with long epitaph to Arthur, fourteenth Lord Grey de Wilton (d. 1593), who was Lord-Deputy of Ireland during Desmond's rebellion, and one of the commissioners who tried Mary Queen of Scots; and a very rich and curious brass to Margaret Missenden (1612). Each doorway retains a stoup; the font is E. Eng. The Congregational chapel was erected in 1865. The poor's land consists of 4 ac. In a part of W. Chase called "Nasbury" about 320 ancient British gold coins were discovered in 1849 and claimed by the lord of the manor; they are of a later period than those of Cunobelin, and are stamped with a wheat ear and rampant horse. In the coppice adjoining are indications of a large rectangular encampment, evidently Roman, enclosing a space of about 5 ac., with a vallum and fosse quite perfect. Three miles west of W., and near the site of the battle which is said to have been fought by Cunobelin at Thrasborough Bridge, are two tumuli, one of which was opened in 1842 and disclosed many Roman relics; other Roman antiquities were met with in 1857 and 1858, chiefly consisting of coins, about 200 in number, all of which, as treasure trove, were surrendered to the lord of the manor. W. Chase was formerly the principal woodland in this part of the co. and contained 2,200 ac. of coppice, with valuable timber, and maintained 1,000 head of deer; the greater part of it is now enclosed and cultivated. *W. Hall* is a mansion of stone containing many spacious and elegantly fitted apartments; the pleasure grounds, gardens and park extend over 315 ac.; great numbers of the forest trees are of immense size, and the views from the place are delightful; up to 1840 the deer were allowed to roam wild over the Chase, but they have now a portion of the grounds fenced off for them.

Whaddon (2), pa. near the Great North road, W. Cambs., 4 N. of Royston; ac. 1,493; soil chiefly gault and loam, overlying gault, gravel, and clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1869) dates from the 14th cent.; it retains an old oak screen, and the ceiling is also of carved oak; on the chancel floor are several armorial slabs inscribed to the Tempests and Pickerings.

Whaddon (3), pa. and vil., N. Glouces., 3 S. of Gloucester, on the road to Stroud; ac. 520; soil clay, overlying blue lias. The church of St. Margaret (restored 1855) is an ancient stone building; the nave and chancel belong to the 13th cent. and the tower to the 15th cent. There are some small charities.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Whaddon (2)	Meldreth (2)	48	361
Whaddon (3)	Gloucester (3)	114	198

Whaddon (4), pa., W. Wilts., 3 N.E. of Trowbridge; ac. 383; soil clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church (dedication unknown), restored 1879, is partly Norm.; there is a 17th-cent. brass, and a mausoleum containing the remains of the Long family since 1778.

Whale Chine, ravine on south-west coast of I. of W., 6 W. of Ventnor. The Chine is a huge fissure reaching inland upwards of ¼ mile. On either side of the entrance, which is 60 yds. in width, the cliffs rise to the height of 140 ft.

Whale Firth, inlet of the sea, west coast of Yell Island, N. Shetland, Sc., 35 N. of Lerwick. It runs 3 S. and then 2 S.E., and has a mean breadth of only ¼ mile.

Whaley (1), ha., pa. of Bolsover (q.v.), N.E. Derbys., 1½ W. of Langwith. It had anciently a chapel; there is now a mission room.

Whaley (2). [YEARDSLEY-CUM-WHALEY.]

Whaley Bridge, vil., pa. of Taxal (q.v.), N.E. Chesh., 3 W. of Chapel-en-le-Frith. W. B. is situated on the Peak Forest Canal and the river Goyt, which separates it from Derbys. It is on the outskirts of the manufacturing district, and retains its picturesque character, the houses being mostly built on the steep river-bank. The vil. contains Baptist and Congregational chapels. The Mechanics' Institute, a handsome edifice erected in 1876, contains a library and reading-room. Adjoining the vil. are large and important collieries.

Whalley, pa., tp., and vil. on the Calder, E. Lancs., 7 N. of Blackburn; ac. of pa. 115,380, of tp. 1,502 and 24 water; soil loam, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary, also called "All Saints," is chiefly Dec. and Perp.; it was rebuilt during the incumbency of Peter de Cestria, the first and only rector, about 1245. In the south aisle or Lady Chapel is a piscina; the east window is brilliant with the heraldry of various local families, and includes rebuses of the names of Bolton and Ashton; the finely-carved stalls formerly belonged to the abbey church, and there is a rood-screen and roof of open timber work. The north aisle or Mitton chapel belonged to the manor of Little Mitton, and contains a floorstone carved with a cross and chalice and believed to be the gravestone of John Paslew, seventeenth and last abbot, who, having joined in the resistance to the King's Commissioners, called "the Pilgrimage of Grace," was hanged March 12, 1537. On the south side of the chancel are sedilia, a piscina and locker; and a monument with recumbent effigy to the Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D., the historian of "Whalley," "Craven," and "Richmond," who was vicar here 1809–18 and died at Blackburn (1822). The church also contains some 16th-cent. brasses. In the churchyard is a stone inscribed to George Crawshaw, of Read (d. 1811, aged 105); a stone coffin, several coffin-lids bearing crosses, and three ancient crosses about 8 ft. in height, covered with interlaced knot work, and commemorative of the preaching of Christianity in this district in the 7th cent. by Paulinus, afterwards Archbishop of York. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The Grammar School, founded about 1300 as the chantry school of W. Abbey, was reorganised in 1890. There are six almshouses for as many poor widows, and the interest of £1,000 is also available for charitable purposes. In the neighbourhood are the remains of several Roman camps and roads. The ruins of W. Abbey, a Cistercian house founded in 1173 and translated from Stanlaw in Cheshire in 1186 by Henry de Laci, Earl of Lincoln, are situated to the south of the church. The erection of the abbey was commenced about 1270, the church dating from about 1296; it was 255 ft. in length, with a transept of 142 ft., having three chapels in each arm; the nave was of ten bays and the presbytery of two; a portion of the south side of the nave and the west and south walls of the transept remain. South of the church were the cloisters, bounded on the east by the sacristy and chapter-house, on the west by the dormitory, and on the south by the refectory; south of the choir was another quadrangle, of which the abbot's house formed the east side; there is a gatehouse near the railway of two storeys, with a groined roof, which constituted the north-west entrance to the precincts, 36 ac. in extent; there is also a second gatehouse.

Whalley Range, dis. in south of Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs. The dis. comprises the eccl. pas. of St. Margaret and St. Edmund. St. Margaret's Church (1848) is in Dec. style. The Lancashire Independent College, erected in 1842, is an edifice in Gothic style with a central tower.

Whalsay, island, pa. of Nesting (q.v.), Mainland, Shetland, Sc. It lies to the east of Mainland, from which it is divided by Lunna Sound, and is about 15 N.E. of Lerwick, with which to. it has steam communication three times a week. There is an Established church on the island.

Whalsay and Skerries, *q.s.* pa., pa. of Nesting (q.v.), Mainland, Shetland, Sc. The church is on the island of Whalsay (q.v.).

Whalton, pa., tp., and vil., S.E. Northumb., 6 W. by S. of Morpeth; ac. of pa. 6,041, of tp. 2,128; soil clayey and sandy, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Mary (restored 1876) is of various periods. W. has a reading-room with library attached.

Whaplode, pa. and scattered vil., S. Lincs., 2 W. of Holbeach, on the road to Spalding; ac. 10,224; soil light loam and clay, overlying silt. The church of St. Mary is of various periods from Norm. to Perp.; the tower, unusually placed on the south side of the easternmost compartment of the south aisle, is a lofty and very striking object; it is four stages in height, of which the three lowest, belonging to the original design, are arcaded. In the south aisle is a fine altar-tomb of stone, bearing the recumbent effigies of Sir Anthony Irby (d. 1593) and Alice his wife (d. 1625); on the base of the tomb are the figures of five children kneeling, and above rises a canopy supported on ten columns of the Composite order and adorned with shields of arms. Roman pottery has been met with in the churchyard. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Almshouses for six poor widows were built by an ancestor of Lord Boston;

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Whaddon (4)	Holt	94	18
Whalley, pa.	Whalley	218	302608
Whalley, tp.	Whalley	218	1142
Whalsay	Thurso (160)	744	927
Whalsay & Skerries	Thurso (160)	744	1094
Whalton, pa.	Meldon (2)	293	498
Whalton, tp.	Meldon (2)	293	361
Whaplode	Whaplode	98	2216

two of these receive 10d. a week. There are also charities of about £8 a year. Irby Hall, now a farmhouse, was anciently a seat of the Irby family.

Whaplode Drove, eccl. pa. and scattered ha., pa. of Whaplode (q.v.), S. Lincs., 6 N.E. of Crowland. The church of St. John the Baptist is a plain structure of brick. In 1860 the churchyard was enlarged, and during the construction of a dyke to enclose the new portion, a large quantity of Roman pottery was met with, together with coins of Vespasian (A.D. 69–79), Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138–161) and others. A charity of £4 10s. is distributed yearly to the poor in money.

Wharf Bank, North, sandbank in the North Sea, off Fleetwood, W. Lancs., on west side of the mouth of the Wyre. At the north-east extremity of the bank, 2¾ N. by W. of Fleetwood, there is a fixed light, visible 10 miles.

Wharfe, river, W.R. Yorks., rises 7½ S. by W. of Hawes, on the south-east side of Carn Fell, and runs E. through Langstrothdale, and then S.S.E. past Kettlewell, Grassington, Linton, Burnsall, Barden, Bolton Abbey, and Addingham to Ilkley; this is the most romantic part of Wharfedale (q.v.). From Ilkley the W. proceeds E. to Wetherby, passing Burley, Weston, Otley, Leathley, Poole, Arthington, Harewood, and Collingham. From Wetherby its course is E.S.E. by Thorp Arch, Boston Spa, Newton Kyme, Tadcaster, Bolton Percy, and Nun Appleton to the Ouse, which it joins 1 N.W. of Cawood. The river abounds in fine trout and grayling. Its length is about 60 miles.

BOLTON WOODS, WHARFEDALE.
(Photo. G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.)

Wharfedale, valley of the Wharfe (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The upper part of the valley, as far as Bolton Abbey, is extremely wild and romantic; as the river approaches the monastery the scenery becomes more varied and interesting, the moorland heights of Simon Seat and Barden Fells contrasting finely with the rich luxuriance of Bolton Park and the woods and copses round Barden Tower. The ruins of the abbey are a picturesque feature, and poetical associations have gathered round the neighbourhood. [STRID.] Near Wetherby the valley contracts, and the river is overhung by limestone crags, which at Boston Spa have been artificially ornamented. At this point W. comes to an end.

Wharles. [TREALES, ROSEACRE, AND WHARLES.]

Wharncliffe Side, ha., pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 6 N.W. of Sheffield. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are some quarries. W. Chase, covering an area of about 2,000 ac., is the oldest and most extensive in the W.R.; it has pleasant walks, and forms a favourite resort of the inhabitants of Sheffield. From the summit of W. Crags extensive views are obtained. *W. Lodge,* built in 1510, was for some time the residence of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, the accomplished traveller and letter writer.

Wharram-le-Street, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 6 S.E. of Malton, on the road to Beverley; ac. 2,072; soil sand and rocks, subsoil various. The church of St. Mary (restored 1863) is Norm.

Wharram Percy, pa. and tp., E.R. Yorks., 8 S.E. of Malton; ac. of pa. 9,092, of tp. 1,459; soil chalk. The church of St. Mary is Norm. and E. Eng.; the interior is very plain.

Wharton (1), eccl. pa. and tp. on the Weaver, pa. of Davenham (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 2½ W. of Middlewich; ac. 1,253. The tp. lies wholly within the tn. of Winsford. Christ Church (rebuilt 1849) is in Perp. style; the transept of the old building remains. W. contains Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Free Methodist chapels. On the banks of the Weaver are numerous salt works, the brine being mostly found between 90 and 180 ft. from the surface.

Wharton (2), tp., pa. of and 2 S. from Kirkby Stephen (q.v.), N. Westmd.; ac. 1,496. W. Hall, on an eminence near the Eden, is now occupied as a farmhouse, but was formerly the seat of the Wharton family. It is a castellated mansion of the E. Tudor period, though some portions of the building probably date from the reign of Henry VI. The gatehouse is an embattled structure of three storeys; on one side is the guard-room; on the other, which adjoins the chapel, are various rooms believed to have been assigned to the resident

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Whaplode Drove	Whaplode (1)	98	765
Wharram-le-St.	Wharram	216	133
Wharram Percy pa.	Wharram (1)	216	436
Wharram Percy, tp.	Wharram (1)	216	56

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wharton (1), ec. pa.	Over & Wharton	168	[illegible]
Wharton (1), tp.	Over & Wharton	168	[illegible]
Wharton (2)	Kirkby Stephen (2)	266	[illegible]

priest. The sixth Baron, after being created Duke of W. in 1718, espoused the cause of the Old Pretender, and was attainted. He entered the service of the King of Spain, but afterwards retired to a monastery near Tarragona, where he died in 1731.

Wharton (3), ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Blyton (q.v.), N.W. Lincs.

Whaston. [WASHTON.]

Whatborough, tp., pa. of Tilton (q.v.), E. Leics., about 6 S.W. of Oakham; ac. 477. It was the site of a Roman settlement.

Whatcombe House. [WINTERBORNE WHITECHURCH.]

Whatcote, pa., S.W. Warws., 5 S. of Kineton; ac. 480; soil marl, overlying blue lias. The church of St. Peter is of various periods; the nave and chancel are Perp.; the tower is E. Eng., and on the north side still remains a Norm. arch in a fair state of preservation. The church retains several interesting tablets to former rectors; there is also a stone slab to Thomas Nelle, rector, on a tomb near the south wall of the chancel, with an incised cross and chalice; and another, with a mutilated effigy, to William Auldyngton (d. 1511), rector. In the churchyard are the steps and shaft of an ancient cross, the top of which has been made to serve as a sun-dial.

Whatcroft, tp., pa. of Davenham (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 3 S.E. of Northwich; ac. 641.

Whatfield, pa. and vil., S. Suff., 3 N. of Hadleigh; ac. 1,571; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Margaret is Dec. There is a small Congregational chapel.

Whatley, pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 3 W. of Frome; ac. 1,106; soil inferior oolite, subsoil various. The church of St. George (restored 1870) is E. Eng., and contains an altar-tomb in the south chapel, with a recumbent figure, dating from 1350, and a remarkable squint. The charities are of £2 14s. yearly value. *W. House* is a seat.

Whatlington, pa. and vil. on the Brede, E. Sussex, 2 N. of Battle; ac. 1,234; soil loamy, subsoil sandy. The church of St. Mary Magdalen (restored 1862) is E. Eng., and contains a pulpit of richly-carved oak and a brass of the 17th cent. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Whatstandwell Bridge, ha. with railway station, pa. of Crich (q.v.), Mid Derbys., 3½ N. of Belper.

Whatton, pa. and vil., S.E. Notts., 2½ E. of Bingham; ac. 1,759; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. John of Beverley (partly rebuilt 1870) is Perp., and among other monuments has one representing a priest simply dressed in a cassock, and another to Thomas Cranmer, father of Archbishop Cranmer, bearing date 1501. The font is dated 1662. In the church are some remains of an ancient cross found buried near the guide post in the vil. in 1877. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are some small charities. *W. Manor House,* a fine mansion near the vil., is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Whatborough	Tilton (2)	97	19
Whatcote	Moret'n-in-the-M. (9	91	111
Whatcroft	Middlewich (3)	166	135
Whatfield	Hadleigh (4)	71	365
Whatley	Frome (3)	107	404
Whatlington	Battle (2)	54	348

Whatton, Long, pa. and vil., Mid Leics., 4½ W.N.W. of Loughborough; ac. 2,002; soil and subsoil chiefly clay. The church of All Saints (partially rebuilt 1866) is E. Dec.; at the east end of the south aisle is a raised tomb to members of the Dawson family. There are two piscinæ, one in the south and one in the north aisle, which has also a blocked doorway, and in the chancel an ancient carved oak chair initialled and dated "I. W. 1655." The Norm. font is carved with the star and cable ornament. The Bible belonging to the church was once stolen by a man of the pa. named Garner, who when pursued threw it into a stream, for which he was condemned to death; the Bible was subsequently recovered, and is now in the chest. The Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists have chapels. There is a charity of £5 yearly. *W. House,* in a park, is a seat.

Whauphill, small vil. with railway station, pa. of Kirkinner (q.v.), E. Wigs., Sc., 5 S. of Wigtown.

Whaw, ha., pa. of Arkengarth Dale (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5½ N.W. of Reeth.

Wheatacre, pa. and small vil., S. Norf., 4½ N.E. of Beccles; ac. 1,163; soil mixed, one half being marsh land; subsoil marl, sand, and a little clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1885) is Perp.; the nave is separated from the chancel by a carved screen, and the chancel arch is decorated with carved roses; there is an ancient font, and in the chancel a piscina. The rent of the poor's land is distributed in coals amongst the poor.

Wheatacre Burgh. [BURGH ST. PETER.]

Wheatenhurst, pa. on the Severn, N. Gloucs., 6 W. by N. of Stroud; ac. 1,237; soil principally clay, overlying blue lias and oolite. The church of St. Andrew (enlarged and restored) is E. Eng. There are charities of about £70 yearly value. *Parklands* and *W. House,* a fine old mansion, are seats.

Wheatfield, pa. and vil., S. Oxon., 4½ S. of Thame; ac. 722; soil mixed, overlying ragstone. The church of St. Andrew, rebuilt about 1750, is a very small edifice of flint; the original Perp. chancel arch remains; there are several marble tablets to the Rudge family, one to Lord Charles Spencer, son of Charles, third Duke of Marlborough (d. 1820), and others to various members of his family. The Spencer family had formerly a mansion here, the stables of which, situated close to the church, are still standing.

Wheathampstead, pa. and to. pleasantly situated on the Lea, Mid Herts., 5 N.E. of St. Albans; ac. 5,168 and 19 water; soil and subsoil flinty and chalk. The church of St. Helen is chiefly E. Eng., with Dec. and Perp. insertions; in the chancel are triple sedilia and a piscina with a lofty Dec. canopy; in the south transept or Brocket chapel are the remains of an ancient shrine, and in its south wall is a piscina and a very ancient doorway; beneath the east window of the north transept is a reredos of luxuriant design, consisting of seven niches under floriated canopies; the pews here were brought from the private chapel at Lamer

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Whatton	Aslockton	117	281
Whatton, Long	Hatherne (2)	114	638
Wheatacre	Aldeby (1½)	112	164
Wheatenhurst	Stonehouse (2)	105	360
Wheatfield	Thame (4½)	48	80
Wheathampstead	Wheathampstead	25	2371

and bear date 1638; a dwarf screen, from the same chapel, separates this transept from the body of the church. There are brass figures of a man and woman, and a rhymed inscription to Hugh Bostock and Margaret his wife (*c.* 1450), the parents of Abbot John, of W. Near this is another brass with figures, inscribed to John Heyworth, gent. (d. 1520), and his wife Elizabeth, with nine children; and a third with similar figures, but without inscription (*c.* 1510). Against the east wall of the Brocket chapel, in front of the shrine above mentioned, is a large altar-tomb, with alabaster effigies of Sir John Brocket, Knight, in plate armour, and his wife Margaret (1543); there are other memorials of this family up to 1699, and of the family of Garrard from 1622 to 1862, including the fine monument in the north transept, with life-sized recumbent effigies in marble, to Sir John Garrard, Bart., of Lamer (d. 1637), and Elizabeth (Barkham) his wife (d. 1632); in the same spot is an incised marble tablet, with kneeling figures, to John Heyworth and his wife Joan (1558). Here are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. Charities for apprenticing poor children amount to about £100, and for distribution to £6 a year. In 1312 the Barons assembled their troops at W. when leagued against Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II. John Bostock, commonly known as John of W., thirty-third abbot of St. Albans, was born at Mackrey End, the seat of his father, in this pa.; the present Mackrey End House is a brick building, and bears the date 1666. *Delaport* and *W. House* are seats.

Wheathampstead Cross, pl., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Wheathampstead (q.v.), Mid Herts.

Wheathill (1), pa., bounded on the south by the Carey, E. Somerset, 5 S.W. of Castle Cary; ac. 312; soil clayey, subsoil various, but chiefly blue lias. The church of St. John (restored 1887) is an ancient Gothic building. The manor formerly belonged to Glastonbury Abbey; the site of ancient buildings here, connected with the abbey, is now occupied by a farmhouse.

Wheathill (2), pa., S. Salop, 9 N.W. of Ludlow; ac. 1,415; soil light clay, overlying limestone and freestone. The church of the Holy Trinity is Norm.

Wheatley (1), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Cuddesdon (q.v.), S. Oxon., adjoining Oxford on the east; ac. 930. The church of St. Mary was erected in 1857 on a site above the vil. Here is a Congregational chapel, built in 1841. The charities for the poor amount to about £36 yearly, and for education to between £40 and £50; there is also a yearly sum of about £5 for apprenticing.

Wheatley (2), tp. in the pa. of Doncaster (q.v.), from which to. it is 2 N.E., W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,204. The lands lie low, and 20 ac. are liable to be overflowed from the Don. *W. Hall* was built about 1680; to the south is a lawn, ornamented by some fine oaks; the park extends over 103 ac.

Wheatley (3), vil., pa. of and about 5 N. from Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Wheatley (4), another name for Ben Rhydding (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Wheatley (5), ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Binstead (q.v.), E. Hants.

Wheatley (6). [THORNLEY-WITH-WHEATLEY.]

Wheatley Booth. [BARLEY-WITH-WHEATLEY BOOTH.]

Wheatley Carr Booth, tp., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., about 3 S.W. of Colne; ac. 245 and 5 water.

Wheatley Hill, colliery vil., pa. of Kelloe (q.v.), S.E. Dur., about 8 E. of Durham.

Wheatley, North, pa. and vil., N.E. Notts., 5 S.W. of Gainsborough; ac. 2,180; soil clayey, overlying marl and hard clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, on an elevated site, is chiefly Late Perp.; there is a roughly hewn Norm. font and an incised slab of alabaster to — Haket (1452). Here are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels. The charities, amounting to £13 yearly, are for distribution. The Old Hall, now occupied as a farmhouse, has over the door the arms of Thomas Cartwright, with the date 1673.

Wheatley, South, pa., N.E. Notts., about 5 S.W. of Gainsborough; ac. 641; soil clayey, overlying marl and hard clay. The church of St. Helen was taken down in 1883, with the exception of the tower. A charity of £1 5s. is distributed yearly.

Wheaton-Aston, vil., pa. of and 1½ W. from Lapley (q.v.), W. Staffs. There is a chapel-of-ease (rebuilt 1857) in Dec. style. There are also Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Wheeler, river, N.W. Flints. and N. Denbighs., rises on the border of Flints. and Denbighs. and runs first N. to Ysceifiog, and then E. by N., S.E. and E. to the Clwyd, which it joins 4½ miles (in a direct line) from its source, and 2½ N.N.E. of Denbigh.

Wheelock (1), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Sandbach (q.v.), S. Chesh., 5 N.E. of Crewe; ac. 628. Christ Church (1838) is in Gothic style. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Baptist, and Congregational chapels. Salt is made in considerable quantities, and the tp. contains a silk factory and extensive ironworks.

Wheelock (2), river, S. Chesh., is formed by the union of three headstreams at the vil. of Wheelock, and runs W., N.W., and N.N.W. past Warmingham and Sutton to the Dane, which it joins about ¾ S.W. of Middlewich. Its length from its remotest source is about 16 miles.

Wheelton, tp., pa. of Leyland (q.v.), W. Lancs., 3 N.E. of Chorley; ac. 1,691 and 5 water. W. has a mission church, and the interest of £30 is yearly distributed to the poor. Here are excellent stone quarries, and mills for cotton-spinning and manufacturing, and for calico-printing.

Wheery, or **Killagally,** pa., Garrycastle bar., N. K. Co., Ir., 4 N.E. of Cloghan; ac. 17,557. It contains the mkt. to. of Ferbane (q.v.).

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wheathill (1)	Castle Cary (5)	121	30
Wheathill (2)	Cleob'ry Mortimer(7	143	123
Wheatley (1)	Wheatley	55	920
Wheatley (2)	Doncaster (2)	156	1795
Wheatley Carr B.	Colne (3)	219	51
Wheatley, North	Sturton (1½)	145	400
Wheatley, South	Sturton (2)	145	46
Wheelock(1),eccl.pa.	Sandbach (3)	163	2244
Wheelock (1), tp.	Sandbach (3)	163	826
Wheelton	Chorley (3)	202	1328
Wheery	Kilmarnock (5)	390	1772

Wheldale, ha., pa. of Pontefract (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., near Ferrybridge.

Wheldrake, pa., tp., and vil., E.R. Yorks., 8 S.E. of York; ac. of pa. 4,921, of tp. 781; soil strong clay and loam, except on the moor, where it is sandy. The church of St. Helen, rebuilt in 1779, is an edifice of brick. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the vil.

Whelford, ha. on the Coln, pa. of Kempsford (q.v.), E. Glouc., about 2 S. of Fairford.

Whelpington Kirk. [KIRKWHELPINGTON.]

Whelpington, West, tp., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Kirkwhelpington (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 4,002.

Whempstead, ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Watton (q.v.), N. Herts. Here is a small lecture hall. W. chapel (so-called), now a dwelling-house, was probably a kitchen or a refectory of a building attached to the ancient chapel here, founded and endowed about the beginning of the 13th cent. North of the existing building is the well, 200 ft. deep, which once supplied this religious house. In the vil. are almshouses for three aged widows and as many widowers.

Whenby, pa. and small vil., N.R. Yorks., 8 E. of Easingwold; ac. 1,395; soil and subsoil clayey and loamy. The church of St. Martin (restored 1871) is E. Eng.; an old doorway in the church is supposed to have led into some building closely connected with the fabric. The charities are small.

Whepstead, pa. and large scattered vil., S. Suff., 4 S.S.W. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 2,670; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Petronella is Norm. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. There is an educational charity of about £25 yearly, one of about £48 yearly for keeping the church in repair, and several small charities distributed to the poor. *Plumpton Hall,* about 1 W. of the vil., is a seat.

Whernside, mountain (2,414 ft.), W.R. Yorks., 3 S.E. of Dent. W. extends 6 miles N.N.E. and S.S.W., its south extremity being 2 N. by E. of Ingleton and 2 W.N.W. of Ingleborough Mountain. It is composed of limestone with an overlying stratum of millstone grit. The mountain commands very extensive views. It rises abruptly towards the west, but on the east and south-east sides the ascent is very gradual.

Whernside, Great, mountain (2,310 ft.), W.R. Yorks., about 2 N.E. of Kettlewell.

Whernside, Little, mountain (1,958 ft.), W.R. Yorks., about 4 N.E. of Kettlewell.

Wherstead, pa. and pleasant vil. in the vale of the Orwell, S.E. Suff., 2 S. of Ipswich; ac. 2,027 and 135 water; soil light loam, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. Mary is Perp. *W. Park* is a handsome modern building, pleasantly situated on an eminence, with commanding prospects of the river Orwell and the surrounding country.

Wherwell, pa. and vil. on the Test, W. Hants, 4 S.E. of Andover; ac. 3,532; soil part light gravel, part heavy gravel, and part white loam, subsoil chalk. The church of St. Peter and Holy Cross, built on the site of an older church, is in E. Eng. style. In digging the foundation for the present church a curious stone figure, representing an abbess, also several stone carvings, one of which represents the Expulsion from Paradise, were found; they are now placed in the churchyard. There is also an ancient stone tomb to Charles West and his wife (date 1551), which was removed from the old church and placed in the wall of the churchyard; there is also a large and handsome mausoleum, built out of the materials of the old church, belonging to the Iremonger family in the churchyard. The Wesleyans have a chapel. In 1691 John Lord De La Warr left by will the sum of twelve shillings, to be given yearly at Christmas to twelve old men and women for ever. A large sheep fair is held here on Sept. 24. *The Priory* occupies the site of a priory founded by Queen Ethelred; and in the churchyard wall facing the Priory there is a very curious stone, dated 1649, stating that the Priory of Whorwell formerly stood on that spot; in the Priory are two paintings by Sir Joshua Reynolds of members of the Iremonger family.

Whessoe, tp., pa. of Haughton-le-Skerne (q.v.), S.E. Dur., 2 N.W. of Darlington; ac. 1,412. The schools of St. Peter (1871) are now used for divine service.

Wheston, tp., pa. of and 1½ W. from Tideswell (q.v.), N. Derbys.; ac. 1,394. Here is an ancient stone cross, 7 ft. in height, on a pedestal 4½ ft. high and curiously carved. There is a picturesque manor-house.

Whetstone (1), pa. and vil. on the Soar, S. Leics., 5 S.W. of Leicester; soil variable, overlying sand and clay; ac. 2,026. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng.; it was repaired in 1856, but was very seriously damaged by a great storm in 1895. There are Baptist and Congregational chapels. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in shoemaking.

Whetstone (2), eccl. pa. and vil. on the road from London to St. Albans, pa. of Finchley (q.v.), N. Middx., about 2 S. of Barnet. The church of St. John is in E. Eng. and Perp. styles. The Woodside Home for Incurables (females only) was transferred here from London in 1888. There are many fine suburban residences.

Wheyrigg, ha., pa. of and 4 W. from Broomfield (q.v.), W. Cumb.

Whicham. [WICKHAM (2).]

Whichford, pa. and tp., S.W. Warws., 6 S.E. of Shipston-on-Stour; ac. of pa. 3,100, of tp. 2,040; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael (restored 1885–91) is E. Dec. and Perp., and contains two altar-tombs to former rectors. The Wesleyans have chapels.

Whickham, pa. and to. on the road from

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wheldrake, pa.	Naburn (4)	184	580
Wheldrake, tp.	Naburn (4)	184	528
Whelpington, West	Knowesgate (2)	303	68
Whenby	Flaxton (5)	197	97
Whepstead	Bury St. Edmunds (4	77	502
Wherstead	Ipswich (2)	69	315
Wherwell	Wherwell	67	583
Whessoe	Darlington (2) .	232	278
Wheston	Miller's Dale (3)	159	37
Whetstone (1)	Countesthorpe (2)	98	1117
Whetstone (2)	Oakleigh Park	8	2522
Whichford, pa.	Hook Norton (2½)	91	507
Whichford, tp.	Hook Norton (2½)	91	354
Whickham, pa.	Swallwell (1)	273	9143
Whickham, to.	Swallwell (1)	273	9174

Newcastle to Shotley Bridge, N. Dur., 3½ W.S.W. of Gateshead; ac. 5,993; soil clay and loam, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Mary (restored 1862) is Norm. and Trans.; the chancel arch is Norm. and has cushion capitals enriched with a flower ornament; on the north side of the arch is a squint. There are several 18th-cent. mural monuments. At the west end of the churchyard are two 17th-cent. grave slabs removed from a field in the pa. in 1784. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The charities are of about £30 yearly. The to. has saw-mills, steel and chemical works, and a paper-mill. *Gibside* is a seat; the mansion has mullioned bay windows, and in the drawing-room is a fine mantelpiece, above which are the arms of Sir William Blakiston (d. 1607). East of the house a handsome Doric column surmounted by a figure of Liberty stands conspicuously in the grounds.

Whiddon Cross, ha., pa. of Cutcombe (q.v.), W. Somerset, about 7 S.W. of Minehead.

Whiddy Island, in upper part of Bantry Bay, pa. of Kilmocomoge (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 2 W. by N. of Bantry. The island extends 3 N.E. and S.W., and has a mean breadth of 1 mile. The soil—partly rich loam, but elsewhere rock, sand, or stiff clay—is for the most part very productive. Three batteries—called the East, Centre, and West Redoubts—were built after the French attempt at invasion in 1796; they are all round towers surrounded by deep ditches. Near the East Redoubt are the remains of a castle built by O'Sullivan Bear in the 15th cent. The island was at one time a deer-park belonging to the Bantry family.

Whiffiet, south suburb of Coatbridge (q.v.), pa. of Old Monkland, N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 2½ S.W. of Airdrie. Here is a Free church and a Roman Catholic church.

Whilborough, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Kings Kerswell (q.v.), S. Dev.

Whilton, pa. and vil., W. Northants, 4 N.E. of Daventry; ac. 1,270; soil chiefly light sand and gravel, overlying stone, with traces of ironstone. The London and North-Western Railway, the Grand Junction Canal, and the Roman Watling Street pass through the pa. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1877) is E. Eng. It contains several mural tablets. The charities amount to about £12 a year. *W. Lodge* is a seat.

Whimple, pa. and vil., E. Dev., 8½ N.E. by E. of Exeter; ac. 3,019; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1845) is Perp. Here is a Congregational chapel. The charities are small. A fair is held on the Monday before Michaelmas. *Strete Raleigh* is a seat.

Whinbergh, pa. and vil., Mid Norf., 3½ S. of East Dereham; ac. 1,241; soil heavy, overlying principally clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng.; the south wall retains a piscina. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The charities are of £10 yearly value.

Whinfell (1), tp., pa. of and about 5 N.E. of Kendal (q.v.), S. Westmd.; ac. 4,346. It contains some lakes.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Popu-lation.
Whiddy Island	Bantry (2)	195	347
Whilton	Weedon (4)	70	351
Whimple	Whimple	163	686
Whinbergh	Yaxham (1)	120	245
Whinfell (1)	Cliburn (1½)	290	167

Whinfell (2), tp., pa. of Brigham (q.v.), S.W. Cumb., 4½ S.E. of Cockermouth; ac. 1,751.

Whinfell Beacon, mountain (1,500 ft.), S.W. Cumb., about 3 S. of Cockermouth.

Whinlatter, mountain (1,696 ft.), S.W. Cumb., 5 W.N.W. of Keswick. W. is a large mountain with a broad base, extending N.N.W. and S.S.E. on the north-west side of Lorton Fells. It commands magnificent views. W. Pass, ascending W. by S. from Braithwaite, passes along the south side of the mountain.

Whinnyleggatt, pl., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Kirkcudbright (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc.

Whins of Milton. [Milton, Whins of.]

Whinyeon, Loch, on border of Girthon and Twynholm pas., S. Kirkcuds., Sc., 7 N.N.W. of Kirkcudbright. The lake is nearly circular, the distance across it being a little more than ½ mile.

Whippingham, pa., I. of W., 3½ N. by E. of Newport; ac. 3,093. The church of St. Mildred, originally dedicated in the 12th cent., was rebuilt in the years 1861 and 1862, in the Trans. style from E. Eng.; the chancel belongs to Her Majesty the Queen, and was built at her sole cost in 1855; it contains a very fine memorial to the Prince Consort and memorials to the Prince Leopold and Princess Alice, executed at the expense of Her Majesty. There is a very fine organ; a piece of curiously carved stone from the original structure has been built into the west wall of the south porch. In 1668 John Mann left a yearly rent-charge out of Lazenby Grange, Yorkshire, for apprenticing poor children of the pa. In 1856 Beatrice Shedden left by will £1,000, producing £27 10s. yearly for distribution among the poor; there are also eight almshouses erected and endowed by Her Majesty the Queen. Osborne House (q.v.) is in this pa.

Whipsnade, pa. and vil., S. Beds., on the borders of Herts., 3 S. by W. of Dunstable; ac. 1,205; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary Magdalene is a structure of brick, rebuilt on the foundation of an earlier church. Here is a small Wesleyan chapel. The scenery surrounding the church and the downs is beautiful and picturesque.

Whipton, ha., pa. of Heavitree (q.v.), E. Dev., 1 N.E. of Exeter. All Saints' chapel-of-ease is in Gothic style.

Whisby, tp., pa. of Doddington (q.v.), W. Linc., ½ N. of Thorpe; ac. 1,634.

Whispering Knights. [Rollright, Little.]

Whissendine, large pa. and scattered vil., N.W. Rutld., 6 E. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 4,053; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored) is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. There is an ancient carved oak screen, removed from the old chapel of St. John's College, Cambridge, and placed at the entrance to the south transept from the south aisle. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are some charities. The manor-house, a fine old mansion, is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Popu-lation.
Whinfell (2)	Cockermouth (4½)	311	2[illegible]
Whippingham	Whippingham	86	3[illegible]
Whipsnade	Dunstable (3)	37	1[illegible]
Whisby	Thorpe (½)	151	[illegible]
Whissendine	Whissendine	99	7[illegible]

Whissonsett, pa. and vil., Mid Norf., about 5 S. of Fakenham; ac. 1,344; soil mixed, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1873) is E. Eng.; the chancel retains good sedilia and a piscina, and there is an ancient font; in the church are memorials to the families of Guybon, Bozoun, and Hopton. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Rural sports are held here on Whit Wednesday.

Whistlefield, pl., pa. of Row (q.v.), W. Dumbarts., Sc., 1¼ N.W. of Garelochhead.

Whistley, or **Whistley-in-Hurst**, tp., pa. of Hurst (q.v.), E. Berks., about 6 E. of Reading; ac. 1,917. *Hurst Grove* and *Hurst Lodge* are seats.

Whiston (1), small pa. and vil. near the Nen, Mid Northants, 6¾ E. by S. of Northampton; ac. 797; soil red and heavy land, overlying clay, ironstone, and limestone. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Late Perp., and was founded in 1534 by Anthony Catesby, as is recorded on his monument in the chancel. The rectors can be traced back as far as 1277, before the present edifice was erected. Place House, a building attached to a farmhouse and formerly much larger than it now is, is an ancient and curious structure, chiefly remarkable for the local tradition that it was once the residence of King John.

Whiston (2), pa., tp., and vil., W.R. Yorks., about 6 E. of Sheffield; ac. of pa. 3,194, of tp. (partly in the bor. of Rotherham) 3,948; soil red sandstone, subsoil red gritstone. The church of St. Mary Magdalene, restored and partly rebuilt, is Norm. and later. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are some charities. *Oakwood Hall*, in Italian style, is a seat.

Whiston (3), eccl. pa. (extending into the pa. of Huyton) and tp., pa. of Prescot (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., adjoining Prescot on the south; ac. 1,783. The church of St. Nicholas is in Dec. style. Here are Wesleyan, Free, and Welsh Methodist chapels. Charities amounting to £19 yearly are applied to the relief of the poor. Here is the Prescot Union Workhouse, with an attached chapel. *Halsnead Hall*, a large mansion in a park of upwards of 500 ac., is a seat.

Whistones, tp., pa. of Claines (q.v.), W. Worcs., forming part of the city of Worcester; ac. 88.

Whit-, for words not found under this spelling, *see also* WHITE-.

Whitacre, Nether, pa. and vil., N. Warws., 3 N.E. of Coleshill; ac. 1,886; soil loam and gravel, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Giles (restored 1870) is E. Eng. and Dec. There are some charities, and a National endowed school. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

Whitacre, Over, pa. and small vil., N. Warws., 4 N.E. of Coleshill; ac. 1,379; soil loam, subsoil marly and loamy. The church of St. Leonard, standing on an eminence commanding a fine view, was built in 1766 on the site of an earlier structure; it is in Italian style. *W. House*, on an eminence, is a seat.

Whitbarrow (1), pl., pa. of Greystoke (q.v.), Mid Cumb., 7 W. of Penrith.

Whitbarrow (2), mountain ridge, S.W. Westmd., near the Lancs. border, 5 W.S.W. of Kendal. The ridge is a mass of lofty and barren rock extending 3 N. and S., and terminating in the latter direction in a precipitous cliff.

Whitbeck, coast pa. and vil., S. Cumb., 3 S. of Bootle; ac. 4,470 and 578 of foreshore; soil sand and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1883) is Gothic, and contains an ancient stone effigy and traces of a piscina. There are some small charities, and Parke's Hospital, endowed in 1722. Here are megalithic remains.

Whitbourne, pa. and vil., N. Herefords., 5 N.E. of Bromyard; ac. 3,087; soil clayey, overlying gravel and sandstone. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1867) was originally Norm. There is a mission church and a Primitive Methodist chapel. *Ferneybank*, *Gaines*, *W. Court* and *W. Hall* are seats.

Whitburn (1), pa. and vil., N.E. Dur., 3½ N. of Sunderland; ac. 4,250; soil limestone and clay, subsoil various. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. and Dec., and contains a very interesting and almost unique pointed oval window and a low-side window; into the walls of the church are built some early mediæval grave-covers. There is a mission room and a Primitive Methodist chapel. In the neighbourhood are collieries and limestone quarries. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Whitburn (2), pa. and vil. on the Almond, W. Linliths., Sc.; ac. of pa. 9,775; the soil varies considerably. In the upper portion of the pa. is much moss and pasture land; in the lower the surface is arable. Some small tributaries of the Almond rise in the pa. The vil., which is well built and regular, lies on the road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, 3½ S.W. of Bathgate. The inhabitants are supported by the coal and iron mines with which the pa. abounds, and a little weaving of cotton goods for the Glasgow houses. There is a public coffee-house and reading-room. Prof. John Brown, the well-known Biblical expositor, was a native of this pa.

Whitby (1), pa., tp., seaport, watering-place, U. and mkt. to. (S.), and head of a Co. Co. dis., N.R. Yorks., 20 N.W. of Scarborough; ac. of pa. 28,226, of tp. 78. The Esk divides the to. into two parts, the larger division being on the west bank of the river, but the more ancient on the east. Both are connected by a bridge of three arches, with an iron swivel centre-piece for admitting vessels into the harbour, which is tidal, and is divided by the bridge into an inner and outer harbour. The piers extend from the bridge for a distance of about 800 yds. At the end of the west pier is a lighthouse, and another is situated on the east pier.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Whissonsett	Ryburgh (3)	131	577
Whistley	Twyford (3)	31	1617
Whiston (1)	Castle Ashby (1)	74	67
Whiston (2), pa.	Rotherham	163	1650
Whiston (2), tp.	Rotherham	163	1687
Whiston (3), eccl. pa.	Prescot (1)	195	2634
Whiston (3), tp.	Prescot (1)	195	3117
Whistones	Worcester (2)	120	2862
Whitacre, Nether	Whiteacre Junc. (1)	122	543
Whitacre, Over	Shustoke (1)	120	297
Whitbeck	Silecroft (1½)	277	188
Whitbourne	Bromyard (5)	135	672
Whitburn (1)	Cleadon Lane (1)	265	2738
Whitburn (2), pa.	Whitburn	398	5782
Whitburn (2), vil.	Whitburn	398	1185
Whitby (1), pa.	Whitby	244	17586
Whitby (1), tp.	Whitby	244	7501
Whitby (1), to.	Whitby	244	13075

The views seaward are extremely fine, and the country round is varied and strikingly picturesque. W. returned a member to Parliament from 1832 to 1885, when it was merged in the co. The church of St. Mary was originally Norm., but subsequently enlarged by the addition of transepts, and has been so completely modernised that traces of ancient work are difficult to discover. The chancel is considerably higher than the aisle, and is approached by a flight of steps. There are eight galleries, surrounding not only the nave and aisle, but also the transepts. The church contains numerous mural monuments to the Cholmley, Lascelles, Yeoman, and Chapman families. The churchyard is reached from the to. by a winding ascent of 199 stone steps. There are some modern churches, and the Catholics and various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. Among the principal public buildings are the Town Hall, in Classic style; the court-house, a building of red brick faced with stone; the Temperance Hall, also a red-brick building; the Museum, a building of three storeys; and the Seamen's Hospital, in Elizabethan style. In Grape Lane is a house, dated 1688, in which it is said Captain Cook served a three years' apprenticeship to a shipowner. Shipbuilding has long been a leading pursuit in the to., and there are sail-cloth, rope, and other manufactories connected with the equipment of ships. Quantities of fish are caught here and transmitted into the interior, especially during the herring season. W., however, is chiefly noted for its jet industry, and the polishing of jet and ammonites and the manufacture therefrom of trinkets now constitute a trade of great importance, fostered by the number of visitors who frequent this watering-place during the summer months. The jet is obtained from the laminated lias shale which chiefly forms the lower part of the cliffs between W. and the south end of Robin Hood's Bay, but is also found at various spots inland. On the West Cliff is a terrace 500 ft. long and 100 ft. wide carved out of the side of the cliff, and on the terrace is a handsome building in Queen Anne style, with concert room, reading and cloak rooms, and a refreshment department. The building is surrounded with pleasure grounds, including lawn-tennis courts. A cattle show is held in August. George Chambers, the marine painter, was born here about 1800. The Abbey of W. was first founded as a priory in 657, and here five of the early Saxon bishops received their training, and Caedmon, the father of Anglo-Saxon poetry, was a brother of the monastery. In 664 the famous synod was held here to determine the controversy concerning Easter. About 867 the establishment was destroyed by the Danes, and in 1074 the monastery was refounded for monks of the Benedictine order, and in the reign of Henry I. was raised to the dignity of an abbey. The west side of the nave was blown down in 1763 during a great storm, and the tower fell in 1830; the still existing choir, propped with balks of timber, is E. Eng., exquisitely beautiful in design; the triforium displays a circular arch, enclosing two pointed arches, which are in turn subdivided; the clerestory is arcaded; the north transept is of later date; of the south transept one pier only remains, and of the nave part of the north side and a fragment of the west front, including the central doorway. On the south side of the nave it is possible to trace the foundations of the cloisters and south transept, and of the chapter-house which adjoined it; of the domestic buildings a portion remains in the Abbey House, supposed to be the prior's kitchen. Below the terrace on which the ruins stand is a mutilated cross. The *Abbey House*, a seat, is a Jacobean mansion.

Whitby Abbey.

Whitby (2), tp. on the Ellesmere Canal, par. of Stoke and Eastham (q.v.), N.W. Ches., 1 s. of Ellesmere Port; ac. 1,214. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Railw. Stn., and dist. from (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Fare	
Whitby (2)	Ellesmere Port (1)	189	8d

Whitby Division, one of the four parl. divs. of the N.R. Yorks. It returns one member.

Whitchester, tp., pa. of Heddon-on-the-Wall (q.v.), S. Northumb., on the north side of the old Roman wall; ac. 817. It was once a place of considerable strength. At the south extremity of the tp. is a well, known as "Finer's Well."

Whitchurch (1), pa. (extending into Chesh.), tp., U. and mkt. to., and head of a Co. Co. dis., N. Salop, 12 N.W. of Market Drayton; ac. of pa. 15,416, of tp. 14,445. The church of St. Alkmund is in Classic style, and contains a remarkable monument to Sir John Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury, who died from a wound received at the battle of Bordeaux (1453); his bones were removed from France and interred in the old church at W., and during the erection of the present church the urn which contained his embalmed heart was found enclosed in a crimson velvet covering, and was replaced in the spot where it was found; the tomb bears a recumbent figure of the Earl in armour. In 1874 the monument was restored, and the bones of the Earl, found in an iron-bound box, were replaced in a new coffin under the monument. In the north aisle is a monument (restored 1876) to Sir John Talbot (d. 1550), once rector of W. and founder of the Grammar School. The Catholics and various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. Among the public buildings are the Town Hall and covered market in High Street, built in Domestic Gothic style; the Public Baths, in Brownlaw Street, in Queen Anne style; the Working Men's Hall, on Castle Hill, comprising a library, reading and other rooms; and the W. Cottage Hospital and Dispensary, in Brownlaw Street, a half-timbered structure, erected in 1886. The market is held every Friday for corn, butter, and wheat, the cheese fair being held on the fourth Wednesday in each month, except December. A market is also held every alternate Monday, and a horse auction is held monthly. There is a brewery, and malting and cheese-making are carried on. The charities amount to about £400 yearly, and there are almshouses for six aged widows, and another set for four widows. The Grammar School, founded in 1550, was rebuilt in 1849, in Elizabethan style, and there is an endowed girls' school built in 1708. The Jubilee Park, on the west side of the to., has an area of about 11 ac. The district affords good hunting, two or three packs of hounds meeting in the neighbourhood.

Whitchurch Church and Mill.
(Photo. Taunt and Co., Oxford.)

Whitchurch (2), pa. and straggling vil., S. Oxon., 5½ N.W. of Reading; ac. 2,070; soil chalk and gravel, with chalky subsoil. The vil. is beautifully situated, and surrounded by wooded hills. The church of St. Mary, close to the Thames, was originally Norm., but was rebuilt in 1858 with the exception of the Norm. south doorway; there are several tablets to the Lybbe, Powys, and Gardiner families, including one to Richard Lybbe, of Hardwick (1658), and Anne (Blagrave), his wife (1651). There is a brass, with effigy in armour, to Thomas Walysh, trayer (or food taster) to Henry IV., V., and VI. (1420), and to his wife, but the inscription is incomplete; another brass commemorates Roger Gery, vicar, with his effigy bearing the chalice and Host (*c.* 145–); there is a third to Peter Windsor, curate (1610), with effigy, robed and kneeling: and an inscription to Thomas Percyvalle, rector (1533). In the north aisle is a mural monument to Richard Lybbe, of Hardwick (1599), and Joanna, his wife, with their effigies, painted and gilt, the former in armour, and the latter in a ruff and quaint head-dress; both kneel at a desk, and above is a shield with crest. St. John the Baptist's chapel-of-ease dates from 1883, and there is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to about £49 yearly for the purchase of bread, fuel, great-coats, and red cloaks for the poor of the pa. *Bozedown*, in Elizabethan style; *Combe Park*, in Italian style; *Hardwick House*, an ancient mansion, and *Swanston House* are seats.

Whitchurch (3), pa., small to., and head of a U., W. Hants, 7 E. by N. of Andover; ac. 6,348; soil clayey loam, overlying chalk. The to. consists of five streets, all diverging from the market-place, and although built on rather low ground, is considered extremely healthy, being near the head of the Test valley and sheltered on all sides but the south by neighbouring hills. Over the Test is a bridge of five arches. Though W. is a bor. by prescription it was never incorporated; it returned two members to Parliament from the reign of Elizabeth to the Reform Act of 1832. The church of All Hallows (restored 1868) is Trans., E. Eng.,

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Whitby Division	.....	.....	54776
Whitchester	Newcastle-on-T. (9½	271	57
Whitchurch (1), pa.	Whitchurch	171	6753
Whitchurch (1), tp.	Whitchurch	171	6647
Whitchurch (2)	Pangbourne (1)	42	934
Whitchurch (3)	Whitchurch	59	2119

and later, and contains a tomb bearing a fine brass, with effigies, to Richard Brooks (1603), Elizabeth his wife, and six children; there is also an effigy of a female reclining on a cross, with an inscription, found embedded in one of the walls. Various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. The Town Hall, in which court leets are held, is a small but ancient structure; the Mechanics' Institution occupies part of the Town Hall, and has a good library and reading-rooms. The charities amount to about £70 yearly There are corn mills on the Test, and whitening is made here.

Whitchurch (4), pa. and vil. on the west bank of the Wye, S. Herefords., 4 N.E. of Monmouth, on the road to Ross; ac. 2,191; soil sandy and loamy, overlying chiefly rock and sandstone. The vil. is pretty and contains some good houses; it is surrounded by Welsh mountain scenery of the most picturesque description. The Wye and Garron afford good fishing. The church of St. Dubricius (restored) is Dec., and contains several tombs to the Davis family. In the churchyard is a tomb to the ancient family of Gwillim, and a cross, which has been restored. The Congregationalists and Primitive Methodists have chapels. A tower with clock was erected in 1860, near the centre of the vil. There are some charities. Symond's Yat (or Gate) was formerly a pass on the road to Wales. There are petrifying streams at the dripping well. *Sellarsbrook* is a seat.

Whitchurch (5), pa. and vil., Mid Bucks., 4½ N. of Aylesbury; ac. 1,671; soil loam, overlying limestone and gravel. The church of St. John the Evangelist (partially restored 1853) is E. Eng., and contains a piscina and aumbry in the south aisle and a double piscina and triple sedilia in the chancel. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There is a charity of about £15 a year. Here was formerly a castle, and the sites of the drawbridges are still traceable; at the outer edge of the moat is a remarkable spring called "Fair Alice," flowing out from beneath the trunk of a tree and affording excellent water.

Whitchurch (6), or **Felton,** pa. and vil., N. Somerset, 3 S. of Bristol, on the road to Wells; ac. 1,911; soil clayey, overlying stone. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1861) is Norm.; at the end of the south aisle is the Smyth chapel, now used as a vestry; there is a fine old Norm. font. Here is a Congregational chapel. The charities amount to £10 14s. yearly, of which £4 4s. is paid to the vicar for sermons and the remainder distributed in bread.

Whitchurch (7), pa. and vil., S.W. Dev., 12 N. of Plymouth; ac. 5,317; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1878) is Perp., and contains a monument to the Moringe family (1617), and piscinæ in the chancel and transept. Here are tin, copper, and lead mines. *Grenofen, Holwell, Merevale,* and *Walreddon House* are seats.

Whitchurch (8), pa., S.W. Warws., 4 S.E. of Stratford-upon-Avon; ac. 1,987; soil various, overlying principally gravel. The church of St. Mary was restored in 1890. There are two small charities.

Whitchurch (9). [STANMORE, LITTLE.]

Whitchurch (10), pa. and vil. on the Taff, S.E. Glamorgs., 1½ N. of Llandaff; ac. 3,269; soil mostly productive. The church of St. Mary (1883) is in Gothic style. W. contains Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The important iron and tin-plate works occupy a large proportion of the inhabitants. A camp (said to be of Roman origin) and a tumulus remain. *Green Meadow* is a large mansion beautifully situated beside the Taff, below the slope of a high mountain. *Greenhill, The Firs, Tyn-y-Park,* and *Velindra* are other seats.

Whitchurch (11), pa. and vil. on St. Bride's Bay, W. Pembs., 12 N.W. by W. of Haverfordwest; ac. 3,177. The surface is broken into hills and valleys, presenting much varied and picturesque scenery. The church of St. David (restored 1874) is E. Eng.; it has a panelled barrel-vault, and there are oak stalls in the chancel. The pa. contains Baptist, Wesleyan, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels. Adam Houghton (d. 1389), Chancellor of England, was a native.

Whitchurch (12), pa., N.E. Pembs., 6½ S. by W. of Cardigan; ac. 2,519. The church of St. Michael is an ancient Gothic edifice. The pa. contains Baptist and Independent chapels. There are traces of an ancient encampment.

Whitchurch (13), pl., pa. of and 1½ E. from Denbigh (q.v.), N. Denbighs. The church of St. Marcellus, formerly the pa. church of Denbigh, is an ancient Gothic edifice; it contains several interesting memorials, including a brass for Richard Myddelton and his children, the youngest of whom was Sir Hugh Myddelton (d. 1631), celebrated as the projector of the New River Company. The church is now a cemetery chapel.

Whitchurch Canonicorum, large pa. and vil. on the Char, W. Dors., 5 W.N.W. of Bridport; ac. 4,253; soil various, but principally light clay, overlying red sand and strong clay. The church of St. White, or Candida and the Holy Cross, originally dedicated to the saint only, is a fine cruciform building of stone; the tower, south porch, and transepts are Perp.; the south arcade, a fine specimen of Norm. work, and the north arcade are E. Eng.; in the north transept is an old tomb supposed to be the shrine of St. Candida, and the chancel contains a very curious elaborately carved monument to John Jeffery, of Catherstone, Kt. dated 1611. There is a small chapel-of-ease, St. John the Baptist, and a Congregational chapel. From Conig Castle Hill in the north of the pa. and Hardown Hill in the west fine views of the surrounding scenery and of the English Channel are obtained; on the former hill is an ancient entrenchment.

Whitcliffe-with-Thorpe, tp. and vil., pa. of and 1½ S. from Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,32[illegible]. Here are brick works. *Thorpe Lodge* is a seat.

Whitcombe (1), pa. comprising a single farm

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Whitchurch (4)	Monmouth (4)	144	684
Whitchurch (5)	Aylesbury (5)	43	709
Whitchurch (6)	Bristol (3)	118	495
Whitchurch (7)	Tavistock (1½)	251	1144
Whitchurch (8)	Stratford-on-A. (5)	101	194
Whitchurch (10)	Llandaff (1)	166	3322

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POP.
Whitchurch (11)	Haverfordwest (12)	264	[illegible]
Whitchurch (12)	Crymmych Arms (2)	263	[illegible]
Whitchurch C.	Bridport (5)	154	[illegible]
Whitcliffe-w.-Thorpe	Ripon (1½)	224	[illegible]
Whitcombe (1)	Dorchester (3)	135	[illegible]

S.E. Dors., 3 S.E. of Dorchester, on the road to Wareham; ac. 738; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church (not dedicated) is a small ancient building of stone, partly Saxon, with several modern additions; the burial-ground contains many ancient tombs, one bearing date 1626.

Whitcombe (2), ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Carisbrooke (q.v.), I. of W., S. Hants.

Whitcombe, Great, pa. and vil., N. Glouc., 5 S.E. of Gloucester; ac. 909; soil loamy, subsoil clayey. The church of St. Mary (partially restored 1889) is Norm., with a fine specimen of Norm. work in the chancel arch. There are various memorials to members of the Hicks family. Here are the reservoirs of the Gloucester waterworks, and in the pa. are remains of a Roman villa.

Whitcombe, Little, vil., pa. of Badgeworth (q.v.), N. Glouc., 5 S.W. of Leckhampton. There is a Baptist chapel.

White-, for words not found under this spelling, *see also* WHIT-.

Whiteabbey, vil. on the shore of Belfast Lough, pa. of Carnmoney (q.v.), S.E. co. Antr., Ir., 5 N. of Belfast. Here are extensive flax-spinning and weaving mills, and bleach works. The abbey from which the vil. derives its name was, in early times, an extensive building, but its traces are almost obliterated, little remaining but fragments of walls, whilst its history is involved in obscurity. W., owing to its convenient distance from Belfast, has become the residence of many of the merchants of that city.

Whiteadder Water, river, S.E. Haddings. and N.E. Berws., Sc., rises in Whittinghame pa., and runs at first S.E., skirting the pas. of Whittinghame, Stenton, Cranshaws, and Longformacus. In the early part of its course it flows through a bleak moorland district, but after entering Berws. it traverses a richly cultivated tract abounding in picturesque scenery of a soft and gentle character. The beauty of the views on its banks is due in great measure to the succession of curves which it forms as it passes through or alongside the pas. of Longformacus, Abbey St. Bathans, Duns, and Bunkle and Preston. On reaching the north vicinity of the to. of Duns its course becomes more regular, and it continues to flow E. by S. till it joins the Tweed 2 W.S.W. of Berwick-upon-Tweed. In the last part of its course it divides the pas. of Bunkle, Chirnside, Foulden and Mordington on the north from those of Duns, Edrom, and Hutton on the south, and it finally traverses the liberties of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Its length is about 34 miles.

White Ball Head, headland a little to the west of the north side of the entrance to Bantry Bay, pa. of Kilnamanagh (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 7 S.W. of Castletown Bearhaven.

Whitebridge, ha., pa. of Boleskin and Abertarff (q.v.), Mid Invs., Sc., 10 N.E. of Fort Augustus.

Whitebrook, ha., pa. of and 2½ N. from Llandogo (q.v.), S. Mon. There is a chapel-of-ease (1891) and a Baptist chapel.

Whitecairns, pl., pa. of Belhelvie (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., 3 S.E. of New Machar.

White Cart. [CART.]

Whitecastle, ha., pa. of Moville, Upper (q.v.), N.E. co. Don., Ir., 6 N.E. of Muck.

Whitechapel (1), pa. of East London, E. Middx., 1 E. by N. of St. Paul's; ac. 170. W. is partly in Tower Hamlets parl. bor., partly in the City of London. It is traversed by a broad thoroughfare extending E.N.E. from Aldgate to Mile End, called W. High Street in its west portion and W. Road further east; it formed the principal exit from the metropolis in the direction of Essex. W. comprises the eccl. pas. of St. Mary Matfellon, St. Jude, St. Mark, and part of St. Paul, Dock Street. The ancient pa. church of St. Mary Matfellon was rebuilt 1877 and again after a fire in 1880; it is in E. Dec. style; it is supposed to have been called "white chapel" from its covering of whitewash, or perhaps, in a more general way, from its stately appearance. The London Hospital, on the south side of W. Road, is one of the most important London charities; the edifice dates from 1752. Near it are the new East London and Pavilion Theatres. Iron-founding, bell-founding, dyeing, sugar-refining, distilling, and brewing are carried on; there are also floor-cloth factories, and slop-clothes are made on a large scale. The minor industries are principally in the hands of Jews, who form a prominent element in the population. W. is famous for the hay and straw market held in the High Street; the collection of waggons and carts on market days forms a very curious sight. Many parts of W. are extremely squalid, especially the district north of the High Street; but this quarter was greatly improved by the construction of the Commercial Street in 1870. Rag Fair, or Rosemary Lane (now Royal Mint Street), and Petticoat Lane (now Middlesex Street) have long been famous for their sales of old clothes. In the vicinity of Houndsditch are some of the most extensive bonded tea warehouses in England. Adjoining a street off W. Road is the Jews' Burial Ground, wherein is interred the celebrated stock-broker, Nathaniel Rothschild (d. 1836).

Whitechapel (2), eccl. pa., pa. of Birstal (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The "old white chapel of the North" was rebuilt in 1831. [CLECKHEATON.]

Whitechapel (3), eccl. pa., pa. of Kirkham (q.v.), W. Lancs., 5 S.E. of Garstang. The church of St. James is a small plain stone building.

Whitechapel Division, one of the seven parl. divs. of Tower Hamlets, E. Middx. It returns one member.

Whitechurch (1). [WINTERBORNE WHITCHURCH.]

Whitechurch (2), pa. and vil., Rathdown bar., S. co. Dub., Ir., 2 S. of Rathfarnham; ac. 2,868. It contains the vils. of Ballyboden and Edmondstown (q.v.). The church is a plain old stone edifice. From a road in this neighbourhood is a delightful view of the south environs of Dublin and across Dublin Bay. In this locality is St. Columba's College, founded in 1843.

Whitechurch (3), pa. along the Barrow, Bantry and Shelburne bars., S. co. Wexf., Ir., 4 S.W. of

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Whitcombe, Great	Gloucester (4)	114	123
Whiteabbey	Whiteabbey	118	1326
Whitechapel (1)	.....	.....	32326
Whitechapel (2)	Howden Clough	185	3513
Whitechapel (3)	Garstang (5)	219	927
Whitechapel Divis'n	.....	.....	74420
Whitechurch (2)	.....	.....	960
Whitechurch (3)	New Ross (4)	102	595

New Ross; ac. 5,342. There are Protestant and Catholic churches and National schools. *Stokestown* is a seat.

Whitechurch (4), pa., Decies-without-Drum bar., S. co. Waterf., Ir., 5 W.N.W. of Dungarvan; ac. 9,951. *Cappagh* is a seat.

Whitechurch (5), pa., Iffa and Offa bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 3 S.W. of Caher; ac. 3,921. Here is a Catholic church.

Whitechurch (6), pa., Barretta, Barrymore, and Cork bars., S. co. Cork, Ir., 6 N. of Cork; ac. 10,514.

Whitechurch (7), pa., North Naas bar., N. co. Kildare, Ir., 3½ N.E. of Sallins; ac. 3,167.

Whitechurch (8), pa., Iverk bar., S. co. Kilk., Ir., 2 N.E. of Carrick-on-Suir; ac. 2,186.

Whitechurchglynn, pa., Bantry and West Shelmaliere bars., S. co. Wexf., Ir., 3 N. of Taghmon; ac. 7,187. *Bricketstown* is a seat.

Whitecliff Bay, inlet of the sea on north-east side of Culver Cliff, east coast of I. of W., S. Hants, 2 E. by S. of Brading. The cliffs have successive strata of limestone, sand, clay, and chalk. Near Culver Cliff, some 50 ft. from the summit, is a natural cavity called the Hermit's Hole, very difficult of access. The obelisk on the down which rises behind the bay is a memorial of the first Earl of Yarborough (d. 1846), commander of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

White Colne. [COLNE, WHITE.]

White Coomb, mountain (2,695 ft.), pa. of and 8 N.N.E. from Moffat, N. Dumfs., Sc., near the Peebs. border. The mountain is on the south-west side of Loch Skene.

White Cragg, ha., pa. of Fewston (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 6 N. of Otley.

Whitecroft, ha. with railway station, pa. of West Dean (q.v.), W. Glouc., 5 S.E. of Coleford.

Whitecross, small vil., pa. of Ballymyre (q.v.), Mid co. Arm., Ir., 5 S. of Markethill.

Whitefield (1). [**Stand.**]

Whitefield (2), ha., pa. of Deerhurst (q.v.), N. Glouc., about 4 S.W. of Tewkesbury.

Whiteford Point, headland, N.W. Glamorgs., 13½ W. by N. of Swansea. Here is a fixed light, visible 9 miles.

Whitefriars Precinct, pa. in the City of London, E. Middx., ½ W. of St. Paul's; ac. 8½. The pa. lies between Fleet Street on the north, Whitefriars Street on the east, the Thames on the south, and the Temple on the west. The name is derived from the Carmelite friary founded by Sir Richard Grey in 1241. The church was taken down after the dissolution of the monasteries, and its site became covered with stately houses. W., however, retained the privileges of sanctuary which had belonged to it before the Reformation, and consequently became a notorious haunt of thieves, generally known as Alsatia; this right was withdrawn by Act of Parliament in 1697. The district has been much improved of late years; the Victoria Embankment now runs along the riverside, and the City of London School and Sion College have taken the place of wharves and gas-works.

Whitegate (1), pa. on the west bank of the Weaver, Mid Chesh., about 4½ S.S.W. of Northwich; ac. 4,384. The church of St. Mary, a brick structure, was erected in 1726 on the site of an earlier building. *Vale Royal* is a seat on a gentle elevation near the Weaver, and occupies part of the site of the abbey, some portions of the ancient building being retained in the basement. The mansion, of red sandstone, consists of a centre with two wings; some of the windows are enriched with a profusion of stained glass, chiefly heraldic; the great hall has some fine portraits, including some painted by Rubens. The Old Hall suffered considerably during the Civil War, and was plundered by the troops of General Lambert. Vale Royal became the site in 1277 of a Cistercian monastery translated here from Dernhall.

Whitegate (2), fishing vil. on east side of Cork Harbour, pas. of Aghada and Corkbeg (q.v.), S.E. co. Cork, Ir., 3 S.E. of Queenstown. The Protestant church of St. Michael and All Angels (1881) is a small plain stone building.

Whitegate (3), pl., pa. of Clonrush (q.v.), S.E. co. Galway, Ir., 8 N.E. of Scarriff.

Whitehall, vil., pas. of Kilmacahill and Shankill (q.v.), N.E. co. Kilk., Ir., 3½ S.W. of Bagenalstown.

Whitehaven, parl. bor. (returning one member), tp., seaport, and mkt. to. (T., TH., & S.), head of a U. and Co. Co. dis., pa. of St. Bees (q.v.), W. Cumb., 12 S.S.W. of Maryport; ac. of bor. 1,693, of tp. 176. The to., situated on a small but fine bay and enclosed on the north and south by lofty wooded hills, contains a number of well-built and generally wide streets. From the heights on either side good views are afforded of the to. and harbour, the Scottish coast on the opposite side of the Solway Firth, and the Isle of Man. The to. comprises four pas.—St. Nicholas, Holy Trinity, St. James, and Christ Church. The church of St. Nicholas was rebuilt in 1883, but retains the old porch bearing the date 1693; the church of Holy Trinity (1714–15) has some 18th-cent. monuments; that of St. James (1752) has an altar-piece, a painting of the Transfiguration, the work of Procaccini; that of Christ Church (1847) is in E. Norm. style. The Roman Catholics and various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. The public buildings include a Town Hall, in Duke Street, with large public and other rooms and offices; the Union Hall, in Scotch Street; the Free Public Library, in Queen Street; the Theatre, in Roper Street; the Baths, in Duke Street; the County Court, in Sandhill's Lane; and the County Police Station, in Scotch Street. The W. collieries have been worked since about 1650; the mines are both on the north and south sides of the to. Hematite iron ore is sent coastwise and abroad, as is pig iron, of which a considerable quantity is shipped. Steel rails and sleepers are often exported from the neighbouring steel works. Fine alabaster, building stone, lime, and pottery ware

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Whitechurch (4)	Dungarvan (5)	141	1325
Whitechurch (5)	Caher (3)	124	422
Whitechurch (6)	Blarney (4)	160	1579
Whitechurch (7)	Sallins (3½)	15	223
Whitechurch (8)	Carrick-on-Suir (2)	149	324
Whitechurchglynn	Wexford (7)	93	892

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Whitefriars Precinct	.....	.....	[illegible]
Whitegate (1)	Whitegate	177	[illegible]
Whitegate (2)	Queenstown (3)	178	[illegible]
Whitegate (3)	Killaloe (11)	138	[illegible]
Whitehaven, parl. bo.	Whitehaven	302	[illegible]
Whitehaven, tp.	Whitehaven	302	[illegible]

are occasionally shipped. The leading imports are West Indian, American, and Baltic produce, both grain and timber. Amongst the principal manufactures of the to. are bricks, tiles, and sewage pipes, earthenware, cabinet ware, and spun tobacco. There are also engineering works and iron foundries, a tannery, steam flour mills, steam saw mills, breweries, coke ovens, cement and alabaster works, and quarries of red sandstone. W. is also the nearest and most convenient point of export from the West Cumberland iron ore deposits, and is consequently the centre of a large and increasing number of smelting and finished ironworks erected near the iron ore mines. There are several charities, including some for educational purposes, and an endowed school. The harbour of W. is

THE HARBOUR, WHITEHAVEN.
(Photo. Poulton and Son, London.)

easy of access, deep water extending at all times close to the outer pier heads. It is protected on the north and west by noble piers of solid masonry, while six others intersect the enclosed area. The whole of the piers and quays are lighted by electricity, and on the West pier is W. lighthouse, with light visible 11 miles. Little is known of the history of W. prior to the early part of the 17th cent., but it is asserted that the site of the present to. and the adjacent heights were formerly covered by a forest, to which the Irish resorted during the 10th cent. for the supply of wood. In the 17th cent. Sir John Lowther settled here, erected a mansion, the commencement of the present castle, and began the working of the mines and the improvement of the harbour. The port has since progressively risen to its present rank and importance, and is now the chief seaport of the co. In 1778 Paul Jones landed at W. and set fire to three ships, hoping to destroy the remainder in the harbour, but was forced to make a precipitate retreat after spiking the guns in the battery. Jones served his apprenticeship as a seaman in a vessel belonging to this place. *W. Castle*, near the outskirts of the to., is a large quadrangular mansion surrounded by pleasure grounds. In the entrance hall are two Roman altars, one of which, 5 ft. high, is said to be the largest discovered in England; the other, erected in honour of the Emperor Hadrian, was found at Moresby.

Whitehead, small watering-place on the north shore of Belfast Lough, pa. of Templecorran (q.v.), S.E. co. Antr., Ir., 5 N.E. of Carrickfergus, and near a headland of the same name at the mouth of the lough. [BLACK HEAD (3).] It attracts many visitors during the summer months on account of its beautiful and romantic scenery, and is increasing in population and extent.

White Hill, eminence, pa. of Caterham (q.v.), E. Surrey, 6½ E.N.E. of Reigate. On it is a large camp called Cardinal's Cap, supposed by some to be of British origin, surrounded by a deep fosse and extensive earthworks. A Roman road runs beneath the hill, and near it some remains of a bath, lined with tiles, were discovered in 1813.

Whitehill, vil., pa. of New Deer (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc., 2¼ S. of New Pitsligo. Here is a United Presbyterian church, also a school.

Whitehills, coast vil., pa. of Boyndie (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc., 2½ W.N.W. of Banff. It is chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

White Horse, fishing harbour on south side of Bantry Bay, West Carbery bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 10 W.S.W. of Bantry.

White Horse Common, pl., pa. of and 2 N.E. from North Walsham (q.v.), E. Norf. It was enclosed about 1830, and many houses have been since built on it.

White Horse Hill, ha., pa. of and 1 from Chislehurst (q.v.), N.W. Kent.

White Horse Vale. [VALE OF WHITE HORSE.]

Whitehouse (1), ha., pa. of and 2 N. from Alnwick (q.v.), E. Northumb.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Whitehills	Banff (2½)	592	1097

Whitehouse (2), pl., pa. of Kilcalmonell (q.v.), S. Args., Sc., 6 S.W. of Tarbert.

Whitehouse, Lower and Upper, adjacent vils. on west coast of Belfast Lough, pa. of Carnmoney (q.v.), S.E. co. Antr., Ir., 3½ N. of Belfast. Here is a Presbyterian chapel. The cotton manufacture has been a thriving industry since it was first established in 1784. There are considerable remains of a bawn, said to date from the early part of the 17th cent.

Whiteinch, *q.s.* pa. on north bank of the Clyde, pa. of Govan (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 3 W.N.W. of Glasgow. Here are Established and Free churches, and also a public school.

White Island, one of the Scilly Islands, S.W. Cornw., 2½ W. of St. Mary's.

Whitekirk and Tynninghame, coast pa. on the Tyne, N.E. Haddings., Sc.; ac. 6,288; soil generally rich brown loam, mixed in some places with clay. The vil. of W. is about 5 S.E. of Berwick; it consists of but a few dwellings, the ancient pa. church and manse, and a public school. [TYNNINGHAME.]

Whiteknowe, estate, pa. of Hutton and Corrie (q.v.), N. Dumfs., Sc., 5 N.E. of Lockerbie. There is a seat of the same name.

White Lackington, pa. and vil., S. Somerset, 7 W.S.W. of Martock; ac. 1,449; soil clay and loam, overlying lias stone. The church of St. Mary (restored 1884) is E. Eng.; it contains some fine windows of the 13th and 14th cent.; in the south transept is a monument to Sir George Speke (d. 1637), and in the nave are two brasses to Anthony Poole (d. 1587) and Margaret his wife (d. 1606).

White Ladies Aston, pa. and vil., Mid Worcs., 3½ N.W. of Pershore; ac. 1,230; soil chiefly clay, with a little sand, overlying stiff clay, sand, and gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1861) is of Norm. origin, but is now chiefly E. Eng. In 1708 Dr. William Lloyd, Bishop of Worcester (1700–17), endowed a school at Worcester with an estate in this pa., which had become forfeited to the Bishop by the execution of its owner for an atrocious murder.

Whiteleaf, ha., pa. of and ¾ S.E. from Monks Risborough (q.v.), Mid Bucks. It is situated at the base of W. Cross Hill, one of the eminences of the Chiltern range, on the side of which is cut a gigantic cross.

Whiteless Pike, mountain (2,159 ft.), S.W. Cumb., 6 S.W. by W. of Keswick.

White Loch, small lake, pa. of Mochrum, S.E. Wigs., Sc., 1 E. of Port William. The lake extends upwards of ½ N. by E. and S. by W., and is a little over ¼ mile in extreme breadth.

Whitemire, vil., pa. of Dyke (q.v.), N.W. Elgs., Sc., on the Nairns. border, 5 S.W. of Forres.

White Mountain (1) (1,259 ft.), eminence in the Blackstairs Range, Bantry bar., W. co. Wexf., Ir., near the Carlow border, 7½ N.N.E. of New Ross.

White Mountain (2) (1,774 ft.), eminence in the Sperrin Range, Keenaght bar., Mid co. Londy., Ir., 6 S.S.E. of Dungiven.

Whitemount Deer Forest, on south side of Balmoral Forest, S.W. Abers., Sc., 5 S.E. of Castleton-of-Braemar.

Whiteness, vil., pa. of Tingwall (q.v.), Mainland, Shetland, Sc., about 9 N.W. of Lerwick.

Whiten Head, or **Kennageall,** headland (935 ft.), pas. of Durness and Tongue (q.v.), north coast of Suths., Sc., 7 N.N.W. of Tongue. The white cliff, rising abruptly from the shore, stretches about 3 E. and W. between the Kyle of Tongue and Loch Eriboll. Many fantastic caverns have been formed by the action of the waves; one of them is entered through an archway 50 ft. high and 20 ft. broad, and penetrates ½ mile inland.

White Nose, or **Whitenore,** headland on south coast of Dors., 6 E. by N. of Weymouth. The headland consists of chalk, forming the east extremity of Ringstead Bay.

White Notley. [NOTLEY, WHITE.]

Whiteparish, pa. and vil., S. Wilts., on the borders of Hants, 7 S.E. of Salisbury; ac. 6,316; soil chalk, sand, and gravel, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints is of various periods, and contains several monuments to the Eyre and St. Barbe families. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The charities amount to about £6 10s. yearly. *Brickworth House*, *Bramshaw House*, and *Cowesfield House* are seats.

White Pebble Bay, cove, north coast of Dev., 4 W. of Ilfracombe. The maidenhair fern here grows wild.

Whitepit, ha., pa. of and ½ W. from Swaby (q.v.), E. Lincs. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Whiterashes, pl., pas. of New Machar and Udny (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., 3½ N.W. of New Machar.

Whiterigg, vil., pa. of New Monkland (q.v.), N.E. Lanarks., Sc., 3 N.E. of Airdrie.

White River, co. Louth, Ir., rises in the grounds of Oriel Temple in Collon pa., S. co. Louth, and runs E., E.N.E., and N., passing Dunleer, and joining the Dee at Drumcar. Its length is 10 miles.

White Rocks, spot on the cliffs in east vicinity of Portrush, coast of Lower Dunluce bar., N.W. co. Antr., Ir. The chalk here is much worn, and presents a fantastic outline.

White Roding, or **Roothing,** pa. and vil., W. Essex, 8 S.W. of Dunmow; ac. 2,535; soil heavy, overlying clay. The name is supposed to have been derived from the whiteness of the church, which exceeds in importance any other of the Roding churches and is seen from a considerable distance. It is dedicated to St. Martin, and was restored 1879; it is an edifice of rubble of various periods. The nave is E. Norm. with Perp. insertions, the chancel chiefly Perp. with Dec. remains; the tower is Perp., and the wood south porch chiefly of the same date. There is a Congregational chapel.

Whitesand Bay (1), inlet of the sea, south-west coast of Cornw., 7 W. by S. of Penzance. The bay is nearly a mile and a half wide at its mouth, and extends less than ½ mile inland. Vessels

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Whitehouse, Lower	Greencastle	116	418
Whitehouse, Upper	Greencastle	116	619
Whiteinch	Whiteinch	409	6488
Whitekirk and T.	East Linton (2½)	372	933
White Lackington	Ilminster (1½)	165	183

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
White Ladies Aston	Pershore (3)	112	[illegible]
Whiteparish	Dean (2)	83	[illegible]
Whiterigg	Whiterigg	208	[illegible]
White Roding	Sawbridgeworth (6)	27	[illegible]

navigating the channel put in here when overtaken by contrary winds. The coast scenery is picturesque, and some uncommon shells of minute size are found embedded in the sand. Several famous persons are said to have landed here, including King Stephen (1135), King John (1210), and Perkin Warbeck (1497).

Whitesand Bay (2), inlet of the sea on west coast of Pembs., 1½ W.N.W. of St. David's. The bay is about a mile and a half wide at its mouth, and extends ¾ mile inland.

Whiteshill, eccl. pa., pas. of Stroud and Standish (q.v.), Mid Glouc., 1 N.W. of Stroud. The church of St. Paul (1841) is in Norm. style. There is a Congregational chapel.

Whiteside, mountain (2,317 ft.) on the east side of Lorton Vale, S.W. Cumb., near the north extremity of Crummock Water, 7 W. of Keswick.

Whiteside Law, ha., pa. of Chollerton (q.v.), S. Northumb., 9½ N. of Hexham.

White Staunton, pa. and vil., N.W. Somerset, 3½ N.W. of Chard; ac. 1,937; soil and subsoil flint and chalk in parts, and greensand, clay, and blue lias in parts. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1883) is Perp. Of the two chapels, one is used as the family pew of the Eltons; the other, containing several tombs with shields of arms, serves as a vestry. There is also a brass tablet to the coheiresses of John Brett, dated 1582, and in the nave are some benches with carved ends, bearing curious devices, and the arms of Brett, Paris, and the Borough of Chard. The chancel retains a piscina, and some very early heraldic tiles; the font is supposed to date from the 12th cent. Nearly opposite the porch, and raised on steps of local stone, is the shaft of an ancient cross. The charities amount to £21, half of which is assigned for the education of twenty-one children, and the other half is distributed in bread; seven loaves at 6d. to be given away every Sunday to the poor not receiving relief. *W. Manor House,* part of which was erected in 1493, was enlarged in the 16th cent.; it has large and commodious rooms and contains some good ancient carved work. The ruins of a Roman villa have been discovered in the grounds, and may now be viewed by permission. Many objects of interest have been found in ancient barrows and in a British camp in this pa.

Whitestone, pa. and vil., Mid Dev., 6 S.E. of Crediton; ac. 4,077; soil clayey, subsoil schistous. The church of St. Catherine (renovated 1887) is Gothic. Here is a Wesleyan chapel, and there are some charities and an endowed school.

Whitestown, vil., pa. of and 4 S.S.E. from Carlingford (q.v.), N.E. co. Louth, Ir. The vil. is situated near the extremity of the peninsula between Carlingford Lough and Dundalk Bay.

White Strand, bay on west shore of I. of M., 1½ E.N.E. of Peel. Here is a fine gravelly beach, famous for its pebbles.

Whitevale, suburb of Glasgow, Barony pa., N.W. Lanarks., Sc.

White Water, stream, Mourne bar., S.W. co. Down, Ir., rises on the south-east side of Eagle Mountain, and meanders in a southerly direction, entering Carlingford Lough 3 W. by S. of Kilkeel. Its length is about 10 miles.

Whitewater Dash, mountain torrent, S.W. Cumb., rises on the south-west side of Caldbeck Fells, 4 N. of Keswick, and flows N.W. during the former half of its course and during the latter part S.E., entering Bassenthwaite near the north extremity of its east shore. The length of the stream is about 6 miles.

Whitewell, eccl. pa., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 8½ N.W. of Clitheroe. The church was formerly appendent to "St. Michael's *in castro,*" a chapel within the precincts of Clitheroe Castle, and in ancient times was a "Field Chapel" for the use of travellers on their journey to Lancaster; the present structure (1818) is a plain rectangular building in Gothic style. W. is a well-known and favourite resort for anglers, the river, which flows through the valley, affording good fishing. The scenery is attractive, and presents, on a small scale, features resembling those of a Swiss valley. *Browsholme Hall,* an ancient mansion in a well-wooded park, is a seat.

Whitfield (1), pa. and vil., S.W. Northumb., 8 S.E. of Haltwhistle; ac. 13,904; soil sand and clay, but the cultivated land bears but a small proportion to the woods and moorlands. The church of the Holy Trinity (1860) is in E. Eng. style; the old church is now only used for mortuary purposes. There is a small charity. Lead ore was formerly obtained here. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Whitfield (2), pa. and vil., S. Northants, on the Bucks. border, 2 N.E. of Brackley; ac. 940; soil clay, subsoil brashy and heavy clay. The church of St. John the Evangelist was rebuilt 1870, in E. Eng. style. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to £21 a year.

Whitfield (3), or **Beauxfield,** pa. and vil. on high ground, E. Kent, about 3 N. of Dover; ac. 914; soil light and chalky, subsoil chalk. The church of St. Peter (restored and enlarged 1894) is Norm. with some Saxon remains. There is a Congregational chapel.

Whitfield (4), eccl. pa., pa. of and 1 S. from Glossop, and partly within that bor., N. Derbys. The church of St. James is in E. Eng. style. The Sumner Memorial Catholic church (1887), Sumner Street, is also in E. Eng. style; a handsome stone screen separates the chancel from the side chapels. The Sisters of Charity have a convent; there are also places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Congregational schools, Victoria Street, are also used for lectures and concerts. The inhabitants are employed in the large cotton and paper mills and bleach works.

Whitford (1), pa. and vil., N.W. Flints., 3 W.N.W. of Holywell; ac. 8,247; soil partly clayey and stiff, in the higher parts dry and light, overlying limestone, with some gravel. The surface rises gradually from the shore of the estuary of the Dee, reaching in the west of the pa. a considerable

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Whiteshill	Stroud (1)	102	1695
White Staunton	Chard (3)	143	205
Whitestone	Exeter (3)	172	494
Whitestown	Dundalk (14)	55	182
Whitewell	Clitheroe (8½)	221	429

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Whitfield (1)	Staward (3)	300	310
Whitfield (2)	Brackley (2)	68	193
Whitfield (3)	Kearsney (1½)	76	335
Whitfield (4)	Glossop (1)	192	9031
Whitford (1)	Mostyn (2)	199	3158

height. The pa. contains a sheet of water, some 50 ac. in extent, known as Llyn Helig. The church of St. Beuno and St. Mary was rebuilt about 1845; it contains a monument to the antiquary Thomas Pennant (d. 1798), executed by Westmacott. There are Wesleyan, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The collieries have been worked since the 13th cent.; there are also limestone and freestone quarries, and lead and zinc mines. The pa. contains some interesting antiquities, including part of Offa's Dyke, the pillar stone of Maen Achwynfan, and the remains of a round tower, said by some to have been a Roman lighthouse, at the summit of the Garreg. *Downing*, the seat of the Earl of Denbigh, was the abode of the celebrated antiquary Thomas Pennant. The mansion, erected in 1627, contains a spacious library, in which is an excellent collection of books, manuscripts, and antiquities. *Mostyn Hall* is a handsome Elizabethan edifice.

Whitford (2), ha., pa. of and ½ S.E. from Shute (q.v.), E. Dev. The Bible Christians have a chapel here.

Whitgift, pa., tp., and vil. on the south bank of the Ouse, W.R. Yorks., 6 E. of Goole; ac. of pa. 9,940, of tp. 1,309; soil rich warp, overlying clay and peat. The church of St. Mary Magdalene is E. Eng. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. A fair is held here on July 22 and 23, and a statute fair for hiring servants at Martinmas. Several small doles arising from land are distributed here in bread and clothing on the first Sunday after each quarter-day, and 20s. each is given annually to the clerk and sexton on St. Thomas's Day. *W. Hall*, the ancient manor-house, is a handsome Elizabethan structure of brick on the banks of the Ouse, in a well-wooded park.

Whitgreave, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of St. Mary, Stafford (q.v.), W. Staffs., 1 N.E. of Great Bridgeford; ac. 1,199. The church is dedicated to St. John.

Whithorn, coast pa. and royal burgh, S.E. Wigs., Sc., 11 S. of Wigtown; ac. 11,891; soil generally fertile, in some parts rich vegetable mould, resting on rock. The pa. is bounded on the south and east by the Irish Channel. The to. consists chiefly of one street running from north to south, with several others diverging from it. The places of worship are the pa. church, a Free church, one each for United and Reformed Presbyterians and Roman Catholics. The pa. church is a spacious building, erected partly on the ruins of the priory founded by St. Ninian, of which there now only remains a fine 12th-cent. chancel, roofless, but containing some good E. Eng. work, and a perfect western doorway. The see has long been united to that of Glasgow, and now forms part of the revived see designated Glasgow and Galloway. St. Ninian built a church here in 397, and attached a monastery to it; this church Bede mentioned as being the first built of stone in Scotland. During the 8th cent. it was the seat of the bishops of Candida Casa, and formed the episcopal capital of a bishopric of Galloway in the 12th cent. After the Reformation, however, it is seldom mentioned in public transactions, and seems to have sunk into obscurity. The Town Hall (1885) is a plain but substantially built structure. The local trade is inconsiderable, and merely of a retail character. A cattle market is held on the Thursday following the first Friday in each month from April to December, and an annual fair in July.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Whitgift, pa.	Goole (6)	173	2162
Whitgift, tp.	Goole (6)	173	286
Whitgreave	Norton Bridge (1)	139	160
Whithorn, pa.	Whithorn	401	2574
Whithorn, roy. bur.	Whithorn	401	1403

Whithorn, Isle of. [Isle of Whithorn.]

Whiting Bay (1), vil. on W. Bay, pa. of Kilbride (q.v.), Arran Island, S. Butes., Sc., 3½ S. by E. of Lamlash. Here are Established and Free churches and a school.

Whiting Bay (2), inlet of the Firth of Clyde on east coast of Arran Island, S. Butes., Sc., 3 S.S.E. of Lamlash. The bay is 3 miles wide at its mouth and reaches about ¾ mile inland. The coast scenery is picturesque.

Whiting Bay (3), inlet of the sea, south coast of Decies-within-Drum bar., S.W. co. Waterf., Ir., 3 E. of Youghal. The bay is situated between Youghal and Ardmore. It is 2 miles wide at its mouth, and extends nearly a mile inland.

Whitkirk, pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks., 4 E. of Leeds, on the road to Selby; ac. 5,638; soil sandy, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1856) is Perp.; there are several important and interesting memorials, including an alabaster monument with two recumbent figures representing Sir Robert Scargill (knighted 1525) and his lady, former occupiers of Thorpe Hall; a carved monument to Edward Ingram, second Viscount Irvine (d. 1688), erected by his widow, and another to Charles, tenth and last Viscount (d. 1778). On the north wall of the chancel is a tablet to John Smeaton, the builder of the Eddystone lighthouse (1724–92), who was born and died in the pa.; there are also several memorials of the Ingrams. The charities amount to about £100 a year.

Whitland, vil., pas. of Llangan, Llanboidy, and Cyffic (q.v.), W. Carmarths., on the Pemts. border, 6 E. by N. of Narberth. Here is an E. Eng. church dedicated to St. Mary. There are Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The ruins of W. Abbey or Albalanda are situated in a secluded valley; they are very scanty, consisting chiefly of piers with clustered shafts. It was a Cistercian house, dedicated to St. Mary, and, according to the most probable account, was founded by Bernard, Bishop of St. David's from 1115 to 1147. Hywel Dda (d. 950), Prince of Wales, frequently resided at W., and it was here that his celebrated code of laws was promulgated. *W. Abbey* occupies part of the site of the monastery.

Whitleigh, ha., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from St. Budeaux (q.v.), S.W. Dev.

Whitletts, vil., pa. of St. Quivox (q.v.), Mid Ayrs., Sc., 2 E.N.E. of Ayr.

Whitley (1), eccl. pa., tp., and popular bathing-place, with excellent sands, on the North Sea, pa. of Tynemouth (q.v.), S. Northumb., about 2½ N.E. of North Shields; ac. 387. The church of St. Paul is in E. Eng. style, and there are Wesleyan

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Whitkirk	Cross Gate (½)	191	332
Whitletts	Newton-on-Ayr (1½)	332	57
Whitley (1), ec. pa.	Whitley	281	308
Whitley (1), tp.	Whitley	281	2[illegible]

and Free Methodist chapels, and a Free Library, established in 1870. The North Shields Waterworks Company's reservoirs form a pleasant skating ground in winter. The Prudhoe Memorial Convalescent Home is arranged on the pavilion plan; the Northumberland Village Homes for Girls are intended for the reception of the "waifs and strays" of society.

Whitley (2), eccl. pa., pa. of and 5 S. from Hexham (q.v.), S. Northumb. The church of St. Helen dates from the middle of the 18th cent.

Whitley (3), tp. and long straggling vil., pa. of Kellington (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 7 E. of Pontefract; ac. 1,843. Here are a chapel-of-ease and a Wesleyan chapel.

Whitley (4), eccl. pa., pa. of St. Giles, Reading (q.v.), now included in the extended bor. Christ Church is a modern building in E. Eng. style. Southcot House is a large ancient brick edifice, built by John Blagrave, the mathematician, to whose family for more than two centuries it belonged.

Whitley (5), vil., pa. of St. Michael, Coventry (q.v.), N. Warws., 1 S.E. of Coventry, on the road to Southam. *W. Abbey*, an Elizabethan mansion on an eminence in a beautiful park, is a seat. Here Charles I. stayed when he unsuccessfully summoned the inhabitants of Coventry to surrender in 1643.

Whitley (6), vil., pa. of and ¾ N. from Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Whitley (7), pl., pa. of and about 2 N.W. from Melksham (q.v.), W. Wilts. [SHAW AND WHITLEY.]

Whitley Bridge, vil. with railway station, pa. of Kellington (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 7 E. of Pontefract.

Whitley, Higher. [WHITLEY, OVER.]

Whitley, Lower (1), eccl. pa. (**Whitley Nether**), and tp., pa. of Great Budworth (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 5 N.W. of Northwich; ac. 1,118. The church (dedication unknown) is a brick structure.

Whitley, Lower (2), tp. and vil., pa. of Thornhill (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 3 S.W. of Dewsbury; ac. 1,011. The church of SS. Mary and Michael (1842) is in Norm. style. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Whitley Nether. [WHITLEY, LOWER (1).]

Whitley Over (or **Higher**), tp., pa. of Great Budworth (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 5 S. of Warrington; ac. 1,020. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Whitley, Upper, tp., pa. of Kirkheaton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 6 E. of Huddersfield; ac. 2,053. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. *W. Beaumont*, a fine mansion standing in well-wooded grounds, is a seat.

Whitlingham, pa., overlooking the Yare, S. Norf., 3½ E. of the Market-place, Norwich; ac. 542; soil clay and sand, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew, on high ground near the river, is now a ruin, within the walls of which are several stately trees; the tower, the greater part of which remains, is round, and is ornamented with four full-sized statues.

Whitminster. [WHEATENHURST.]

Whitmore, pa. and vil. on the Sowe, N.W. Staffs., 4½ S.S.W. of Newcastle-under-Lyme; ac. 2,004; soil in parts light, in others stiff clay, overlying gravel and sandstone. The church of St. Mary and All Saints (restored 1880) is Gothic; at the north end is the family vault of the Mainwarings, and there is an altar-tomb with incised effigies to Edward Mainwaring and Alice (Boghey) his wife, dated 1580. There is a small charity. Sales are held fortnightly for cattle. *W. Hall*, situated in a romantic valley, just below the vil., is a brick mansion, standing in a large park, with a splendid avenue of trees; it was greatly injured by fire in August, 1880.

Whitnash (in Domesday "Witenas"), pa. and vil., S.E. Warws., 1 S.S.E. of Leamington; ac. 1,242; soil mixed, overlying chiefly marl. The church of St. Margaret is E. Eng. and later; it contains several ancient monuments and two brasses to Benedict Medley (d. 1504), Clerk of the Signet to Henry VII., and his wife. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

Whitney, pa. and vil. on the Wye, N. Herefords., 4 N.E. of Hay; ac. 1,514; soil rich alluvial on the lower level, the higher parts are clay and loam; the subsoil is gravelly in the valley. The church of St. Paul was erected in 1740, the old church of SS. Peter and Paul having been washed down in 1730. *W. Court*, pleasantly placed on the banks of the Wye, is a seat.

Whitridge, tp., consisting of one farm, pa. of and 4 N.W. from Hartburn (q.v.), Mid Northumb.; ac. 201.

Whitrigg (1), ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Torpenhow (q.v.), Mid Cumb. A Roman road runs through the ha.; on Caer Mote are vestiges of a Roman camp in which two Roman querns were discovered. [TORPENHOW AND WHITRIGG.]

Whitrigg (2), ha. with railway station, pa. of Bowness (q.v.), N. Cumb., 5½ S.E. of Annan.

Whitsbury, pa., S. Wilts., extending into Hants, 8 S. of Salisbury; ac. 1,824; soil chalk and light sand, overlying chalk and sandstone. The church of St. Leonard (restored 1878) is E. Eng. There is a charity of about £7 a year for providing medicine for the industrious poor, and for apprenticing. In this pa. is W. Camp, an eminence supposed to have been an ancient British stronghold, and afterwards used by the Romans.

Whitsome, pa. and vil. on Leet Water, S.E. Berws., Sc., about 6 S. of Chirnside; ac. 4,896; soil fertile, overlying sandstone and whinstone. The Templars formerly held lands in this pa., and in 1482 the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., in his progress through the co., burnt the vil. and laid waste the surrounding land.

Whitson, pa. on the Bristol Channel, S. Mon., 6½

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Whitley (2)	Hexham (5)	289	604
Whitley (3)	Whitley Bridge (½)	175	407
Whitley (4)	Reading (2)	36	4812
Whitley, L. (1), ec. pa.	Acton Bridge (3)	173	508
Whitley, L. (1), tp.	Acton Bridge (3)	173	205
Whitley, Lower (2)	Thornhill (2½)	182	879
Whitley, Over	Acton Bridge (3)	173	303
Whitley, Upper	Mirfield (1½)	185	844
Whitlingham	Whitlingham	116	57
Whitmore	Whitmore (1)	148	318
Whitnash	Leamington (1)	97	520
Whitney	Whitney-on-the-W.	163	250
Whitridge	Angerton (3)	295	4
Whitsbury	Breamore (3)	93	174
Whitsome	Edrom (3)	355	573
Whitson	Magor (2½)	144	107

S.E. by E. of Newport; ac. 1,908; soil good loam, overlying clay. The church (dedication unknown) is E. Eng.; the nave has been restored and the chancel substantially rebuilt; there is a handsome Norm. font. A great quantity of land, formerly waste, which extends through the pa. on both sides of the roads has been enclosed at the cost of the landowners.

Whitstable, pa. and seaport and watering-place on the bay of the same name, E. Kent, 6 N. of Canterbury; ac. 3,598 and 564 water. W. and Seasalter (q.v.) include what was formerly known as the "Borough of Harwich," but its boundary is said to be now unrecognizable. W. is remarkable for its oyster fishery, the produce of which is highly esteemed; beside the natives grown here spat from other districts is laid in these beds to mature; this fishery is under the control and management of the Incorporated Company of Dredgers. A fleet of smacks is employed in carrying oysters to London and in dredging. The trade of the to. arising both from its fishery and coal trade is considerable, and it has a good harbour, the property of the South-Eastern Railway Company. The church of All Saints, situated on an elevated spot in the ha. of Church Street, at a distance from the to., is Dec. and Perp.; on the south side of the entrance to the chancel are traces of the rood door and steps; in the nave is a brass inscription dated 1449, and there is another to Joane, wife of Christopher Govlsonn and afterwards of Thomas Gold (d. 1629). There are also Congregational, Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels. The W. Institute, for the promotion of literature, science and art, was established in 1864; in 1885 a museum containing a carefully arranged collection of specimens, illustrative of zoology, botany, geology and archæology, was added and a marine aquarium formed; there is a circulating library in connection with the Institute. The almshouses (1873) consist of six dwellings, occupied by eight single women and four married couples. Before the depreciation in the value of land the charities of the pa. amounted to over £400 yearly. In dredging for oysters round the Pudding Pan sand much Roman pottery has been found; this ware probably formed the cargo of vessels from Italy bringing merchandise for the use of the Roman colony in Britain, but which were wrecked near the coast, as no traces of Roman occupation have been met with on this spot. Tankerton Castle is a handsome structure standing in extensive grounds beautifully wooded to the edge of the cliff; a company has been formed to develop for building the seaside portion of this property, which has a sea frontage nearly a mile in length. The pier, constructed in 1894, is approached by winding paths down the cliff.

Whitstone, pa. and vil. on the Tamar, N. Cornw., 9 N.W. of Launceston; ac. 3,787; soil and subsoil chiefly clay. The Bude canal runs through the pa. The church of St. Ann (restored 1882) is Perp.; at the west end of the nave is a memorial to John Cornishe, formerly rector of this pa. 1525, and there are others to the Hill and Symons families; the font, of Norm. date, is circular and adorned with foliated ornament; in the churchyard, which is

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Whitstable	Whitstable	59	4828
Whitstone	Launceston (9)	223	394
Whittingham (1), pa.	Whittingham	318	1512
Whittingham (1), tp.	Whittingham	318	481

entered through a handsome lich-gate, is an ancient well, enclosed within a canopied Gothic arch, and at the back is a niche. Robyn's charity is of the yearly value of 10s. [Hilton Wood Castle.] *W. Head*, a handsome modern mansion of red brick, is a seat.

Whittaker Flat, sandbank in North Sea, off E. coast of Essex, 5 N.E. of Foulness. The sandbank is on the west side of the channel leading from the Thames.

Whittingham (1), pa., tp., and vil., N. Northumb.; ac. of pa. 7,838, of tp. 6,216; soil in the dale loamy, on the acclivities light, overlying clay and gravel. The vil. is picturesquely situated on the banks of the Aln, 8 W. of Alnwick, in a fertile vale, surrounded by hills well studded with woods and plantations. The church of St. Bartholomew (restored 1840) is chiefly E. Eng.; the lower part of the tower is supposed to date from the 9th cent.; the upper portion, which was of great interest and value, was destroyed, in spite of remonstrances, in 1841; the octagonal font is supported by a carved stone pillar; there are tablets to the Collingwood, Liddell, Hargreave, Law and Pawson families. The Catholic chapel is a plain building of stone with priest's house adjoining. There are small charities for the poor of all denominations distributed at Christmas. In the vil. is an ancient peel tower of the 14th cent., formerly used as a place of refuge and security for the inhabitants against the incursions of their border neighbours; it was restored in 1845 and converted into almshouses for four poor persons of the pa.

Whittingham (2), tp., pa. of Kirkham (q.v.), N. Lancs., about 5 N. of Preston; ac. 3,192. The dis. is entirely agricultural. Here is one of the co. asylums. The charities amount to about £8 yearly. The two ancient halls called Higher and Lower Gingle, now used as farmhouses, were once occupied by families of distinction. *W. House*, a good mansion beautifully situated, is a seat.

Whittinghame, extensive pa., S. Haddings., Sc., reaching from the borders of Berws. 11 miles northward; ac. 15,595; soil in some parts light and sandy, in others sterile clay, and in some rich fertile loam. The vil. is very small, and near the northern extremity of the pa., 6 E. of Haddington. There is a church of the Establishment and two public schools. *Whittinghame*, a fine mansion on W. Water, surrounded by pleasure grounds and plantations, is a seat. The grounds are open to the public under certain restrictions.

Whittinghame Water, stream, S. Haddings., Sc. It has its source in the pa. of Garvald, and flows eastward through a beautiful and romantic glen, between banks, of which the acclivities are embellished with stately trees, and falls into the sea at Belhaven.

Whittington (1), pa. and compact vil., S.E. Staffs., about 4 N.E. of Tamworth; ac. 2,921; soil gravelly, overlying sand, rock, and clay. The church of St. Giles (restored 1881) is a plain brick building. There is a small Congregational chapel. The charities amount to about £6 yearly. The barracks and depôt of the 38th and 64th regimental

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Whittingham (2)	Grimsargh (2)	214	1749
Whittinghame	East Linton (3)	372	558
Whittington (1)	Lichfield (2½)	116	2033

districts (Lichfield), on the Heath, occupy a site of 40 ac., in a fine position; the buildings comprise armoury, officers' quarters, recreation rooms, and a chapel, a brick building in E. Eng. style. The Heath, consisting of 338 ac., on the south-east side of the vil., and formerly used as an open sheep walk, is now the property of the War Department; the Lichfield horse-races are held here. Market-gardening is extensively carried on. *Broom Leasoe* is a seat, as is *W. Hall*, a large and ancient brick mansion, with stone mullioned windows, added about the Elizabethan period; nearly all the rooms are wainscoted, and some of the walls are loop-holed for small arms; the front of the house is covered with ivy.

Whittington (2), pa. and vil., W. Salop, 2½ E. by N. of Ellesmere; ac. 8,335; soil various, overlying chiefly gravel. The Perry and the Shropshire Union Canal pass through the pa. The church of St. John the Baptist was rebuilt 1804. The Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The charities amount to about £77 yearly, some of which are applied to educational purposes. W. Castle, now in ruins, is supposed to have been first built in 843 by a British chieftain, whose descendants possessed it till the Conquest, when it was given to Peverel, the founder of the family of the Peverels of the Peak, by whom it was rebuilt. The castle, before its demolition, was strongly fortified with five round towers and walls 12 ft. thick. The towers of the gatehouse are still entire, and some portions of the ancient building have been modernised and used as a parochial reading-room; the ancient fosses and entrenchments may still be traced. *Fernhill Park*, *Henlle Hall*, and *Park Hall* are seats. The latter is a fine Elizabethan timbered mansion with projecting gables.

Whittington (3), pa. on the Rother, N.E. Derbys. 9½ S.E. of Sheffield; ac. 1,581. The church of St. Bartholomew, erected in 1863, was destroyed by fire in 1895, but has since been rebuilt. The pa. has also a mission church and Methodist chapels. Charities producing £20 yearly are distributed in money and kind. In this vil. still stands the tiny stone cottage known as the "Revolution House," being the place where, in 1688, William, fourth Earl and first Duke of Devonshire, K.G., Sir Thomas (Osborne), first Earl of Danby, and afterwards Duke of Leeds, and John D'Arcy, Esq., met and planned the rising which resulted in the overthrow of James II. It was then a well-furnished country inn, with the swinging sign of "The Cock and Pynot."

Whittington (4), pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 4½ S.E. of Cheltenham; ac. 1,422; soil and subsoil gravel. The church (dedication unknown), restored 1872, was originally Norm., and has E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. portions; the monuments, which have been carefully preserved, include three life-sized recumbent effigies, *temp.* Edward III. and Henry III. The charities amount to £39 yearly. *W. Court* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Whittington (2)	Whittington	185	2103
Whittington (3)	Whittington	149	8798
Whittington (4)	Cheltenham (5)	109	179
Whittington (5)	Kirkby Lonsdale (2)	272	349
Whittington (6)	Brandon (9)	86	208
Whittington (7)	Worcester (2½)	120	423
Whittington, Great	Corbridge (6)	286	221

Whittington (5), pa. and vil. on the west bank of the Lune, N. Lancs., 13 N.E. of Lancaster; ac. 4,416; soil loam, overlying clay. The church (dedication unknown), restored 1865, is Perp. There are some small charities. *W. Hall*, with extensive grounds, is a seat.

Whittington (6), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Northwold (q.v.), S.W. Norf., 9½ N.W. of Brandon railway station. Christ Church is a modern building in Gothic style. Here is an extensive malthouse.

Whittington (7), or **Wittington**, tp. and ha., pa. of Worcester St. Peter (q.v.), Mid Worcs., 2½ S.E. of Worcester; ac. 989. The church of SS. Philip and James is in E. Eng. style. Here is Crookbarrow Hill, an artificial mound, elliptical in shape and crowned with trees.

Whittington (8), ha., pa. of Grendon (q.v.), N. Warws., adjoining the to. of Atherstone.

Whittington, Great, tp., pa. of Corbridge (q.v.), S. Northumb., 6 N. of Corbridge; ac. 1,494. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Whittington, Little, tp., pa. of and 3½ N. from Corbridge (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 362.

Whittington Moor, ha., pas. of Whittington and Chesterfield (q.v.), N. Derbys., about 2 N. of Newbold.

Whittington, New, vil., pa. of Whittington (q.v.), N.E. Derbys., about 2½ N.E. of Chesterfield. There is a mission church.

Whittington, Old, vil., pa. of Whittington (q.v.), N.E. Derbys., about 2 N.E. of Chesterfield. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Whittle (1), tp., pa. of Ovingham (q.v.), S. Northumb., 1½ N. of Prudhoe; ac. 288. It is situated on a tributary of the Tyne, and has a corn-mill.

Whittle (2), tp., pa. of Shilbottle (q.v.), E. Northumb., 5 S. by W. of Alnwick; ac. 549. Coal and limestone abound.

Whittle (3), ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from New Mills (q.v.), N.W. Chesh.

Whittle (4). [Beard, Thornsett, Ollersett, and Whittle.]

Whittlebury, pa. and vil., S. Northants., 3½ S. by W. of Towcester; ac. 3,218; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Mary (restored 1878) is E. Eng. Here is a small Wesleyan chapel. The charities consist of land in lieu of forest rights, and investments, producing £23; a sum of £6 19s. is also annually distributed to the "most deserving and God fearing widows." W. Forest was a favourite hunting resort of our early monarchs, who had a residence within its area, and included also the Benedictine priory of Luffield, founded in 1124. *W. Lodge*, a seat, destroyed by fire in 1863, has since been rebuilt; attached is a park of over 600 ac.

Whittle-le-Woods, eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, pa. of Leyland (q.v.), W. Lancs., 6 S. of Preston; ac. 1,335. The church of St. John is in E. Eng. style, and the Catholics

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Whittington, Little	Corbridge (3½)	286	14
Whittle (1)	Prudhoe (1½)	279	30
Whittle (2)	Alnwick (5)	309	9
Whittlebury	Towcester (4)	67	488
Whittle-le-W., ec. pa.	Leyland (2)	205	2662
Whittle-le-W., tp.	Leyland (2)	205	2120

and Wesleyans have places of worship. W. has several stone quarries from which are obtained millstones of excellent quality, and there is an extensive brewery. The alkaline springs, discovered in 1845, are now utilised for brewing purposes. There is a small charity. *Shaw Hill* is a fine mansion on an eminence.

Whittlesey, or **Whittlesea**, pa., ancient U. and mkt. to. (F.), N. Cambs., 6½ E. by S. of Peterborough; ac. 24,700, and about 1,500 of water and waste land. "Witesie" is the name given to it in Domesday Book; but the name of the to. is derived from the English clan of the Whittlings. Traces of a Roman road are found at Eldernell, where several antiquities have been dug up, including a massive gold ring. W. Wash, which forms an extensive portion of this pa., is about seven miles long, and varies from half a mile to one mile and a quarter in width; the land is chiefly used for pasturage, but for many months in the year is covered with water to a depth of several feet. There are ferry-boats at several parts of the Wash; wild fowl and other migratory birds abound in the vicinity. The Nen and the W. dyke run on either side of the to., on the south side of which the dyke banks are shaded by trees overhanging the pathway, which thus forms an agreeable promenade. W. formerly consisted of two pas., St. Mary and St. Andrew, now consolidated for all civil purposes. St. Mary's church (restored 1862) is an ancient building; two Norm. pillars remain in the north side; the south aisle is Dec.; a chapel, formerly a school-room, was restored in 1862 in memory of Lieut.-General Sir H. G. Smith, G.C.B. (born at W. in 1788, d. 1860); a life-size bust and a tablet have been erected as memorials; in the chancel are sedilia and a holy-water stoup. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1872) is Perp. and Dec. There are also places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Town Hall (1857) is a plain brick building, in Almshouse Street. The Public Hall (1880), the property of a company, will seat 400 persons; it is licensed for theatrical and other performances. The Market House, in the market-place, a large open square, is a small ancient structure. There are some excellent beds of gravel and a yard for manufacturing bricks, tiles and drain pipes. A fair for horses and cattle is held June 13. There are several charities, with an income of about £150 a year. W. Mere, so named from this place, was 6 miles distant, but in Hunts.; it has now been drained by the Middle Level Commissioners, and an area of 1,500 ac. brought under cultivation.

Whittlesford, pa. and vil. near the Cam, E. Cambs., 7 S. of Cambridge; ac. 1,915; soil gravelly, overlying chalk. The church of SS. Mary and Andrew (restored 1870–79) is a 14th-cent. building, but retains traces of an older church which stood on the same site; the font is Norm., and there are some ancient carved oak screens; on the north side of the tower is a turret, which gives access to the belfry, and formerly also to the rood loft; the chancel retains a small piscina and sedilia in three divisions, formed by the continuation downwards of the mullions of the south-east window; the south chantry or chapel, which opens into the chancel by two Perp. arches, has also a small piscina; the nave arcade is E. Eng.; on the eastern battlements of the tower are two shields of arms; during the restoration the remains of an alabaster reredos were discovered in the chancel wall. Here is a Congregational chapel. There are various charities, amounting to £132 yearly, distributed to the poor in coals and money. The Working Men's Institute (1866) contains lecture hall, reading rooms, and bagatelle room. In the vil. are engineering works.

Whittle, Welsh. [WELSH WHITTLE.]

Whitton (1), pa. and small vil. on the Humber, N. Lincs., 5 N. of Winterton; ac. 1,330, and 1,110 water; soil principally gravel, overlying clay and gravel. Here is a ferry across the Humber to Brough. In 1868 a pier was opened, at which the steamboats to and from Gainsborough, Goole and Hull call daily. The church of St. John (rebuilt) was originally Norm. In the river near here is a dangerous sandbank called "Whitton Middle."

Whitton (2), tp. and vil., pa. of Grindon (q.v.), S.E. Dur., 1 S. of Stillington; ac. 741. The Wesleyans have a chapel; and there is a workmen's club in connection with large ironworks here.

Whitton (3), tp., pa. of and ½ S. from Rothbury (q.v.), Mid Northumb.; ac. 674. *W. Tower*, a seat, is a modern structure attached to an ancient fortified tower of the 14th cent.

Whitton (4), tp. and vil., pa. of and 5 N. from Burford (q.v.), S. Salop; ac. 810. There is a chapel-of-ease dating from the 12th cent.

Whitton (5), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Twickenham (q.v.), S. Middx., about 10 W. of London. The church of SS. Philip and James is in E. Eng. style. Kneller Hall, erected in 1710 by Sir Godfrey Kneller, the famous painter, and called by him W. House, is in Jacobean style; the hall and staircase were painted by Louis Laguerre. In 1847 it was purchased by the Committee of Council on Education for the purposes of a training school; in 1856 it was acquired by the War Department, and re-established as a school of military music for the complete training of musicians and bandmasters for the army. *W. Park*, formerly the residence of Sir William Chambers, the distinguished architect, was built about 1724, and contains many valuable pictures, ancient marbles, and original drawings.

Whitton (6), pa. and vil. on the Lug, E. Radnors., 3½ W.N.W. of Presteigne; ac. 1,564; soil light. The vil. is pleasantly situated in a narrow and secluded valley. The church of St. David (restored 1874) is a small plain Perp. edifice. There is an endowed school.

Whittonditch, ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Ramsbury (q.v.), E. Wilts.

Whitton Middle. [WHITTON (1).]

Whittonstall, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Bywell St. Peter (q.v.), S. Northumb., 9 S.E. of Hexham; ac.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Whittlesey, pa.	Whittlesey	95	6345
Whittlesey, to.	Whittlesey	95	3556
Whittlesford	Whittlesford	49	875
Whitton (1)	Frodingham (2)	169	257
Whitton (2)	Carlton (2)	239	1081
Whitton (3)	Rothbury (½)	312	64

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Whitton (4)	Tenbury (3½)	152	2?
Whitton (5)	Hounslow (1)	14	937
Whitton (6)	Knighton (4)	181	135
Whittonstall, ec. pa.	Stocksfield (2)	281	589
Whittonstall, tp.	Stocksfield (2)	281	153

2,176. The church of SS. Philip and James was rebuilt in 1830; the ancient church was E. Eng.; only a fragment of it is now left; in 1830, previous to the rebuilding, only the chancel, which had three lancets at the east end, was in use, the nave being ruinous.

Whitton-with-Thurlston, pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 2½ N. of Ipswich, principally within the bor. of Ipswich; ac. 1,459; soil some light and some heavy, overlying clay, chalk, and gravel. The church of St. Mary was rebuilt in E. Eng. style, and much enlarged in 1852 and again enlarged in 1862, when the remains of Old Thurlston church, which had been long used as a barn, were rescued from desecration and used in adding to this sacred edifice. In the register under date Oct. 3, 1678, occurs an entry of a subscription having taken place towards the building of the cathedral church of St. Paul; it is also stated that one John Dawson obstinately refused. The poor's land lets at £9 per year.

Whitwell (1), pa. and large agricultural vil., N.E. Derbys., 4½ S.W. of Worksop, on the road to Chesterfield; ac. 5,231; soil limestone and loamy. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1886) is chiefly Norm. with Dec. insertions. There are two piscinæ, one in the chancel and the other in the south transept, and two stone sedilia in the chancel with lofty and richly carved tabernacle work; and a 17th-cent. monument with recumbent effigy to Sir Roger Manners. The Wesleyans and Free Methodists have chapels. There are some small charities. On a farm about 1½ N. of the vil. is a Norm. church, partially covered with ivy, restored and reconsecrated in 1880; the chancel is divided from the nave by a fine arch of three orders, on piers with curiously carved capitals. W. Hall, a large and ancient building, has for many years been used as a National school.

Whitwell (2), pa., I. of W., 4 W. of Ventnor; ac. 1,907; soil strong loam, overlying chalk and some good freestone for building. The church is formed from two ancient chapels, dedicated respectively to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Rhadagund, and is Norm. There are churchwardens' accounts from the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Bible Christians have a chapel. Charities of £4 yearly are for bread. There is a coastguard station in this pa. A portion of the pa. is within the Undercliff (q.v.). *Old Park* is a seat.

Whitwell (3), pa. and vil., Mid Rutld., 5 E. of Oakham; ac. 629; soil clayey, with rocky and clayey subsoil. The church of St. Michael (restored 1881), on a knoll near the road, is E. Eng.; in the church is an ancient monument to a member of the Noel family.

Whitwell (4), pa., N. Norf., 2 S. of Reepham; ac. 1,511; soil sand and loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Michael is chiefly Perp. The charities amount to about £12 12s. yearly. There is a tannery here.

Whitwell (5), tp. and vil., pa. of Catterick (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., about 6 N.W. of Northallerton; ac. 1,084.

Whitwell (6), ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from St. Paul's Walden (q.v.), N. Herts. There is a Baptist chapel.

Whitwell (7). [SELSIDE AND WHITWELL.]

Whitwell House, pa., Mid Dur., 3 S.E. of Durham; ac. 642. It consists of four farms and a colliery.

Whitwell-on-the-Hill, pa. and pleasant vil., N.R. Yorks., 5½ S.W. of Malton; ac. 1,507. The church of St. John the Evangelist (1860) is in Gothic style. *W. Hall* is a seat in Gothic style, standing on an eminence and commanding fine views of the surrounding country.

Whitwick, pa., tp., and ancient to., Mid Leics., 13 N.W. of Leicester; ac. of pa. 6,220, of tp. 3,528; soil and subsoil mixed. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1848–49) is Gothic. Under the chancel is a crypt, and in the north aisle is an ancient tomb with recumbent effigy to a member of the Talbot family. The Catholics and various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. Charnwood Forest commences in this pa., and amid the forest hills is the modern Cistercian abbey of St. Bernard, founded in 1835, the first Catholic abbey built and continuously used as such in England since the Reformation; the buildings, in E. Eng. style, were designed by the elder Pugin, and comprise a church, cloisters, chapter-house, refectory, and other domestic buildings and a museum; there are also farm buildings and a cemetery, and in one part of the grounds a "Calvary," formed on a huge and lofty mass of rock; the abbey is open to the inspection of visitors, who are attended by a guest-master. W. Castle, some traces of which remain on the Castle Hill, belonged to the Earls of Leicester, and was once an important fortress.

Whitwood, eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Calder, pa. of Featherstone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4½ N.W. of Pontefract; ac. 1,082. The church of St. Philip (1865) is in E. Dec. style, and the Wesleyans have a chapel. There are several collieries.

Whitwood Mere, eccl. pa., pas. of Featherstone and Methley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., adjoining Castleford on the west. The church of All Saints (1864) is a plain stone building. There is a mission church and also a Free Methodist chapel at the Potteries. Various manufactures are carried on.

Whitworth (1), pa., tp., and vil. near the Wear, S. Dur., 6 S.W. of Durham; ac. of pa. 2,094, of tp. 1,568; soil clayey, overlying rock. The church (dedication unknown) is an ancient Gothic edifice; in the churchyard are two ancient monuments with figures, one of a knight in full armour with vizor closed, and the other of a female, supposed to represent members of the Neville family. *W. Park* is a seat.

Whitworth (2), eccl. pa. and large vil., pa. of and

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Whitton-w.-Thurlst.	Bramford (1)	71	680
Whitwell (1)	Whitwell	151	1908
Whitwell (2)	Wroxall (2¼)	90	653
Whitwell (3)	Oakham (5)	94	108
Whitwell (4)	Whitwell & R.	137	402
Whitwell (5)	Scorton (4)	231	43
Whitwell House	Shincliffe (1½)	249	210
Whitwell-on-the-H.	Kirkham Abbey (1)	203	213

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Whitwick, pa.	Whitwick	116	7186
Whitwick, tp.	Whitwick	116	4564
Whitwood	Altofts	186	4806
Whitwood Mere	Castleford	175	3675
Whitworth (1), pa.	Spennymoor (¾)	249	7203
Whitworth (1), tp.	Spennymoor (¼)	249	6295
Whitworth (2)	Whitworth	199	4508

3 N. from Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs. The church of St. Bartholomew (1850) is in E. Eng. style. The Roman Catholics and various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship.

Whixall, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 2½ N.W. from Prees (q.v.), N. Salop. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1867) is in Gothic style. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Independent chapels.

Whixley, pa., tp., and vil., W.R. Yorks., 7 E. of Knaresborough; ac. of pa. 4,083, of tp. 2,265; soil loamy, overlying red sand. The church of the Ascension is E. Dec.; there is an ancient font. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Near the church is a large building called the Hospital, the ancient residence of the Tancred family; it was converted in 1754 into a hospital for twelve decayed gentlemen by C. Tancred, Esq. The other charities amount to about £40 annually.

Whixoe. [WIXOE.]

Whorlton (1), pa., tp., and vil., N.R. Yorks., 6 S. by W. of Stokesley, and contains only a few scattered farmhouses and cottages; ac. of pa. 9,726, of tp. 6,812. The old church of The Holy Cross, now ruinous, is Norm. and Dec.; in the chancel is a piscina, and the east window retains a small portion of the original stained glass; on the north side of the chancel is an E. Eng. chantry, and between this and the chancel stands a fine altar-tomb, with canopy, of the Dec. period, and bearing the effigy of a knight, cross-legged, carved in oak; the tomb is supposed to be that of Sir Nicholas Meinill, Baron Meinill (d. 1343); the effigy, of much earlier date, is conjectured to represent Sir Nicholas de Meinill, Baron Meinill (d. 1299); the north aisle with its arcade fell about 1810, but the piers were rebuilt; in the tower walls are many tomb slabs with crosses. The new church of The Holy Cross is in E. Eng. style. Here was formerly a castle erected in the 12th cent., but little of it remains except the gatehouse, a fine example of its kind, dating from the 14th cent., and still in a tolerably good state of preservation; over the entrance are three shields of arms; a staircase leads to the top; some vaults, formerly part of the castle, also remain. In an adjoining field a large amount of gold and silver coin was discovered about 1838.

Whorlton (2), chap. and tp., pa. of Gainford (q.v.), N. Dur., on the north bank of the Tees, which here separates the co. from Yorks., 3½ E.S.E. of Barnard Castle; ac. 1,760. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1853) is in Dec. style. Here is a Congregational chapel. *W. Grange* is a seat.

Whorlton, East and West, tp., pa. of Newburn (q.v.), S.E. Northumb., 4 N.W. of Newcastle; ac. 591. The chapel of St. John is a stone building.

Whyteleafe, ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Warlingham (q.v.), N.E. Surrey.

Wi-, for names not found under this spelling, *see also* WY- and WHI-.

Wiay (1), or **Wia,** island, pa. of South Uist (q.v.), on south-east side of Benbecula, Outer Hebrides, N.W. Invs., Sc., 39 W. of Portree. The island is upwards of 2 miles long from north to south, and about 1¼ miles wide. It is composed of gneiss, and has a deeply indented shore.

Wiay (2), **Wia,** or **Vuiay,** island, in Loch Bracadale, pa. of Bracadale (q.v.), W. coast of Isle of Skye, N.W. Invs., Sc., 12½ W.S.W. of Portree. The island is about 10 furlongs long from north-east to south-west, and 7 furlongs wide; it rises 190 ft. above the sea.

Wibsey, eccl. pa., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Mark (1857) is a plain stone building. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Horse fairs are held in Oct. and Nov.

Wibtoft, tp., pa. of Claybrook (q.v.), S.E. Warws., 2 E. of Ullesthorpe; ac. 826. W. lies very near the crossing of the two famous old Roman roads, the Foss Way and Watling Street, on the site of the Roman city of Cleychester. The chapel of St. Mary is in a debased style.

Wicca Cove, inlet of the sea, S.W. coast of Cornw., in north-east vicinity of Zennor, 3½ W. of St. Ives. The cove is nearly 3 furlongs wide at its mouth, and extends nearly ¼ mile inland.

Wich-, for names not found under this spelling, *see also* WITCH-.

Wichaugh, or **Wychough,** tp., pa. of and 1 S. from Malpas (q.v.), S.W. Chesh.; ac. 323.

Wichenford, pa., Mid Worcs., 6 N.W. of Worcester; ac. 2,669; soil clay. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1863) is E. Eng. and Dec.; at the west end of the nave is an altar-tomb of alabaster, with recumbent effigies, to John Washbourne, Esq. (1454), and Margery (Power) his wife, and on the north side of the chancel an alabaster monument of the 17th cent. with effigies. W. Court, now a farmhouse, was once a seat, and has some interesting features in the interior.

Wichnor, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Tatenhill (q.v.), S.E. Staffs., 6½ N.E. of Lichfield; ac. 1,691. The church of St. Leonard (restored 1871) is in E. Eng. style. There formerly existed a custom similar to that of Dunmow (q.v.), but it has long been obsolete. *W. Park* is a seat.

Wick, for names not found under this spelling, *see also* WEEK and WYKE.

Wick (1), or **Wick, near Pershore,** pa. and vil., S.E. Worcs., ½ E. of Pershore; ac. 1,558; soil three-fourths sandy and loam and one-fourth strong land, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Lawrence (repaired 1861) is an ancient edifice of stone, of various periods. *Arrowhead, Bryn Issa, The Grange, Upper W. House, Vandyke Court,* and *W. House* are seats.

Wick (2), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Wick and Abson (q.v.), S. Glouc., 7 E. of Bristol. The church of St. Bartholomew is in E. Eng. style. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels.

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Whixall	Prees (2½)	176	1070
Whixley, pa.	Cattal (1)	198	769
Whixley, tp.	Cattal (1)	198	473
Whorlton (1), pa.	Potto (2)	232	733
Whorlton (1), tp.	Potto (2)	232	434
Whorlton (2)	Barnard Castle (4)	249	249
Whorlton, E. & W.	Newcastle-on-T. (4)	271	122
Wibsey	Bradford (2)	192	4[illegible]80
Wibtoft	Ullesthorpe (2)	105	[illegible]7
Wichaugh	Malpas (1)	177	[illegible]9
Wichenford	Worcester (6)	129	[illegible]20
Wichnor	Wichnor	122	[illegible]16
Wick (1)	Pershore (½)	112	[illegible]98
Wick (2)	Bristol (7)	118	[illegible]72

Wick (3), ha., pa. of and 1 s. from Lyminster (q.v.), S.W. Sussex.

Wick (4), ha., pa. of Brent Knoll (q.v.), N. Somerset, 6 s. of Weston-super-Mare.

Wick (5), vil., pa. of and 2 N. from Berkeley (q.v.), W. Gloucs.

Wick (6), pa. and vil. on the sea coast, S.E. Glamorgs., 5 s. by E. of Bridgend; ac. 1,439; soil partly stiff clay, elsewhere rich loam. The church of St. James (restored) is E. Eng. There are Calvinistic, Methodist and Unitarian chapels.

Wick (7), pa., seaport, parl. and royal bur., and chief to. of the co., E. Caiths., Sc., 20 S.E. of Thurso; ac. 47,264. W. is divided into three parts —Louisburgh and W. on the north side of the river and bay, and Pulteneytown (q.v.) on the south. The old to., or W. proper, is composed of the High Street and Bridge Street; the former runs from the bay along the curvature of the river, and is flanked on either side by several lanes. The

BRIDGE STREET, WICK.
(Photo. J. G. Humphreys, Wick.)

port of W. consists of two harbours of fair dimensions, which are being greatly improved by deepening, so that the fishing fleet can enter at all states of the tide. There are places of worship of the Establishment and the Free Church of Scotland, and others for Episcopalians, United Presbyterians, Independents, Evangelical Union, Baptists, and Roman Catholics. Bridge Street is ornamented by several fine buildings, among which are the Town and County Buildings, a handsome pile surmounted by a cupola with a public clock. The Town Hall has a spacious apartment, containing portraits of local celebrities, and used as a council-room. The Temperance Hall is one of the chief places in which public meetings and entertainments are held. Within the last few years the aspect of this street has entirely changed, many new buildings having taken the place of the old houses. The herring trade must be taken as the staple, and in the season, commencing in July and ending in September, the home fishery is prosecuted to a very large extent. From May to July the fishermen are busily engaged with the summer fishing in the Western Hebrides. During the home fishing the population is increased by a large influx of Highlanders, men and women, who come as hired hands. The gutting and curing of the herrings gives employment to hundreds of men and women, and on a busy day the quay presents a scene both animated and picturesque. The winter herring-, cod-, and ling-fishing is carried on extensively; it brings to the to. fish-buyers from the principal tos. in England. The railway transports the whole winter catch to the southern markets; while the vessels belonging to the port and a large contingent from other Scotch ports, and also foreign vessels, are busily engaged taking the summer fish to places on the Continent and various ports in Ireland. Shipbuilding has now entirely ceased; but the business of boatbuilding is carried on and, with the manufacture of herring barrels and nets, is the principal source of employment for the non-fishing class. Cattle markets are held at W. on the second and fourth Thursday of each month, but the ancient markets and fairs have been discontinued. The Caithness Agricultural Society holds an important annual cattle and sheep market at Georgemas on the second Tuesday of August, and an annual show in August at W. and Thurso alternately. An interesting ruin in the vicinity is W. Castle, known as "the Old Man of Wick," which, along with the lighthouse on Noss Head (one of the best lights around the British Isles), form excellent landmarks to seamen. There are numerous remains of Pictish dwellings in the district; five stone coffins and a number of weapons and a collection of pottery have been found in different parts of the pa. *Ackergill Tower* and *Stirkoke House* are seats.

Wick and Abson, pa., S. Gloucs., about 7 E. of Bristol; ac. 2,433; soil loamy, overlying chiefly rock. Coal is found here. [WICK (2).] The most remarkable objects in this pa. are the rocks, lining each side of a deep glen, about three-quarters of a mile in length, and rising in some places to above 200 ft. in height; a beautiful sparry substance, found in many places on these rocks, is known as "rock (or Bristol) diamonds"; on the summit of the northern cliff is a Roman camp of oblong form, defended on three sides by a broad ditch and double vallum. In a field are two large stones, about 5 ft. high, said to be the remains of monuments erected to British chiefs.

Wick Burghs, a collective name for Cromarty, Dingwall, Dornoch, Kirkwall, Tain, and Wick, which together return one member to Parliament.

Wick, East, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from South Tawton (q.v.), Mid Dev.

Wicken (1), pa. and vil., E. Cambs., 8 N.W. of Newmarket; ac. 3,812; soil various, overlying chiefly clay. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1880) is an ancient Gothic edifice; there is a vault within the church in which the remains of several members of Oliver Cromwell's family were buried, but these remains have been removed from the vault to make room for those of another family; on the chancel floor is a marble inscribed slab to Henry Cromwell, fourth son of the Protector (d. 1673). There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, three almshouses endowed with £30 yearly, and a few other charities for the poor. Ancient

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wick (6)	Bridgend (5)	183	327
Wick (7), pa.	Wick	751	8464
Wick (7), parl. bur.	Wick	751	2962
Wick (7), royal bur.	Wick	751	13105
Wick (7), to.	Wick	751	8512
Wick and Abson	Bristol (7)	118	986
Wicken (1)	Soham (2)	72	716

coins and other antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood. The monastery of Spinney, or de Spineto, a cell of Ely in 1449, was founded here in the time of Henry III. for Augustinian canons; the remains now serve as a farmhouse.

Wicken (2), pa. and vil., S. Northants, on the Bucks. border, 3½ W.S.W. of Stony Stratford; ac. about 2,280; soil clay, overlying principally limestone. The church of St. John the Evangelist is an edifice of stone, designed and built by Thomas Prowse, Esq., in 1758, and finished after his death; in the south aisle is a brass to Thomas Howse (d. 1633), and Mary (Clarke), his wife. The charities produce £14 yearly, of which £4 is for educational purposes, and the remainder is distributed in bread and fuel. *W. Park*, about 1 S. of the vil., is a seat.

Wicken Bonhunt, pa. and small vil., N. Essex, 5 S.W. of Saffron Walden; ac. 822; soil heavy on the hills and mixed, overlying chalk, with some gravel in the lowlands. The church of St. Margaret has been rebuilt, but retains the original E. Eng. chancel, which is fitted with stalls. About ¼ E. of the church is the desecrated chapel of St. Helen of E. Norm. work, which is used as a barn. The Hall, now a farmhouse, was formerly surrounded by a moat.

Wickenby, pa., W. Lincs., 6½ S. of Market Rasen; ac. 2,003; soil stiff loam, overlying white chalky clay. The church of SS. Peter and Lawrence (restored 1878) is Perp. Here is a Free Methodist chapel.

Wicker, eccl. pa. in the bor. of Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

Wickeralack, ha., pa. of Crosby Ravensworth (q.v.), N. Westmd., 1 N.W. of Maulds Meaburn. Near here was once a British camp.

Wickersley, pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks., about 3 E. by S. of Rotherham; ac. 1,230; soil sandy and gravelly. The church of St. Alban is in Gothic style. There is a complete list of the rectors from the Reformation. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There is a lecture hall, with a library and museum attached. The charities amount to about £8 yearly. W. is celebrated for its quarries of fine soft grit stone, of which grindstones are made.

Wickford, pa. and vil., Mid Essex, 5½ E. of Billericay; ac. 1,751; soil mixed, overlying heavy loam. W. is named from its situation at the ford of the Crouch, in a hollow between Billericay and Rayleigh, where a village of this name existed in the time of Edward the Confessor. The Crouch is here crossed by three bridges. The church, supposed by an inscription on one of the bells to be dedicated to St. Catherine, was rebuilt in 1876 in E. Eng. style. Here is a Congregational chapel.

Wickham (1), or **Wykeham**, pa. and pleasant vil., S. Hants, 12 N.W. of Portsmouth; ac. 2,427; soil loam, subsoil chalk. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1862) is Gothic. Among the monuments is a very handsome one to Sir William Uvedale; the whole is surmounted by a shield, bearing the quarterings of the Uvedale family; below is a figure of the knight recumbent, and at his head and feet are shields with the quarterings of the Nortons; below him the figure of his lady, recumbent; and at the base are the figures of his four sons and five daughters kneeling. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to £25 yearly. William Long, afterwards known as William of Wykeham, the great Bishop of Winchester, and munificent founder of St. Mary's College, Winchester, and New College, Oxford, was born in this pa. in 1324. Here is a large flour mill, a brewery, and two malting establishments. A fair is held annually on May 20, for the sale of farming stock.

Wickham (2), or **Whicham**, pa., W. Cumb., 4 S.W. of Bootle; ac. 4,882; soil sand, clay, and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary contains an ancient font. There is a large tumulus in a piece of ground called Arrow Field. A Roman road ran through this pa. *Kellet House* is a seat.

Wickham (3). [WICKHAM BISHOPS, WICKHAMBREUX.]

Wickham (4), chap., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Welford (q.v.), S. Berks., on the line of the great Roman highway connecting Gloucester and Silchester with London. The church of St. Swithun is a building of squared flint, rebuilt in 1846–49. The tower is the only portion of the ancient church now remaining, and may possibly belong to the close of the 11th cent.; it has a balustered belfry window and quoins which appear like Saxon long and short work.

Wickham (5), ti., pa. of and 2 S. from Banbury (q.v.), N. Oxon.

Wickham Bishops, pa. and vil. on the Blackwater, E. Essex, about 3 N. of Maldon; ac. 1,540; soil chiefly light, overlying gravel and sand. W. B was from time immemorial in the possession of the Bishops of London, who occasionally resided here, and stands on one of the highest points in the co., commanding a beautiful and extensive view from all points. The church of St. Bartholomew is in E. Eng. style. The old church, a small and ancient edifice at some distance from the vil., is now disused. On an eminence adjoining the pa., at the head of Tiptree Heath, is a beacon, erected during the time of the threatened invasion of Napoleon I.

Wickhambreux, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 5½ E. of Canterbury; ac. 2,370; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1878) is E. Eng.; there are several memorials to the families of Beake and Larkins. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The poor have a charity of about £7.

Wickhambrook, pa. and vil., S. Suff., 10 N.E. of Haverhill; ac. 4,239; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1886) is E. Eng.; in the chancel is an altar-tomb, with recumbent effigy in marble of Sir Thomas Heigham (1630), a military knight, distinguished in the Irish rebellion; there are also several monumental tablets.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wicken (2)	Castlethorpe (4)	55	442
Wicken Bonhunt	Newport (2)	40	166
Wickenby	Wickenby	141	232
Wicker	Sheffield	158	13146
Wickersley	Rawmarsh (2)	164	732
Wickford	Wickford Junction	29	501

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wickham (1)	Fareham (4)	76	1161
Wickham (2)	Silecroft (1)	277	456
Wickham Bishops	Wickham Bishops	41	471
Wickhambreux	Bekesbourne (2)	65	428
Wickhambrook	Clare (6)	62	1228

and in the chancel a curious brass in memory of Thomas Burroughs (d. 1597). Here are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels. There are several charities, and an almshouse built by Anthony Sparrow, afterwards Bishop of Exeter, in 1615. *Badmondisfield Hall*, surrounded by a deep moat, is a seat.

Wickham Childs. [CHILDS WICKHAM.]

Wickham, East, pa. and vil., N.W. Kent, 5 N.W. of Dartford, on the road to London; ac. 895; soil various, overlying gravel. The church of St. Michael is a small plain building with some E. Eng. work. The endowed school was founded in 1727, and has an annual income of £427.

Wickhamford, pa. and vil., S.E. Worcs., 3 S.E. of Evesham; ac. 1,234; soil rich mould, very fertile, overlying some sand and clay. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1841) is E. Eng.; in the church are two elaborate altar-tombs of the Sandys family; on each tomb are the recumbent figures of a knight in half-armour and his lady, and at the back are shields of arms; these commemorate Sir Samuel Sandys, Knight, eldest son of Edwyn Sandys, D.D., Archbishop of York (1577–88), d. 1626, and Mercy (Culpeper) his wife (1629); and Sir Edwyn Sandys, Knight (son of Sir Samuel), (also 1626), and Penelope (Bulkeley or Buckley) his wife (1680).

Wickham Heath, pl., pa. of Boxford (q.v.), S. Berks., 4 N.W. of Newbury.

Wickham Market, pa. and to., S.E. Suff., 5 N. of Woodbridge; ac. 1,186. The to. is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the river Deben. The church of All Saints is Dec. and Perp., with a steeple rising to about 140 ft. above the ground and forming a conspicuous seamark. The south aisle was erected at the cost of Walter Fulburn, who was buried here in 1489; in the chancel are sedilia and a piscina. The register contains the following entry:—"John the Sonne of John Barker gent and Alice his wife was borne the 22 April, being Easter day, and was baptised the 8th day of May, being the day whereon our Souveraigne Lord Charles the 2nd was solemnly proclaimed of England, Scotland, ffrance, and Ireland King, Defender of the fayth." There is a Congregational chapel. The charities, which are considerable, are chiefly distributed in money and kind. This was formerly a to. of some consequence, with a town hall, in which quarter sessions were held, but the hall has been taken down and the sessions removed to Woodbridge; it had a weekly market and two fairs (now disused), granted in 1440 by Henry VI. Here are ironworks and an engineering establishment for the production of machinery. John Kirby, who published the "Suffolk Traveller," resided here from 1732 until his death in 1753. Thomas Harsant, well known for his mechanical attainments, died here in 1852, aged eighty-eight.

Wickham St. Paul, pa. and vil., N. Essex, 5 N. of Halstead; ac. 1,224; soil strong loam, subsoil mixed. The church of All Saints (restored 1866) is E. Eng. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The charities amount to about £12 yearly.

Wickham Skeith, pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 5 S.W. of Eye; ac. 1,770; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1857) is Perp. The Wesleyans have a small chapel. Under an ancient oak on Wizard Farm many Saxon coins of Harold and Edward the Confessor have been found; they are now deposited in the British Museum.

Wickhampton, pa., E. Norf., 8 S.W. of Yarmouth; ac. 1,636; soil and subsoil mixed. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., and contains an altar-tomb, with effigies of Sir William Gerbrygge and lady, who are supposed to have founded the church (A.D. 1272). There are remains on the north wall of the nave of some mural paintings of the early 15th cent., representing an allegorical hunting scene with figures of nobles and skeletons, known as "Les Trois Vifs et Les Trois Morts." Over the north door is a figure of St. Christopher carrying the infant Christ over a river, and the seven acts of mercy; there is also a carved Elizabethan pulpit. On the apex of the gable of the porch is a small rood in stone, supported by the figures of St. Mary and St. John. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel here.

Wickham, West (1), pa. and vil., N.W. Kent, 4 S.E. of Croydon; ac. 2,658; soil gravelly loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1889) is Perp. The nave is separated

WEST WICKHAM COURT.

from the aisle by two E. Eng. arches, and between the nave and chancel is a Perp. wooden screen. The chancel aisle has some fine remains of ancient glass, and is hung with ancient banners and helmets. There are also several monuments to the Lennard, Hobbs, Farnaby, and Cator families, as well as brasses of two former rectors and a piscina with trefoiled niche. The Congregationalists have a chapel. There are some small charities. *W. W. Court* is a turreted manor-house, built in the reign of Henry VII., to which additions were made in 1867. It contains some valuable portraits, including one of Sir Walter Raleigh by Zucchero. *W. Hall* is another seat.

Wickham, West (2), pa. and vil., E. Cambs., on the borders of Suff., 10 S. of Newmarket; ac. 2,937; soil chalk and clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary is Dec. and Perp. There is a mission-hall and reading-room in the vil.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wickham, East	Woolwich (2½)	7	1303
Wickhamford	Evesham (2)	106	137
Wickham Market	Wickham Market	85	1537
Wickham St. Paul	Castle Hedingh'm (3)	59	324
Wickham Skeith	Finningham (3)	87	439
Wickhampton	Reedham (2)	119	116
Wickham, West (1)	West Wickham	12	417
Wickham, West (2)	Linton (3)	51	1262

Wicklewood, pa. and vil., Mid Norf., 3 w. of Wymondham; ac. 1,601; soil clayey, overlying brick-earth. The church of All Saints is Perp. The lower stage of the tower forms a porch. There is an ancient but undated brass in the floor of the nave to John Dufeld, and there are some 18th-cent. monuments. The steps leading to the rood-loft remain, and the heads of the benches exhibit some excellent carving. Here are two chapels for the Primitive Methodists. The fuel allotment of 12 ac. produces £6 yearly, which is given to the poor in coals.

Wicklow (1), maritime co. of the province of Leinster, Ir., bounded on the east by St. George's Channel, on the west by the cos. of Kildare and Carlow, on the south by a small intersection of the latter co. and by a limited extent of Wex., on the north by the co. of Dub., and on the north-west by that of Kildare. Its greatest length from north to south is 40 miles, and its breadth east and west somewhat exceeds 30. Its area comprises 498,668 ac. of land and 1,413 water. The coast-line from Bray, in the north, is tolerably regular and almost devoid of openings; it runs S. by E. until it reaches Brides Head, below W. harbour, when it trends westward, ending a little below Arklow. The harbours of W. and Arklow are of small depth and capacity. The coast, which is mostly precipitous, is dangerous from sandbanks, the north and south extremities being marked by floating lights; there are also two fixed lights on W. Head. The co. is decidedly mountainous, intersected by deep and romantic valleys and glens, and embellished by several beautiful lakes, an irregular range of hills (1,000 to 1,100 ft. high) following the line of the northern border, another series of hills running along the coast to W. town, a range of lofty hills on the west side of the co. from Blessington to Donard, another range (including Lugnaquilla, 3,039 ft.) down the west centre, and a curious five-armed range north of Rathdrum, with a solitary hill (known as Troopers' Town) standing between two of its spurs; whilst further south the country assumes a tamer and more wooded aspect, as that portion round Ovoca. In the hills north of W. are the Dublin water reservoirs. W. is not less remarkable for the variety and importance of its minerals than for the wild and picturesque beauties of its scenery; it comprises the greater portion of the south-eastern mountain chain of Ireland, composed of formations of granite, mica-slate, clay-slate, quartz rock, trap, and porphyry. The soil is very fertile in the lower tracts, and along the river courses marl prevails; the subsoil is granite in the mountain district and clay-slate on the declivities. The co. is rich in a variety of minerals; lead and copper are found in large quantities, and even gold has been obtained. The exportation of pyrites containing sulphur, from the Ovoca district, has at times amounted to 100,000 tons a year, affording employment to a large number of persons. The climate of the mountains, though remarkably mild for their elevation, is moist, and rain falls frequently. The low lands near the sea, although exposed to easterly winds, yet, being completely sheltered on every other side, render the climate in this part more genial than that of any other quarter of the co., and it is here that the arbutus, laurustinus, and other delicate shrubs flourish. Fisheries, once so productive, have failed of late years; oysters, however, are still obtained at Arklow. The rivers are numerous, but their courses are rapid and short, except some of those flowing westward, of which the principal are the Slaney, the Ovoca, and the Vartrey; the Liffey has its origin in W., and leaves the co. for that of Dub. The principal lakes are Glendalough and Dan. Railway communication is afforded by the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford and the Great Southern and Western Companies. Prior to the Union, W. sent ten representatives to the Irish Parliament; now it has two divisions (East and West W.), each returning one member. The co. confers the title of viscount and earl upon the family of Howard. The Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway enters the co. at Bray.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wicklewood	Kimberley (2)	114	686
Wicklow (1)	....	.....	62136

Wicklow (2), capital of the co. of its name, assize and mkt. to. (w.), and seaport, partly in the pa. of Rathnew (q.v.), Newcastle bar., and partly in those of Drumkay and Kilpoole (q.v.), Arklow bar., E. co. Wick., Ir., 31 S. by E. of Dublin, is situated on the estuary of the Vartrey, which forms the harbour on the eastern side of the co. Some fragments of a castle remain on a rock rising perpendicularly from the sea. W. was constituted a bor. by James II., and returned members to the Irish Parliament down to the Union. The Protestant and Catholic churches crown the summit of opposite hills; and the Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Friends have places of worship. Other public buildings are the market-house, court-house, infirmary, and gaol. The chief trade of the to. consists of imports of coal, culm, limestone, timber, salt, slates, and iron, which are increasing; but the exports of grain and metallic ore have fallen off considerably of late years, the latter owing to W. sulphur ore having been superseded by Spanish ore. Salt cake and bleaching powder and artificial manure are largely manufactured. Monthly fairs are held for cattle, sheep, and pigs; and there is a horse fair four times a year. The harbour is at the mouth of the Vartrey river, the estuary of which is separated from the sea by the narrow neck of land called the Morrough. The harbour has two piers (east and west); the east pier has a lighthouse at its extremity; there is a draught of water at both to float ships of upwards of 3,000 tons, and they have proved a great acquisition to the port. The bay, bounded on the south by W. Head, is sheltered from southerly, westerly, and north-westerly winds. When King James II. held his Court at W., after the battle of the Boyne, it is recorded that he occupied a room in front of the barracks, which were then in Main Street, but owing to improvements all traces of the building are now removed. The environs of W. are singularly beautiful and studded with demesnes.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wicklow (2)	Wicklow	29	5[illegible]
Wicklow, East	....	.....	2[illegible]

Wicklow, East. [Wicklow (1).]

Wicklow Gap, mountain pass on the border of North Ballinacor and Lower Talbotstown bars., Mid co. Wick., Ir., 9½ S.S.E. of Blessington. The Gap lies between the valley of the King's River on the north-west and the Vale of Glendasan on the south-east. From its highest point, 1,[illegible] ft. above the sea, there are beautiful views of the

mountainous country in the neighbourhood. The Gap is traversed by the high road from Rathdrum to Holywood. There are traces here of an ancient paved causeway.

Wicklow Head, headland (218 ft.) in Kilpool pa., east coast of co. Wick., Ir., 2 S.E. of Wicklow. Here is a lighthouse, erected in 1818, with an intermittent white light visible at a distance of 16 miles. There are two other towers on the headland. The cliff scenery towards the north-west from W. Head is very fine.

Wicklow, West. [WICKLOW (1).]

Wickmere, pa. and vil., N. North., 9 W. of North Walsham; ac. 973; soil good loam, overlying brick earth. The church of St. Andrew is chiefly E. Eng. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

Wick near Pershore. [WICK (2).]

Wick Rissington, pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 3 S. of Stow-on-the-Wold, ac. 1,140; soil stonebrash, loam, and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1879) is Norm. and E. Eng.; the chancel retains a piscina and six aumbries, and in the north porch is a Norm. doorway. Land left for the repair of the church produces £5 a year. *Wyck Hill House,* in a well-wooded park, is a seat.

Wick St. Lawrence, pa. and vil., N. Somerset, on the east bank of the Severn, on a low alluvial and fertile plain, 6 N. of Weston-super-Mare; ac. 1,440; soil loam, overlying brick clay. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1865) is Perp.; the ancient pulpit, of carved freestone, of about the same date as the church and a work of great beauty, was formerly in Woodspring Priory. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. There is an ancient cross in the centre of the vil.

Wickwar, pa. and small to., formerly a bor. by prescription, S. Gloucs., 4 N. of Chipping Sodbury; ac. 2,307; soil clayey, overlying marl, clay, and limestone. The corporation, constituted under a charter of Charles II., was abolished under the Municipal Corporation Act. Holy Trinity Church (restored 1881) is E. Eng. There are Congregational and Baptist chapels. The Grammar School (founded 1684) was reorganised in 1869. The Literary Institute has a library and a reading-room. There are four malt houses and two extensive breweries. The charities produce about £60 yearly, and are distributed principally in bread and clothing. Fairs were formerly held on April 6, for cattle, pigs, and sheep, and on the first Monday in Nov.; but these, as well as the weekly market, have fallen into disuse.

Wick Water, stream, N.E. Caiths., Sc.; issues from the foot of Loch Watten and runs 2 E. through Watten pa., and then about 6 E.S.E. through Wick pa., entering the North Sea at the to. of Wick, at the head of Wick Bay. Its course is slow, and it frequently overflows the neighbouring tracts.

Wid, river, S. Essex; rises in the east vicinity of Blackmore, and after making a curve to the S., runs N.N.E. past Ingatestone and Margaretting, and then N. and N. by W. past Widford and Writtle to the Can, which it joins 2 W. by N. of Chelmsford. Its length is about 11 miles.

Widcombe. [LYNCOMBE AND WIDCOMBE.]

Widcombe, North, tp., pa. of Chewton Mendip (q.v.), N.E. Somerset, about 2 W. of Clutton; ac. 705.

Widcombe, South, ha., pa. of Hinton Blewett (q.v.), N.E. Somerset, about 5 S.W. of Clutton.

Widdale, ha., pa. of Aysgarth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., about 4 S.W. of Hawes.

Widdecombe in the Moor. [WIDECOMBE IN THE MOOR.]

Widdendown, ha., pa. of S. Tawton (q.v.), N.E. Dev., 4 S.E. of Okehampton.

Widdington (1), pa. and vil. on the Cam, N. Essex, 8 N.N.E. of Bishop Stortford; ac. 1,997; soil mixed and heavy, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1872–73) is chiefly E. Eng.; the tower was been rebuilt on the foundations of the old one, which fell down in 1871. The Congregationalists have a chapel. W. Hall, now a farmhouse, had formerly a private chapel, which has been converted into a parlour.

Widdington (2), tp. on the Ouse, pa. of and 3½ S.E from Little Ouseburn (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 667.

Widdrington, eccl. pa., tp. and vil., pa. of Woodhorn (q.v.), E. Northumb., 9 N.N.E. of Morpeth; ac. 4,697. The church of the Holy Trinity, erected in the 14th cent., has a chancel retaining a trefoil piscina, with a bracket over, and a recess below the adjoining window serves as a sedile; on the north side are two other niched recesses for tombs, and in the westernmost is a slab with a rude cross crosslet; the other has the arms of W. above the crown of the arch. In this pa. are the remains of a preceptory of the Hospitallers. The principal dwelling-house, which is still standing on the west side, is a long low structure of two storeys, with projecting upper windows carried on corbels; on the south side is the ruined chapel of St. John. The place is now converted into dwellings for labourers.

Widecombe, or Widdecombe, in the Moor, pa. and vil. on the Dart, Dev., 12 N.W. of Newton Abbot; ac. 10,614; soil light and sandy, overlying granite. The church of St. Pancras is Perp.; in the chancel are remains of a sedile and a mural tablet to Mary Elford (1642), and in the south transept a piscina; the church was struck by lightning in 1638. There are Calvinistic and Wesleyan chapels, and a charity of about £15 yearly. A fair is held on the second Tuesday in September. There are the remains of a British village and two logan stones.

Wideford Hill, eminence (740 ft.), pa. of Kirkwall and St. Ola, S. Ork., Sc., 1 W. by N. of Kirkwall. The hill is completely covered with heather. It commands a fine view. There are considerable remains of a Picts' house.

Widemouth Bay, inlet of the sea, on N.W. coast of Cornw., 2 S.W. of Stratton. The bay is upwards

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wicklow, West	.....	.....	30754
Wickmere	Aylsham (5)	132	236
Wick Rissington	Bourton-on-W'ter(1	91	226
Wick St. Lawrence	Worle (2)	135	218
Wickwar	Wickwar	133	933
Widcombe, North	Clutton (2½)	121	61

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Widdington (1)	Newport (2)	40	412
Widdington (2)	Hammerton (3)	197	19
Widdrington, ec. pa.	Widdrington	294	1006
Widdrington, tp.	Widdrington	294	947
Widecombe	Bovey (7)	215	744

of 5 miles wide at its mouth, and extends about a mile inland. On the shore is the Black Rock, a dark column of schist, said to be haunted by a wrecker named Featherstone, who is employed in making cords out of sand.

Wide Open, vil., pa. of Longbenton (q.v.), S.E. Northumb., about 2 N.E. of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Widewall, vil. on N.W. coast of South Ronaldshay Island, S. Ork., Sc., 12 S. of Kirkwall. Here is a school.

Widford (1), pa. and vil., E. Herts., 4 E. of Ware; ac. 1,162; soil mixed, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1869) is Dec. and Perp.; on the south side of the nave is a piscina, and on the north side a circular stone staircase, formerly leading to an ancient rood loft; the chancel has sedilia or recesses, and on both sides of the east windows are several highly interesting paintings of figures, faintly coloured; in the tower are some memorials to the family of Hamond (1824–37). The charities amount to about £28 yearly.

Widford (2), pa. on the Windrush, Mid Oxon., 6 N.W. of Witney; ac. 549; soil stonebrash, overlying rock. The church of St. Oswald (now closed and disused except for burials) is chiefly of the Dec. period; the nave and chancel are mostly Norm.; the north door is Norm. and there is a good Norm. font. The church is noteworthy as occupying the site of a Roman villa, fragments of tessellated pavement and other remains being frequently met with in the churchyard. There is a charity of about £15 yearly.

Widford (3), pa. and vil. on the road from London to Colchester, Mid Essex, 2 S.W. of Chelmsford; ac. 632; soil mixed, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary, erected 1862 on the site of an older edifice, is in Gothic style; in the churchyard is the tomb of Sarah (d. 1776), widow of Henry, tenth Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire. The charities are about £22 yearly. *Hylands*, standing in a well-wooded park, is a seat.

Widley, pa., S. Hants, about 4 N. of Portsmouth; ac. 1,111; soil loamy, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (rebuilt 1849) is in Norm. style, but retains a few interesting fragments of the old structure, including some portions of the old dog-tooth moulding. In 1894 the pas. of W. and Wymering were amalgamated for civil purposes under the name of Cosham.

Widmerpool, pa. and small vil., S. Notts., 9 S.E. of Nottingham; ac. 2,106; soil heavy clay, overlying limestone. The church of St. Peter (restored 1882) is E. Eng.; the spire was destroyed by lightning in 1832. A vil. reading-room was erected in 1889. *W. Hall*, a spacious mansion, is a seat.

Widmore, ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Bromley (q.v.), W. Kent. In the vil. is an ancient gabled house, the gateway leading to which, almost overhung with ivy, bears the date 1599, and the initials "A.B."

Widnes, mun. bor., tp., and manufacturing to. on the banks of the Mersey, pa. of Prescot (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 13 S.E. of Liverpool; ac. 3,339. The bor. was incorporated by royal charter on May 25, 1893. W. has eccl. pas. with modern churches. The Roman Catholics and various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. The Drill Hall, built 1873, is a brick structure, with a central tower flanked by two smaller. "Tueller's Girder," a wrought-iron bridge over the Mersey, connecting Lancs. with Chesh., was completed in 1868, and is 1,000 ft. long and 95 ft. in height above high-water mark, being supported over the river by two stone piers, each 80 ft. in depth by 30 ft. in width, placed 300 ft. apart in mid-channel, thus forming three openings of 300 ft., exclusive of piers and abutments; there are two lines of railway and one footway for passengers. W. is the principal seat in the kingdom of the manufacture of alkalies and soap; copper-smelting is also carried on here, and there are ironworks, foundries, limestone mills, sail-cloth manufactories, oil and paint and locomotive and waggon grease works.

Widnes Division, one of the 23 parl. divs. of Lancs.; it lies in the south-west of the co., and returns one member.

Widworthy, pa., E. Dev., 3½ E. by S. of Honiton; ac. 1,437; soil clay and marl, overlying marl and gravel. The church of St. Cuthbert is Dec.; over the west doorway in the tower is a carving of figures within a panel, and three shields of arms; in the north transept is a fine effigy of a knight in armour, probably representing Sir Hugh Prous, of the time of Edward III. In the south transept is a handsome monument by Bacon to James Marwood (d. 1769) and there are several other monuments. The pa. has some small charities. *W. Court*, standing in a park and extensive woods, is a seat.

Wield, pa. and vil., E. Hants, 6 W. of Alton; ac. 2,104; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. James (restored 1884–85) is Norm., and contains a fine alabaster monument to William Wallop and his third wife; both effigies are full length and recumbent, the former in complete armour. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

Wigan, parl., mun., and co. bor., pa., tp., U. and mkt. to. (M. & F.), on the Douglas, S.W. Lancs., 18 N.W. of Manchester; ac. of pa. 29,033, of bor. and tp. 2,188. W. was first incorporated by Henry III. in 1245, and has received several subsequent charters. It returned members to Parliament in the time of Edward I., but not again until the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Elizabeth; it formerly returned two members, but by the "Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885," the representation was reduced to one. The pa. church of All Saints (restored) is Late Perp.; in the Lindsay or Bradshaigh chapel is an altar-tomb with recumbent figures, in stone, of Sir William Bradshaw, Knight, cross-legged and in armour, and Dame Mabel his wife; there is also a monument to Dr. George Hall, Bishop of Chester 1662–68, and previously rector of W., who was accidentally killed by falling on a knife while walking in his garden at W. Dr.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Widford (1)	Widford	24	461
Widford (2)	Shipton (5)	81	52
Widford (3)	Chelmsford (1)	30	293
Widley	Cosham (2)	70	1350
Widmerpool	Widmerpool	116	183
Widnes	Widnes	189	30011

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Widnes Division	.....	.....	64387
Widworthy	Honiton (3½)	155	153
Wield	Alton (6)	47	258
Wigan, pa.	Wigan	194	129881
Wigan, bor. and tp.	Wigan	194	3001

John Wilkins, Bishop of Chester 1668–72, who succeeded Bishop Hall, was also rector here, and three subsequent rectors were chosen to the same see. W. has several eccl. pas. with modern churches, and the Roman Catholics and various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. The chief public buildings include a Public Hall; the Borough Courts (1866), in Italian style; the Arcade (1872), in Gothic style; the Volunteer Drill Hall (1884), in Queen Anne style; the Free Public Library (1878), in Gothic style; the Baths (1882), in Millgate; the Market Hall (1877), a red-brick structure; and the Royal Albert Edward Infirmary (1873), a brick edifice with Yorkshire stone dressings, built on the pavilion plan. The Manor House, in Bishopgate, is an ancient structure, and here in 1745 Charles Edward Stuart stayed for two days. The poor of the pa. have £185 yearly in bread and clothing from James Brown's charity; the poor of the tp. £370 yearly in bread and clothing from several charities; and there is in addition £140 for apprenticing. Fairs are held the day before Holy Thursday, June 27, and Oct. 28 for horses and horned cattle. W. is celebrated for its immense coal formations, which extend for miles in every direction. There are extensive oil and grease works; cotton-spinning is also largely carried on, ginghams and other cotton goods are made, and there are iron forges, iron and brass foundries, railway waggon, bolt, screw, and nail works. In the Civil War W. took the king's side and was often the headquarters of James, Earl of Derby, K.G., one of the devoted adherents of King Charles I. In 1651 this nobleman arrived from the Isle of Man to sustain the cause of Charles II., but was encountered and defeated by Colonel Lilburne in the battle of W. Lane, Aug. 25, 1651. At W. Lane fell Sir Thomas Tyldesley, Knight, the ablest of the Royalist leaders in this co., who was shot while scrambling through a hedge; a monumental pillar, with inscription, at the north end of the to., near the spot on which he fell, was erected in 1679. W. gives the title of Baron to the Lindsay family. Mesnes Park, with an area of about 27 ac., is well laid out, and has a lake stocked with swans and waterfowl. *Westwood House*, standing in a well-wooded park, is a seat; attached to the mansion is a Catholic chapel designed by Pugin, in Gothic style.

Wiganthorpe. [TERRINGTON.]

Wigborough, Great, pa., N.E. Essex, 7 S.W. of Colchester; ac. 2,524, and 86 water; soil heavy, overlying strong loam. The pa. anciently belonged to the Abbess of Barking, and is so recorded in the Domesday Survey; it afterwards passed to the priory of St. Osyth. The church of St. Stephen, situated on the top of a hill, is E. Eng. and Dec. Near the church is a tumulus.

Wigborough, Little, pa. near the marshes and creeks of the Blackwater, N.E. Essex, about 1 S.E. of Great Wigborough; ac. 1,214, and 168 water; soil heavy, subsoil loamy. The church of St. Stephen, near the seashore (restored 1886), is E. Eng.

Wigford St. Mary. [ST. MARY-LE-WIGFORD.]

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wigborough, Great	Colchester (7)	52	270
Wigborough, Little	Wyvenhoe (6)	56	84
Wiggenhall St. G.	Magdalen Road (3)	91	542
Wiggenhall St. M.M.	Magdalen Road (1)	91	678

Wiggenhall St. Germans, pa. and vil. on the Ouse, N.W. Norf., 4 S. of Lynn; ac. 1,219, of which 1,031 are on the west side of the river; soil and subsoil clayey. The church of St. Germain (restored 1872), on the east side of the river, is Perp. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Methodist New Connexion have chapels here. The charities amount to £1 5s. yearly, derived from the bridge tolls, and 6s. 8d. left by an unknown donor. The four Wiggenhalls are in a great part below the high-water level of the Ouse, which is confined by strong banks; the Middle Level sluice, constructed in 1877 for draining the fens of the Middle Level district, is in this pa.

Wiggenhall St. Mary Magdalen, pa. and vil. on the west side of the Ouse, N.W. Norf., 7 S. of Lynn; ac. 4,114; soil clay or fen, overlying clay, with a little silt. Three-quarters of the pa. are fen, and drained by a steam-engine. The church of St. Mary Magdalen is Perp. Here are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels. Crabb, or Crabhouse Abbey, situated here, was founded in 1181 by the convent of Rainham, for nuns of Fontevrault; at its dissolution there were seven nuns, and revenues estimated at £24; the house is now occupied by a farmer.

Wiggenhall St. Mary the Virgin, pa. on the Ouse, N.W. Norf., 4 S.W. of Lynn; ac. 2,815; soil rich loam, overlying silt and gault. The church of St. Mary is Perp.; in the chancel is an alabaster altar-tomb, with effigies of a man in armour, his wife and child; there are also memorials to the Kervile and Berners families; since 1869 the church has been repaired, and during the alterations numerous lead coffins of the Berners family were found; the benches in the south aisle, which have been restored, are of oak and very finely carved. Some part of the Islington Lodge estate, reclaimed from the Ouse in 1821, is in this pa. *St. Mary's Hall* is a mansion erected at different periods. The centre was originally the embattled gatehouse of a more ancient hall or manor-house of brick, probably erected by the family of Kervile, or Capraville, in the reign of Henry VII.

Wiggenhall St. Peter, pa., N.W. Norf., 4½ S.S.W. of Lynn; ac. 994; soil clay and silty loam, overlying clay and silt. The church of St. Peter is Perp.

Wigginton (1), pa. and vil., N. Oxon., 6½ S.W. of Banbury; ac. 1,780. The church of St. Giles, restored, is chiefly E. Eng.; the chancel is Dec., and has a piscina, a sedile in the sill of the window, and a stone seat with crocketed canopy and finial at the south-west angle; it also contains two recumbent effigies, one of which appears to be a crusader, and a singular tomb, apparently of the 13th cent., with the figure of a man and two children standing erect with clasped hands. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A plot of 30 ac. of common land produces about £30 yearly, and is spent in coal for the poor of the pa. Extensive Roman remains have been found near the church; in 1824 a chamber of semi-octagonal form was discovered, the pavement of which was composed of small tesseræ of four colours; on the south-south-

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wiggenhall St. M.V.	Magdalen Road (4)	91	305
Wiggenhall St. P.	Magdalen Road (2)	91	135
Wigginton (1)	Bloxham (2)	87	245

east side the remains of an inferior room or court were found, the pavement of which was of a coarser kind; beneath this pavement was a small skeleton; and among other relics found were an ivory or bone pin and some small copper coins of the Emperor Constantine (306–37).

Wigginton (2), pa. and vil. on an eminence, W. Herts., 1½ S. of Tring; ac. 1,647; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Bartholomew (restored 1861) is chiefly E. Eng.

Wigginton (3), pa. and small vil., N.R. Yorks., 4½ N. of York; ac. 1,881; soil sandy and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (built 1860) is in E. Eng. style.

Wigginton (4), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Tamworth (q.v.), S.E. Staffs., 7 E. of Lichfield; ac. 3,667. The church of St. Leonard (rebuilt in the 18th cent.) was enlarged in 1862. *W. Park* is a seat.

Wigglesworth, tp., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Long Preston (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 4,288. There is a Wesleyan chapel. At *W. Hall* (built 1691) is a barn supposed to be the largest in England; here also is a sulphur well.

Wiggonby, vil., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Aikton (q.v.), N. Cumb. There are remains of a Roman camp.

Wiggonholt, pa., N.W. Sussex, 8 S.E. of Petworth; ac. 854; soil sandy, overlying clay. The church (dedication unknown), restored, is E. Eng. W. appears to have been a Roman settlement; in 1827 a number of sepulchral urns and other relics were discovered.

Wighill, pa., tp., and vil. near the Wharfe, W.R. Yorks., 2½ N. by W. of Tadcaster; ac. of pa. 2,624, of tp. 2,247; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is Norm., and contains an ancient monument (with a figure of a knight in armour) of the Stapylton family, besides several memorials of that family dating from 1500 downwards. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are some small charities. *Brook Hall* and *W. Hall* are seats.

Wight, Isle of, island lying off the south shore of Hants, of which co. it forms a part, and from which it is separated by the Solent (q.v.). The island is of a lozenge shape, 22½ miles from east to west, 13 from north to south, about 60 in circumference, and including 93,341 ac. On the north the land slopes to the margin of the sea, woods and meadows stretching to the water's edge; but on the southern shore is a precipitous barrier of cliffs, with here and there a stream falling through a ravine; occasionally the coast curves inward, and at either extremity is a bold rocky promontory. A high range of chalk hills, or downs, stretch from east to west, and a still higher range runs southward, terminating abruptly at the Undercliff (q.v.). St. Boniface Down (900 ft.) at Ventnor is the highest in the island. On Ashey Down (420 ft.) is a sea mark built of stone by the Trinity Board in 1795. The Needles (q.v.) are at the western extremity. At St. Catherine's Point, at the southern end, is another lighthouse; near here is a rock worn by the action of the sea into the shape of an arch; the cliffs at this part rise to the height of 600 ft., and are frequented by numbers of aquatic birds. There are in the cliffs several singular chasms, or chines, as they are called, produced by the continued action of water, of which Shanklin, Blackgang, and Luccomb are the principal. The principal bays are Alum Bay and Totland Bay, remarkable for sands of variegated hues, at the western end of the island; Sandown Bay, with its fine sands, on the south-east; Freshwater and Brixton Bays, on the south-west; and Thorness Bay, on the north-west. The principal rivers are the Medina and the Yar. The seaports derive some advantage from supplying the shipping lying in Spithead and the neighbouring roads; but the chief source of prosperity to the island is from the numerous visitors who resort to its romantic scenery. From its sheltered position and the mildness of its climate it is a favourable resort for invalids, more especially those suffering from chest complaints; it is likewise covered with the seats of wealthy residents. The tos., which are all more or less frequented by pleasure visitors, are Newport, Ryde, West Cowes, East Cowes, Ventnor, Yarmouth, Freshwater and Shanklin, Sandown, and St. Helen's. Cowes and Ryde, on the north, carry on the chief trade, and are the ports of entrance for steamers from the railway stations on the mainland, and also the headquarters of yacht clubs. There is some intercourse between Yarmouth and Lymington. There are no seaports on the south. In the island there are large military establishments, and at Parkhurst is a convict station. Railways run from Cowes to Newport, from Ryde to Ventnor, from Sandown to Newport, from Newport to Ryde, and from Newport to Yarmouth and Freshwater. Coaches run frequently to various parts of the island, and communication is made with the mainland by steam vessels from Ryde and Cowes to Southampton and Portsmouth. The island seems to have received its name from the Iberians, and was an early seat of trade with the Continent. After being held by the Britons and Belgians, it was settled by the Romans, who had their chief post at Carisbrooke. When the English conquered Britain it became a Jutish kingdom, and was a separate commonwealth until seized by the more powerful English kings; in the Middle Ages it was constituted a feudal kingdom, under the Rivers or De Redvers. Geologically the rocks of the island offer an epitome of those of the south-east of England. The oldest strata are those of the Neocomian formation. Wealden beds run uninterruptedly across the island, but over the central part they are concealed by newer beds. These deposits are fossiliferous, and afford evidence of a mighty river which flowed from west to east, draining a continent which stretched far into the Atlantic. The delta of the Ganges affords us at the present day an instance of a tract of land similar in origin and of about the same area. The Lower Greensand, well exposed on the coast, consists of clayey strata, sandy clays and concretionary

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wigginton (2)	Tring (1½)	32	707
Wigginton (3)	Haxby (1)	192	366
Wigginton (4), ec.pa.	Tamworth (1½)	110	596
Wigginton (4), tp.	Tamworth (1½)	110	1079
Wigglesworth	Long Preston (2)	282	207

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wiggonholt	Pulborough (2)	50	51
Wighill, pa.	Tadcaster (3)	189	227
Wighill, tp.	Tadcaster (3)	189	227
Wight, Isle of	.....	.....	79873

sands, sandy clays and ferruginous sands. The Cretaceous formation is well represented, and the white chalk forms the ridge of hills which stretches east and west right across the island from Culver Cliff to the Needles, isolated masses of rock standing in the sea and marking the former extension of the chalk, once continuous with that of Dorsetshire. The chalk hills, or downs, as they are called, are easily distinguished by the bold, rounded outline which they present; scantily furnished with soil, they are covered by dense short herbage on which sheep do well, but woods are wanting, though the beech in places grows fairly well; the surface is dry, for the chalk is a very porous rock and rapidly absorbs the rain. Good sections are exposed in the numerous pits where the chalk is extracted for lime-burning, while the flints furnish fair road-metal. To the Tertiary epoch belong the Eocene, Upper Eocene, and Miocene beds, which are highly fossiliferous; in the Upper Eocene the bones of large mammals allied to the Tapir have been found. Of the boulder-clay of the Northern and Midland Counties there are no traces in the Isle of Wight; neither are there any signs of the passage of glaciers over its rocks. The gravels, however, which cap the hills on the northern side of the island are certainly of high antiquity. Of later date are the brick-earths and marls at Totland Bay, Wotton Creek, Brook Chine, and the Foreland. In beds of sand and peat trunks of trees and hazel-nuts have been found; the latter are locally called "Noah's nuts." In the gravels at Freshwater Gate teeth of the mammoth have been found. But few traces of prehistoric man have been met with. The I. of W. returns one member to Parliament.

Wighton, pa. and vil., N. Norf., 3 s. by E. of Wells; ac. 2,932; soil light, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints (restored 1886) is Perp.; on the south side of the chancel arch is an almost perfect rood staircase; the chancel retains a piscina, and at the north door is a holy-water stoup. In the pa. are some traces of an ancient chapel. The Primitive Methodist chapel was erected in 1874. There are charities to the amount of £91 yearly. At Crabbe's Castle, about 1½ W. of the vil., are traces of ancient entrenchments; several Roman coins and other relics have been found there.

Wigland, tp., pa. of and 2½ s. by E. from Malpas (q.v.), S.W. Chesh.; ac. 562. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Wigley, ha., pa. of Eling (q.v.), S. Hants, 5 W. of Southampton.

Wigmore, pa. and vil., N. Herefords., 8 S.W. of Ludlow; ac. 3,480; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. James is E. Dec. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. A fair is held on May 6 for hiring servants, and on August 5 for cattle and sheep. A small charity is distributed in bread quarterly. Near the vil. are the ruins of W. Castle, and the pa. contains the remains of an Austin priory, founded by the Mortimers. *W. Hall*, an ancient mansion, is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wighton	Walsingham (2)	132	491
Wigland	Malpas (2½)	177	152
Wigmore	Kingsland (4)	161	385
Wigsley	Saxilby (3½)	136	78
Wigston Magna	Wigston East	95	7013

Wigsley, tp., pa. of and 1½ s. from Thorney (q.v.), E. Notts.; ac. 1,233.

Wigsthorpe. [Lilford-cum-Wigsthorpe.]

Wigston Magna, pa. and vil., S. Leics., 4 s. of Leicester; ac. 1,988; the land is rich and highly cultivated. The church of St. Wolstan (restored 1877) is Dec. All Saints' Church is also of the Dec. period; and from the fact of there being two churches, the place is frequently called Wigston-two-Steeples. There are also Congregational, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Calvinistic chapels. The Conservatives have a club, and there is a Working Men's Club and Institute. Charities producing about £90 a year are distributed in bread, fuel, and clothing. The Midland Railway Company have engine sheds here, which provide employment for a large number of persons; and from the facility of communication by the railway, trade here is on the increase. *W. Hall*, in extensive well-timbered grounds, is a seat.

Wigston Parva, tp., pa. of Wigston Magna (q.v.), S. Leics., 3 N.W. of Ullesthorpe; ac. 386. The chapel of St. Mary is a small Norm. building; some of the windows are E. Eng., and there is a large font of the same date.

Wigston, South, vil., pa. of Aylestone (q.v.), S. Leics., about 4 s. of Leicester.

Wigtoft, pa., S. Lincs., 3 S.E. of Swineshead; ac. 3,444; soil loam, overlying loam and clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1891–92) is Norm., E. Eng., Dec. and Perp.; the porch exhibits portions of Norm. and later work; portions of a lofty Perp. rood screen exist, as well as the entrance to the rood loft, and there is a good Jacobean pulpit; in the south aisle is a piscina, and some fragments of old glass remain in the windows; in the chancel are two chairs, partially constructed from old carved bench ends. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to £53, distributed at Easter and Christmas.

Wigton (1), pa., tp., mkt. to., head of a U. and Co. Co. dis., Mid Cumb., 11 W.S.W. of Carlisle; ac. of pa. 12,021, of tp. 4,603; soil loam, clay, and gravel. W. is pleasantly situated in a healthy and attractive neighbourhood. The church of St. Mary, rebuilt 1788 on the site of an ancient edifice, is a red brick structure. In the churchyard was buried, in 1856, Mr. John Rooke, an eminent geologist and writer on political economy; and there is also a stone to Thomas Warcop, vicar, dated 1632, with a rhyming epitaph said to have been cut by himself, but now almost illegible. The Catholic church of St. Cuthbert, from designs by Benomi, is in Gothic style, and the Convent of Sisters of Mercy was built in 1857. Various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. The Mechanics' Institution in West Street was built in 1849. A handsome drinking-fountain was erected 1872 in the market-place; it is constructed of variously coloured granite, and is surmounted by a massive gilt cross; on the four sides of the structure are bas-reliefs in bronze, representing the four acts of Mercy. The market is held every Tuesday in the street for

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wigston Parva	Ullesthorpe (3)	105	47
Wigtoft	Algarkirk (2½)	101	653
Wigton (1), pa.	Wigton	310	5102
Wigton (1), tp.	Wigton	310	4346
Wigton (1), to.	Wigton	310	3965

corn and farm produce, and on St. Thomas's Day there is a large market for meat, apples, and honey. Fairs are held on February 20 for horses and cattle, on April 5 for cattle and merchandise, and Whit-Tuesday and Martinmas Tuesday for hiring agricultural servants. The manufacture of checks, ginghams, and winseys is carried on here; the other principal industries are tanning, brewing, and the making of spade and shovel handles; a trade in timber is also maintained. W. has several charities, some of which are devoted to educational purposes, and there is a Free Grammar School, founded 1730. Several persons of celebrity were natives of this place; among others, Robert Smirke, R.A. (1752–1845), the historical painter. *Highmoor*, standing in a deer-park, is a seat.

Wigton (2), tp., pa. of Harewood (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 N. of Leeds; ac. 1,294. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Here is the site of a Roman encampment, where many stone coffins, ancient urns, and coins have been discovered.

Wigtown, pa., royal burgh, to., seaport, and the capital of the co., W. Wigs., Sc. The pa. extends 5 miles in length by 4 miles in breadth, and is bounded on the south by the Bladenoch river, north-west and north-east by Newton Stewart, and east by W. Bay. It has several eminences throughout, but is in general flat and fertile; ac. 7,805. The to. is pleasantly seated on an eminence near the west side of W. Bay, and is 8 s. of Newton Stewart. It is a place of considerable antiquity, having come into existence during the Middle Ages from the erection of a castle on the spot by a band of Saxon invaders; the castle subsequently became a royal residence, but the to. itself does not appear to have been conspicuous till the reign of David II., when it gave the title of Earl to the family of Fleming. Besides the Established church there are Free, United Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic places of worship. The principal street is a parallelogram, of which the internal space is enclosed by a wall and iron railings, and the centre laid out in walks and a bowling green, forming an agreeable promenade; at the end is a modern granite cross; at the other extremity are the County Buildings, having a tower of considerable height. The harbour is safe, and has a depth of water for vessels of 300 tons; it is the seat of a customs port. The chief industry is fishing, and a large number of well-found boats belong to the port. The market, entitled by charter to be holden on Saturday, is now discontinued. Fairs are also chartered to be held at Candlemas, on the first Monday in April, and the first Friday in July and August, all old style, but they also are discontinued; a monthly cattle market, on the fourth Friday of each month during the season, has been established, and there is an annual cattle show in July. A monument has been erected here to Margaret Wilson and Margaret M'Lachlan, the martyrs who were put to death in the Bladenoch Water in the year 1685; it is on the top of Windy-hill, from which there is a magnificent view of the to. and surrounding country. At the western extremity of the pa. is a prehistoric monument, consisting of 19 large granite stones placed in a circular form; tradition points to the spot as the tomb of King Galdus.

Wigtown Bay, an inlet of the Irish Sea, running up for about 15 miles between the cos. of Kirkcudbright and Wigs., Sc. The width at the entrance is about 12 miles.

Wigtownshire, the extreme S.W. co. of Scotland, is extremely irregular in shape. Its boundaries are the Irish Channel on the west and south, Wigtown Bay and Kirkcudbrightshire on the east, and Ayrshire on the north, its length being 32 miles and extreme breadth from east to west 28, and contains about 486 square miles, or 310,747 ac. When the Romans crossed the Solway into North Britain the ancient British tribes of the "Novantes" inhabited the whole of Western Galloway, having "Leucophibia" (the modern Whithorn) for their principal to., and "Rerigonium" (Loch Ryan) for their principal port. After the Romans had evacuated the kingdom in 410, the Strathclyde Britons gained the upper hand; but the Anglo-Saxons overran the district in the 6th cent., and Oswy, the Northumbrian king, settled at Whithorn. During the 9th and 10th cents. the country on the west was inhabited by the Picts from Ireland and the Isle of Man, and hence the name of Galloway, or "the country of the Gael," was conferred on the territory. About the 12th cent. Galloway passed into the hands of the Scottish king, Alexander II. The position of the shire so much to the west preserved it from many of the border raids; nor was it mixed up to any extent in the movements of 1715 and 1745, and Queen Mary's progress from Langside to cross to England led her through Kirkcuds. The co. is one of the most level districts in Scotland; and the hills, of which there are none of great altitude, are generally pretty free from rocks. The best lands lie near the shores, the inland division being more elevated and largely mixed with heath and moss. The major part of the soil is dry loam, though it often inclines to a gravelly nature. The co. presents an exposure to the south, and its waters mostly descend to the Irish Sea. The climate is moist, with winds from the south-west, which prevail during the greater part of the year. In early times this district of Galloway, like most other sections of the country, was covered with woods; and in modern days planting has been pursued most extensively, and the salutary improvements that have been effected in this co. have been ascribed to the efforts of the Agricultural Society of Dumfries. Now black cattle, wool, sheep, and swine are largely exported. This district has long been pre-eminent as being an excellent pastoral one, and for the superiority of its wool. The mineral resources of the co. are by no means extensive. There is no coal, at least not for any useful purpose; and although there is plenty of iron ore, the absence of the coal renders it of comparatively little value. In the northern part of the Rhinns the existence of sandstone has been ascertained. Quarries of slate of different qualities are found in various places, and lead mines were formerly wrought within the district. The coasting trade of the co. is considerable. There is much activity in the fisheries connected with the

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wigton (2)	Scarcroft (2½)	195	193
Wigtown, pa.	Wigtown	389	1911
Wigtown, burgh	Wigtown	389	1509

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wigtown, to.	Wigtown	389	1[illegible]
Wigtownshire	.....	.....	2[illegible]

numerous ports and lochs. There is an almost entire absence of manufactures in this shire, except at Kirkcowan and Minnigaff, where blankets, tweeds, etc., are made. The great industry of W. is, however, the production of cheese. The principal rivers are the Cree, the Bladenoch, and the Tarf, with a few of smaller size. The railway system belongs to the Glasgow and South-Western and the Portpatrick and Wigtownshire lines. Wigtown, Stranraer, Whithorn, and Newton Stewart are the chief tos. The co. returns one member to Parliament.

Wike (1), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Birstal (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 E.N.E. of Halifax; ac. 967. The church of St. Mary is in E. Eng. style, and there are Nonconformist chapels. There is a small card manufactory, but agriculture, manufactures, and coal-mining are the chief occupations of the inhabitants.

Wike (2), tp., pas. of Harewood and Bardsey (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 8 S.E. of Otley; ac. 879.

Wilbarston, pa. and vil., Mid Northants, 5½ E. of Market Harborough; ac. 2,850; soil various, overlying ironstone. The church of All Saints (restored 1884) is E. Eng. Here is a Congregational chapel. There are some small charities for distribution, and one of 3s. 4d. yearly for "a godly sermon."

Wilberfoss, pa., tp., and pleasant vil., E.R. Yorks., 8 E. of York; ac. of pa. 3,063, of tp. 1,350; soil chiefly light sandy loam, overlying sand. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1868–69) is Norm.; on the south aisle floor is an ancient brass, with the effigies engraved thereon of Sir Robert Hoton and his lady, who died about the middle of the 15th cent. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities are small. A rivulet crosses the vil., and near it was anciently a Benedictine nunnery, founded by Helias de Catton before 1153. The building included a church, the choir containing sixteen stalls and three altars. The pa. church adjoined that of the priory at its western end. There was a cloister on the north side 60 ft. square, and on the east the chapter-house, with dorter over; on the north and west, the hall and various other chambers and offices. The site was granted to George Gale in 1554, and no remains now exist. The manor-house, an ancient building on the north side of the churchyard, is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Wilbraham, Great, pa. and vil., E. Cambs., 7 E. of Cambridge; ac. 2,707; soil various, overlying stone and clunch. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1878–79) is principally E. Eng. and Perp.; there is a beautiful E. Eng. east window, and the chancel retains piscina and sedilia and a curious aumbry; in the east wall of the south transept is a window exhibiting fine examples of dog-tooth moulding; the font is Trans. Norm. There is a small Baptist chapel. *W. Temple* is a seat.

Wilbraham, Little, pa. and vil., E. Cambs., 7 E. of Cambridge; ac. (including fen lands) 1,838; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. John is principally Dec. and Perp., but with traces of much older work. The chancel has two graduated sedilia with a stone elbow between them, some stalls, and the remains of a Late Dec. rood screen; the doorways to the rood-loft also remain. The south porch has a curious inner doorway enriched with tracery and shields of arms. The tower is Dec. and stands on open arches. In the chancel is a plain high tomb, with kneeling effigy in brass on the side to William Blakwey, M.A. (d. 1521). In the churchyard is the base of a cross, consisting of the steps and part of the shaft, and a tombstone to Elizabeth Hobbs, who died in 1803, and is stated to have attained the age of 104 years, having consequently lived in three different centuries. Johnson's charity consists of 80 ac., producing about £98 yearly, chiefly distributed amongst the poor of the pa.

Wilbrighton, ha., pa. of Gnosall (q.v.), W. Staffs., 1½ N. of Moreton.

Wilburton, pa. and vil., partly in the fen lands, Isle of Ely, W. Cambs., 6½ S. of Ely; ac. 2,367; the soil varies from red sand to stiff clay on the upper land. The whole of the fen land is in good cultivation. St. Peter's Hall, High Street, is used for pa. meetings and science and art classes. The church of St. Peter (restored 1851) is an edifice of stone in the Gothic style of the 15th cent., but retains traces of Norm. work. Here is a Baptist chapel. *New Manor House* is a seat.

Wilbury Hill, eminence, N. Herts., on the Beds. border, 2½ N.N.E. of Hitchin. It lies on the line of Icknield Street, and on it is a camp, which was formerly supposed to be Roman, but is now said to be of more ancient origin. The camp is 7 ac. in extent, and is surrounded by a single fosse.

Wilbury House. [NEWTON TONEY.]

Wilby (1), pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 8 S.E. of Eye; ac. 2,064; the soil is a mixture of rich loam and clay with a subsoil of clay, and is very fertile. The church of St. Mary (restored 1879) is Perp.; the pulpit of oak with canopy is very ancient and elaborately carved; there are several brasses in the chancel floor to the Bayles family (1588–1638); in the south wall of chancel are two brasses, one to James Tamplin (d. 1569), the other to the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, a former rector (d. 1637). The charities, which amount to about £70 yearly, are for the poor, the school, and repairs of the church.

Wilby (2), pa. and small vil., E. Northants, 2 S.W. of Wellingborough, on the road to Northampton; ac. 1,130; soil rich loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1879) is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; on the south side of the chancel are piscina and sedilia; there is also a piscina at the east end of the aisle. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The charities are of about £1 10s. yearly value.

Wilby (3), pa. and vil., Mid Norf., 4 S. of Attleborough; ac. 1,400; soil and subsoil various. The church of All Saints is E. Eng., with a Norm. south porch.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wike (1), eccl. pa.	Wyke	192	4938
Wike (1), tp.	Wyke	192	5929
Wike (2)	Bardsey (1¾)	197	108
Wilbarston	Ashley & Weston (2¼)	89	516
Wilberfoss, pa.	Fangfoss (1½)	200	585
Wilberfoss, tp.	Fangfoss (1½)	200	381

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wilbraham, Great	Six Mile Bottom (1½)	63	523
Wilbraham, Little	Six Mile Bottom (2½)	63	396
Wilburton	Wilburton	73	452
Wilby (1)	Framlingham (8)	91	400
Wilby (2)	Wellingborough (2)	65	357
Wilby (3)	Eccles Road (1)	101	104

Wilcot, pa. and vil. close to the Kennet and Avon Canal, E. Wilts., 6 S.W. of Marlborough; ac. 2,765; soil clay, overlying flint and chalk. The church of the Holy Cross is E. Eng. *Stowell Lodge* and *W. Manor House*, an old-fashioned gabled building of red brick standing in a small park, are seats.

Wilcote, pa., Mid Oxon., 4½ N.N.E. of Witney; ac. 314; soil loam, overlying limestone. W. contains only two houses besides the church. The church of St. Peter (restored 1868) is chiefly Dec.; walled up on the south side of the nave is a Norm. doorway.

Wilcrick, pa., S. Mon., about 7 E. from Newport, on the road to Chepstow; ac. 1,073; soil clay and sand, overlying sandstone and limestone. The church (dedication unknown) was almost entirely rebuilt in 1861.

Wild Boar Clough, tp., pa. of Prestbury (q.v.), E. Chesh., 6 S.E. of Macclesfield; ac. 5,040. There is a mission room. A great part of the tp. is unenclosed moorland, and there are quarries. *Crag Hall* is a seat.

Wild Boar Fell, eminence, E. Westmd., on the Yorks. border, 6 S. by W. of Kirkby Stephen. It commands a very fine view.

Wilden, pa. and vil. in a pleasant vale, N. Beds., 8 S.W. of St Neots; ac. 2,205; soil clay and loam, overlying principally Oxford clay. The church of St. Nicholas is Gothic; there are four monuments, one of which, to a former rector, is dated 1643. There is a charity amounting to about £6 yearly for widows; about £23 yearly has also been left for the repairs of the church.

Wildmore, pa., S. Lincs., 11 S. of Horncastle; ac. 4,066; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church (not dedicated) is in Perp. style. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Wildon Grange, tp., pa. of and 6 N. from Easingwold (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 698. Here was formerly a grange belonging to the monks of Byland, built about the year 1138; there are some few remains of the old buildings, and a portion of the roadway that communicated with Byland Abbey.

Wildsworth, tp., pa. of Laughton (q.v.), N.W. Lincs., 8 N. of Gainsborough; ac. 978. Here is a chapel-of-ease in Norm. style.

Wiley, Willey, Wily, or **Wylye**, river, S.W. Wilts., rises in the pa. of Kilmington, E. Wilts., and runs, partly by subterraneous channels, to Kingston Deverill. From this place it proceeds N. by E. to Warminster, thence E.S.E. past Heytesbury to Stapleford, and finally S.S.E. to Wilton, where it joins the Nadder. The W. flows through a fertile agricultural district, and prosperous villages line its banks. Its length is about 24 miles.

Wilfholme, ha., pa. of and 2½ E. from Kilnwick (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.

Wilford, pa. and pleasant vil., S. Notts., 1 S. of Nottingham, but partly within that mun. bor.; ac. 1,320; soil and subsoil various. W. stands on the south bank of the navigable river Trent, over which is a bridge. The church of St. Wilfrid (restored 1891) is Perp.; the chancel retains a piscina and sedilia. The various charities for distribution in money and clothing amount to about £50, and there is an endowed school. In October 1875, owing to the heavy rains, the Trent overflowed its banks and caused great destruction of property and some loss of life.

Wilkinthroop, ha., pa. of Horsington (q.v.), S.E. Somerset, about 3½ S.W. of Wincanton.

Wilkesley. [DODCOTT-CUM-WILKESLEY.]

Wilkieston, vil., pa. of and 3 E. by N. of Kirknewton (q.v.), N.W. Edins.

Wilkinstown, pl. with railway station, pa. of Kilberry (q.v.), N. co. Meath, Ir., 7 N. of Navan.

Wilksby, pa., Mid Lincs., 5 S. by E. of Horncastle; ac. 522; soil black sand and loam, overlying white clay and sand. The church of All Saints, erected in the 18th cent. on the site of an earlier church, is a very small plain structure; it contains a very good stone font, supposed to date from the time of King John, and the church plate includes an ancient chalice of beaten metal.

Willand, pa. and vil., N.E. Dev., 2½ N. of Cullompton; ac. 989; soil loamy, subsoil gravelly. The church of St. Mary (repaired 1863) is Perp., and contains a handsome screen and pulpit. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to about £18 yearly.

Willapark Point, headland, north-west coast of Cornw., 1 N.W. of Boscastle. The headland rises grandly from the sea, and is crowned by a tower which commands a magnificent view of the neighbouring coast. The precipices on its south side encircle a chasm known as the Black Pit.

Willaston (1), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of and 2½ N.E. from Neston (q.v.), W. Chesh.; ac. 1,941. Christ Church (1854) is in Gothic style. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Willaston (2), tp. and vil. with railway station, pa. of Wybunbury (q.v.), S. Chesh., 2½ S. of Crewe; ac. 1,010. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Willbrook, vil., pa. of Rathfarnham (q.v.), S. co. Dub., Ir., about 4 S.W. of Dublin.

Willen, pa., N. Bucks., 2 S. of Newport Pagnell; ac. 654; soil mixed, overlying gravel and stone. The church of St. Mary Magdalen (restored 1863) was built by Sir Christopher Wren in the Italian style. There are some small charities.

Willenhall (1), tp., manufacturing to., and head of petty sess. div., pa. of Wolverhampton (q.v.), S. Staffs., 3 E. of Wolverhampton, on the road to Walsall; ac. 2,025, and 42 of water. The to. has some eccl. pas. The church of St. Giles (rebuilt

PLACE	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wilcot	Pewsey (2)	75	548
Wilcote	Charlbury (3)	76	8
Wilcrick	Magor (2½)	144	24
Wild Boar Clough	Macclesfield (6)	165	220
Wilden	Bedford (5)	50	388
Wildmore	Langrick (3)	112	736
Wildon Grange	Coxwold (1½)	208	23
Wildsworth	Blyton	152	118
Wilford	Nottingham (1½)	124	2769

PLACE	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wilksby	Horncastle (5)	130	59
Willand	Collumpton (2½)	177	353
Willaston (1), ec. pa.	Hadlow Road (4)	189	685
Willaston (1), tp.	Hadlow Road (4)	189	582
Willaston (2)	Willaston	160	2899
Willbrook	Dundrum (2)	3	780
Willen	Newport Pagnell (1½)	56	88
Willenhall (1), tp.	Willenhall	122	13365
Willenhall (1), to.	Willenhall	122	16282

1867) is in Dec. style; that of St. Stephen is in Gothic style. The church of St. Anne is a plain stone building. The Roman Catholics and various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. W. has a Free Library situated in Clemson Street. The charities amount to about £10 yearly. The manufactures consist principally of door locks and brass and other padlocks of every description, including South American, rim, mortice, cabinet, Dutch, portfolio, trunk, door, dead, iron-gate and carpet-bag locks; also bolts, latches, gridirons, keys, hasps, hinges, ferrules, files, snuffers, wood screws, steel traps, box-iron stands, fancy castings and curry-combs, for home and foreign trade; these are exported in large quantities. There are varnish works, maltings, and brass and iron foundries.

Willenhall (2) (frequently pronounced "Winnall"), tp., pa. of Holy Trinity, Coventry (q.v.), N. Warws., 3 S.E. of Coventry; ac. 440. Although not mentioned in the charter of Earl Leofric to the monks of Coventry upon the foundation of the priory, this was then a portion of that half of Coventry given by him to the monks. A mission church and school have been erected here.

Willerby (1), pa., E.R. Yorks., 6½ S.W. of Scarborough; ac. 4,567; soil chalk, sand, and peat, subsoil various. The church of St. Peter (restored 1882) is E. Eng. and Late Perp., and contains a font of very early date.

Willerby (2), tp., pas. of Kirk Ella and Cottingham (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., about 4 W. of Hull; ac. 982. The Hull Borough Asylum is in this tp.

Willersey, pa. and vil., E. Glouc., on the Worcs. border, 7 S.E. of Evesham; ac. 1,179; soil and subsoil clay and gravel. The church of St. Peter (restored 1868) is E. Eng.; it retains some ancient glass. Charities of about £20 yearly value are distributed to the poor.

Willersley, pa. on the north bank of the Wye, N. Herefords., 6 N.E. of Hay; ac. 391; soil loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (restored 1877) is a plain stone building.

Willesborough, pa. and vil., S. Kent, 1½ S.E. of Ashford, on the road to Hythe; ac. 1,478; soil light, subsoil loamy. The church of St. Mary (restored 1868) is of various periods, and retains sedilia, piscina, and a priest's doorway. The north and south windows are filled with 14th-cent. stained glass. Christ Church is in E. Eng. style. The ancient house opposite the church once belonged to the family of William Harvey, the discoverer (about 1628) of the circulation of the blood. The charities amount to about £20 yearly.

Willesden, large pa., Mid Middx., about 5 N.W. of London; ac. 4,382; soil clay, overlying clay and gravel. There is an important junction station here of the North-Western and North London Railways and of the railways south of the Thames viâ the West London and North and South-Western Junction Railways. The church of St. Mary is a building of flint, stone, brick and tooled stone of considerable antiquity, and contains fragments of all periods since the Conquest, but has suffered much from additions and restorations; the font is probably Norm. There are brasses with effigies to Bartholomew Willesden, comptroller of the great roll of the Pipe (d. 1492), his two wives and four daughters; Margaret Roberts (d. 1505), with six children; William Lichefeld, LL.D., vicar (d. 1517); Edmund Roberts, Esq., of Neasdon (d. 1585), and his wives Frances (Welles) and Fayth (Patenson), with nine children; and Jane, wife of John Barne, Esq. (d. 1609), with two daughters; in the church are also several ancient monuments, including a mural monument in the chancel (dated 1595) to Richard Paine, Esq., J.P., and his wife, with kneeling figures of both; there are others to Sir John Francklyn, Knight, of Wilsden (d. 1647); Richard Francklyn, Esq., of Wilsden (d. 1615); John Barne, Esq., J.P. (d. 1615); and to Francis Roberts, Esq., of Wilsden (d. 1631). The eccl. pa. of St. Andrew has a church in E. Eng. style, and there are various Nonconformist places of worship. The W. Green Public Library was erected at a cost of about £2,000; the Cottage Hospital is a red-brick building. The National Athletic Grounds of 27 ac. were laid out in 1890; and there is a recreation ground of about 27 ac.

Willesley (1), pa., S.E. Derbys., 1½ S.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch; ac. 802; soil heavy, overlying yellow clay. The church of St. Thomas, beautifully situated close to the Hall, is a building of stone dating generally from the first half of the 14th cent.; there are some interesting monuments to the Hastings and Abney families, including, on the floor of the chancel, two alabaster slabs, with figures and inscriptions much worn, to John Abney and Maria his wife (1505), and to George Abney and Ellen his wife (1571); on the floor of the nave is another alabaster slab with inscription to Sir John Wylkins, priest; in the chancel windows are some fragments of old glass. *W. Hall*, in a well-timbered park, is a seat.

Willesley (2), ha., pa. of and 2 N. from Sherston Magna (q.v.), N.W. Wilts.

Willey (1), pa. near the Severn, S. Salop, 4 E. of Much Wenlock; ac. 1,376. The church of St. John (restored and enlarged 1880) is Norm., E. Eng., and Late Perp., and contains several monuments to the Weld and Forester families; a small memorial chapel contains a fine monument by Sir J. E. Boehm to Lord Forester. The Forester charities were left for the purpose of establishing a cottage hospital and a convalescent home. *W. Hall*, a freestone mansion in a well-timbered park, is a seat.

Willey (2) (in Domesday "Welei," and in Henry II.'s time "Wilega"), pa. and small vil., S.E. Warws., on the Leics. border, 8 N. of Rugby; ac. 758; soil mixed, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Leonard (restored 1884) is a small E. Eng. building.

Willey (3), tp., pa. of and about 3 N. from Presteigne (q.v.), N. Herefords.; ac. 2,186. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. It is a

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Willenhall (2)	Coventry (2½)	94	105
Willerby (1)	Ganton (2)	223	446
Willerby (2)	Willerby	207	719
Willersey	Honeybourne (3½)	101	353
Willersley	Eardisley (1)	159	9
Willesborough	Ashford (2)	55	3234
Willesden	Willesden Junction	5	61265
Willesley (1)	Ashby (2)	118	64
Willey (1)	Linley (2)	154	148
Willey (2)	Ullesthorpe (3½)	105	133
Willey (3)	Knighton (3)	181	102

mountainous part of the co., and possesses some beautiful scenery.

Willey (4), ha., pa. of Sampford Courtney (q.v.), W. Dev., 4 N.E. of Okehampton.

Williamsburgh, vil., pa. of and 1 E. from Paisley (q.v.), E. Renfs., Sc. W. is a small suburb of Paisley, stretching E. from the newer part of the to. It contains infantry barracks and a large public school, built 1893.

Williamscote, ha., pa. of Wardington (q.v.), N. Oxon., about 4½ N.E. of Banbury, on the borders of Northants.

Williamstead. [WILSHAMSTEAD.]

Williamston, East, chap. and tp., pa. of Begelly (q.v.), S.E. Pembs., 3½ N.N.W. of Tenby; ac. 1,454. The church (dedication uncertain) is E. Eng. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels.

Williamstown (1), vil., pa. of Booterstown (q.v.), S.E. co. Dub., Ir., 2 N.W. of Kingstown. W. is situated on the south shore of Dublin Bay, adjacent to Blackrock. During the summer it is much frequented as a watering-place, its fine sandy beach affording excellent bathing. Near the vil. are many pleasant villa residences.

Williamstown (2), vil. and head of petty sess. div., pa. of Templetogher (q.v.), N. co. Galway, Ir., 5 S. of Ballymoe.

Willian, pa. and vil., N. Herts., 2½ E. of Hitchin; ac. 1,812; soil light loam, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints (built probably about the latter end of the 14th cent.) is of various periods, and contains in the chancel a Norm. arch. There is a monument of the 17th cent., and brasses with effigies of the 15th and 17th cents. In the church is an illustrated Bible printed at Oxford in 1717.

Willimoteswyke, ha., pa. of and about 5 E. from Haltwhistle (q.v.), S.W. Northumb. Here are extensive remains of the castle, formerly the seat of the Ridley family, part of which is now occupied as farm buildings. Some authorities say that Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London (burnt at Oxford 1555), was born here, but others give Unthank as the place of his birth.

Willingale Doe, pa., W. Essex, 9 W. of Chelmsford; ac. 1,763; soil various, subsoil loamy. The church of St. Christopher is Dec.; the tower was rebuilt in 1853, when the north wall of the nave, the most ancient part of the church, was destroyed and a north aisle built; the chancel retains its sedilia and piscina; on the south side of the chancel is a marble monument to Sir Richard Wyseman (d. 1618) and to his son Robert (d. 1641). At the end of the nave is a brass with full-length figure of Dorothy, wife of Thomas Brewster and daughter of Sir Thomas Joycelyn, Kt. (d. 1611); on the south side are full-length figures in brass of a man and his wife; the inscription attached to the former is effaced, but the latter appears to represent Anne, widow of John Sackfild, Esq. (d. 1582). This church and that of Willingale Spain are in the same churchyard.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Williamston, East	Tenby (3½)	263	399
Williamstown (2)	Ballymoe (7)	110	133
Willian	Hitchin (2½)	32	212
Willingale Doe	Ongar (4½)	23	371
Willingale Spain	Ongar (4½)	23	215

Willingale Spain, pa., W. Essex, 8½ W. of Chelmsford; ac. 1,215; soil mixed, overlying marl. The church of St. Andrew and All Saints, in the same churchyard as that of Willingale Doe, is the southern and more ancient of the two churches; it is a small E. Eng. structure. The porch is modern, but the north doorway is a curious relic, constructed with very thin bricks, and entirely destitute of mouldings; the ancient ironwork, made to the form of an arch, is of corresponding date; the primitive ladder and supports of the ancient belfry remain, the latter being massive timbers spanning the nave. The font is a good example of Perp. work. *Spain Hall* is a seat.

Willingdon, pa. and vil., S. Sussex, 3 N. of Eastbourne; ac. 4,274; soil loam, overlying marl. The church (dedication unknown) is E. Eng. with Perp. insertions and additions, and contains some 17th-cent. monuments with effigies to the Parker family, and two 16th-cent. brasses. Of the ancient house of Ratton nothing remains but a building used for farm purposes; the modern mansion, a little north of the old house, on the declivity of the Downs, screened by timber and ornamental shrubs, has been burnt down.

Willingham (1), pa. and vil., W. Cambs., about 6 E. of St. Ives; ac. 4,485; soil various but very fertile, overlying mostly blue clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary and All Saints is chiefly Dec.; in the chancel are sedilia and a fine piscina; some mutilated stalls remain, and there is an excellent Perp. roof with carved foliage; on the north side of the chancel is a small Dec. chapel, now used as a vestry. The original benches, with good carved standards, remain; in the north aisle are two fine canopied tombs, and an altar step remains at the east end, which formed a chantry chapel belonging to the manor of Willingham, and is still enclosed by a beautiful though much mutilated Dec. screen; the roof is Perp., with carved bosses; the south aisle has a similar roof, and its eastern end, enclosed by a Perp. screen, was also a chapel attached to the manor of Brunes; it retains a piscina and a canopied tomb, and at the west end stands an octagonal Perp. font. The pulpit, of the same period, is pentagonal, on a single octagonal shaft. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and a small public reading-room. At Belsar's Hill are the remains of a Roman encampment. The charities amount to £110 yearly, distributed in the following manner:—£50 for educational purposes, two almswomen to receive from 5s. to 8s. per week, and the residue to be given to the deserving poor.

Willingham (2), pa. and vil. on the Till, N.W. Lincs., 6 S.E. of Gainsborough; ac. 2,203; soil various, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Helen was rebuilt in 1880; the body of the church dates from the 11th cent. and the tower from the 14th, and there are mural monuments to the Peel, Dymoke-Wells, and Hawke families. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels and a Cottage Hospital.

Willingham (3), pa. and small vil., N. Suff., 3½ S.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Willingdon	Willingdon (1)	59	122
Willingham (1)	Long Stanton (2)	65	1629
Willingham (2)	Stow Park (2)	141	486
Willingham (3)	Beccles (4)	109	113

of Beccles; ac. 1,007; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary has long been in ruins.

Willingham (4), ha., pa. of Carlton (q.v.), E. Cambs., 5 S.E. of Dullingham.

Willingham, Cherry, pa. and small vil. on the Witham, W. Lincs., 3 E. of Lincoln; ac. 1,089; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter is a small building in Classic style. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The interest of £50 goes to provide Bibles and prayer books for the poor. The interest of £200 Consols is distributed in money yearly at Christmas.

Willingham, North, pa., N. Lincs., 3½ E. of Market Rasen; ac. 2,287; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Thomas the Apostle is an ancient edifice of stone. *W. Hall*, a mansion of stone in a well-wooded park of 80 ac., is a seat.

Willingham, South, pa. and vil. with railway station, N. Lincs., 8 S.E. of Market Rasen; ac. 1,995; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Martin was rebuilt in 1838 in E. Eng. style. Here are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels. The rent of a field of 9 ac. and the interest of £400 Consols are devoted to the repair of the fabric of the church. The charities are of the yearly value of 13s. 4d.

Willington (1), pa. and vil., N. Beds., 4½ E. of Bedford, on the road to St. Neots; ac. 1,617; soil gravel, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Laurence (restored 1877) is Perp.; in the church are memorials, including some altar-tombs, to the Gostwick family, the earliest of which is a brass to Robert Gostwick (1315); the others comprise a canopied altar-tomb of marble, with recumbent effigy, and inscribed to Sir William Gostwick, Bart. (1615), and Jane (Owen) his wife, with eleven children; and on the south side of the chancel is another tomb, with kneeling effigies and figures of children, to Sir Edward Gostwick, Knight and Bart., with a chronogrammatic inscription to himself (1630) and his wife (1633); there are also inscribed slabs to other members of the family. Suspended from the wall is an ancient helmet said to have been worn at the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" in 1520. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. In 1860 some Roman remains were discovered here, and were sent to Woburn Abbey. The Park farmhouse is a portion of the ancient residence of Sir John Gostwick, Master of the Horse to King Henry VIII., who once held a court therein; one large and peculiar building, probably once a stable, together with a dovecote, still exists; the upper chamber was used for domestic purposes.

Willington (2), pa. and pleasant vil., S. Derbys., 6½ S.W. of Derby; ac. 1,288; soil chiefly light, overlying gravel. The Grand Trunk Canal and the rivers Dove and Trent pass through the pa. The church of St. Michael is a building of stone; the south doorway, now built up, is of Norm. date, as was also the chancel arch, recased in 1824; the chancel itself has two short lancet windows of E. Eng. work. In the chancel are some modern brasses of the Spilsbury family (1864–78), and on the nave floor two white gravestones, with defaced inscriptions. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels. The charities are small.

The Collieries, Willington.

Willington (3), pa., W. Chesh., 3 N.W. of Tarporley; ac. 910; soil light, overlying sandstone and clay. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Willington (4), eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Wear, pa. of Brancepeth (q.v.), S. Dur., 4 N. of Bishop Auckland; ac. 1,472. The church of St. Stephen is a modern Gothic building. Here are Catholic, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and New Connexion Methodist chapels. There are very extensive collieries and a great number of coke ovens.

Willington (5), eccl. pa., pa. of Wallsend (q.v.), S. Northumb., 5 N.E. of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The church of St. Mary is in Gothic style. Here are also Reformed Methodist and Wesleyan chapels and a Presbyterian church.

Willington (6), tp., pa. of Hanmer (q.v.), S.E. Flints., 6 S.W. of Whitechurch; ac. 1,950.

Willington (7), ha., pa. of Barcheston (q.v.), S.W. Warws., 1½ S.E. of Shipston-on-Stour.

Willington Quay, to. on the Tyne, pa. of Wallsend (q.v.), S. Northumb., 4½ E. by N. of Newcastle. It contains the eccl. pa. of Willington (q.v.), and here are also Catholic, United Presbyterian and Free Methodist chapels. George Stephenson resided here, and the site of his cottage is now occupied

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Willingham, Cherry	Reepham (1)	135	119
Willingham, North	Market Rasen (4)	145	172
Willingham, South	South Willingham	140	313
Willington (1)	Cardington (2)	53	234
Willington (2)	Repton and W.	132	596
Willington (3)	Beeston Castle (5)	169	153

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Willington (4), ec. pa.	Willington	248	6850
Willington (4), tp.	Willington	248	5107
Willington (5)	Howdon-on-T. (1½)	276	2073
Willington (6)	Ellesmere (5)	182	288
Willington Quay	Willington Quay	278	6383

by the Stephenson Memorial Institute; he was at this time employed as a brakesman, but continued to interest himself with various mechanical experiments, and practised as a repairer of clocks; during his residence here his son Robert was born (Dec. 16, 1803). The Mechanics' or Stephenson Memorial Institute, in Church Street, is in a simple style of E. Gothic; it comprises reading and recreation rooms and a library. Here are iron, shipbuilding, engineering, smelting, and cement works, and chemical manufactories.

Willisham, pa. and small vil., S.E. Suff., 7½ N.W. of Ipswich; ac. 916; soil heavy, overlying principally clay. The church of St. Mary, in a most picturesque position, was rebuilt in Norm. style on the old foundations in 1878. The charities amount to about £9 a year.

Willitoft, tp., pa. of Bubwith (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 1 W. of Gribthorpe; ac. 1,628.

Williton, small to., pa. of St. Decuman's (q.v.), W. Somerset, pleasantly situated on the road from Taunton to Minehead, from which it is about 8 S. The church of St. Peter (restored) is E. Eng. Here are Wesleyan and Baptist chapels. In the reign of Henry II. this place was the residence of Sir Reginald Fitz-Urse, one of the four knights who took part in the murder of Archbishop Thomas à Becket. A fair for cattle is held the second Monday in Dec. Markets are held during the summer months on the second and fourth Mondays in the month, and during the remainder of the year on the second Monday only. *Orchard Wyndham* is beautifully situated in a pleasant vale about 1 W. of the to.; the mansion is surrounded by fine lawns and a picturesque and thickly wooded park.

Willmington, ha., pa. of Priston (q.v.), N.E. Somerset, about 4 S.W. of Bath.

Willough Beck, stream, N.R. Yorks., runs about 3 W. by S. to the Swale, which it joins at Dalton.

Willoughby (1), pa. and pleasant vil., E. Lincs., 8 N.E. of Spilsby; ac. 4,280; soil heavy loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Helen (restored 1878–79) is Perp.; in the church is an inscribed stone to Gilbert West (d. 1404), and another stone with the bust of a man in low-relief. The rectory, a good house, is surrounded by a moat. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. There is a charity of £10 yearly for apprenticing poor boys, and £6 is distributed yearly amongst the poor in boots and shoes. W. was formerly a Roman station, and to the west is a large camp, supposed to be Danish.

Willoughby (2) (in Domesday "Wilbere," "Wilebre," "Wilebene," and "Wilebec"), pa. and ancient vil., S.E. Warws., on the borders of Northants, 7½ S. of Rugby; ac. 1,704; soil clay and some gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas is E. Eng.; there are monuments to Thomas Clerk (d. 1663), Henry Clerk, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (d. 1687), and to Captain George Watson (d. 1674). Here is a small Wesleyan chapel. The charities amount to about £300 a year.

Willoughby (3). [SCOTT WILLOUGHBY, SILK WILLOUGHBY.]

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Willisham	Needham (3)	77	177
Willitoft	Bubwith (1)	181	48
Willoughby (1)	Welton (4)	75	524
Willoughby (2)	Willoughby	128	282
Will'ghby-on-the-W.	UpperBroughton(1½)	113	414

Willoughby (4), ha., pa. of and ¾ N.E. from Norwell (q.v.), Mid Notts.

Willoughby (5), ha., pa. of and ¼ E. from Walesby (q.v.), N. Notts.

Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, pa. and vil., S. Notts., 7 N.E. of Loughborough; ac. 2,103; soil principally clay, overlying lias clay. The church of St. Mary and All Saints (restored 1891) is E. Dec., and contains seven fine monuments to the Willoughby family, and a brass to Colonel Stanhope, slain in a battle fought here between the Royalist and Parliamentary forces in 1648. The font is said to be Norm., and there are two piscinæ. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. A charity of £2 10s. yearly is partly appropriated to educational purposes. Cross Hill is an old barrow on which games were yearly held.

Willoughby Waterless, pa. and vil., S. Leics., 6 N.E. of Lutterworth; ac. 1,140; soil and subsoil gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1874–75) is chiefly Norm. and Dec., and contains in the chancel sedilia and a piscina. There is a Baptist chapel.

Willoughby, West, ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Ancaster (q.v.), S. Lincs.

Willoughton, pa. and vil. near the Wolds, N. Lincs., 9 E. of Gainsborough; ac. 2,684; soil sandy mould in the high land, and clay in the low land, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1888) is a plain building of stone; the chancel arch, which is E. Eng., and a Jacobean tomb in the chancel are the only remains of the original church. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Willowbridge, ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Ashley (q.v.), N.W. Staffs.

Willsbridge, ha., pa. of Bitton (q.v.), S.W. Glouc., 7 S.E. of Bristol.

Wills Pastures, or **Lower Hodnell**, pa., E. Warws., about 3½ S. of Southam; ac. 145.

Willybrook, river, N.E. Northants, rises at Corby in Rockingham Forest, and winds in a north-east direction through Deene Park and by Bulwick Park and Blatherwycke Park to King's Cliffe. Here it alters its direction, and, pursuing a sinuous course past Apethorpe, Wood Newton, and Fotheringay, joins the Ouse 4 N.N.E. of Oundle. The length of the river is about 15 miles.

Wilmcote, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Aston Cantlow (q.v.), S.W. Warws., 4 N.W. of Stratford-on-Avon. The church of St. Andrew (1843) is in E. Eng. style. There is a Congregational chapel. There was a chapel here, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, as early as 1368. The Stratford-on-Avon Canal intersects this pa. There are extensive quarry and cement works.

Wilmington (1), pa. and vil., S. Sussex, 6 N.W. of Eastbourne; ac. 1,788; soil chalk and clay, overlying chalk. The church of SS. Mary and Peter (restored 1883) retains some Norm. portions. Here are the ruins of a Benedictine priory, founded in 1088 by the Earl of Moreton; the gateway, of the 15th cent., with flanking turrets, still exists;

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Willoughby Waterl's	Countesthorpe (2)	98	279
Willoughton	Northorpe (3)	155	457
Wills Pastures	Fenny Compton (3)	85	7
Wilmcote	Wilmcote	113	422
Wilmington (1)	Berwick (2½)	58	274

other remains serve as a farmhouse, including the former porter's lodge, with a groined roof, and a crypt or cellar 23 ft. square, with a central pillar. The Green or Long Man of W. was originally a very rude and narrow outline of a man cut in the turf on the side of the chalk downs; the arms were partly extended, a staff was clasped by the right hand and a scythe by the left; this figure, supposed to have represented a husbandman, has been renewed (a staff similar to that in the right hand being substituted for the scythe) and the outline marked with white brick, by subscription, under the direction of the Sussex Archæological Society; it was again renewed in 1893; there is a similar figure on a hill near Cerne Abbas, Dorsetshire.

Wilmington (2), pa. and vil., N.W. Kent, forming a suburb of Dartford; ac. 1,715; soil loam, overlying gravel, chalk, and clay. The pa. is surrounded by gardens and cherry orchards. The church of St. Michael is chiefly Perp.; during some alterations in 1883 two Saxon windows were exposed at the west end of the nave. The Saxon font which was lying in the churchyard has been restored, and a Perp. holy-water stoup has been placed in the sanctuary as a piscina. The Masonic Hall and buildings were erected in 1883. The Retreat for aged governesses consists of five cottages, each containing two rooms. There are some charities. The manor-house, of which only the wall of the kitchen garden now remains, was the residence of the Earl of Warwick, the King Maker.

Wilmington (3), vil., pas. of Offwell and Widworthy (q.v.), E. Dev., 1 N.E. of Offwell.

Wilmington (4), ha., pa. of and 3 N. from Priston (q.v.), N. Somerset.

Wilmslow, pa. and to. on the Bollin, N.E. Chesh., 6 N.W. of Macclesfield; ac. 8,064. W. is a picturesque little to.; it has grown much of late years and is now a favourite place of residence. The church of St. Bartholomew is a handsome and spacious cruciform edifice, mainly Perp., with portions dating from the 12th cent.; it retains an ancient rood-screen and monuments of the 15th and 16th cents., including brasses with figures of Sir Richard de Bothe (d. 1459) and his lady. The other places of worship include a Roman Catholic church and Baptist, Wesleyan, Methodist New Connexion, Congregational, and Unitarian chapels. *Fulshaw Hall* (a picturesque old gabled edifice with bay windows), *Hawthorne Hall*, *Norcliffe Hall*, and *Pownall Hall* are seats.

Wilne, pa. and vil., S. Derbys., 6½ S.E. of Derby; ac. 5,713. The church of St. Chad is E. Eng.; the chancel retains a piscina; a mortuary chapel belonging to the Willoughby family is divided from the rest of the church by a carved oak screen. In the church are monuments to Hugh Willoughby (1491) and Isabel his wife, besides others to the Scott family. There is a very early font with carvings symbolising the triumph of Christianity over Paganism. The pa. contains some extensive cotton factories.

Wilnecote, eccl. pa. (extending into the pa. of Polesworth), tp., and vil. on Watling Street, pa. of and 2½ S.E. from Tamworth (q.v.), N. Warws.; ac. 1,012. The church of the Holy Trinity (rebuilt 1821) is in E. Eng. style, and the Congregationalists and Wesleyans have chapels. There is a large colliery, and the vil. possesses valuable clay beds, and has been for years famous for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and pottery ware.

Wilne, Great, ha. on the Derwent, pa. of and 2 N.E. from Shardlow (q.v.), S. Derbys. There is a Methodist New Connexion chapel.

Wilpshire, tp., pa. of and 3 N. from Blackburn (q.v.), Mid Lancs.; ac. 1,002. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Wilsden, eccl. pa. (**Wilsden-with-Allerton**), tp., and vil., pa. of Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of Keighley; ac. 2,607. The church of St. Matthew is in Perp. style, and there are various Nonconformist chapels. The Mechanics' Institute (erected 1837) contains a library, a lecture-room, and an interesting museum. Worsted spinning and the manufacture of stuffs are carried on here, and there are several coal pits in the neighbourhood. Bradford obtains its greatest supply of water from springs in this tp., called Many Wells, and considered to be amongst the most copious in England. Goitstock Woods and Waterfall, in this neighbourhood, and other interesting spots, give a romantic character to the scenery.

Wilsden-with-Allerton. [WILSDEN.]

Wilseck. [STANCILL WITH WELLINGLEY AND WILSECK.]

Wilsford (1), or **Wilsford-near-Salisbury**, pa. and vil. on the Avon, S. Wilts., 2½ S.W. of Amesbury; ac. 1,603; soil light and chalky, overlying chalk. The church of St. Michael was rebuilt, with the exception of the Norm. tower, in 1858; it contains monuments to the Duke family. On the downs are many barrows. *Lake House*, an Elizabethan mansion embosomed in woods, and *W. House*, a handsome mansion, are seats.

Wilsford (2), or **Wilsford-near-Pewsey**, pa., tp., and vil. on the Avon, E. Wilts., 7 S.E. of Devizes; ac. of pa. 2,997, of tp. 1,603; soil and subsoil greensand, with some clay. The church of St. Nicholas is Norm. and E. Eng.; the pulpit dates from the early part of the 17th cent.

Wilsford (3), pa. and small vil., S. Lincs., 9 N.E. of Grantham; ac. 2,860; soil various, subsoil principally stone. The church of St. Mary (restored 1860) is Norm., E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. The E. Eng. chancel, repaired by Roger Warde, rector, in 1479, as appears from an inscription on his tomb, retains a double piscina, a credence, and an aumbry on either side, and has also some remains of Norm. work; the axis of the chancel diverges considerably from that of the nave; the old bench ends have been preserved. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. Sir Charles Cotterell, of Queen's College, Cambridge, Master of Ceremonies to

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wilmington (2)	Farningdon Road (½)	21	1722
Wilmslow, pa.	Wilmslow	177	9744
Wilmslow, to.	Wilmslow	177	6344
Wilne	Sawley (1½)	121	2210
Wilnecote, eccl. pa.	Wilnecote	128	2933
Wilnecote, tp.	Wilnecote	128	2351
Wilpshire	Wilpshire	213	413
Wilsden	Wilsden (1)	200	2503
Wilsden-with-A.	Wilsden (1)	200	2764
Wilsford (1)	Salisbury (7½)	84	414
Wilsford (2), pa.	Woodboro' (3)	79	197
Wilsford (2), tp.	Woodboro' (3)	79	174
Wilsford (3)	Ancaster (1½)	115	687

Charles II., was born here. A priory founded here in the reign of Stephen, as a cell to the Abbey of Bec in Normandy, was afterwards given to Bourn Abbey, and at the Dissolution was granted to Charles, Duke of Suffolk; traces of the buildings are still evident. On the heath, enclosed in 1775, are the celebrated W. quarries, which produce a white and durable freestone, commonly called "Ancaster stone," from its having been first wrought in that pa.; many of the churches, public edifices, and mansions in this co. have been built of this stone. *W. Hall*, a 17th-cent. building, is a seat.

Wilsford-near-Pewsey. [WILSFORD (1).]

Wilsford-near-Salisbury. [WILSFORD (2).]

Wilshamstead, or **Wilstead** (formerly called "Williamstead"), pa. and vil., N. Beds., 4 s. of Bedford; ac. 3,027; soil cold loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1873) is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; there is a very ancient font and a piscina, and in the north aisle is a brass, with the effigy of a priest fully vested, with Latin inscription. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are charities of £8 yearly value for distribution.

Wilshaw, eccl. pa., pa. of Almondbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 s.w. of Huddersfield. The church of St. Mary the Virgin was erected in 1863. There are six almshouses. A cattle fair is held in April and October.

Wilsill, ha., pa. of Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1½ s.e. from Pateley Bridge.

Wilson, ha., pa. of Breedon-on-the-Hill (q.v.), Mid Leics., 2¾ s. of Castle Donington. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Wilsontown, vil. on Mouse Water, pa. of Carnwath (q.v.), N.E. Lanarks., Sc., 6 s.s.w. of West Calder. The vil. is named from the family of Wilson, who established ironworks here in 1779. The inhabitants are now occupied chiefly in coal-mining. The vil. contains a Free church. The sculptor James Fillans (1808–52) was born here.

Wilstead. [WILSHAMSTEAD.]

Wilsthorpe (1), tp., pa. of Greatford (q.v.), S. Lincs., 2 s.e. of Braceborough; ac. 800. The old church was pulled down in 1715 and a new one (reconstructed 1862) built in E. Eng. style; it contains an ancient effigy of a knight in mail armour of the 13th cent. Here is the pumping-house of the Peterborough waterworks. Many Roman coins have been found here.

Wilsthorpe (2), tp., pa. of Bridlington (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 2 s. of Bridlington; ac. 276.

Wilsthorpe (3), ha., pa. of Sawley (q.v.), S. Derbys., 1½ N. from Sawley vil. The Derby and Erewash Canals pass through this ha. [SAWLEY AND WILSTHORPE.]

Wilstone, chap. and small ha., pa. of Tring (q.v.), W. Herts., 6½ E. of Aylesbury. The vil. is pleasantly situated in a valley under the hills, on the Aylesbury Canal. The church of St. Cross (1877) is in E. Eng. style. Straw-plaiting is the principal employment of the women and girls.

Wilstrop, tp., pa. of and 1½ E. from Kirk Hammerton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,079.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wilshamstead	Bedford (4)	50	787
Wilshaw	Huddersfield (6)	188	287
Wilsontown	Wilsontown	382	651
Wilsthorpe (1)	Braceboro' Spa (2)	91	84
Wilsthorpe (2)	Bridlington (2)	225	16

Wilsworthy, ha., pa. of and 2½ N.E. from St. Peter Tavy (q.v.), S. Dev.

Wilton (1), mun. bor., pa., and U. to., near the confluence of the Nadder and Wiley, S. Wilts., 3 N.W. of Salisbury; ac. of mun. bor. 1,915, of pa. 1,827; soil alluvial and clay, overlying chalk and gravel. The to. is supposed by Baxter to have been the Caer Guilo, or capital of the British prince Caroilius, and subsequently an important seat of the West Saxons; it was certainly an important place previous to the Norman accession; in 871 King Alfred fought a battle against the Danes. It was in 1579 visited by Queen Elizabeth, and in 1603 it was for a time the residence of the Court. The bor. first sent two members to Parliament in 23rd Edward I.; in 1885 it lost its separate representation, and was made the head of a parl. div. From a period prior to the reign of Henry I., W. has been a corporate bor. The church of SS. Mary and Nicholas was built by Lord Herbert of Lea and the Countess of Pembroke in 1844, in lieu of the old one; it is in the Romanesque style, and richly decorated; the pulpit is of Caen stone, supported by 16 black marble pillars; the body of it is beautifully inlaid with mosaic work, brought from the church of Santa Maria Maggiore. The church contains a marble bust of Henry, ninth Earl of Pembroke, who held many offices of state under George II.; also monuments with two recumbent figures in white marble of the Countess of Pembroke and Lord Herbert of Lea. Here also are Nonconformist places of worship. W. is noted as the first place in England where carpeting was manufactured, and in addition to W. carpets the celebrated Axminster carpets are largely produced; there is also a large pianoforte-felt factory. Fairs are held on May 4 for horses, cattle, and sheep, and on September 12, when between 90,000 and 100,000 sheep are generally penned, this being one of the largest fairs in the west of England. The charities are important, and there is an endowment for a trained nurse for the poor. [DITCHAMPTON.] At the Dissolution W. Abbey, founded in very remote times, was granted to Sir William Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, who commenced the erection of W. House, the present stately pile, on the ancient site; the designs were by Holbein and Inigo Jones. Here Sir Philip Sidney is said to have composed the "Arcadia"; in this house is an extensive and beautiful collection of paintings, several of them Vandykes, and one of the finest collections of that eminent artist, and ancient marble sculpture, and also many suits of armour, several being trophies from the battle of St. Quentin in 1557, at which an Earl of Pembroke commanded the English; the river Nadder flows through the grounds, and is crossed by an elegant bridge with an open Ionic colonnade; the park of 250 ac. contains some fine cedars and a herd of deer.

Wilton (2), pa., W. Somerset, within the bor. of Taunton; ac. 700. The church of St. George is Perp., with some slight remains of E. Eng. work.

Wilton (3), pa. and vil., N.R. Yorks., 4 s. of Redcar; ac. 4,050 and 641 of tidal water and for-

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POP.
Wilstrop	Marston (1)	194	[illegible]
Wilton (1), pa.	Wilton	86	[illegible]
Wilton (1), mun. bor.	Wilton	86	[illegible]
Wilton (2)	Taunton (1)	158	[illegible]
Wilton (3)	Eston Grange (1)	225	[illegible]

shore; soil clay, overlying ironstone. The church of St. Cuthbert (partially restored 1850) is E. Eng., with an E. Norm. porch, and contains two 16th-cent. recumbent figures of Sir William and Lady Bulmer. *W. Castle*, an embattled structure rebuilt about 1807, is a seat.

Wilton (4), chap. and tp., pa. of Ellerburne (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 E. of Pickering; ac. 1,784. The church (dedication unknown) is Norm.

Wilton (5), ha. on the Wye, pa. of Bridstow (q.v.), S. Herefords., about 1 W. of Ross. Just above the bridge which here crosses the river stand the remains of W. Castle.

Wilton (6), ha., pa. of Haile (q.v.), W. Cumb., 2 E. of Egremont.

Wilton (7), vil., pa. of Hockwold-with-Wilton (q.v.), S.W. Norf., 4 W. of Brandon.

Wilton (8), pa. and vil., W. Roxbs., ½ N.W. of Hawick; ac. 8,760; soil various, mostly productive. The pa. is bounded by the Teviot on the east and by Borthwick Water on the south; the greater part of it is now included in Hawick parl. bor. The vil., situated on the left bank of the Teviot, forms a north-west suburb of Hawick (q.v.), with which it is connected by two stone bridges. The hill-ridges in this pa. enclosing the valley of the Teviot render the scenery near Hawick extremely picturesque. The Established church (1861) is in E. Eng. style. *Stirches* and *W. Lodge* are seats.

Wilton, Bishop. [BISHOP WILTON.]

Wilton Division, one of the five parl. divs. of Wilts.; it lies in the south of the co., and returns one member.

Wilts and Berks Canal, N.W. Wilts. and N.W. Berks., runs from the Kennet and Avon Canal at Semington to the Thames at Abingdon. Its course is N.N.W. past Melksham and Chippenham to the pa. of Clack, and then W. by N. past Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Shrivenham, and Wantage. The canal passes through the Vale of White Horse. It was constructed in 1801, and is 69 miles in length.

Wilts Canal, North, N.W. Wilts., runs 8 N.N.W. and N. from the Wilts and Berks Canal near Swindon to the Thames and Severn Canal near Cricklade. The canal was constructed in 1813, and has twelve locks.

Wiltshire, a south-western inland co. of England, south of the Thames, bounded on the north-west by Gloucestershire, on the north-east by Berks., on the east by Hants, on the south by Hants and Dorset, and on the west by Somerset; its shape is generally oblong, but rounded towards the north. Its greatest length from north to south is 54 miles, and the greatest breadth from east to west 37 miles; ac. 880,248, of which 2,110 are heath land. N.E. Wilts. is drained by the feeders of the Thames, N.W. Wilts. by those of the Severn, and S. Wilts. by the heads of the Salisbury Avon. Another important river is the North, or Bristol, Avon, with its feeders. Wiltshire has in the north three great lines of canal. The Thames and Severn Canal skirts the north border; the Kennet and Avon Canal passes through the middle of the co. to Bath and Bristol; the Wilts and Berks Canal joins the above south of Melksham, and then is itself joined to the Thames and Severn Canal by a branch between Cricklade and Swindon. South Wilts. is almost destitute of canal service. Railway communication is effected by the Great Western and London and South-Western Companies and their branches and connections. In South Wilts. and North-East Wilts. there is tillage only in the dales. The great downs are grazed by sheep, though in some places they have been broken up for tillage. North-West Wilts. has a subsoil of broken stone, with clay or reddish chalky loam lying upon it; here are richer soils, with much corn land, meadow and dairy ground; the grazing is for cows and oxen, and much cheese is made. The curing of bacon is carried on largely, principally at Calne, and many thousand pigs are slaughtered yearly. There is little market gardening. The co. yields limestone and freestone, chalk, marl, brick-earth, corn, oxen, cheese, sheep and wool. Iron ore is raised, and there are works for smelting at Westbury; the quarrying of freestone is a considerable industry. Wilts. was formerly a great seat of the clothing trade, but this has much fallen off, though in and around Bradford-on-Avon are many mills and looms. The municipal boroughs are Calne, Chippenham, Devizes, Marlborough, Salisbury, and Wilton. Other towns are Bradford-on-Avon, Cricklade, Downton, Malmesbury, Melksham, New Swindon, Trowbridge, Warminster, Westbury, and Wootton Bassett. Many of these are very well built, and with good churches and town buildings. Salisbury is well known for its cathedral. There is a large college or grammar school at Marlborough, and grammar schools in the large towns. There are no watering places or towns of resort other than for the purposes of business. Swindon has large works of the Great Western Railway. W. seems to take its name from Wilton, the town on the Wiley; it was first held by the Britons. The Romans, under Vespasian, took the country and built many towns and laid out roads. Sorbiodunum (Old Sarum) seems to have been of some note. The Welsh, who invaded the co., were repulsed with great slaughter, but from the end of the 9th to the beginning of the 11th cent. it was frequently overrun by the Danes. In the Parliamentary war there was a battle in 1643 on Roundway Down, and the castles and towns of Salisbury, Marlborough, Devizes, Malmesbury, Ludgershall, Warminster, and Wardour were besieged. For parliamentary purposes the co. has five divisions, Chippenham, Cricklade, Devizes, Westbury, and Wilton, each with one member. The rocks belong mainly to the Secondary or Mesozoic epoch; they run across the co. in broad irregular bands, which have a general line of direction or strike from north-east to south-west; they incline or slant or dip to the south-east, not lying now horizontally as they did when they were originally deposited on some sea-floor, but tilted up towards the north-west, so that the edges of a number of successive rock-beds are visible. The entire co. may be divided into two regions, whose wide difference in appearance, agriculture, and population is entirely owing to geological causes. The first of these lies in the north-west, and includes about one-third of the co.; it has a level or undulating surface and a south-easterly slope; it is a district of oolitic limestones and clays, and

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wilton (4)	Wilton (1)	242	151
Wilton (8)	Hawick (½)	344	6375

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wilton Division	.....	.....	42896
Wiltshire	.....	.....	264997

the chalk escarpment forms its boundary. The remainder—the southern and eastern parts—is mainly formed of chalk, where breezy downs and long level treeless plateaux have a distinctiveness which reveals the nature of the rock of which they are composed. The Liassic strata only enter Wilts. in the extreme west, running up the valley of the Box Brook. Of the Oolitic strata, the most important is the Great Oolite, also known as the Bath Oolite, which furnishes perhaps the most famous building stone in England. From near Limpley Stoke and Corsham it can be traced to Yatton Keynell and Castle Combe; it is again exposed in the valley which runs east and west by Great Sherston, and on the east of Tetbury. When first removed from the quarry the stone is soft and moist, and easily carved or sawn, but as it dries it hardens and becomes an excellent hard white stone. The Portland beds at Chilmark and Tisbury also yield good building stone, used in the erection of Salisbury Cathedral and Wilton Abbey. To the Greensand belong some sandy beds, which commence near Poulshot Green. The Chalk occupies a larger area in the co. than all the other strata together. From Cranborne Chase it stretches over Salisbury Plain, and then passes north-east by Marlborough; its total thickness is here about 800 feet, in which the following subdivisions can be traced:—The Marl, about 6 ft. thick; the Chalk Marl (locally called Malm), or Grey Chalk, about 50 ft. thick; the Lower Chalk, or Chalk-without-flints, about 300 ft. thick; the Upper Chalk, or Chalk-with-flints, about 400 ft. thick; the layers of flint which mark the planes of bedding form a conspicuous feature in pits in the Upper Chalk. Fossils are common, mostly rounded sea-urchins, with remains of sponges. The Upper Chalk forms a white land, with a scanty covering of soil and a short sweet turf; beech and box grow well upon it, and it affords pasturage for great flocks of sheep; much of it, however, has of late years been brought under cultivation. The great expanse of this rock is the centre whence all the ranges of chalk traversing our island diverge. There are many pits or quarries where the chalk is worked to burn into lime. Belonging to the Tertiary epoch are some Eocene beds, about 5 S.E. of Salisbury, and at Great and Little Bedwin are Sarsens, or Grey Wethers, huge blocks of a siliceous sandstone, which are strewn in great numbers over the surface of the Chalk. The circles of Stonehenge and Avebury are mainly formed of these stones; the inner circles at Stonehenge, however, are of greenstone; similar, Professor Ramsay says, to some of the Silurian rocks of North Wales. The co. is rich in relics of prehistoric man; rough and polished flint tools and weapons have been found, and a collection of these is in the museum at Salisbury. [AVEBURY, SILBURY HILL, STONEHENGE.]

Wily. [WYLYE.]

Wim, another name for the Allen. [ALLEN (2).]

WIMBLEDON COMMON.

Wimbish, pa. and vil., N. Essex, 4½ S. of Saffron Walden; ac. 4,920; soil and subsoil clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1868) is chiefly Dec. In the porch, which has a Norm. arch, is a stoup, and near the vestry entrance is a small but fine brass to Sir John de Wantone (d. 1347) and Ellen his wife, within the head of a mutilated cross. There is some fine glass of the 15th cent. in the vestry windows.

Wimbish Green, ha., pa. of and 1½ S. from Wimbish (q.v.), N. Essex.

Wimbledon, pa. and to. at the N.E. extremity of W. Common (q.v.), N.E. Surrey, 3 S.W. of Wandsworth; ac. 3,173 and 47 water. W. is one of the oldest historical places in England, and under its earlier name, "Wibbandune," was, it is believed, in 568, the scene of a battle between Ceawlin, King of Wessex, and Ethelbert, King of Kent, in which the latter was defeated; a circular encampment of 7 ac., called "Bensbury," at the south-west corner of the common, remains, and there is a still lingering tradition that Julius Cæsar encamped here B.C. 54. The pa. church (rebuilt 1833) is in Perp. style; there is a small mortuary chapel on the south side of the chancel, erected by Sir Edward Cecil, Viscount Wimbledon, in the early

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Wimbish	....	729

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Wimbledon	Wimbledon	7	25761

part of the 17th cent., containing an altar-tomb of black marble to the Viscount (d. 1638) and to other members of the Cecil family. In the churchyard is the tomb of one Hopkins, a usurer, mentioned by Pope as "Vulture Hopkins." There are also eccl. pas. with modern churches and chapel-of-ease, and the Catholics and various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. The Free Public Library (1887) is a brick building with stone dressings. W. has three hospitals—the Cottage Hospital (1869), one for infectious diseases (1877), and the Atkinson Morley Convalescent Hospital (1867), which commemorates the name of the donor. There are twelve almshouses, founded in 1838 and supported mainly by an endowment fund. The charities for distribution amount to about £220 yearly. John Horne Tooke resided at W., in one of the fine old houses on the west side of the common, and died here (1812); in another, on the south side, the philanthropist, William Wilberforce, spent his boyhood, after the death of his father in 1768. In the manor of W. the custom of "borough English"—the descent of lands to the youngest child—prevails.

Wimbledon Common, pa. of Wimbledon (q.v.), N.E. Surrey, consists of about 1,000 ac., and is under the control of a Board of Conservators; it adjoins Putney Heath, and the views are picturesque, from the undulating nature of the ground; Cæsar's camp here is a circular entrenchment or earthwork. The National Rifle Association, founded in 1860, held its meetings on the common annually in July, for twelve days, up to 1889, when the meetings were transferred to new ground at Bisley, commencing there in the summer of 1890.

Wimbledon (or **North-Eastern**) **Division,** one of the six parl. divs. of Surrey; it returns one member.

Wimbledon Park, eccl. pa., pa. of Wandsworth (q.v.), N.E. Surrey, about 3 S.W. of Wandsworth. The church is dedicated to St. Paul.

Wimblington, pa. and vil., Isle of Ely, N. Cambs., 3 S. of March, on the road to Chatteris; ac. 7,565; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter is a modern building in Gothic style; there are also two Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. At Stonea Grange, a short distance from the vil., there was formerly a Roman station, traces of which still remain, and on the site of which coins have been frequently found; it is considered by some antiquaries to have been originally formed by the early inhabitants of these isles for the purpose of enclosing their cattle during the winter time, and afterwards to have been occupied as a military encampment.

Wimboldsley, tp. on the Weaver, pa. of and 2 S.W. from Middlewich (q.v.), Mid Chesh.; ac. 1,690. Lea Hall, now a farmhouse, is an old half-timbered mansion, formerly enclosed by a moat, which has been filled up with the exception of a small portion on the western side.

Wimbolds Trafford, tp., pa. of Thornton-le-Moors (q.v.), W. Chesh., 4 N.E. of Chester; ac. 574. *W. T. Hall* is a seat.

Wimborne, or **Wimborne Minster,** pa., U. and mkt. to. (F.), head of Co. Co. dis. and petty sess. div., E. Dorset, 6 N. of Poole; ac. 12,848; soil light loam, overlying clay and gravel. From the small river Wim, or Allen, and the Saxon word "bourne" (a brook), and its minster, its name is derived. It is called by Richard of Cirencester "Venta" and "Ventageladia"; by Antonine, "Vindocladia"; and by Ravenna, "Bindogladia"; the Saxons called it "Viburnan," and Henry of Huntingdon styles it "Winburnham." During the Saxon period, according to Camden, it was a place of much note and may have been a Roman station. The collegiate church of St. Cuthberga belonged to a college of secular canons founded here in 1043 by Edward the Confessor. The church is a cruciform structure, consisting of choir and presbytery, with aisles, transepts, central tower, nave of six bays, with aisles, north and south porches, crypt below the choir, sacristy, and a western tower. The finest part of the building is the E. Eng. choir and presbytery, an addition to the Norm. choir, one arch of which remains next to the tower piers; the clerestory of the choir was several times altered and finally removed. On the south side are three graduated sedilia, with canopies, continued over a piscina; the reredos is adorned with fine mosaic work, encaustic tiles, and carving in Belgian marble; fourteen of the eighteen stalls, dating from 1610, remain, but the screen and canopies have been removed; below the choir is a Dec. crypt. The presbytery is considerably higher than the rest of the church and is approached by fifteen steps disposed at intervals; on the south side is an altar-tomb, with alabaster effigies, to John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset (1444), and Margaret (Beauchamp) his wife; and opposite, another altar-tomb to Gertrude (Blount), wife of Henry Courtenay, Marquess of Exeter (1557); near this tomb is a floor slab of Purbeck marble, with a copper plate bearing an inscription to King Ethelred, eldest brother of Alfred the Great, who was buried here in 871. The north choir aisle, also called St. George's aisle, retains a piscina in the east wall and a chest with six locks, containing muniments; here also is the parish chest, the records preserved in which include accounts from 1475. There is a fine mural monument in the Renaissance style to Sir Edmund Uvedale, Knight (1606), with effigy in plate armour recumbent on a high base; also the mutilated effigy of a Crusader, bearing a shield with the arms of Herbert. The south choir, or Trinity aisle, has a piscina and contains a chest formed out of solid oak trunk with six locks; in this aisle is a brass to William Smith, B.D., Fellow of Eton College, preacher here (1587); and a tomb, with arms, to Anthony Ettricke, first Recorder of Poole, who as a magistrate committed the Duke of Monmouth (1703); there remains a portion of the tomb of John de Berwick, dean (1312); in this aisle was a chantry, founded in 1496. The arms of the transepts are unequal; at the intersection are the massive Norm. piers and arches sustaining the central tower; these constitute the oldest portion of the existing church and formed part of the original fabric; the lantern has triforium and clerestory, and with the exception of the topmost storey is open to the church. The western tower, erected at intervals between 1448 and 1464, is 87 ft.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wimbledon Division	.....	.....	69239
Wimbledon Park	Wimbledon Park	8	1997
Wimblington	Wimblington	79	1158
Wimboldsley	Winsford (2)	166	219
Wimbolds Trafford	Dunham Hill	184	93
Wimborne	Wimborne	109	6253

in height; on the south wall is a curious old orrery on the Ptolemaic system, with the earth in the centre, worked by a rod from the clock, and dating from *c.* 1320. Attached to the south choir aisle is a vaulted sacristy of the Dec. period, and over it a Perp. library, reached by a turret stair; the books were given in 1686 by the Rev. William Stone for the free use of the townsfolk; they are about 243 in number, many having chains. The church of the eccl. pa. of St. John is in E. Eng. style, and there are also places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Free Grammar School was originally founded by the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and mother of Henry VII., and was re-established by Queen Elizabeth; it is now administered under a scheme (1877) approved by the Charity Commissioners. Exclusive of the church estate and St. Margaret's almshouses, there are charities of about £360 a year, distributable according to the will of the donors.

Wimborne St. Giles, pa. and vil., E. Dorset, 8½ N. of Wimborne; ac. 5,936 and 11 water; soil and subsoil chalk. The church of St. Giles is a Georgian structure, the interior of which has been remodelled and beautified. Here are the tombs of the Earls of Shaftesbury. There are almshouses for aged persons. *St. Giles's House*, the seat of the Earl of Shaftesbury, is principally in Elizabethan style; it is situated in a beautifully wooded park, containing 423 ac., including the lake, which is 7 ac. in extent; in the pleasure grounds attached to the mansion is a grotto, principally composed of Indian shells, erected about 150 years since. The Allen (a trout stream) skirts the pleasure grounds on the west.

Wimbotsham, pa. and vil. on the Ouse, S.W. Norf., 1 N. of Downham Market, on the road to Lynn; ac. 1,510; soil and subsoil clay and sand. The church of St. Mary, on rising ground, was originally Norm.; the north and south doorways are fine specimens of the architecture of that period; in 1854 the church was restored, the chancel being entirely rebuilt. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Between £40 and £50 yearly from the fuel allotment is for coals.

Wimpole, pa., W. Cambs., about 8 N.W. of Royston; ac. 2,428; soil stiff clay, overlying clay and gault. The church of St. Andrew (rebuilt with the exception of the chantry in 1749) is in Dec. and Perp. style; there are many marble monuments to former lords of the manor, an altar-tomb to a member of the Chichele family, and in the chantry chapel are many memorials to members of the Yorke family, including an imposing monument to Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, who rebuilt the nave, and an altar-tomb, with recumbent effigy, in marble, to Philip, third Earl of Hardwicke (d. 1834). The Chichele charity of £20 yearly is for fuel, and Beho's of £1 1s. for bread. *W. Hall* is a spacious brick mansion, the central part of which was built by Sir Thomas Chichele about 1632, the wings being added by Lord Oxford, and the house newly fronted and the principal apartments fitted up by Philip, first Earl of Hardwicke and Lord Chancellor, in 1736–37. It contains a valuable collection of pictures by old masters; the deer park, which consists of 300 ac., contains two small lakes, and in front of the house is a spacious avenue extending 2¾ miles in length.

Wimpstone, ha., pa. of Whitchurch (q.v.), S.W. Warws., about 3½ S.E. of Stratford-upon-Avon.

Wincanton, pa. and mkt. to. (w.) on the Cale, from which it derived its ancient name of "Wyndcaleton," E. Somerset, 5 S. of Bruton; ac. 2,478. Stavordale, in this pa., gives the title of viscount to the Fox-Strangways family, Earls of Ilchester The church of SS. Peter and Paul, almost rebuilt 1889, with the exception of the tower, is Perp. The Carmelite Priory in South Street has an attached chapel, dedicated to St. Luke, and there is an Ursuline convent. The principal Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. The Town Hall, on the west side of the market-place, destroyed by fire in 1877, was rebuilt in the following year, and consists of a spacious hall, used as a court-room and for public meetings, and an arcade beneath used as a market. W. has a Constitutional Club (1884) in High Street, a Freemasons' Hall, and a Good Templars' Hall. The Field Club was formed for the purpose of examining the interesting features of the locality. Fairs are held on Tuesday in Easter week and on Sept. 29. Various charitable bequests, amounting to about £70 annually, have been made at different times, about £40 being allotted to church purposes, and the remainder distributed amongst the poor. In this pa. are the remains of the priory of Stavordale, founded in the reign of Henry III. for Augustinian canons, and dedicated to St. James. But little of the conventual buildings now exists; the shell of the church remains, the choir having been converted into a dwelling-house, and the nave into a barn; on the north side of the choir is an exquisite chapel, with a fan-traceried roof and a panelled arch, by which it opened to the choir; it is now divided into several floors, the lowermost being used as a dairy; in these are some elegant brackets and shields of arms of the Lovel, St. Maur, and Zouch families; the existing work is Perp., and some of the woodwork in the house is of the same period. In the centre of a wood near this to. is the site of a British fort, called by the woodmen "Kennewilkins" or "Kenwalch" Castle. The first blood in the Revolution of 1688 was shed here, the Prince of Orange, who had landed at Torbay on Nov. 5th of that year, being attacked on his way towards London by a party of the King's dragoons. The place suffered by a calamitous fire in 1707, when about forty-four houses were consumed. During the latter part of the war with France, in the beginning of the 19th cent., it was made a depôt for French officers, prisoners of war, more than 400 of whom were at one time resident here. Henry Sacheverell, D.D., impeached by the House of Commons in 1710 for his sermon, was the grandson of John Sacheverell, a Presbyterian minister of this to.

Winceby, pa., E. Lincs., 5 E. of Horncastle; ac. 842; soil mostly heavy loam, overlying white clay. The church of St. Margaret (1866) is in E. Eng. style. A battle was fought here in 1643

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wimborne St. Giles	Verwood (3¼)	101	560
Wimbotsham	Downham (1)	86	573
Wimpole	Old North Road (3)	82	290

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Popu-lation.
Wincanton	Wincanton	116	2108
Winceby	Horncastle (4)	130	61

between the Parliamentary forces and the Royal army, resulting in the signal defeat of the latter. The scene of the encounter is still known as Slash Lane.

Wincham, tp., pa. of Great Budworth (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 1½ N.E. of Northwich; ac. 941. Here is a Free Methodist chapel. There are several rock-salt mines and salt manufactories. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Winchburgh, small vil., pa. of Kirkliston (q.v.), E. Linliths., Sc., 6 E. of Linlithgow. It has a mission church under Kirkliston. The inhabitants are employed in the large shale works and brick and tile works in the pa.

Winchcomb, pa., ancient mkt. to. (s.), and head of U., co. co. dis. and petty sess. div., N. Glouc., 7 N.E. of Cheltenham; ac. 5,700. W. is in a deep valley, near the N.E. base of the Cotswolds, and was a bor. by prescription, but the corporation is now extinct. The church of St. Peter, erected towards the end of the 15th cent. by Abbot William of Winchecomb, Lord Boteler, and the inhabitants, in place of the ruined church of St. Nicholas, is Perp. The chancel retains a piscina bearing the arms of the founders; a singular 16th-cent. alms box with three locks is affixed to one of the pillars; the octagonal stone font, with cover, dates from 1635. In the chancel is a piscina with two shelves, and above it an embattled corbel supporting a projecting panelled ornament of three sides, adorned with the arms of Lord Boteler and the Abbeys of Winchcombe and Gloucester, and a monument with kneeling effigy to Thomas Williams, Esq. (d. 1636); in 1872 the church was thoroughly restored; in the churchyard stands the base and part of the shaft of a cross. There are Wesleyan, Baptist, and Congregational chapels. The Town Hall, in the centre of the to., was rebuilt in 1871 in Elizabethan style. The Public Reading-room and Library were established in 1868. The fairs are: May 6, for cattle; last Saturday in March and July 28, for horses; two statute fairs are also held for hiring servants, one on the Saturday before, and the other on the Saturday after, Old Michaelmas Day. In the vicinity are flour mills, a paper mill, tan-yard, and a skin-yard and leather-dressing works. There are twelve almshouses (founded *c.* 1573, and rebuilt 1841). The Chandos arms appear over one of the doorways; the inmates are allowed to receive parish relief. Ten almshouses for poor tradesmen and women were erected in 1866. Charities of £136 are distributed to the poor yearly. Here was formerly a Benedictine abbey; it was refounded by St. Oswald, Archbishop of York, in 985, and was subsequently made a mitred abbey; at its dissolution there were twenty-six monks and ninety servants and officers, with revenues estimated at £759. In the spandrels of the doorway of the George Inn are the initials of Richard Kyderminster, abbot (1488–1531). Here was born, in the reign of Edward IV., John Smallwood, or Winchcomb, better known as "Jack of Newbury," a wealthy clothier, who equipped and led a force of 100 men in the expedition to Scotland in 1513. [NEWBURY.]

Winch, East, pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 5½ S.E. of Lynn; ac. 2,388; soil various, overlying carr stone and clay. The church of All Saints, situated on high ground (restored 1875), is Perp. The organ occupies the site of a chapel of the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, who formerly held an estate here and had a mansion, the moated foundations of which are still discernible; in the east wall of the organ chamber is a brass tablet recording the burial in 1309 of Sir William Howard, Kt., Justice of the Common Pleas, and founder of the family of the Howards, and of ten other members of the Howard family, to the year 1400. The charities amount to £50 yearly, half of which is devoted to church repairs, and the other half is expended in coal for the poor.

Winchelsea (from *gwent-chesel-ey*, words signifying the heaping up of shingle banks [*chesel*] on the seaward edge of the muddy flats), eccl. pa., small corporate to., and a cinque port, formerly a seaport, situated on the road from Rye to Hastings, E. Sussex, 8 N.E. of Hastings; ac. 826, and 156 of water; soil loamy, overlying sand. W. was formerly a place of some importance, and was granted by Edward the Confessor to the monks of Fécamp, in Normandy; in 1067 William the Norman landed here, in 1188 Henry II., both returning from Normandy; and later, but before the accession of King John, it was made a cinque port; in

LAND GATE, WINCHELSEA.
(*Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.*)

1250 more than 300 houses were destroyed by the sea; and in 1266 the to. was stormed by Prince Edward, when Simon de Montfort the younger was defeated; the inhabitants subsequently petitioned Edward I. to grant them a site for a new to.; and a hill in the pa. of Icklesham, at that time a rabbit warren, called "Ilham," was granted and built upon. In 1287 the old to. of W. was swallowed up by the sea. The new to. afterwards became the place of import for French wines, for which massive crypts were built, and in the time of Henry VI. was one of the chief ports of embarkation for France, but in the time of Queen Elizabeth the harbour became choked; in 1360 it was pillaged by the French and in 1380 by the Spaniards. Henry VIII. built the castle of Camber, the ruins of which are still standing. W. formerly returned two members to Parliament; by the Reform Act of 1832 it was attached to the bor. of Rye, which

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wincham	Northwich (1½)	172	1229
Winchburgh	Winchburgh	403	424
Winchcomb	Cheltenham (7)	109	2864

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Winch, East	East Winch	102	367
Winchelsea, eccl. pa.	Winchelsea (1)	70	686

was in turn disfranchised by the "Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885." The churches of St. Giles and St. Leonard have long ceased to exist. The church of St. Thomas à Becket from its remains may be judged to have been originally a large and beautiful building; the part now standing is principally of the E. Eng. and Dec. periods; there are several monuments, including two tombs of stone and marble, canopied, to Gervase and Stephen Alard, admirals of the cinque ports (d. 1310 and 1330), and three altar-tombs of the time of Edward I., with effigies of Crusaders or Templars; on the south side are three stalls and a water drain; a stained window was inserted (1890) in memory of Ashton B. Inderwick (d. 1888), and is composed of glass removed from the east window and considered to be 600 years old. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The to. has a Court House. The Town Hall, which had passed out of the possession of the inhabitants many years ago, has been presented to the to. by Dr. Freshfield, vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries. A market used to be held on Saturdays, but has been discontinued for many years. Here was once a convent of Franciscans or Grey Friars, founded about 1233; the aisleless E. Eng. choir, with sedilia, some beautiful arches and windows, including a very lofty east window of five lights, still remains. There was also a convent of Dominicans, or Black Friars, founded in the time of Edward II., and a preceptory of St. Anthony, of which no relic exists. Of the four town gates, Land Gate, Strand Gate, and New Gate are still standing, but in a ruinous condition.

Winchendon, Nether or **Lower,** pa. and vil. on the Thame, Mid Bucks., 6½ W. of Aylesbury; ac. 1,520; soil and subsoil limestone and clay. The church of St. Nicholas (partially rebuilt 1891) dates from the 14th or 15th cent.; the chancel retains a piscina and sedilia, and there are several ancient brasses. The vil. has some very old cottages. *W. Priory* is a seat; the mansion is ancient, and is believed to occupy the site of a monastic house, of which, however, no trace remains.

Winchendon, Upper or **Over,** pa. and vil., Mid Bucks., 5 W. of Aylesbury; ac. 1,030; soil loam, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary Magdalen (restored) is of various periods, and retains a brass (dated 1515) to a former vicar. The ambulatories and chancel are laid with old tomb slabs, one of which retains a good brass. This place formerly gave the title of Viscount to the Wharton family.

Winchester, city, seat of a bishopric, mun. and parl. bor., U. and mkt. to., head of Co. Co. dis. and petty sess. div., W. Hants, 12 N.E. of Southampton. W. was originally called "Caer Gwent" and "Venta Belgarum," having, before the time of the Romans, been occupied by the Iberians, Britons, and Belgians. Traces of its fortification by the Romans yet remain, and Roman relics are occasionally found. There are six Roman roads running out of W.; these connected the city with Old Sarum, Cirencester, Silchester, Alresford, Porchester, and Bitterne or Southampton. On the retirement of the Romans W. became the metropolis of South Britain, and subsequently of the kingdom of Wessex and of Egbert's dominion, from which time it was the frequent residence of the English and Norman monarchs, some of whom were crowned and others held parliaments here. To the especial favour of Alfred the city owed much of its greatness; under the protection of Henry I. it attained its highest pitch of prosperity, being alike the seat of empire and focus of commerce; the city suffered much from a desolating fire in that reign, but more in the contest between Stephen and Matilda. Henry VIII. closed the long annals of its splendour by entertaining for a week within its walls the Emperor Charles V., to whom the round table, popularly called "King Arthur's," but ascribed with more probability to Stephen, and supposed to have originally borne a *Mappa Mundi*, was exhibited as an unquestionable monument of glorious antiquity. At the dissolution of monasteries W. was a prey to fresh devastations, and in the Civil War, when its royal and episcopal castles were destroyed. The Great Plague, in the reign of Charles II., exceeded its ravages to W. Charles II. commenced the erection of a new palace, which, being left incomplete, was afterwards converted into a receptacle for prisoners of war, and a barrack called the King's House; it was partially destroyed by fire in 1894. The diocese of W. extends over Hants and part of Surrey and the Channel Islands, and its foundation may be traced from the 7th cent. until the Dissolution, when it was refounded by Henry VIII. The cathedral church of St. Swithin is said to have had its origin in a foundation of Lucius, King of the Britons, after his conversion A.D. 164. There is no doubt that a church existed here from very early times, and the oldest part of the present structure dates from the latter part of the 11th cent., when the church was rebuilt by Bishop Walkelin, in whose time the incident which gave rise to the St. Swithin legend is said to have taken place. Of Walkelin's work, the transepts and crypt, with portions of the substructure of the nave, remain; the tower fell in 1107, owing, as some believed, to the fact that William Rufus had been buried beneath it, but was rebuilt, together with the piers, as it now stands. Bishop de Lucy's work (E. Eng.) includes most of the eastern part of the fabric, and was begun in 1202; the apsidal presbytery was taken down and replaced by the present polygonal Dec. termination in 1330; the Norm. clerestory and triforium between the apse and the tower was removed about 1350 by Bishop Edyngdon, who also erected the present west front and a small portion of each aisle; the complete transformation of the nave was begun in 1394 by Wykeham, and, being left incomplete at his death in 1404, was finished by his successors; the Norm. aisles of the presbytery were reconstructed by Bishop Fox and Prior Silkstede in 1500–28, the side screens erected in 1524, and the lady chapel lengthened eastwards in 1470–1524. The cathedral stands in a spacious close crossed by a magnificent avenue of elms and lime trees leading up to the west front, the finest in England of those which have no towers; the exterior, with the exception of the panelled east end, is plain and sombre, and the low heavy lantern tower furnishes almost the only relief to its great length of outline, W. being, in fact, the longest cathedral in England; but the richness and grandeur of the interior amply atone

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Winchendon, Nether	Aylesbury (6½)	43	272
Winchendon, Upper	Aylesbury (5)	43	150

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Winchester, mun. bo.	Winchester	65	1903
Winchester, parl. bo.	Winchester	65	1903

for the want of impressiveness without, and make it, in this respect, incomparably the first among English minsters. The ground plan comprises a nave of eleven bays; transepts of three bays each; presbytery or choir of five bays, and an eastern lady chapel of three bays, all having aisles; and a central tower 50 ft. by 48 ft., and 140 ft. high; the total internal length is 545 ft., transept 208 ft., nave 250 ft., and the general height 78 ft. The west front, 118 ft. wide, consists of a panelled gable, set between hexagonal panelled turrets crowned with spirelets; there are three porches, and over the central one a gallery for singers on Palm Sunday; the west window, 47 ft. by 32 ft., has Perp. glass, and on the apex of the gable above

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.
(Photo. Frith and Co., Reigate.)

is a canopied niche containing a statue of William of Wykeham (1324–1404), whose chantry, containing his altar-tomb, is in the north aisle. Other chantries are those of Bishop Waynflete (1447–86) and Cardinal Beaufort (1404–47). The choir is separated from the nave by a screen of oak, designed by the late Sir G. G. Scott; the canopied stalls of black oak date from about 1296, and form a series of examples of the finest E. Dec. woodwork in the kingdom; the misericordes are late E. Eng.; the bishop's throne is a modern work. In the Lady Chapel (E. Eng. and Perp.) Queen Mary I. was married to Philip of Spain (1554). The cloisters and the chapter-house were taken down by Bishop Horne in 1563. Wolvesey Castle, the ancient episcopal residence, built in 1138 by Henry de Blois, Bishop of W., was pleasantly situated on a branch of the Itchen, a short distance south-east of the cathedral; it remained entire until the Civil Wars of Charles I., when it shared the destruction of the royal castle; its picturesque ruins are of considerable extent. Close by stands the palace erected by Bishop Morley in 1684, now used for lecture-rooms, etc.; the bishop's residence is Farnham Castle, Surrey. The city comprises several pas., mostly with ancient churches varying from Norm. to Dec.; the church of St. Swithin occupies a unique position over King's Gate, formerly one of the entrances to the city on the south; there are also eccl. pas. with modern churches, and places of worship for the principal bodies of Nonconformists. The College of St. Mary, situated in the S.E. suburb of the city, and outside the boundary of the ancient city walls, was founded by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester (1367–1404), who laid the first stone March 26, 1387, in the chapel, and entered the college March 28, 1396. The college was granted a royal charter Sept. 28, 1396; and this was confirmed by Edward IV. and by all succeeding monarchs, except Queen Mary, till the end of the reign of Charles II. The college buildings are arranged in two quadrangles, occupying an area of about 200 by 300 ft., with detached cloisters on the south. Among the great public schools, W. College holds a high rank; and many of our greatest poets, divines, and statesmen have here received their education. The City Cross, in a somewhat cramped position in the High Street, is a light and elegant structure of three stages, erected in the earlier part of the 15th cent. by the Fraternity of the Holy Cross. The Guildhall (1873), in High Street, is a handsome building in Geometric Gothic style. Adjoining is a building containing the Public Reading-room and Library and the School of Art. The great hall is now the only remaining portion of the castle-palace. On the eastern wall is suspended the famous round table, 18 ft. in diameter. For nearly three centuries the interior of the hall was fitted up as magisterial and assize courts, but new courts were

some time since erected and the hall completely restored and decorated. The market-house (1857) is a brick building; markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday, the latter the principal for agricultural produce. The fairs are held on the first Monday in Lent and on Oct. 23 and 24, St. Magdalen's (now neglected) on Aug. 2, and St. Giles' on Sept. 12 for cheese. The corn market is held on Saturdays at the Corn Exchange, a handsome and commodious building. The Mechanics' Institution (1835) occupies a handsome building in the square, and has a library and reading-rooms. W. is a considerable military station. The barracks (1684) stand in a commanding position on the west side of the city, and will hold 2,000 infantry. Her Majesty's Prison and House of Correction (1849), with county Police Station and offices, stand on West Hill, without the west gate. Races are held annually in July upon some extensive downs about 3 N.W. of the to. The Royal Hants County Hospital (1736) was the earliest provincial hospital in the kingdom. The new building is in Elizabethan style. There is also a provident dispensary. There are several "hospitals" or almshouses, the chief of which is that of St. Cross (q.v.), and the charities for distribution in money and kind amount to about £500 a year. Hyde Abbey, founded in 965 by King Edgar, under the wills of King Alfred and his son Edward the Elder, originally stood within the cathedral precincts, but was removed in the reign of Henry I. to Hyde, on the north side of the city; the abbey was destroyed soon after the Reformation, and its only remains are the precinct walls and the foundations of the church. Many other monastic institutions disappeared at the general Dissolution. The city was anciently surrounded by continuous walls, forming in plan an irregular quadrangle, strengthened at intervals with towers, and pierced at different points by gateways, of which only two—viz. King's Gate and West Gate—now remain; the latter, erected in the reign of Henry III., is a valuable specimen of the military architecture of that period.

Winchfield (called in the "Domesday Book" Wenesflet, the manor at that time being held by the Abbey of Chertsey), pa. and vil., N. Hants, 8½ E. of Basingstoke; ac. 1,572; soil light, subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1850) is Norm.; the chancel arch is a very elaborate specimen of late Norm., and is composed of three receding semicircular arches, ornamented with zigzag mouldings and others of a different character, the archivolt being enriched with a kind of billet moulding very unusual and rich in its effect; in the restoration some very curious frescoes were found on the walls, illustrating the custom of teaching Scripture lessons by pictures, so common in the middle ages; here are several mural tablets to the Beauclerk family. *W. House* is pleasantly situated on an eminence in well-wooded grounds, commanding extensive views.

Winchmore Hill, eccl. pa. and large vil., pa. of Edmonton (q.v.), E. Middx., 8 N. of London. The church of St. Paul, partly destroyed by fire in 1844, is in Perp. style, and various Nonconformist bodies have chapels. There are three almshouses for twelve spinsters. The Convalescent Fever Hospital (built 1886), standing on a site of 36½ ac., is arranged on the pavilion principle, and consists of sixteen separate blocks. *Old Park*, a seat, was formerly the home park of the ancient manorial palace of Enfield in which the Princess Elizabeth for some time resided. The old house was partially destroyed and rebuilt in the early part of the 18th cent., but the original open fireplace remains in the library. The lawn in front of the house is partially surrounded by a circular entrenchment, and there is a park of about 200 ac.

Winch, West, pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 3 S. of Lynn; ac. 970; soil mostly gravel and sand. The Nar runs through the western side of the pa. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. and Perp.; on the tower are the arms of the Cholmondeley family. The rents of the church lands are applied to the repair of the fabric and ornamentation of the church. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The poor's lands yield a rental of about £35, which is chiefly expended in coals.

Wincle, tp. and chap., pa. of Prestbury (q.v.), E. Chesh., 5 S.E. of Macclesfield; ac. 2,819. The church of St. Michael is a plain stone fabric of the 17th cent. The tp. consists principally of a number of small farms, scattered over a mountainous district stretching almost to the borders of Staffs., from which the co. is separated by the Dane. The valley of this river and the surrounding hillsides being thickly wooded afford some of the most picturesque scenery in the co.

Wincobank, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1 N.W. of Brightside. The church of St. Thomas (1876) is in E. Eng. style. There are Primitive Methodist and Congregational chapels. Forks are manufactured here.

Windcliffe, or **Wyndcliff**, eminence (970 ft.) on right bank of the Wye, S.E. Mon., 2¾ N. by W. of Chepstow. W. rises on the north side of the grounds of Piercefield Park. The summit commands a magnificent view.

Winder, ha. with railway station, pa. of Lamplugh (q.v.), W. Cumb., 6½ E. of Whitehaven.

Winder, Low, tp., pa. of and 1½ E. from Barton (q.v.), N. Westmd.; ac. 339. W. Hall (built about 1612) is now occupied as a farmhouse; it contains a fine carved oak cupboard dating from 1417.

Windermere (1), pa. and to. on the eastern shore of Lake Windermere, W. Westmd., about 4 S.W. of Ambleside; ac. 17,139; soil sandy, overlying rock and gravel. The to., formerly known as Birthwaite, is situated amidst picturesque scenery, and is of recent growth. The church of St. Martin (restored 1871–73) is Gothic; the east window of seven lights is filled with ancient stained glass, principally of the 15th cent., brought from Cartmel Priory about 1523, and afterwards patched with earlier fragments from other windows. The walls are painted with questions, Scripture texts, and comments relating to baptism and the Lord's Supper, taken from a catechism by Robert Openshawe, vicar of Weymouth, 1590. On the west wall is a painting of the Majesty, and on the north

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Winchfield	Winchfield	39	466
Winchmore Hill	Winchmore Hill	8	3110
Winch, West	Hardwick Road (2¼)	96	421
Wincle	Macclesfield (5)	165	254

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wincobank	Wincobank	162	457
Winder, Low	Clifton (4)	282	7
Windermere, pa.	Windermere	259	601
Windermere, to	Windermere	259	594

side of the chancel are other paintings. On the easternmost pier of the south arcade is a Latin inscription, placed in 1629 by Christopher Philipson in commemoration of the deliverance from the Gunpowder Plot, Nov. 5, 1605. The rectory house is ancient and retains a fine porch. The Catholics and some Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. W. Grammar School was founded in 1613, and has an endowment of about £215 yearly. There are several charities. In the neighbourhood are several seats, among others *Elleray*, formerly the property and home of Professor John Wilson ("Christopher North") (1785–1854).

Windermere (2), lake on west border of Westmd., 8 W. of Kendal. The lake is 10½ miles long from north to south, and has an extreme breadth of one mile. Although it belongs geographically to Westmd., it is bordered by Lancs. throughout nearly three-fourths of its circuit, touching Westmd. only in the northern half of its east shore. It is the largest lake in England, and partly for this reason, and partly because of the beauty of its scenery, it has been called the "Queen of the Lakes." W. lies 134 ft. above the sea, and has an extreme depth of 240 ft., being the deepest lake in England with the exception of Wast Water (q.v.). The united streams of the Brathay and Rothay flow into it at its north extremity, Troutbeck descends to its north-east shore, and at its foot it gives off the Leven. Ambleside stands at the head of the lake, and Bowness about midway along its east

LAKE WINDERMERE.
(*Photo. Poulton and Son, London.*)

shore. On its north-east side are Dove Nest and Elleray, famous as the abodes of Mrs. Hemans and Christopher North respectively. W. is studded with numerous small islands, especially near its centre; the largest of these is Belle Isle, with an area of about 30 ac. The hills bordering the lake are beautifully wooded, and the scenery is of a soft, graceful, and rich character; only at its north extremity does it present features which add an element of grandeur. Here the heights of Scafell, Bow Fell, and the Langdale Pikes, rising conspicuously above the wooded shores and the hills clad with copse and bracken in their rear, afford a diversity of beautiful views. The lake contains great quantities of pike, perch, trout, and char.

Winderton, ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Brailes (q.v.), S.W. Warws. The memorial church of SS. Peter and Paul (1878) is in E. Eng. style.

Wind Fell, mountain (2,180 ft.), N. Dumfs., Sc., on the Selks. border, 6 E. of Moffat.

Windgap, vil., pa. of Killamery (q.v.), S.W. co. Kilk., Ir., 5½ S. of Callan. Here is a Roman Catholic church.

Windgate, pl., pa. of and 2 S. from Bray (q.v.), N.E. co. Wick., Ir.

Windhill, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Calverley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2½ N. of Bradford. W. is situated at the junction of the Bradford and Leeds and Liverpool Canals, and is bounded on the north by the Aire. Christ Church is in Gothic style, and there are several Nonconformist chapels. The worsted manufacture is carried on here.

Windle, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Prescot (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.; ac. 3,150. The greater part of this tp. was formerly within the bor. of St. Helens, but in 1893 that part was amalgamated with the bor. Adjoining Old Windleshaw (the burial-ground of the Catholics for upwards of a century past), about 1 N.W. of St. Helens, is a new cemetery with three mortuary chapels, for the Church of England, Catholics, and Dissenters. There are collieries in the tp. and large chemical works.

Windlesham, pa. and vil., N.W. Surrey, on the Berks. border, 8 W. by S. of Chertsey; ac. 2,943; soil peat; much of the land belongs to the Bagshot sand formation. The church of St. John the Baptist (erected 1680 on the destruction of the old church by lightning) is in E. Eng. and Dec. styles. The Institute and Reading Rooms were erected in 1880. There are six almshouses, founded 1757 for six aged people, and charities of about £36 yearly.

Windlestone, tp., pa. of Coundon (q.v.), S. Dur., 4 E. by S. of Bishop Auckland; ac. 1,188. *W. Hall* is a seat; the extensive grounds are well laid out and diversified with plantations; service is held on Sunday at the chapel in the grounds. The kennels for the South Durham Fox Hounds are in this tp.

Windlestraw Hill, mountain (2,161 ft.), E. Peebs. and N. Selks., Sc., 9 W.N.W. of Galashiels.

Windley, tp., pa. of Duffield (q.v.), Mid Derbys. about 2 W. of Belper; ac. 1,159.

Windmill Creek. [SHEPPEY.]

Windrush (1), pa. and vil. on the Windrush, E. Gloucs., 16 N.E. of Cirencester; ac. 1,835; soil and subsoil oolite. The church of St. Peter (restored 1874) is Perp.; the transept retains a piscina, discovered with other remains during the restoration; in the east wall are some Norm. corbels and a memorial stone to the Hungerford family, dated 1579; the south doorway is a fine specimen of Norm. work. There is an endowment of £10 yearly for the use of the church. Within the pa. is a Roman encampment.

Windrush (2), river, N.E. Gloucs. and N.W. Oxon., rises at Temple Guiting, 4 E. of Winchcombe, and runs S. by E. to Naunton, then E.S.E. to Bourton-on-the-Water, and from Bourton S.S.E. to the vil. of Windrush. On leaving Windrush the river proceeds E. between Great and Little Barrington,

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Windgap	Ballyhale (9)	97	109
Windhill	Shipley & Windhill (½)	196	7344
Windle, eccl. pa.	St. Helens (1)	192	1839
Windlesham	Bagshot (1)	32	2965

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Windlestone	Bishop Auckland (4)	244	176
Windley	Duffield (3)	133	169
Windrush (1)	Shipton (7)	81	228

and, entering Oxon., reaches the to. of Burford. From Burford it flows on with many curves past Widford, Swinbrook, Asthall, and Minster Lovel to Witney, the general direction of its course being E. by S. At Witney it divides into many streams which meander S.E. past Standlake, entering the Thames in the south vicinity of that vil. The length of the W. is about 35 miles.

Windstone Pits, another name for Vincent's Pits (q.v.).

Windsor, or **New Windsor** (anciently called *Windlesora*, the "winding shore"), pa., mun. and parl. bor., head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., and U. and mkt. to. (S.), on the Thames, E. Berks., 22 W. of London; ac. 2,528 and 56 water. The to. consists of New W. and part of the suburb of **Clewer**, on the west. Over the Thames, connecting

WINDSOR CASTLE, FROM THE THAMES
(*Photo. York and Son, Notting Hill, W.*)

the bor. with Eton, is a bridge supported by three arches of cast iron. The to. was given by Edward the Confessor to Westminster Abbey, but first acquired importance by the building of the Castle, in which William the Conqueror is said to have lived. In 1276 it was made a free bor., and from the year 1302 (though not uninterruptedly till 1424) sent two members to Parliament until 1867; it now returns one. Portions of Clewer and Eton are included in the parl. bor. The church of St. John the Baptist was rebuilt in 1822, in modern Gothic style; on the south side is a chapel with a carved oak screen by Grinling Gibbons. [CLEWER.] The Catholics and various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. The Town Hall (1686) is a plain building, in Italian style, supported on arches and columns; it contains an interesting series of portraits. The area beneath the building forms a Corn Exchange, and adjoining is the market-place. Other public buildings are the Theatre Royal (1815); the Masonic Hall, designed by Wren (as was the Town Hall); the Albert Institute (1881), containing reading rooms and lecture hall; and the Royal Dispensary. There are

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PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Windsor, pa.	Windsor	21	8251
Windsor, mun. bor.	Windsor	21	12327

PLACE.
Windsor, parl. bor.

chief restorer, and devoted nearly a million to the beautifying of this, the most magnificent building of the kind in Europe, the whole of the work being effected from the designs and under the superintendence of James Wyatt, the king's surveyor-general. The Castle comprises two quadrangles, or Upper and Lower wards, between which is the Round Tower or keep, raised on an artificial mound surrounded by a moat, and formerly separated from the Lower ward by a moat with a drawbridge. The Long Walk, a noble avenue of oaks and elms, stretches from the grand entrance for about 3 miles, and at the further end of the Walk is a bronze equestrian statue of George III. Queen Anne's Ride, extending to the boundary of the Great Park near Ascot Heath, is also 3 miles in length. The Home Park, adjoining the Castle, contains 400 ac. and is about 4 miles in circumference; avenues of stately elms and noble groups of various forest trees adorn its wide expanse, conspicuous among which are a number of magnificent oaks; here stood for six centuries the celebrated Herne's Oak immortalised by Shakespeare in his "Merry Wives of Windsor"; this tree fell on August 31, 1863. [FROGMORE.] The Great Park, open to the public, is about 14 miles in circumference, and contains about 1,800 ac., through which extend both the Long Walk and Queen Anne's Ride; it abounds in delightful walks, affording rich glimpses of forest scenery, and is well stocked with herds of red and fallow deer, white harts and Cashmere goats, etc. Oaks and beeches are very numerous, some specimens of which are known to be several centuries old.

Windsor, Old, pa. and vil. on the Thames, E. Berks., adjoining New W.; ac. 5,393, and 137 water; soil gravel and clay, subsoil various. The church of St. Peter (restored 1864) is E. Eng.; it contains a brass to John Michel, founder of the Michel Fellowships at Queen's College, Oxford, and monuments to the Powney family. The Royal Chapel of All Saints, in W. Park, is for the inhabitants residing in the Park. The charities for distribution are of about £46 yearly value. Beaumont College, once occupied by Warren Hastings, is now a Catholic college under the direction of Jesuits; it has a chapel attached. Moat Farm is said to have been the hunting seat of the Saxon kings, and also the place where Earl Godwin died. *Cumberland Lodge*, within W. Great Park, is a handsome mansion of red brick, once the seat of William, Duke of Cumberland; the front facing the south has a battlemented roof with small turrets at the angles; adjacent is the Royal Lodge, once the summer residence of George IV., and there are several other handsome residences scattered over the pa.

Windsor, St. Nathaniel, eccl. pa., pa. of West Derby (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 4 N.E. of Liverpool. The church of St. Nathaniel (1868) is in Italian style.

Windygates and Cameron Bridge, vil., pa. of Markinch (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., about 2 W. of Leven. Contiguous to the vil. is an extensive distillery.

Windy Harbour, vil., pa. of Taney (q.v.), Mid co. Dub., Ir., 3 S. by E. of Dublin.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Windsor, Old	Windsor (2)	21	2980
Windsor, St. N.	West Derby	202	6192
Windygates & C. B.	Markinch (2)	421	522
Windy Harbour	.....	.....	315
Winestead	Winestead	212	151

Windynook, vil. on the summit of a steep hill, pas. of Gateshead and Jarrow (q.v.), S.E. Dur., 2½ S.E. of Gateshead. [HEWORTH (2).]

Winestead, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 13 E. of Hull; ac. 2,570; soil partly clay, partly light, overlying clay. The church of St. German (restored 1890) is a Perp. building of rough cobbles and brick. In the nave is an altar-tomb, with fine recumbent effigy, to Sir Christopher Hildyard (d. 1602), and another effigy of an ecclesiastic of the 15th cent. In the chancel is a 16th-cent. brass, with effigies of a knight and lady and fourteen children, supposed to represent Sir Robert Hildyard (Bulwer's "Robin of Redesdale"), his wife and family; and another to William Retherby, rector and builder of the church (d. 1418). The register contains an entry of the birth, in 1620, of Andrew Marvell, and of the induction of his father to the rectory. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Winfarthing, pa. and pleasant vil., S. Norf., 4 N. of Diss; ac. 2,583; soil heavy, overlying mostly clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1873) is Perp., and there is an oak chest of the 16th cent., in which are kept many old and valuable deeds relating to the church property. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The fuel allotment produces £50 yearly and the town's land about £80 yearly, of which amount £40 is applied to the support of the school, in coals for the church, and bread for the poor. There is an old tradition here respecting a sword called "the Good Sword of Winfarthing," said to have belonged to a thief who had taken sanctuary, and afterwards to have been preserved by the monks, who found it to possess such virtues that they placed it in a shrine, to which many superstitious folk from far and near came and offered gifts. Here was formerly a deer park, containing 1,000 ac., enclosed by Philip, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, in 1604; the Lodge Farm, on which are two oak trees of extraordinary dimensions, is a portion of the land.

Winford, pa. and vil., N. Somerset, 7 S.W. of Bristol; ac. 3,003; soil sandy, overlying ironstone. The church of SS. Mary and Peter (rebuilt 1796) is in Gothic style. Here are Congregational and Baptist chapels. The charities amount to about £85 yearly. There are iron mines in the pa. *W. Manor* is a seat.

Winforton, pa. on the Wye, N. Herefords., 6 N.E. of Hay; ac. 1,114; soil chiefly alluvial, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Michael (restored 1895) contains a pulpit, dated 1613, with some good carving. In the churchyard are several fine yew trees. There are some small charities. *W. House* is a seat.

Winfrith Newburgh, pa. and vil. (**Winfrith**), S. Dors., 8 W. by S. of Wareham; ac. 4,496; soil chalky loam and sand, overlying chalk. The church of St. Christopher (restored 1854) presents some interesting remains of Norm. architecture, especially the north doorway. The pa. derives its epithet from the family to which it formerly belonged.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Winfarthing	Tivetshall (3)	101	543
Winford	Nailsea (4)	126	935
Winforton	Eardisley (2)	159	132
Winfrith Newburgh	Wool (3)	125	869

Wing (1), pa. and vil., Mid Bucks., 3 S.W. of Leighton Buzzard; ac. 5,310; soil various, overlying clay. W. was formerly a place of some importance. In 1255 a charter was granted by Henry III. for a market every Thursday and a fair for three days at Michaelmas. The church of All Saints (restored) is of various periods, and includes some Saxon work. There are monuments to the family of Fynes from 1686 to 1758, and several monuments to the Dormers, with others, ranging from 1542 to 1729. There are also brasses with effigies dating from the 15th cent. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. Dormer's Hospital was founded 1562 for eight men and women, and there are several charities. Charlotte Cottage, built 1886, is a hospital for the sick poor of the vil. *W. Lodge* is a seat.

Wing (2), pa. and pleasant vil., S. Rutld., 3½ N.E. of Uppingham; ac. 1,116; soil red loam, overlying clay and stone. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, originally Norm., was rebuilt in 1335; the chancel was entirely rebuilt in 1877, portions of the old church being used in the reconstruction, and the old altar-stone was then replaced. Here is a small Wesleyan chapel. Near the vil. is an ancient maze, which the inhabitants visit at the feast time. *The Grange* is a seat.

Wingate, tp., pa. of Kelloe (q.v.), S.E. Dur., 9 E. of Durham; ac. 4,176.

Wingate Grange, eccl. pa., pas. of Kelloe and Castle Eden (q.v.), S.E. Dur., 9 E. of Durham. Trinity Church (1840) is in E. Eng. style. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. In the neighbourhood are brick manufactories and an extensive colliery. *W. Grange* is a seat.

Wingates (1), eccl. pa., pas. of Bolton-le-Moors and Deane (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., adjoining Bolton on the south. The church of St. John the Evangelist (1859) is a plain stone building.

Wingates (2), tp., pa. of Long Horsley (q.v.), E. Northumb., 10 N.W. of Morpeth; ac. 2,617.

Wingberry, ha., pa. of Wing (q.v.), Mid Bucks., 4 S.W. of Leighton Buzzard.

Wingerworth, pa. and small vil., N. Derbys., 2½ S. of Chesterfield; ac. 2,931; soil and subsoil clay. The church of All Saints is Norm.; a rood-loft crosses the chancel arch. There are monuments to the Brailsford and Hunloke families. W. has some small charities. The neighbourhood abounds with stone quarries and coal mines. *Stubbing Court* and *W. Hall* are seats.

Wingfield (1), pa. and pleasant vil., N.E. Suff., 6½ N.E. of Eye; ac. 2,441; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1866) is E. Eng.; the chancel contains three table monuments; on one are the effigies of Michael de la Pole, second Earl of Suffolk (d. 1415), and Catherine his wife; on another is the effigy of William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, son of Earl Michael, Prime Minister to Henry VI.; he married Alice, daughter of Chaucer, the poet, and was murdered on his passage to England and afterwards interred here in 1450; on the third are the effigies of John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk (d. 1491), son of Duke William, and Elizabeth his wife, sister to Edward IV.; there are also monuments to the Wingfields, formerly resident here. The charities amount to about £35 yearly, which is applied to the repair of the church and use of the poor. Within half a mile of the vil. are the remains of W. Castle, formerly the seat of the Wingfields, an ancient building with towers, turreted walls, and battlements; it is surrounded by a deep moat, and the walls are still to be seen, with the drawbridge; part of this castle, mantled with ivy, has been converted into a farmhouse.

Wingfield (2), ha., pa. of Chalgrave (q.v.), S.W. Beds., about 3 N.W. of Dunstable.

Wingfield (3). [WINKFIELD WITH ROWLEY.]

Wingfield, North, pa., tp., and vil., N. Derbys., 4 S. of Chesterfield; ac. of pa. 7,603, of tp. 1,464; soil and subsoil chiefly clay and loam. The church of St. Lawrence or St. Helen (restored) is of various periods; there are still existing some remains of the earlier fabric of Late Norm. date, comprising a window in the north aisle, with toothed mouldings and singularly designed capitals, and an arch between the north aisle and the small transeptal chapel at its eastern end; the chancel has the unusual feature, on both sides, of three clerestory windows. On the exterior south wall of the chancel, within an ogee arch, lies the mutilated figure of a knight; in the north aisle, at its south-east angle, are the stairs, still perfect, which anciently led to the rood-loft; at the foot of these stairs is a square recess or almery. There are also several stone effigies of the Deincourt family, and the shattered remains of an early memorial slab with a figure in slight relief, taken from the arch on the outside wall of the chancel, and upon which the knightly effigy formerly there had been placed; in the south aisle is an interesting piece of sculpture representing the martyrdom of St. Lawrence, found in 1860 beneath a crocketed canopy. In the wall of the aisle were found various fragments of ancient incised slabs, and its inner face had been covered with scriptural texts, in black letter, of the Elizabethan age, and a fresco of St. George and the Dragon. In the churchyard are several interesting old monuments and a stone sundial of great antiquity. The chantry house, which adjoins the north-east angle of the churchyard, has for many years been an inn, and is now known as the "Blue Bell," still retaining, however, some of its original features. Various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. The charities amount to about £25 yearly.

Wingfield, South, pa. and vil. on an eminence, Mid Derbys., 10 S. of Chesterfield; ac. 3,364; soil loamy, overlying chiefly clay. The church of All Saints (restored) is of various periods; the chancel retains a Dec. piscina with trefoil head and good crocketed carving, and in the opposite wall is an almery; on the chancel floor is a ledger stone singularly used to commemorate three different

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wing (1)	Leighton (3)	40	1799
Wing (2)	Manton (½)	90	353
Wingate	Wingate (½)	247	4403
Wingate Grange	Wingate (½)	247	5310
Wingates (1)	Bolton (2)	196	4234
Wingates (2)	Ewesley (3)	304	94

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wingerworth	Chesterfield (2½)	146	37
Wingfield (1)	Harleston (5)	107	46
Wingfield, North, pa.	Clay Cross (½)	142	1464
Wingfield, North, tp.	Clay Cross (½)	142	250
Wingfield, South	Wingfield	142	139

interments, its upper portion being incised with the rude figure of a cross-bow, the centre bearing the initials C. M. A. and the date 1634, and the lower part an inscription to Mary Toplis (1760); here is also another large slab inscribed to the Rev. Peter Cotes, vicar (d. 1675); from a beam in the south-west corner hangs a funeral garland, carried at the funeral of Ann Kendall, a maiden of this vil. (d. 1745). In the churchyard are two sepulchral stones of the 13th cent., one a coped slab and the other bearing in high relief the full-length effigy of a knight in a coif of mail and wearing a hauberk. There are Nonconformist chapels, and some charities. The old manor-house, now an interesting ruin, was a splendid and spacious edifice, enlarged and beautified by Sir Ralph Cromwell, treasurer to Henry VI.; at the commencement of the Civil War the mansion was garrisoned for the Parliament, but was taken by the Earl of Newcastle in 1643; in 1644 it sustained a siege, ultimately surrendering to the Parliamentary troops, and in 1646 was dismantled by order of Oliver Cromwell.

Wingham, pa. and vil., and head of petty sess. div., E. Kent, 6 E. of Canterbury, on the road to Sandwich; ac. 2,647; soil loam, overlying clay. W. was formerly a mkt. to., but the market granted by Henry III. has long since fallen into disuse. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (partially restored 1874) is chiefly Dec. and Perp. The chancel retains piscinæ and sedilia; a 17th-cent. wood screen separates the chancel from the nave. The north chancel has a fine alabaster monument to James Palmer, dated 1627; the south chapel belongs to the Oxenden family, and contains a pyramidal marble monument, dated 1666, with Cupids and other pagan adornments, to one of the Oxendens. The Congregationalists have a chapel. In 1881 some remains of a Roman villa were uncovered in a meadow, including three mosaic floors. W. gives the title of Baron to the Cowper family.

Wingland, Central, formerly extra-pa., now a pa. on the Nen, S.E. Lincs. and N.W. Norf., about 7 N. of Wisbech; ac. in Lincs. 1,649, in Norf. 1,652; soil alluvial deposit, rich and fertile. The whole has been enclosed from the sea. There is neither a place of worship nor a public-house in the pa.

Wingletang Hill, eminence on the island of St. Agnes, Scilly Islands, S.W. Cornw., 2 S.W. of Hugh Town. Here on the surface of an immense block of granite, which rests on another block, is a rock basin about 3 ft. deep and 12 ft. in circumference, known as the "Punchbowl."

Wingrave-with-Rowsham, pa. and vil. **(Wingrave),** Mid Bucks., 6 N.W. of Tring; ac. 2,600; soil chiefly clayey, overlying clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1887) is E. Eng. and Perp. The Congregationalists and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The charities amount to about £100. A curious and ancient custom of strewing the church with hay on the first Sunday after St. Peter's Day (June 29) is still observed, about half an acre of grass land having been left for that purpose. *W. Manor House* is a seat.

Win Hill, eminence (1,532 ft.), N.W. Derbys., 4 E.N.E. of Castleton. According to an ancient legend W. Hill and the neighbouring height of Lose Hill took their names from two hosts which descended from them to join battle in the valley of the Noe. It has, however, been suggested that the names are really corruptions of Whin and Laws. About 1779 a clay urn was discovered in a large cairn on the east side of the hill.

Winkbourn, pa. and vil., E. Notts., 8 N.W. of Newark; ac. 2,353; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. John of Jerusalem is Norm.; the chancel is divided from the nave by an ancient oak screen. There are monuments to the Burnell family. In the pa. are several mineral springs. *W. Hall,* standing in a well-wooded park, is a seat.

Winkfield, pa., E. Berks., 6 S.W. of Windsor, one of the largest pas. in the co., being more than 8 miles across; ac. 10,207 and 71 of water; soil heath, subsoil clay, gravel, flint, and sand. It contains many gentlemen's seats, in consequence of the beauty of its scenery and its vicinity to Windsor. The church of St. Mary (restored 1884) is Dec.; there are monuments to the Metcalfe and Blanc families, and a brass, with effigy, to Thomas Montague, yeoman of the guard (d. 1630), representing him in the act of distributing bread. The charities are important. Here is an ancient hill entrenchment, possibly Roman. *Ascot Place,* in a well-wooded park, *Foliejon Park, New Lodge,* and *Tower Hill* are seats.

Winkfield (or **Wingfield**) **with Rowley,** pa. and scattered vil. **(Winkfield),** W. Wilts., 2 S.W. of Trowbridge; ac. 1,383; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary (enlarged 1861) is Perp. There are two charities, one of £4 for apprenticing boys, and one of £3 for distribution to the poor. *Midway Manor House,* a seat, was the residence of General Shrapnel, the inventor in 1785 of the shell which bears his name; on the pillars of the park gates are carved the names of 23 battles won with the Shrapnel shell. *W. House* is also a seat.

Winkhill, ha., pa. of Waterfall (q.v.), N. Staffs., 6 S.E. of Leek, on the road to Ashbourne. The Hamps is here crossed by a one-arch bridge, and near it are colour and corn mills.

Winklebury or **Vespasian's Camp.** [BERWICK ST. JOHN.]

Winklebury Hill, eminence, N. Hants, 1½ W. by N. of Basingstoke. Here is a large circular camp.

Winkleigh, pa. and vil., N. Dev., 12 S.E. of Torrington; ac. 9,118; soil dunland, overlying clay with some rock. The church of All Saints (restored 1873) is Late Dec., and retains a Dec. trefoiled piscina with projecting basin. The ancient priest's door on the south side still remains. The pa. has Bible Christian, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels. Cattle fairs are held on the first Monday after July 8 and the first Wednesday in October.

Winksley, tp., pa. of and 4½ W. from Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 729.

Winksley-with-Grantley, eccl. pa., pa. of and

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wingham	Adisham (2½)	68	1246
Wingland, Central	Walpole (2)	106	180
Wingrave-with-R.	Marston Gate (2)	39	927
Winkbourn	Southwell (3)	139	115
Winkfield	Bracknell (3)	32	4005

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Winkfield-with-R.	Trowbridge (2)	97	302
Winkleigh	Eggesford (4)	194	1066
Winksley	Ripon (4½)	214	122
Winksley-with-G.	Ripon (4½)	214	362

4½ W. from Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of SS. Oswald and Cuthbert (restored 1882) was originally a chapel belonging to Fountains Abbey. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Winkton, vil. on the Avon, pa. of and 2 N. from Christchurch (q.v.), S.W. Hants.

Winlaton, pa. and tp. on the Tyne, S.E. Dur., 5 W. of Gateshead; ac. of pa. 9,063, of tp. 5,217; soil clayey loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Paul (erected 1828) is in Gothic style. There are Wesleyan, Congregational, and Primitive Methodist chapels. There are several collieries, some quarries of excellent stone, and extensive fire-brick and retort works. Here are also several large firms, which manufacture all kinds of iron work for shipbuilding purposes, forgings, chain cables, hinges, screws, bolts, spades, shovels, thimbles, shackles, and every variety of black ironmongery. *Park Head Hall* is a seat.

Winmarleigh, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Garstang (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. 2,342. The church of St. Luke (built 1876) is in Dec. style. W. gives the title of Baron to the Wilson-Patten family. *W. House,* in Elizabethan style, is a seat.

Winnall (1), pa., W. Hants, partly within the city of Winchester; ac. 532. The church of St. Martin (rebuilt in 1858) is in E. Eng. style.

Winnall (2), ha., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Allensmore (q.v.), Mid Herefords.

Winnats, Winnatts, or **Windgates, The,** rocky mountain pass, N.W. Derbys., 1 W. from Castleton. The pass takes its name from the gusts of wind which are continually sweeping through it. It extends a mile east and west between limestone

THE WINNATS.
(*Photo. Richard Keene, Derby.*)

cliffs of the most grotesque shapes, 400 ft. or more in height. Along it runs the upper road from Castleton to Chapel-en-le-Frith and Buxton. It commands a beautiful view of Castleton and the neighbouring country. At its east end is the entrance to the Speedwell Mine.

Winnersh, tp., pa. of Hurst (q.v.), E. Berks., about 5 S.E. of Reading; ac. 2,034.

Winnington (1), tp. on the Weaver, pa. of Great Budworth (q.v.), Mid Chesh., forming a suburb of Northwich, from which it extends about 1 m 583. Here are large chemical works, wh employment to nearly 3,000 workmen; an tp. are several white-salt works. W. Bri the Weaver was the scene during the C of a sharp conflict between the Parlia troops and the Royal forces, in which th were defeated.

Winnington (2), vil., pa. of Alberbury (Salop, 13 W. of Shrewsbury.

Winnington (3), ha., pa. of Muckleston N.W. Staffs., 4 E. of Market Drayton. H cheese factory.

Winscales, tp., pa. of Workington (q Cumb., 2½ S. of Egremont; ac. 974.

Winscombe, pa. and vil., N. Somerset, of Axbridge; ac. 4,140; soil various, o limestone; in the valley light loam, subsoil The church of St. James (restored 1863) Here are Wesleyan and Baptist chapels meeting-house for the Society of Friends. for cattle is held in May. There are sou charities. Calamine is found in Sandfo and there are lime-kilns and limestone In 1830 a jar containing Roman silver and coins was discovered. *W. Hill* is a seat.

Winsford (1), pa. and vil. on the river on the road to Exmoor and Lynton from W. Somerset, 12 S.W. of Dunster; ac. 8,6 clay and loamy, overlying clay-slate. The of St. Mary Magdalen (restored 1891) Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities to £30 yearly.

Winsford (2), to. on the Weaver, pa. of D (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 3½ W. of Middlewic river is here crossed by a one-arched iron Christ Church (rebuilt 1849) is in Per There are Wesleyan, Free Methodist, and Methodist chapels. W. is a place of importance, owing to its salt manufac industry in which it ranks next to Northwi public buildings include a town hall (bu and enlarged 1879), a market hall (1859), library (1888), and public baths (1887). T two public recreation grounds. The salt is obtained on the banks of the Weaver and in flats to Liverpool, whence it is expo India and other parts of the world. There an important rock-salt mine. Flat-buildi boat-building are carried on.

Winsham, pa. and vil. on the Axe, S. So 4 E. by S. of Chard; ac. 3,178; soil chalk, fl loam, overlying chalk and flint. The ch St. Stephen is E. Eng. and Perp.; on the south wall of the tower is a panel pain the Crucifixion, probably of the 14th cent.; originally placed over the rood-screen, a been carefully restored; there is a 15t screen at the west end, filling the lower part tower arch; the church contains some monuments to the Henly and Royse families. is a Congregational chapel, with a min

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Winlaton, pa.	Blaydon (1)	272	12583
Winlaton, tp.	Blaydon (1)	272	10390
Winmarleigh, ec. pa.	Winmarleigh	223	471
Winmarleigh, tp.	Winmarleigh	223	371
Winnall (1)	Winchester (1)	65	147
Winnersh	Wokingham (2)	36	701

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	
Winnington (1)	Winnington	175
Winscales	Workington (2½)	310
Winscombe	Winscombe	136
Winsford (1)	Dulverton (5)	179
Winsford (2)	Winsford	166
Winsham	Chard Road (2)	140

residence. The Brethren have also a place of worship. W. was formerly a mkt. to., with shambles in Church Street; the other streets, Fore Street, Back Street, and Western Way, still remain; it was at one time celebrated for its narrow and broad cloths, and has still a reputation for its butter. A large room for public meetings has been erected in Church Street; opposite the "George" Hotel is a large stone cross without date or inscription, but supposed to be an ancient market cross. *Leigh House* is a seat.

Winshill, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and about 1 E. by N. from Burton-on-Trent (q.v.), S. Derbys.; ac. 1,150. The church of St. Mark, on the summit of an isolated hill overlooking the Trent valley, is a fine building in Gothic style. There are Wesleyan, Free Methodist, and Primitive Methodist chapels. In the vicinity is a tape mill, which gives employment to many hands; here also is the ancient corn mill of Burton Abbey, which is still in use.

Winskel. [HUNSONBY AND WINSKEL.]

Winslade, pa. and vil., N. Hants, 3 S.E. of Basingstoke; ac. 712; soil clay, with subsoil of chalk. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (nearly rebuilt 1816) is Perp. The Rev. Thomas Warton, D.D., Poet-Laureate, who died May 20, 1790, was rector of this pa.

Winsley (1), vil., pa. of and 2 W. from Bradford-on-Avon (q.v.), W. Wilts. [WINSLEY-WITH-LIMPLEY STOKE.]

Winsley (2). [HARTWITH-WITH-WINSLEY.]

Winsley-with-Limpley Stoke, eccl. pa., pa. of and about 2 W. from Bradford-on-Avon (q.v.), W. Wilts. The church of St. Nicholas (rebuilt 1841 with the exception of the tower) is in Perp. style; the tower stands away from the church, and is a fine specimen of a saddleback. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a charity of about £17 yearly. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in agriculture and in working in the freestone quarries. Near the church is a small gorge called Danes-bottom, where, according to tradition, a battle was fought between these invaders and the troops of Alfred.

Winslow (1), pa., U. and mkt. to. (W.), N. Bucks., 10½ N.W. of Aylesbury; ac. 1,920. The official name of the pa. is Winslow-cum-Shipton. The to. stands on the brow of a hill, overlooking a fertile vale on the road from Aylesbury to Buckingham. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1884) is Dec.; in the chancel are canopied sedilia and a piscina. There are Congregational and Baptist chapels. Statute fairs are held on the Wednesday before Oct. 11 and the two following Wednesdays. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Lace-making, once largely carried on here, is now extinct. The charities are administered under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners. *Redfield* and *W. Hall* are seats, in well-planted grounds; the last-named was designed by Wren.

Winslow (2), tp., pa. of Bromyard (q.v.), N. Herefords., adjoining the to. of Bromyard, and extending thence about 2 S.; ac. 3,029. *Munderfield Harold*, *Rowden Abbey*, and *Rowden House* are seats.

Winslow-cum-Shipton. [WINSLOW (1).]

Winson, tp. and chap. on the Coln, pa. of Bibury (q.v.), E. Glouc., 7 N.E. of Cirencester; ac. 1,216. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng. and Perp., with a fine south porch of Norm. date.

Winstanley, tp., pa. of and 3½ S.W. from Wigan (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.; ac. 1,855 and 4 water. There are collieries in the tp. *W. Hall*, in a well-wooded park, is a seat.

Winster (1), eccl. pa., tp., and to., pa. of Youlgrave (q.v.), W. Derbys., 5 W. of Matlock; ac. 1,123. The church of St. John the Baptist was originally E. Eng., and has been rebuilt in the style of that period; the font is Late Norm. The curfew is still rung here. Various branches of the Methodists have places of worship. The to. contains a hall used for public meetings. The charities for distribution amount to £25 a year.

Winster (2), eccl. pa., pa. of Kendal (q.v.), N. Westmd., 4½ S.W. of Windermere. The church of Holy Trinity (1874) is in E. Eng. style.

Winster (3), river, Westmd. and Lancs., rises in Westmd. in the south-east vicinity of Bowness, and flows 11 S., entering the estuary of the Kent 2½ E. of Cartmel. Throughout nearly its whole course it separates Westmd. and Lancs.

Winston (1), pa., tp., and vil. on high ground overlooking the Tees, S. Dur., 6 E. of Barnard Castle; ac. of pa. 3,106, of tp. 3,050; soil strong and firm, overlying loose sandstone. The Tees is here crossed by a fine stone bridge of a single arch, erected in 1763–64, and when most of the bridges in the north of England were washed away by the great flood in 1771 it remained uninjured. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng.; in the chancel is a piscina, with ball flower ornament; the font dates from about the year 1260, and in the churchyard are the remains of an ancient cross. *Stubb House*, on the site of a much older mansion, of which there are still some remains, and *Westholme Hall*, an Elizabethan house, are seats.

Winston (2), pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 8 W. of Framlingham; ac. 1,476; soil clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Andrew is an ancient building faced with flint; the south door is Norm., richly carved. Here are extensive brick and tile works.

Winstone, pa. and vil., E. Glouc., 6½ N.W. of Cirencester, on the road to Gloucester; ac. 1,491; soil stonebrash, overlying tenacious clay. The church of St. Bartholomew (restored 1876) is E. Eng. Here is a Baptist chapel and one for the Brethren. There is a charity of about £1 5s yearly.

Winterborne Abbas, pa. and vil., S. Dorset, 5 W.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Winshill	Burton (1)	127	3752
Winslade	Basingstoke (3)	48	114
Winsley-with-L. S.	Bradford (2)	97	1151
Winslow (1)	Winslow	54	1704
Winslow (2)	Bromyard	135	461
Winson	Cirencester (7)	93	134
Winstanley	Pemberton (½)	196	568
Winster (1)	Darley Dale (2½)	147	840
Winster (2)	Windermere (4½)	259	100
Winston (1), pa.	Winston (1)	243	327
Winston (1), tp.	Winston (1)	243	312
Winston (2)	Framlingham (8)	91	285
Winstone	Cirencester (6½)	93	200
Winterborne Abbas	Dorchester (5)	135	287

of Dorchester; ac. 1,540; soil gravel, overlying chalk. The vil. is pleasantly situated in a vale, on the high road from Dorchester to Bridport; the surrounding hills are covered with barrows, and here was supposed to have been a great encampment of the Romans. About 1 w. of the vil. are the remains of an ancient British circle, consisting of several rough stones thrown into circular forms and known as the Nine Stones. The church of St. Mary is Perp., and has an E. Eng. arch. The Baptists have a chapel.

Winterborne Anderson. [ANDERSON.]

Winterborne Ashton, ti., pa. of and about 1 S.E. from Winterborne St. Martin (q.v.), S. Dorset.

Winterborne Came, pa., S. Dorset, 2 S.E. of Dorchester; ac. 1,540; soil gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng.; it has a carved oak screen and two full-sized effigies in a recumbent position. In the churchyard is the Damer family vault, and a tomb erected to the memory of the Rev. William Barnes, B.D. (the Dorsetshire poet), rector here 1862–86. In the pa. are many barrows. The charities amount to £19 yearly. *Came House*, a large handsome mansion in the Corinthian style, built in 1750, is a seat.

Winterborne Clenston, pa. on the Winterborne, N. Dorset, 5 S.W. of Blandford; ac. 1,312; soil light, overlying gravel and chalk. The church of St. Nicholas (rebuilt 1840) is Perp. Formerly this pa. had a large population, for the benefit of whom there were three churches. The *Manor House* is a seat.

Winterborne Herringstone, pa., S. Dorset, 2 S. by W. of Dorchester; ac. 490; soil gravel, overlying chalk. *H. House*, surrounded by a finely-wooded park, is a seat.

Winterborne Houghton, pa. and vil., N. Dorset, 5 W.S.W. of Blandford; ac. 1,975; soil light chalky loam, overlying chalk and flint. The church of St. Andrew, originally E. Eng., was rebuilt in 1862.

Winterborne Kingston, pa. and vil., E. Dorset, 6½ S.S.W. of Blandford; ac. 2,513; soil chalky loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1873) is E. Eng. Here are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels.

Winterborne Monkton, pa., S. Dorset, 2 S.W. of Dorchester; ac. 631; soil gravel, overlying chalk. The rectory house and one farm, with a few small cottages, comprise the whole pa. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (restored 1878) is a small Norm. building. Here was once a priory or cell.

Winterborne Quarleston, ti., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Winterborne Stickland (q.v.), N. Dorset.

Winterborne St. Martin, or **Martinstown,** pa. and vil., S. Dorset, 3 S.W. of Dorchester; ac. 3,546; soil loam, overlying gravel and chalk. The church of St. Martin, in the middle of the pa., is an ancient edifice of different periods; the eastern end appears to have been rebuilt at a much later period than the rest of the church. Blanchard's charity of £33 yearly is for distribution. The fair is held on St. Martin's Day, and is well supplied with cattle; there was once a market. There are several well-built modern houses. In the pa. are many barrows. [MAIDEN CASTLE (1).]

Winterborne Steepleton, pa. and pretty vil., W. Dorset, pleasantly situated in a vale, 4 W. by S. of Dorchester; ac. 1,831; soil light gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Michael is a long narrow building, chiefly of the Perp. period; the south porch is a curious specimen of ancient Eng. architecture; over the south door and the blocked-up north door are Norm. arches. At the south-west angle outside is the sculptured figure of an angel, supposed to date from the 9th cent., to which period the upper portion of the font is assigned.

Winterborne Stickland, pa. and vil., N. Dorset, about 4 W.S.W. of Blandford; ac. 2,234; soil light chalky loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary, nearly in the centre of the pa., is of the Trans. period. During the restoration (1891–92) portions of an old oak waggon-headed roof, part of an oak screen, and a rude sculpture of the Holy Rood were discovered. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Malting is carried on. There is a charity of £6 14s. yearly for bread.

Winterborne Thompson, pa., N. Dorset, 7 S. by W. of Blandford; ac. 477; soil gravel, overlying chalk. The pa. consists of a single farm. The church (dedication unknown), originally E. Eng., was rebuilt by Archbishop Wake early in the 18th cent.

Winterborne Whitchurch, pa. and vil. (**Whitchurch**), N. Dorset, 5 S.W. of Blandford: ac. 2,922; soil light, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1870) is of different periods. The yew trees in the churchyard form an avenue from the east entrance to the church. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a working-men's club and reading room. The grandfather of John and Samuel Wesley, founders of Methodism, was vicar here (1651–62). *Whatcombe House*, with a good collection of pictures and a fine library, is a seat, beautifully situated in a richly-timbered park.

Winterborne Zelstone, or **Marwood,** pa., N. Dorset, 7½ S. by W. of Blandford: ac. 848; soil gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary, originally Perp., was in 1866 rebuilt, with the exception of the tower. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Winterbourne (1), pa. and vil., S. Glouc., 6 N.E. of Bristol; ac. 3,112; soil loamy brash, subsoil pennant stone. The church of St. Michael (partially rebuilt 1880) is E. Eng. and Dec.; the chapel under the belfry was decorated with wall paintings in the 14th cent., portions of which remain. In the chapel are two effigies of knights in full armour and others of females; and also the brass of a lady (*c.* 1370), the oldest extant in Glouc.; the canopy and marginal inscription are lost. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities are of £5 yearly value. There are ten almshouses for ten aged or infirm

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Winterborne Came	Dorchester (2)	135	130
Winterborne Cl'nst'n	Blandford (5)	121	103
Winterborne H.	Dorchester (2)	135	51
Winterborne H.	Blandford (5)	121	221
Winterborne K.	Spettisbury (4)	118	500
Winterborne M.	Dorchester (2)	135	71
Winterborne St. M.	Dorchester (2)	135	393

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Winterborne S.	Dorchester (4)	135	19
Winterborne S.	Blandford (4)	121	40
Winterborne T.	Bailey Gate (4)	115	2
Winterborne W.	Blandford (5)	121	41
Winterborne Z.	Bailey Gate (4)	115	17
Winterbourne (1)	Patchway (2)	123	330

persons, each of whom receives 4s. weekly. A fair is held on June 29 and October 18 yearly for cattle.

Winterbourne (2), chap. and tp., pa. of Chieveley (q.v.), S. Berks., 4 N.W. of Newbury; ac. 2,112. The church of St. James (restored 1854) is E. Eng.

Winterbourne Bassett, pa., E. Wilts., 7½ N.W. of Marlborough; ac. 2,210; soil clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Catherine (restored 1857) is chiefly Dec.; it contains several monuments to the Baskervilles, who were settled at Rickarston. The font is E. Eng.

Winterbourne Cherborough, an alternative name for Winterbourne Gunner (q.v.).

Winterbourne Dauntsey, pa., S. Wilts., 4 N.E. of Salisbury; ac. 1,143; soil and subsoil chalk. The church was taken down in 1867. Here is a chapel used by the Methodist New Connexion. [WINTERBOURNE EARLS.]

Winterbourne Down, eccl. pa., pa. of Winterbourne (q.v.), S. Glouc., 6 N.E. of Bristol. The church of All Saints is in Gothic style. There is a Free Methodist chapel.

Winterbourne Earls, pa. and vil. in the Bourne valley, S. Wilts., 3½ N.E. of Salisbury; ac. 2,252; soil and subsoil chalk. The church of St. Michael is in E. Eng. style, built near the site of the old church in 1868; the new church serves for this pa. and that of W. Dauntsey, as these have been united for ecclesiastical purposes. There is a small Wesleyan chapel.

Winterbourne Gunner, or **Winterbourne Cherborough**, pa. in the Bourne valley, S. Wilts., 4½ N.E. of Salisbury; ac. 1,481; soil and subsoil chalk. The church of St. Mary is a plain structure, built in the 13th cent.; it was somewhat injured by the Cromwellians, and was repaired in 1810. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. Tanner's charity of £12 11s. yearly was left in 1848 by Miss Jane Tanner to keep in good repair a monument erected to her memory in the churchyard, the residue to be distributed to the poor.

Winterbourne Monkton, pa., E. Wilts., 6½ N.W. of Marlborough; ac. 1,481; soil chalk, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (restored 1878) is a small Norm. building.

Winterbourne Stoke, pa. and vil. on Salisbury Plain, S. Wilts., 5 W. of Amesbury; ac. 3,399; soil light loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter is chiefly E. Eng.; there are two fine Norm. doorways to the nave; the arch into the south transept is of pure E. Eng. detail; in the chancel is a good piscina and aumbry of E. Dec. character; in the south transept is a piscina; the pulpit of carved oak is dated 1621.

Winterbrook, ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Cholsey (q.v.), N. Berks.

Winterburn. [FLASBY-WITH-WINTERBURN.]

Winterhays, ha., pa. of and about 1 S. from Yetminster (q.v.), N.W. Dorset.

Winteringham, pa. and vil., formerly a corporate to. with a market, on the south bank of the Humber, N. Lincs., 2½ N. of Winterton; ac. 3,509 and 1,456 water; soil rich loam, resting on limestone. On the opposite shore of the Humber is a station of the Hull and Selby Railway, and on the river side are wharves for corn, malt, coal, and timber. The church of All Saints is Norm. and E. Eng.; in the south aisle is a recumbent effigy of a Knight Templar in chain mail in a very good state of preservation; the chancel retains a piscina and credence table. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Charities amount to a little more than £100 a year. In the old Rectory house, now used as stables and outhouses, Henry Kirke White, the poet, was, for a brief period in 1799, under the tuition of Mr. Grainger. A pleasure fair is held on July 14. About ½ E. of the vil. the Roman to. *Ad Abum* is supposed to have stood. Near the vil. is a chalybeate spring, thought to possess great medicinal qualities.

Wintersett, tp., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Wragby (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,170.

Winterslow, pa. and vil. on the Bourne, S. Wilts., 7 N.E. of Salisbury; ac. 4,698; soil chalk and clay, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints (restored and enlarged 1851) is of different periods, and contains some interesting monuments of the Thislethwaite family. St. John's, on W. Common, is a chapel-of-ease. The charities amount to nearly £100 a year. On Oct. 20, 1816, one of the horses of the Exeter mail coach was attacked at the Pheasant Inn, or W. Hut, by a lioness which had escaped from a caravan on its way to Salisbury fair. *Roche Court*, in a park and pleasure grounds of about 80 ac., is a seat.

Winterton (1), pa. and small mkt. to., N. Lincs., 10 N.N.W. of Brigg; ac. 3,818; soil loam, peat, and sand, overlying oolite and lias. The church of All Saints is Norm. and E. Eng.; in the floor of the chancel is a slab, which has lost some of its brasses, to John Rudd, merchant to the Staple of Calais (d. 1504); in the chancel is a bas-relief, with arms, to Peter Gering (d. 1590); a grave slab of the Anglo-Saxon period now serves as the lintel of the tower doorway; the chancel retains a double piscina; the north transept has also a piscina, and the south a piscina and aumbry; the base and shaft of the old churchyard cross remain near the south porch. There are also Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. A Roman oven was discovered in 1868 in the side of a sand pit near the road to Winteringham. W. cliff was evidently once occupied by the Romans, for in 1747 several tessellated pavements, as well as Roman urns and other antiquities, were discovered at a spot about 3½ E. of the vil. The Roman road, Ermine Street, joining London, Lincoln, and York, passes through this pa. There are charities of about £5 a year, and £10 a year is devoted to the repairs of the church. W. has a police station (1853) and Oddfellows' Hall (1850). Fairs for cattle are held here on the Tuesday before Palm Sunday and on Sept. 23, and there is a statute fair on May 9. An agricultural show is held on July 6, and a corn

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Winterbourne (2)	Newbury (4)	53	270
Winterbourne B.	Wootton Bassett (5)	83	271
Winterbourne D.	Porton (2)	78	135
Winterbourne Down	Patchway (2)	123	840
Winterbourne Earls	Porton (2½)	78	237
Winterbourne G.	Porton (1½)	78	166
Winterbourne M.	Marlborough (6½)	76	210
Winterbourne Stoke	Wishford (4)	120	249
Winteringham	Appleby (6)	165	584
Wintersett	Ryhill (1½)	172	74
Winterslow	Porton (3)	78	786
Winterton (1)	Appleby (4)	165	1400

market every Wednesday evening. Agricultural implement and machine making is carried on here.

Winterton (2), pa. and fishing vil., E. Norf., about 8 N. by W. of Yarmouth; ac. 1,295, exclusive of 220 sea-beach and warren; soil light, overlying gravel and sand. The church of the Holy Trinity and All Saints, built in the early part of the 14th cent., was restored in 1878. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. Here is a coastguard and lifeboat station, and a lighthouse. About 150 fishermen are employed in the herring and mackerel fisheries. W. once had a market and fair, which have long been obsolete. *Hill House* is a seat.

Winterton Ness, promontory, E. Norf., about 1 N. of the vil. of W. The coast at this point is very dangerous to shipping, and in 1850 the Trinity Board placed a buoy on it. In ancient times the wreckage belonged to the manor, and was at one time the subject of a dispute between the Abbot of St. Benet's and the Prior of Norwich. A communication relative to this dispute is included in the Paston Letters.

WINTERTON (NORFOLK).

Winthorpe (1), coast pa., E. Lincs., 2 N. of Skegness; ac. 2,284; soil loam, silt, and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1880) is Dec. and Perp.; there is a chantry or chapel at the end of each aisle, formed by parclose screens across the eastern bays; the chancel is wholly Perp., and is remarkable for the beauty of its carved work; the nave roof was renewed during the Perp. period; a good oak screen divides the nave and chancel, above which remain the bracket supports of the rood-loft; near the screen is an aumbry; the windows of the north aisle retain some fragments of ancient glass; the Perp. porch is a beautiful example of that style, and the barge-boards are carved with gracefully trailing foliage; the sepulchral slab of a civilian and his wife, of the 15th cent., is built into the face of the porch; in the north chantry there remains a slab with a cross fleury and an inscription to Richard Arglys, of Brington, priest (d. 1392); in the nave is a small kneeling effigy in brass of a civilian, and below it an inscription to Robert Palmer (d. 1515); adjoining this are brasses of a civilian, his wife and three children, with a shield of arms and other ornaments, and an inscription to Richard Barowe (d. 1505), merchant of the Staple of Calais, and Batavick his wife; the font is Perp. On the south side of the churchyard is an ancient stone cross, raised on three steps and surmounted by a dial. There are charities of £6 yearly value for the aged poor.

Winthorpe (2), pa. and vil. on an eminence, E. Notts., 2 N.N.E. of Newark; ac. 638; soil sandy loam, overlying principally gravel. The church of All Saints (rebuilt 1887–88) is a red-brick structure. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a charity of £48. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Winton (1), tp. and vil., pa. of Kirkby Stephen (q.v.), N. Westmd., about 1 N. of the to. of Kirkby Stephen, on the road to Brough; ac. 4,499. Richard Burn, LL.D. (d. 1785), the author of "The Justice of the Peace," and John Langhorn (d. 1772), who, with his brother, translated Plutarch's "Lives," were natives.

Winton (2), tp., pa. of Sigston (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3½ N.E. of Northallerton; ac. 1,347.

Winton Castle, estate on the Tyne, pa. of Pencaitland, W. Haddings., 3 S.E. of Tranent. The mansion, a handsome edifice both externally and internally, was partly built by the third Earl of Winton in 1620; the remainder is more modern. The grounds are beautifully wooded. The fifth Earl of Winton forfeited the estate, in consequence of his share in the rising of 1715.

Wintringham, pa., tp. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 7 E. of Malton; ac. of pa. 8,230, of tp. 5,340; soil partly sandy, partly chalk, subsoil various. The church of St. Peter is Norm. and Dec.; the chancel contains a piscina, and the east end of each aisle has formerly been a chapel; the screen of the south chapel is still in good preservation, and its east window and others in the church contain fragments of old glass (*c.* 1350). The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are some charities. *Place Newton*, standing in a park, is a seat.

Wintringham, Lower, ha., pa. of and about 2 S.E. from St. Neots (q.v.), S. Hunts.

Wintringham, Upper, ha., pa. of and about 2 S.E. from St. Neots (q.v.), S. Hunts.

Winwick (1), pa., tp., and vil., S.W. Lancs., 3 N.W. of Warrington; ac. of pa. 2,293, of tp. 1,360; soil various, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Oswald, considerably altered at different times, dates from pre-Norm. times. The entrance to the Gerard chapel is adorned with the crest of that family and grotesque carving. In the Legh chapel there are brasses and monuments to Sir Peter Legh and his wife, with other members of

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Winterton (2)	Hemsby (1½)	135	723
Winthorpe (1)	Skegness (2)	132	326
Winthorpe (2)	Newark (2)	120	277
Winton (1)	Kirkby Stephen (1)	266	256
Winton (2)	Northallerton (3½)	218	81

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Pop.	
Wintringham, pa.	Knapton (2)	216		
Wintringham, tp.	Knapton (2)	216		
Winwick (1), pa.	Newton-le-W. (1½)	188		
Winwick (1), tp.	Newton-le-W. (1½)	188		

this family; and in the chancel is an obituary window to James, seventh Earl of Derby, K.G., beheaded Oct. 15, 1651. In the vestry is an oak bench, carved with shields of the Lathams and Stanleys; and in the Gerard chapel a brass to Piers Gerard, Esq., son of Sir Thomas Gerard (d. 1485). There are also several brasses and mural tablets to the Hornby family. The charities amount to about £18 yearly. During the Civil War W. was the scene of two encounters between the Royal and Parliamentary forces, first in 1643, when a body of Cavaliers were routed by the Roundheads under Col. Ashton, and again in 1648, when Cromwell met and defeated James, Duke of Hamilton.

Winwick (2), or **Winwick near Daventry**, pa. and small vil., Mid Northants, 9 N.E. of Daventry; ac. 2,038; soil clayey, overlying clay. The Grand Union Canal passes on the west. The church of St. Michael (restored 1856) is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; the font is E. Eng.; at the end of each transept is a sepulchral recess, and in the north transept are two large monuments of the Craven family; the base of a rood-screen and a stall, both Late Perp., remain. About £20 a year is distributed in money at Christmas. The Manor House, an ancient and substantial building close to the church, and approached through a fine stone arch supported by four fluted pillars, is now occupied by a farmer.

Winwick (3), pa. and vil., S. Hunts., extending into Northants, 7 S.E. of Oundle; ac. 1,710; soil stiff clay, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1864) is E. Eng. Here is a small Congregational chapel, with a residence for the minister and a small endowment. There is a charity of about £32, distributed to the poor yearly in clothing and money.

Wire, Weir, or **Viera,** island, pa. of Rousay and Egilshay (q.v.), Mid Ork., Sc., 9 N. of Kirkwall. The island lies on the south-east side of Rousay, from which it is separated by a channel varying in width from ½ to 1 mile. The island extends more than 2 N.E. and S.W., and has an extreme breadth of less than a mile. The surface is low and flat, with a rich soil. There are some remains of an ancient church, and near it on a hill stands a castle, said to have been built about 1150.

Wirksworth, pa., tp., and mkt. to. (T.), W. Derbys., 13 N.W. of Derby; ac. of pa. 14,154, of tp. 3,020. The to. is pleasantly situated in a valley nearly surrounded by hills, at the southern extremity of the mining district. The church of St. Mary (restored) dates from the 13th cent. There are monuments to Anthony Lowe, Esq., servant to Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Mary (1555); to Anthony Gell, Esq., founder of the school and almshouses, with his effigy in a gown and ruff, dated 1583; and a mural monument to Sir John Gell, Bart., of Hopton, a Parliamentary commander (d. 1671). There are two fonts, the more ancient being a Norm. basin without date; the other bears date 1662. In several parts of the walls are pieces of rude sculpture, discovered during repairs in 1820; one of these, inserted in the north aisle, represents some events in the life of Our Saviour. The chancel was restored in 1855, when an ancient piscina and an aumbry were discovered. Various Nonconformist bodies have chapels. The public buildings include a Town Hall (1871), in Italian style; the Moot Hall, built 1814; Bole Hill Institute (1889), a brick structure; and the Cottage Hospital, established in 1867. Fairs are held on Shrove Tuesday, Easter Tuesday, the second Tuesday in May, July, and September, and the third Tuesday in November, principally for cattle, the last being also a statute fair. There are lead mines in the neighbourhood, which, by an inscription on a pig of lead found in 1777, appear to have been worked so early as the time of the Emperor Adrian, at the commencement of the 2nd cent. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the numerous quarries and in the manufacture of tape. There are several charities, and almshouses for six poor men. The Grammar School was founded and endowed in 1576; the present building was erected in 1828, in Gothic style. Dinah Morris (Mrs. Elizabeth Evans), the once celebrated exponent of Methodism, whose character has been so powerfully depicted by George Eliot in "Adam Bede," lived and died here, her death taking place in 1849; the part of the hero of the story is also supposed to have been founded on the life of her husband's brother William.

Wirral, peninsula, N.W. Chesh., between the Mersey and the Dee, with an acreage of over 100,000. The tongue of land, about 12 miles long by 7 miles broad, is flat and low-lying, and is protected from encroachments of the sea by a long embankment. The southern subs. of Liverpool are seated on its northern shores. Numerous interesting remains of Roman, later British, Saxon, and Mediæval times have been found in its silt and peat beds.

Wirral Division, one of the eight parl. divs. of Cheshire. It lies in the north-west of the co. and returns one member.

Wirswall, tp., pa. of Whitchurch (q.v.), S. Chesh., 6 S. of Malpas; ac. 971.

Wisbech, or **Wisbeach,** mun. bor., pa. (W. St. Peter), port, U. and mkt. to. (TH. & S.), head of Co. Co. dis. and petty sess. div., on the Nen, Isle of Ely, N. Cambs., on the borders of Norf., 15 W.S.W. of Lynn; ac. 6,432; soil loam, overlying clay. The Nen (here crossed by an iron bridge) is joined to the Ouse by a canal, thus bringing the to. into communication by water with Cambridge, Hertford, and London. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1873) is Norm. and Perp., and has a double nave; in the chancel floor is a very large brass to Sir Thomas de Branstone, constable of Wisbech Castle (d. 1401), with effigy in armour and mutilated inscription in French. W. has also an eccl. pa. with a modern church, a chapel-of-ease, a Catholic chapel, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Corn Exchange, Post Office, Public Hall, the Museum and Literary

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Winwick (2)	Welton (5)	75	137
Winwick (3)	Barnwell (5)	94	286
Wire	Thurso (41)	744	67
Wirksworth, pa.	Wirksworth	141	6973
Wirksworth, tp.	Wirksworth	141	3725

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wirral Division	.....	.....	73119
Wirswall	Whitchurch (2)	171	106
Wisbech, bor.	Wisbech	94	9395
Wisbech, pa.	Wisbech	94	9395

Institution, and the Working Men's Club are the chief public buildings. The fair days are the Saturday after the end of Lynn Feb. 14 fair (which lasts fourteen days), Thursday before Whit-Sunday, and July 25 for horses and Aug. 12 for beasts; Wednesday about the middle of September for hiring. The market-place is a fine open space, and, as well as portions of the streets, is flagged. The Crescent, a handsome part of the to., is planted with shrubs and trees. The Old Market, in which the corn merchants' offices are chiefly situated, is a spacious square. The chief trade is in shipping, importing corn, potatoes, bones, wool, seeds, coal, timber, and iron; and the chief exports are corn, coal, and salt, the latter arriving from Worcs. by the Midland Railway. In the surrounding district fruit, potatoes, and asparagus are extensively grown. There are planing and sawing mills, breweries, rope works, printing offices, numerous wind and some steam corn and oilcake mills, coach factories, and agricultural-implement works. W. has a park and pleasure-grounds of 18 ac., and close by is the N. Cambs. Cottage Hospital. The memorial to Thomas Clarkson (d. 1846), the indefatigable advocate for the abolition of the slave trade, consists of a canopied statue on a platform; on three sides of the base are bas-reliefs, representing respectively Wilberforce, Granville Sharp, and a manacled slave in a beseeching attitude; the fourth side bears the inscription, "Clarkson, born at Wisbech, 1760." The charities are numerous and important.

Wisbech Division, one of the three parl. divs. of Cambs. It lies in the north of the co. and returns one member.

Wisbech St. Augustine, eccl. pa., pas. of Leverington and Wisbech St. Peter, N. Cambs., in the to. of Wisbech. The church of St. Augustine (1868–69) is in E. Eng. style.

Wisbech St. Mary, pa. and vil., N. Cambs., 3 s.w. of Wisbech; ac. 9,270; soil loam, subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1873) is Perp.; there are some curious brackets about the church, and the remains of an unusually large stoup in the south porch. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. Here are several important charities, the principal consisting of land yielding about £240 yearly, given to the poor, and 21 ac. of land for the endowment of a school.

Wisbech St. Peter. [WISBECH.]

Wisborough Green, pa. and vil. on the Arun, N.W. Sussex, 6 N.E. of Petworth; ac. 8,475; soil principally clay. The church of St. Peter ad Vincula (restored 1868) is chiefly Norm. and E. Eng. During the restoration some reputed Saxon windows, which had been built up, were reopened; within a recess on the south side of the chancel arch is a wall painting of the late 12th or early 13th cent. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel. Agricultural implements and machinery are manufactured here. *Harsfold Manor*, commanding fine views, is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wisbech Division	.....	.....	49645
Wisbech St. A.	Wisbech	94	2950
Wisbech St. Mary	Wisbech St. Mary	94	1887
Wisborough Green	Billingshurst (3½)	45	1629
Wiseton	Ranskill (3)	144	116
Wishaw (1)	Water Orton (3)	124	180

Wiseton, or **Wyest** Clayworth (q.v.), N.

Wisewood, ha., pa. Yorks., ½ s. of Wadsl

Wishaw (1), pa., ac. 1,196; soil marly reddish marl. The 1886–87) is E. Eng. monuments. There *Moxhull Hall* is a sea

Wishaw (2), *q.s.* pa (q.v.), N. Lanarks., & to., pleasantly situa comprises several sp Main Street, is a la The W. iron and ste the malleable iron w employment to a l Large cattle sales Thursday.

Wishford, or **Wisht** Wylye, S. Wilts., 6 soil gravel and chalk, of St. Giles (restored and contains monum his wife, and nine c Sir Richard Grobha houses, endowed in housekeeper, each i W. has some small ch

Wiske, river, N.R. Ingleby-Arncliffe, an runs N.W. to West a W. to Great and Li its course, running Wiske, Yafforth, Nor Kirby Wiske, to the N. of Thirsk. The length is about 24 m

Wisley, pa., N.W. 1,326; soil sand, sub Nicholas is small and

Wisp Hill, mount (q.v.), E. Dumfs., S 8 N. of Langholm.

Wispington, pa., E ac. 1,183; soil very The church of St. M rebuilt in 1863, in cised slab in the vest a former rector (139

Wissett, pa. and worth; ac. 2,259; principally clay. E. Eng.; there is a work, forming one o gational chapel was

Wissey, stream, N Dereham, flows firs has a N.W. course to W. and falls into the Downham.

PLACE.	N f
Wishaw (2), *q.s.* pa.	
Wishaw (2), to.	
Wishford	
Wisley	
Wispington	
Wissett	

Wissington, or **Wiston**, pl. (formerly a pa.), pa. of Nayland-with-Wissington (q.v.), S. Suff., about 9 S.E. of Sudbury. The church of St. Mary (restored 1853) is an Anglo-Norm. building of rubble and cement, and contains a brass to the Le Gris family.

Wistanstow, pa. and vil., S. Salop, 9 N.W. of Ludlow; ac. 5,160; soil gravel and clay, overlying chiefly sand. The Roman road, Watling Street, passes through the pa. The church of the Holy Trinity, restored 1881, is Norm., E. Eng., and Dec. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The charities amount to about £15 yearly.

Wistanswick, ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Stoke-upon-Tern (q.v.), N. Salop. There is a Congregational chapel.

Wistaston, pa. and vil., S. Chesh., 2 S.W. of Crewe; ac. 1,645; soil sand, overlying clay. The church of the Virgin Mary (1828) is a plain building of brick and stone. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Wisteston, vil., pa. of and 1 N. from Marden (q.v.), S. Herefords. *W. Court* is a seat.

Wiston (1), pa. and vil., S.W. Sussex, 9 N.N.E. of Worthing; ac. 2,162; soil various, overlying principally clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1862) is Dec., and contains a perfect brass to John de Brewys (d. 1426) and an effigy of a child; in the north wall is a slab with matrices of brasses of a man and his wife with six children; there is also a monument with effigies to Sir Richard Sherley (d. 1540) and his two wives. *W. House* is an ancient mansion much modernised; it stands in a large deer park, and commands fine views.

Wiston (2). [WISSINGTON.]

Wiston (3), pa. and parl. bor., Mid Pembs., 5 E.N.E. of Haverfordwest; ac. 7,186; soil mostly poor. W. is called in Welsh Castell Gwys, a name derived from the family of Gwys or Wiz, probably of Flemish extraction, which settled here during the Norm. period. From the Gwyses through the female line were descended the Wogans, who remained the proprietors till the 19th cent. The place is a bor. by prescription, but it has no real municipal existence, the mayor's functions being merely nominal. As a parl. bor. it belongs to the Pembroke and Haverfordwest District (q.v.). The church of St. Mary is Norm. and Perp.; it is pleasantly situated in a secluded spot surrounded by trees. The Calvinistic Methodists have chapels. The ruins of the castle include part of the keep, which crowns a conical hill, and is surrounded by a deep fosse. The ancient abode of the Wogans, the walls of which are remarkably thick, is occupied by a farmer.

Wiston (4). [WISTON AND ROBERTON.]

Wiston and Roberton, pa., E. Lanarks., Sc., bounded by the Clyde; ac. 13,140. The vil. of W. is on the Garf Water, a tributary of the Clyde, 3 N.W. of Lamington station and 7 S.W. of Biggar, the nearest mkt. to. *Hardington House* and *W. Lodge* are seats.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wistanstow	Craven Arms (1½)	170	825
Wistaston	Crewe (2)	158	610
Wiston (1)	Steyning (1½)	53	352
Wiston (3)	Clarbeston Road (2)	259	673
Wiston & Roberton	Lamington (1½)	362	497
Wistow (1), pa.	Glen (1)	92	203
Wistow (1), tp.	Glen (1)	92	36

Wistow (1), pa. and tp. on the Union Canal, S. Leics., 7 S.E. of Leicester; ac. of pa. 2,100, of tp. 910. The church of St. Winstan, in the park near the Hall, is E. Eng.; in the Halford chapel is a marble tomb in good preservation to Sir Richard Halford, Kt. (d. 1658); on the upper slab is a recumbent effigy of the knight in armour, and there are other monuments to members of the same family. *W. Hall*, a large ancient mansion with extensive pleasure-grounds, is a seat; here are preserved the saddle and stirrups used by Charles I. at Naseby, and left here on his retreat.

Wistow (2), pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks., 8½ S.E. of Tadcaster; ac. 4,117; soil chiefly light and loamy. The church of All Saints (restored 1888) is of various periods, and contains tablets to the Hawksworth and Wynn families; there is a small lancet window filled with 15th-cent. glass. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The charities are of about £70 yearly value, and the school is partly supported from Archbishop Mountaigne's charity.

Wistow (3), pa., N. Hunts., 7 N.N.E. of Huntingdon; ac. 2,371; soil of a clayey nature, overlying clay. The church of St. John the Baptist is Perp.; in the chancel are ancient sedilia and a piscina; the font consists of an octagonal basin supported on slender shafts. There is a small Congregational chapel. The poor's estate produces £7 10s. yearly.

Wiswell, tp., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), Mid Lancs., 3 S. of Clitheroe; ac. 1,693. W. House, once a seat, is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Witch-, for places not found under this spelling, *see also* WICH-.

Witcham, pa., N. Cambs., about 6 W. of Ely; ac. 2,671; soil gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Martin is E. Eng.; it retains a Norm. font with curious carved figures, a carved stone pulpit, and an oak screen. The Wesleyans have a small chapel.

Witchampton, pa. and vil. on the Allen, E. Dors., 8 E. of Blandford; ac. 2,111; soil loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of All Saints (restored 1832) is Dec. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are five almshouses (built 1831) for aged persons.

Witchford, pa., Isle of Ely, W. Cambs., 2½ S.W. of Ely; ac. 2,376; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1887) is E. Eng.; it retains a Norm. font, a piscina and a double aumbry in the chancel, and another in the north wall of the nave. There are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Witchingham, Great, pa. and vil. near the Wensum, N. Norf., 9 N.E. of East Dereham; ac. 2,245; soil sand and loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary is Perp.; the font is ancient and richly carved. The Primitive and Free Methodists have chapels. An allotment of 25 ac. of common land is for such poor parishioners as shall not occupy land and tenements of more

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wistow (2)	Selby (3)	174	674
Wistow (3)	Ramsey (3½)	75	401
Wiswell	Whalley (1)	218	728
Witcham	Haddenham (3)	374	322
Witchampton	Wimborne (5)	109	537
Witchford	Stretham (1½)	71	426
Witchingham, Great	Lenwade (½)	139	668

than £5 yearly value. The church land of 15a. 10p. is for the repair of the pa. church. John Norris's charity of £12 is for the education of twelve poor children, and there are some other small bequests. *W. Hall*, surrounded by a park and woods, is a seat.

Witchingham, Little, pa., N. Norf., 10 N.W. of Norwich; ac. 726; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Faith is a plain building of stone. L. W. Hall, a square mansion of brick, almost surrounded by a thriving plantation, is now occupied by a farmer.

Witchling, or **Wychling**, pa., Mid Kent, 8 S.W. of Faversham; ac. 1,316; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Margaret (restored 1887) is E. Eng.; on the north side is a fine Norm. arch; the font is Saxon.

Witcombe, ha., pa. of Martock (q.v.), S. Somerset, 1 N. of Ash.

Witham (1), pa. and pleasant and ancient to. on an affluent of and near its confluence with the Blackwater, E. Essex, 14 S.W. of Colchester; ac. 3,633 and 16 water; the land is principally arable and level, with a gravel subsoil. Part of the to. lies on the ancient Roman and modern high road from London to Colchester, and the other part, known as "Chipping Hill," lies around the church, ½ mile from where the main part of the to. is now situated. The church of St. Nicholas is chiefly E. Dec. The Trans. south door, dating from the 12th cent., is the most ancient feature in the present structure, but the body of the church appears to have been erected about 1327. It contains a fine tomb with effigies and a Latin inscription to John Southcote, a justice of the Queen's Bench (d. 1585), and to his wife; there are others to Sir Robert Nevill (d. 1593), Robert Barwell, gent. (d. 1697), also several tombs of the East family. In the floor of the chancel is a stone with a much obliterated inscription to Bishop Lindsell, second Bishop of Colchester and one time vicar of this pa. All Saints' chapel-of-ease is in E. Eng. style. W. has also a Catholic church, Congregational, Baptist, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and the Peculiar People have a meeting-house. The Public Hall was erected in 1894. There are three blocks of almshouses in the pa., one connected with the Nonconformists; the total income of these charities amounts to about £180 yearly. There are other charities, amounting to £57 yearly, which sum is distributed in bread and fuel. The market, originally held on Sunday, afterwards on Wednesday, and then on Tuesdays, on Chipping Hill, where the pa. church is situated, is now discontinued. There is a Literary Institution and a Library. On Chipping Hill are the remains of a circular camp, with a double vallum, probably of British origin.

Witham (2), river of S. Lincs., rises at Market Overton, N. Rutld., 5 N. by E. of Oakham, and after running 3 or 4 E.N.E. enters the co. of Lincs. In the upper part of its course it traverses an upland valley, flowing almost due N. by South and North Witham, Colsterworth, Stoke Rochford, and Great and Little Ponton to Grantham, and on past Belton and Syston to Barkston. A little below this it enters a more open tract of country, winding W. by N. by Marston, Hougham, and Westborough to Long Bennington, and then N. and N.N.W. past Claypole, Barnby-in-the-Willows, Beckingham, Stapleford, Thurlby, and Aubourn. As it proceeds N. by E. to Lincoln, the river skirts the west base of the ridge of cliff which extends north and south through nearly the whole co. After leaving Lincoln it runs about 8 miles almost due E., and then some 25 or 30 S.S.E. and S.E., intersecting Boston and entering the Wash 5 miles below that to. From Lincoln onwards its course is through the Fens; the navigation of the river in this district has been greatly improved by artificial means, and its stream is replenished by numerous dikes. The W. is navigable as far as Lincoln. It is famous for its pike. The length of the river is about 80 miles.

Witham Friary, pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 6 S. of Frome; ac. 5,497; soil and subsoil clay and stone-brash. The land is used solely for dairy farms. The church of Mary the Virgin (restored 1877) is Trans. and E. Eng. It was the church of the Carthusian Priory founded in 1181 by Henry II., and did not become a pa. church till 1458. On the south side of the apse is a double piscina with square trefoiled head, and on the north side, in the thickness of the wall, the rood-loft staircase remains; near it is a doorway (now built up) with a very low segmental arch, and probably leading originally to the domestic buildings of the monastery. The original font, placed in the church in 1458 by Prior John Porter, and found buried in the foundations of the old tower, has been restored to its proper place. This church, erected by the Carthusians on their first coming here, was much altered and improved by St. Hugh, the third prior, who vaulted the roof and thickened the walls in order to support the vaulting; the windows, round-headed and splayed deeply on both sides, are original, though altered both in proportions and detail. Some portions of the domestic buildings of the Priory remain.

Witham, North, pa. and vil. in a valley on the Witham, S.W. Lincs., 10 S. of Grantham; ac. 2,723; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1887) is Trans. and Perp.; it contains several monuments of the Sherard family, including a brass to Roland Sherard (1592). The charities amount to about £6 yearly.

Witham-on-the-Hill, pa., tp., and well-built vil., S. Lincs., 7 N. of Stamford; ac. of pa. 4,210, of tp. 2,150; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1874) is an ancient building of stone; it contains a brass. The charities amount to £23 a year. *W. Hall*, an 18th-cent. mansion in well-wooded pleasure grounds, is a seat.

Witham, South, pa. and large vil. on the Witham, S.W. Lincs., 11 S. of Grantham; ac. 1,674; soil loam, overlying clay and stone. The church of St. John the Baptist is an ancient edifice, originally cruciform, but the chancel, having been suffered to fall into ruin, was many years since removed; the portion still standing consists of nave, transepts, and a stone turret, but is in a very dilapidated condition; there are several ancient monuments

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Witchingham, Little	Lenwade (1)	139	78
Witchling	Faversham (8)	53	116
Witham (1)	Witham	39	3444
Witham Friary	Witham	112	413
Witham, North	Corby (5)	97	18
Witham-on-H., pa.	Little Bytham (2)	92	44
Witham-on-H., tp.	Little Bytham (2)	92	79
Witham, South	Little Bytham (7)	92	25

and brasses. Here are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels. There is a charity of £30, and the rent of two fields, after paying small sums to the clerk and constable respectively, is distributed yearly.

Withcall, pa., E. Lincs., 4½ S.W. of Louth; ac. 2,650; soil loam and chalk, overlying chalk. The church of St. Martin, erected near the site of the old one in 1883, is in Gothic style.

Withcote, pa., E. Leics., on the borders of Rutld., 3 E. of Tilton; ac. 747; soil chiefly clay with red loam in parts, overlying chiefly clay. The church (dedication unknown) is Late Perp., and contains memorials dated 1584. There are distinct traces of Sanvey Castle, an outpost of Rockingham Castle, Northants, and the mound and moat remain. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Withdean, pleasant ha., pa. of Patcham (q.v.), S. Sussex, 1½ N. of Brighton, of which it may be considered a suburb. *W. Hall*, in Late Tudor style, is a seat.

Witherholm, ha. consisting of two farms, pa. of Dalby-with-Skewsby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 1 S. of Dalby Church.

Witheridge, pa. and vil., N. Dev., 10½ S.E. of South Molton; ac. 9,043. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored) is Perp. Here are Congregational and Bible Christian chapels. The poor have £16 yearly in money. There are four fairs—one, the last Thursday but one in April, the first Thursday after Midsummer Day, the first Thursday after Sept. 21, and the first Thursday in Nov.

Witherington, ha., pa. of Downton (q.v.), S. Wilts., 2 S. of Alderbury.

Witherley, pa., tp., and vil., W. Leics., separated by the Anker and Watling Street from Warws., 7 N.W. of Hinckley; ac. of pa. 1,570, of tp. 844; soil various, overlying clay and marl. The church of St. Peter (the chancel of which was rebuilt in 1858) is Dec. Adjoining the vil. are extensive stables and kennels erected by members of the Atherstone Hunt. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Withern, or **Withern-with-Stain**, pa. and large vil., E. Lincs., 8½ S.E. of Louth; ac. 2,677; soil strong loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Margaret is a modern structure of brick. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. There are some small charities. The ancient seat of the Fitzwilliams, now occupied as a farmhouse, has a large moated area adjoining it.

Withernsea, tp. and vil. on the sea coast, pa. of Hollym (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 5 N.E. of Patrington; ac. 746 and 275 foreshore. The church of St. Nicholas, a building of rubble, was unroofed by a storm in 1609 and remained in ruins till its restoration in 1859. During some later alterations a stone was found in the nave inscribed to William Copland, Esq. (d. 1491). There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The pier has a length of about 300 ft., and a sea wall has been built to resist the encroachments of the sea. The Royal National Lifeboat Institution has a station here, and there is a Board of Trade life-saving rocket apparatus.

Withernwick, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 12 N.W. of Hull; ac. 2,692; soil clay, overlying marl clay. The church of St. Alban is in the Gothic style. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and charities of £10 8s. The Foresters' Hall (1890) is used for public meetings and lectures.

Withersdale, vil., pa. of Fressingfield (q.v.), N.E. Suff., 8½ S.W. of Bungay. W. was formerly a pa., but for civil purposes has been amalgamated with Mendham and Metfield. The church of St. Mary Magdalen is a small building dating from the Norm. period. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The charities arise from the rent of 2 ac. of land left for the use of the poor and let for £2 yearly. W. Hall, an ancient mansion with a large lake in front, is now used as a farmhouse.

Withersden, ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Wye (q.v.), S. Kent.

Withersfield, pa., S. Suff., on the Cambs. border, 1½ N.W. of Haverhill; ac. 2,452; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is a building of flint and stone; the chancel is E Eng., but has Dec. and Perp. insertions; the chancel arch and rood screen are Perp.; the screen towards the west has been repainted and gilded, but the carved work is very much fuller and richer in detail on the eastern face; over this screen was the rood, broken down in 1643; the north aisle appears to have been built by one Robert Wyburgh, or Whybrow, commemorated by a small brass. There is a charity producing £3 a year, applied to church expenses; and about £10 a year is distributed in coals and clothing.

Witherslack, eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Winster, pa. of Beetham (q.v.), S. Westmd., 6 N.W. of Cartmel; ac. 4,586 and 304 of foreshore. The church of St. Paul, built 1604, is an edifice of local stone faced with rough cast. Brocklebank's charity produces £15 a year for distribution, and there is an endowed school founded in 1664. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Witherston, ti., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Poorstock (q.v.), W. Dorset.

Withiel, pa. and vil., Mid Cornw., 5 W. of Bodmin; ac. 3,005; soil clay and marl, overlying stone intermixed with iron. The church of St. Uvell is Perp. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have chapels. There is a charity of about £3 yearly.

Withiel Florey, pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 7 N.E. of Dulverton; ac. 2,485; soil shaly and rocky. The church of St. Mary (repaired 1882) is Perp.

Withington (1), pa., tp., and vil., S. Herefords., 4½ N.E. of Hereford; ac. of pa. 2,392, of tp. 2,201; soil clayey and loamy, overlying block stone. The church of St. Peter (restored 1858) is Norm. and E. Eng., containing an ancient wood rood-screen elaborately carved. There is a Baptist chapel.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Withcall	Withcall	145	250
Withcote	Oakham (5)	94	44
Witheridge	Lapford (7½)	190	868
Witherley, pa.	Atherstone (1½)	102	490
Witherley, tp.	Atherstone (1½)	102	455
Withern	Aby (2½)	134	447
Withernsea	Withernsea	216	933
Withernwick	Whitedale (1½)	206	865
Withersfield	Haverhill (1½)	55	634
Witherslack, eccl. pa.	Milnthorpe (6)	244	462
Withiel	Bodmin Town (5)	271	338
Withiel Florey	Combe Row (3)	181	114
Withington (1), pa.	Withington	142	862
Withington (1), tp.	Withington	142	744

There are works for the manufacture of encaustic tiles, where a great many hands are employed. W. Court, once a seat, is now occupied as a farm-house. *Thinghill* is a seat.

Withington (2), pa. and vil., E. Glouc., 6 N.W. of Northleach; ac. 6,105; soil various, overlying stonebrash. The church of St. Michael (restored 1873) is Norm., and contains some fine memorials. There is a Wesleyan chapel and a Baptist chapel. There are several sums of money, amounting to £660, left for apprenticing poor children and for the use of the poor.

Withington (3), pa. and vil. on the Shropshire Canal, N. Salop, 6 E. of Shrewsbury; ac. 1,131; soil a mixture, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist (rebuilt 1874) is in E. Eng. style, and contains 16th-cent. brasses with effigies.

Withington (4), eccl. pa., tp., and to., pa. of and 3 S. by E. from Manchester, S.E. Lancs.; ac. 2,484. The tp. lies partly within Manchester parl. bor. It contains many handsome villas inhabited by the wealthy citizens of Manchester. The church of St. Paul (1841) is an edifice of red brick in Romanesque style. Among the other places of worship are Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The Public Hall and Library dates from 1861. The Lancashire Independent College is a spacious and handsome structure, in which students are prepared for the Congregational ministry.

Withington (5), vil., pa. of Leigh (q.v.), E. Staffs., 4 N.W. of Uttoxeter.

Withington, Lower, tp. and pleasant vil., pa. of Prestbury (q.v.), E. Chesh., about 7 N.N.W. of Congleton; ac. 2,393.

Withington, Old, tp., pa. of Prestbury (q.v.), E. Chesh., about 7½ N.W. of Congleton. *W. Hall*, in a well-wooded park, is a seat.

Withnell, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Leyland (q.v.), N. Lancs., 5 S.W. of Blackburn; ac. 3,615 and 13 water. The church of St. Paul is in Norm. style. Here is a reservoir of the Liverpool Waterworks; there are also quarries, and cotton, paper, and bleaching mills.

Withnell Fold, ha., pa. of Leyland (q.v.), N. Lancs., 1½ N.W. of Withnell.

Withybrook, pa. and vil., N.E. Warws., 8 N.W. of Rugby; ac. 2,521; soil heavy, overlying clay and sand. The church of All Saints (restored 1893) is Perp., and contains a monument to the Wright family (dated 1609), an Easter sepulchre, and an ancient font. The Congregationalists have a chapel.

Withycombe, pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 2½ S.E. of Dunster; ac. 1,787; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Nicholas is Perp. There is a Bible Christian chapel.

Withycombe Raleigh, pa. and vil., S.E. Devon, 9½ S.E. of Exeter; ac. 1,882 and 635 of water; soil clay, overlying clay and gravel. The remains of the old pa. church of St. John the Baptist are now used as a mortuary chapel. On the south side of the churchyard is a fine yew tree, supposed to be 800 years old. The new church of St. John the Evangelist (1864) is in Dec. style. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a charitable institution, founded 1811, comprising dwellings for four aged maidens, with a small Congregational chapel and a house for the minister. There are some charities. In the neighbourhood are several seats.

Withygate Field, pl., pa. of Staines (q.v.), S.W. Middx. It lies about 2 S.E. of Staines, on the road to Sunbury.

Withyham, pa. and vil., N. Sussex, 7 S.W. of Tunbridge Wells; ac. 8,057; soil sandy loam and clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Michael (restored 1844) is chiefly Perp.; at the north-east angle is a private chapel, belonging to the Sackvilles, hung with banners and adorned with shields of arms; beneath is their vault, which for many centuries has been their place of burial; there are monuments by Nollekens, Flaxman and Chantrey; the north window exhibits, in stained glass, the intermarriages of the family from the time of the Conquest. There is also a chapel-of-ease and a Presbyterian chapel. The charities amount to about £23 a year. Near the church are some remains of Buckhurst House. *Buckhurst Park*, in Elizabethan style, is a seat; the park contains red and fallow deer.

Withypoole, pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 8 S.W. of Dulverton; ac. 3,630; soil shillet and peat, overlying rock. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1887) is E. Eng. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The pa. is purely agricultural, adjoining Exmoor, and is famous for its little horned sheep and North Devon cattle.

Witley, pa. and vil., S.W. Surrey, 4 S. of Godalming; ac. 6,352; soil loam, overlying sand and gravel. The church of All Saints (restored) is partly E. Eng.; the north transept is divided from a chapel by a carved oak screen. There are 16th-cent. brass effigies; on the north wall of the chancel is a defaced memorial to a former Duke of Clarence, and at the west end is placed a list of the vicars of this pa. from 1321. There is a Congregational chapel. The Bethlehem Convalescent Home for women and children was opened in 1850. The Witley Institute (1883) is a red-brick building, and has reference and lending libraries. The charities amount to about £110 yearly. *Lower House* is a seat.

Witley, Great, pa. and vil., W. Worcs., 10½ S.W. of Worcester; ac. 2,535; soil new red sandstone and clay, overlying gravel and broken marl. The church of St. Michael (restored 1862) is in the Italian style, and contains a large and famous marble monument by Rysbrach to Thomas, first Baron Foley (d. 1732-3), and Mary (Strode), his wife, formerly of W. Court. *W. Court*, a mansion in Italian style, is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Withington (2)	Cheltenham (7)	109	583
Withington (3)	Wolcot (3)	156	197
Withington(4),ec.pa.	Withington	185	5813
Withington (4), tp.	Withington	185	14213
Withington (4), to.	Withington	185	25729
Withington, Lower	Chelford (2)	172	550
Withington, Old	Chelford (2)	172	131
Withnell, eccl. pa.	Withnell	207	2831

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Withnell, tp.	Withnell	207	277
Withybrook	Shilton (2)	91	2[illegible]
Withycombe	Washford (1)	177	3[illegible]
Withycombe Raleigh	Exmouth (2)	189	2[illegible]
Withyham	Withyham	35	3[illegible]
Withypoole	Dulverton (8)	179	1[illegible]
Witley	Witley (1)	38	2[illegible]
Witley, Great	Stourport (5)	134	4[illegible]

Witley, Little, chap. and tp., pa. of and 2 w. from Holt (q.v.), W. Worcs.; ac. 960. The church of Holy Trinity (rebuilt 1867) is in Trans. Norm. style.

Witnesham, pa. and scattered vil., S.E. Suff., 4 N.E. of Ipswich; ac. 1,996 and 191 water and foreshore; soil mixed, in parts stiff loam, overlying clay and loam. The church of St. Mary (restored 1845) is partly E. Eng. and partly Perp. The Baptists have a chapel.

Witney, pa., tp., mkt. to., and head of U. and Co. Co. dis., on the Windrush (here crossed by a bridge of three arches), Mid Oxon., 11 w. by N. of Oxford; ac. of pa. 7,083, of tp. 188. W. was a royal bor. and sent two members to Parliament from 1312 to 1360, when the inhabitants petitioned to be released from the privilege. The church of St. Mary (restored 1867) is of different periods from E. Eng. to Late Perp., with some remains of Norm. work; the north transept, which belongs to the 13th and 14th cents., appears to have been a chantry or chapel with a separate altar, and contains a monument to Henry Box (1662), founder of the Free Grammar School; the south transept was originally E. Eng., but was heightened and extended in the 15th and 16th cents. In the north transept are two canopied recesses with recumbent figures, besides a number of mural tablets; the chapel at the north-west angle of the nave is the burial-place of the Wenman family, and has a quaint monument to members of this family in its eastern wall; and in a recess on the north side is a recumbent effigy of an ecclesiastic, besides a number of incised slabs to the Wenmans. From early Saxon times this church appears to have been connected with the see of Winchester, and the bishops long possessed a summer palace in the grounds eastward of the chancel. W. has also a chapel-of-ease and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Town Hall, in the market-place, is an ancient rectangular stone building consisting of one room, supported on stone columns, and occasionally used for lectures and public purposes. The Corn Exchange (1863), also in the market-place, has in the basement a large room, a market hall (used also for public meetings), rooms occupied by the W. Athenæum and the W. Natural History Society; in the upper part of the building is a public hall with offices. On the west side of the Green is the Police Station, in which the petty sessions are held. In the market-place is the Butter Cross (1683), a wooden structure supported by thirteen cylindrical pillars; the basement was used at one time on market days for the sale of butter, eggs, and other commodities. W. has been long celebrated for the manufacture of blankets, which gives employment to a large portion of the population. Other woollen goods and gloves are made here, and there is a brewery. A fortnightly market for cattle and pigs is held in the market-place, and a corn market weekly on Thursdays. Fairs are held on Thursday in Easter week, Thursday after July 9, Thursday after August 24, Thursday following the first Sunday after Sept. 8, Thursday before Oct. 10, and Thursday after Dec. 1 for cattle and cheese. Close to the pa. church are six almshouses for widows of weavers. At the west end of the to. six other houses were built in 1821 for the aged unmarried women. The Grammar School was founded in 1662, and reconstituted in 1877, and the Blue Coat School in 1723. There are other charities producing about £200 a year for distribution, besides about £12 a year for church purposes.

Wittenham, Little, pa. on the Thames, N. Berks., 4¾ N.W. of Wallingford; ac. 888; soil and subsoil clay and chalk. The church of St. Peter (restored 1862) is E. Eng., and contains several very fine tombs and memorials; in a recess on the north side of the chancel is an altar-tomb, with a brass effigy of a priest, dated 1433; there are also several good 16th-cent. brasses, some with effigies. There is a small charity. W. Hills, to the south of the pa., are interesting from the remains of British or Roman fortifications.

Wittenham, Long, pa. and vil. on the Thames, N. Berks., 4 S.E. of Abingdon; ac. 2,248; soil in the south part of the pa. upper greensand, the remainder gault clay covered with drift gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1850) is Norm., E. Eng., Dec., and Late Perp. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The charities amount to about £33 a year. In 1893 extensive indications of Romano-British occupation were discovered, and traces of a still earlier people are met with in the shape of round huts and circles, in which flint arrowheads, celts, and stone implements have been found. In the vil. is a fine old cross (restored 1853) supposed to be of Saxon date; there is also here an ancient burial-ground of the West Saxons.

Wittering, pa., N. Northants, 3 S.E. of Stamford; ac. 2,720; soil sand and loam, subsoil rocky. The church of All Saints is an ancient edifice; the chancel arch, worked in rude and massive moulding, is conjectured to be Saxon, and portions of the structure exhibit the long and short work peculiar to that style. In the vil. is a clothing club. There are some excellent springs here and stone quarries.

Wittering, East, pa., S.W. Sussex, 7 S.W. of Chichester; ac. 1,176 and 177 water; soil loam, overlying clay. The church (dedication unknown) is partly Norm. Here the sea has encroached and absorbed a large portion of the prebendal manor of Bracklesham.

Wittering, West, coast pa. and vil., S.W. Sussex, 8 S.W. of Chichester; ac. 2,286, and 980 water; soil of rich quality. The church (dedication not known) is mainly E. Eng.; there is a Norm. font, and in the chancel, on the north side, are two ancient monuments and a coffin-lid of Purbeck marble, discovered during the restoration in 1875, and said to be a memorial of a "Boy Bishop," and almost unique, a similar memorial in Salisbury Cathedral being the only other known to exist; there is also a monument, richly decorated with bas-reliefs, but without inscription; from its shield of arms it has been attributed to William Ernle, or Ernley, Esq., who died here in 1545. Here is a Bible Christian chapel. The charities amount to

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Witley, Little	Stourport (6)	134	185
Witnesham	Westerfield (2)	72	488
Witney, pa.	Witney	75	5376
Witney, tp.	Witney	75	3110
Wittenham, Little	Culham (2)	56	135
Wittenham, Long	Culham (3)	56	477
Wittering	Wansford (2)	100	228
Wittering, East	Chichester (7)	69	214
Wittering, West	Chichester (8)	69	582

about £24 a year. There are two coastguard stations in this pa. The sea has of late made great inroads on the south-west of this pa.

Wittersham, pa. and vil., S. Kent, 5 N. of Rye; ac. 3,591; soil various, overlying flinty gritstone. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1892) is Dec., and forms a conspicuous landmark. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are some charities, and an endowed National school. A fair for pedlery is held on May 12.

Witton (1), or **Witton-near-Blofield**, pa. and vil., E. Norf., 5 E. of Norwich; ac. 576; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Margaret is E. Eng. and Dec., with a chancel rebuilt in 1857.

Witton (2), or **Witton-near-North Walsham**, pa., E. Norf., 4 N.E. of North Walsham; ac. 1,704; soil light mixed, overlying sand, gravel and clay. The church of St. Margaret is E. Eng. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. *W. Park* is a seat.

Witton (3), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and mostly within the bor. of Blackburn (q.v.), Mid Lancs.; ac. 574. The church of St. Mark (1837) is in Norm. style. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Witton (4), eccl. pa., pa. of Great Budworth (q.v.), Mid Chesh., forming part of the to. of Northwich. The church of St. Helen stands on high ground near the river Dane, and was erected about 1560; the east end of the south aisle was formerly a chantry.

Witton (5), ha. on the Tame, pa. of Aston (q.v.), N. Warws., 3 N. of Birmingham. Here are large ammunition works.

Witton-cum-Twambrooks, tp., pa. of Great Budworth, N. Chesh., amalgamated with the town of Northwich (q.v.) in 1894.

Witton, East, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Leyburn; ac. 7,054; soil sandy, subsoil gravelly. The church of St. John the Evangelist (rebuilt 1809) is in Gothic style, and the Wesleyans have a chapel. The charities amount to about £20 yearly. Jervaulx (q.v.) is in this pa.

Witton, East, Within, tp., pa. of Witton, East (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., about 4 S.E. of Leyburn; ac. 2,603.

Witton, East, Without, tp., pa. of Witton, East (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., about 4 S.E. of Leyburn; ac. 4,395.

Witton Gilbert, pa. and vil., S. Dur., 3½ N.W. of Durham; ac. 2,535; soil sandy, gravelly and loamy, subsoil gravelly and sandy. The church of St. Michael was taken down (with the exception of the chancel) and rebuilt in E. Eng. style in 1863. There is a Methodist New Connexion chapel. The reading room, formerly a schoolroom, is well supplied with papers, magazines, etc. There are charities to the amount of £4 yearly. Here was formerly a small hospital for lepers, founded by Bishop Pudsey. W. Hall, used as a farmhouse, now occupies the site.

Witton-le-Wear, pa., tp., and vil. on the Wear, S.W. Dur., 4 W.N.W. of Bishop Auckland; ac. of pa. 6,037, of tp. 3,168; soil various, overlying clay. The church of SS. Philip and James (restored) is ancient; in the churchyard is the shaft of an ancient cross, now surmounted by a sun-dial. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have chapels. There are charities. Fire-bricks, sanitary pipes, and ornamental ware are manufactured here. *W. Castle*, a fine castellated stone mansion with an ancient keep, and *W. Tower* are seats.

Witton, Long, tp. on the north bank of the Hart, pa. of Hartburn (q.v.), Mid Northumb., about 10 W. of Morpeth; ac. 2,399. There are three mineral springs named the Holy Wells, and though close together, each has different virtues. *Longwitton Hall* is a seat.

Witton-near-Blofield. [WITTON (1).]

Witton-near-North Walsham. [WITTON (2).]

Witton, Nether. [NETHERWITTON.]

Witton Park, eccl. pa., pa. of Auckland St Andrew (q.v.), S. Dur., 2½ W. of Bishop Auckland. The church of St. Paul is in Gothic style. Here are Catholic, Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Congregational, and Presbyterian chapels.

Witton Shields, tp., pa. of and 3½ S.W. from Long Horsley (q.v.), E. Northumb.; ac. 570. In the tp. is an ancient peel tower of considerable strength.

Witton, West, pa. and vil. on the south bank of the Ure, N.R. Yorks., 5 W. of Middleham; ac. 3,852; soil loam, overlying limestone. The church of St. Bartholomew (restored 1876) is E. Eng.; during the restoration a Saxon cross and several figures of the same period were found. The Wesleyans have a chapel. *Swinethwaite Hall* is a seat.

Wiveliscombe (locally pronounced "Wilscombe"), pa. and mkt. to. (T.) and head of petty sess. div., situated on elevated ground in a combe or valley among lofty hills, W. Somerset, 11 W. of Taunton; ac. 5,985; soil red sand and clay-slate, overlying clay-slate and red sandstone. The church of St. Andrew was rebuilt in 1827, in debased Gothic style, with Italian details; some of the windows have excellent Perp. tracery. In the south aisle is a tomb with recumbent effigies to Humphrey Wyndham (d. 1622) and Margery (Stevenson) his wife (d. 1670); under the church are catacombs. The pa. has also a Church of England mission room and Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. The Market and Town Hall (1840) forms a good brick building with a portico and balcony, and comprises a spacious hall with ante-room for meetings and entertainments, and meat, corn, and fish markets, with a pig market in the rear. A monthly auction for sheep and cattle is held the third Tuesday in the month. The Free Library and Reading Room were erected in 1887 to commemorate the Jubilee of the reign of Queen Victoria. There are nineteen cottages for industrious reduced ratepayers, who are expected to keep the same in repair. The other charities, amounting in all to about £100 yearly, are administered by trustees. Here is a dispensary, in

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wittersham	Rye (5)	70	803
Witton (1)	Brundall (2)	120	133
Witton (2)	North Walsham (4)	130	233
Witton (3)	Cherry Tree (¾)	210	5210
Witton (4)	Northwich (½)	172	12033
Witton-cum-T.	Northwich (½)	172	7591
Witton, East	Leyburn (4)	236	390
Witton, E., Within	Leyburn (4)	236	257
Witton, E., Without	Leyburn (4)	236	133

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Witton Gilbert	Witton Gilbert	256	421
Witton-le-Wear, pa.	Witton-le-Wear	248	318
Witton-le-Wear, tp.	Witton-le-Wear	248	303
Witton, Long	Long Witton	302	8
Witton Park	Etherley (1)	246	254
Witton Shields	Scots Gap (3)	299	4
Witton, West	Leyburn (4)	236	64
Wiveliscombe	Wiveliscombe	168	2[illegible]

connection with which is a maternity charity for poor married women. There are extensive slate quarries in this neighbourhood. The brewery at Golden Hill gives employment to upwards of 50 hands. There are traces of a residence here formerly belonging to the Bishops of Bath and Wells, some of the windows from which are now in the schoolhouse. Remains of Roman and Danish encampments are to be traced near the to. *Abbotsfield*, commanding an extensive view through the valley, *Bourne House*, *Oakhampton House*, and *The Castle* are seats.

Wivelsfield, pa. and vil., N. Sussex, 4 S.E. of Cuckfield; ac. 3,142; soil clay and mixed with sand, overlying clay and sandstone. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1869) is E. Eng.; there are piscinæ in the chancel and south chantry, and an aumbry in the chancel; the north doorway is Norm.; there are tablets to the More family. Here are Baptist and Congregational chapels, the latter with minister's residence attached. The charities amount to about £15 a year. *Great Ote Hall*, an ancient mansion, formerly the residence of the Countess of Huntingdon, is a seat.

Wivenhoe, pa. and river-port on the Colne, N.E. Essex, 5 S.E. of Colchester; ac. 1,542, and 42 of water; soil light, subsoil gravelly. W. forms, with Brightlingsea and Rowhedge, a member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich in Kent. There is a good quay, and the population is largely engaged in the fishery of oysters and sprats. The church of St. Mary the Virgin was restored in 1860. There are brasses to Sir Thomas Westeley, priest, chaplain to the Countess of Oxford (d. 1535), with effigy, vested, and bearing a chalice and host; another of Flemish work to William, second Viscount Beaumont and titular Baron Bardolf (d. 1507), with effigy in armour; the third is to Elizabeth (Scroope) (d. 1537), second wife of John de Vere, fourteenth Earl of Oxford, and widow of William Beaumont, and exhibits her effigy with coronet. This church suffered considerable damage by the shock of an earthquake, April 22, 1884. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. Ship and yacht building is carried on here, and boats for the oyster-dredging trade are also built. A fair is held on Sept. 4. There are almshouses for six poor widows, and the charities for distribution amount to £21 yearly. *W. Hall*, a fine old mansion with pleasant grounds, and *W. Park* are seats.

Wiverton Hall, pa., S. Notts., about 2 S. of Bingham. The pa. contains the demesne of *W. Hall*, and consists of 1,026 ac. of fine grazing and arable land. The mansion was garrisoned and held for the King during the Civil War, but was destroyed by the Parliamentarians. The present house is modern.

Wiveton, or **Wiverton**, pa. near the coast, N. Norf., 4½ N.W. by N. of Holt; ac. 1,504; soil mixed, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary is chiefly Perp.; there are brasses to George Brigge (d. 1597) and Anne his wife, with effigies and shields of arms; an inscription on brass of the bequests to the pa. by Raulf Grenewey (d. 1558), citizen and alderman of London, with merchants' mark and shield of arms of the Grocers' Company. Other brasses of William Bisshop, priest (d. 1512), and of a skeleton in a shroud (*c.* 1540) have been wholly or partially removed. The charities amount to about £450 yearly, one-sixth of which is applied to the repairs of the church, the remainder being devoted to the weekly distribution of bread and money among the poor, and to educational purposes. *W. Hall* is a seat; it contains some fine carved-oak panelling.

Wix, pa. and vil., N.E. Essex, 5 E.S.E. of Manningtree; ac. 3,129; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1888) is a small stone building. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. Here was a Benedictine convent, founded in the reign of Henry I.

Wixford, pa. on the Arrow, S.W. Warws., 2 S. of Alcester; ac. 550; soil various, subsoil various. The chapel of St. Milburg (restored 1881) is partly Norm. and partly E. Eng. and Perp.; the chantry chapel of St. John the Baptist, attached to the south side of the nave, was built about 1400, and still retains a handsome raised tomb to the founder and his wife. There are several ancient brasses; in the chancel and chantry chapel are piscinæ and a low-side window in the north wall of the chancel. The east side of the churchyard abuts on one of the ancient Roman streets.

Wixhill. [WESTON AND WIXHILL-UNDER-REDCASTLE.]

Wixoe, pa. on the Stour, S. Suff., 4 W.S.W. of Clare; ac. 547; soil and subsoil clay. The church (dedication unknown, but supposed to be St. Leonard) is a small Dec. structure; it has a good Norm. arch, and there are monuments to the Berkley and Payne families.

Woburn, pa., U., and mkt. to. (F.), and head of petty sess. div., W. Beds., on the borders of Bucks., 15 S.W. of Bedford; ac. 3,200; soil the lower greensand, which stretches from Leighton to Sandy, subsoil gravel. In September, 1595, it was almost destroyed by fire; during the civil war the co. was chiefly attached to the Parliamentary party, and in 1642 the Royal troops burnt a part of the to. It also suffered from the plague in 1625–26, when about 30 died. The old church of St. Mary the Virgin, in Bedford Street, rebuilt by Richard Hobbs, last abbot of W., was pulled down in 1868 and a mortuary chapel erected on its site with the materials, but the tower remains; in the mortuary chapel are memorials to Sir F. Staunton and Elizabeth, his wife (1630), and others to the Kay family, removed from the old church. The new church (1868), erected on a commanding site near the park gates, is in the Continental Gothic style of the 13th cent. There are also Wesleyan and Congregational chapels. The Town Hall, near the centre of the to., was built in 1830; it is now used for petty sessions and also for entertainments. The Institute (rebuilt 1884) is open daily. The reading-room is well provided with daily and weekly papers, and magazines; in connection with it is a library and a billiard room. The inhabitants are employed to some extent in lace and straw-plait making, but these handicrafts are gradually

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wivelsfield	Burgess Hill (3)	41	1983
Wivenhoe	Wyvenhoe	56	2309
Wiverton Hall	Barnston (2)	119	18
Wiveton	Holt (4)	133	220
Wix	Wrabness (2)	65	682
Wixford	Wixford	156	105
Wixoe	Stoke (1½)	60	100
Woburn	Woburn Sands (2½)	51	1193

dying out. There are four fairs in the year—Jan. 1, March 23, July 13, and Oct. 6. The endowments of this to., derived chiefly from the Bedford family, are considerable, and in addition to charities for distribution, there are 20 almshouses for the poor. The Free School has ceased to exist; the endowment has been vested in trustees, under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners in 1884. *W. Abbey*, the seat of the Duke of Bedford, retains its conventual name, although no part of the ancient structure now remains. The abbey was founded in 1145 for Cistercian monks; it was surrendered by Richard Hobbs, the last abbot, 1534–35, when the revenues were estimated at £391 18s. 2d. clear yearly value; the abbot, having thrown off his allegiance and joined the insurgents in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, was at length taken prisoner and hanged on an oak tree in front of the abbey; the tree is said to be still standing. In 1547 the site and circuit of the abbey were granted to John, Lord Russell, of Chenies, Bucks. Queen Elizabeth visited the abbey in 1572, and Charles I. was also entertained here on three occasions, in 1644, 1645, and 1647. The present mansion was built about 1744, in the Italian style, forming a quadrangle, with corridors on the north, east, and south sides, surrounding a great court. The entrance to the park exhibits a façade decorated with Ionic columns, and surmounted by the arms of Russell. The art treasures of this house are famous. The park is stocked with deer, and diversified with abundance of wood and water.

Woburn Park, formerly a seat, pa. of Chertsey (q.v.), W. Surrey, 1 N. of Addlestone. It is now occupied as a Catholic college.

Woburn Sands, eccl. pa., pas. of Aspley Guise, S. Beds., and Wavendon (q.v.), E. Bucks., 4 E. of Bletchley. The church of St. Michael (1868) is in the French Gothic style. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Particular Baptist chapels, and a Friends' meeting-house. *Edgebury*, *Mount House*, and *Sandy* are seats.

Wodencroft, ha., pa. of Romaldkirk (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2 E. of Hunderthwaite.

Wokefield, tp., pa. of and 1 N. from Stratfield Mortimer (q.v.), S. Berks.; ac. 664.

Woking, pa. and mkt. to. (T.) on the Wey, N.W. Surrey, 6 N. of Guildford; ac. 8,804 and 85 water. The Basingstoke Canal passes through the pa. The church of St. Peter (founded in the early part of the 12th cent.) is E. Eng. and later, with some portions of the original Norm. fabric; the arcades were reconstructed and the chancel arch enlarged in the 15th cent.; the pulpit is probably Jacobean; the chancel contains a mural monument to Sir John Zouch (d. 1630), and some brasses (one of 1553). There are also eccl. pas. with modern churches, a Catholic church, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The London Necropolis (W. Cemetery) adjoins the Brookwood station of the South-Western Railway. The Council Offices are in new premises erected near the station. The W. Crematorium was erected in 1889. Here is a paper mill, and there are several fine nursery grounds. The Oriental Institute is situated at Maybury (q.v.). The Mayford Industrial School for destitute boys not convicted of crime was removed to its present site in 1887. The Surrey County Asylum is at Brookwood (q.v.). The Cottage Hospital was opened in 1893. H.M. Male Convict Prison, situated upon the highest part of Knapp Hill, is now occupied by a company of the Royal Engineers; opposite is the Female Convict Prison, opened in 1869. The charities of the pa. amount to £32 yearly for bread, grocery and clothing. St. Peter's Memorial Home provides a home for such of the sick poor as are members of the Church of England and require nursing. On rising ground on the west side of the river, about a mile from the London Road, stands the ancient mansion of *Sutton Place*, built by Sir Richard Weston about the year 1550; this house was visited by Queen Elizabeth. *Hoe Place* and *Whitmoor House* are also seats.

Wokingham, pa., mun. bor., U., mkt. to. (T.), and head of petty sess. div., S.E. Berks., 7 S.E. of Reading; ac. 8,530; soil loam, overlying sand and gravel. The to. occupies an elevated and healthy situation within the ancient limits of Windsor Forest, and consists of several irregularly built streets, meeting in a central spot used as a market-place. The church of All Saints (restored 1880) is E. Eng., and contains a flat stone to the memory of Dr. Thomas Godwin, Bishop of Bath and Wells (1584–90), who was a native of this to. (1517), and died here Nov. 19, 1590; the font is very old. The eccl. pa. of St. Paul has a church in Dec. style, that of St. Sebastian a church in E. Eng. style, and there are Nonconformist chapels. In the centre of the to. stands a block of buildings, consisting of the Town Hall, Market House, Police Station, and Reading Room, erected on the site of the old Town Hall; in the Town Hall is a parochial library. John Westende, of this to., left in 1451 eight almshouses for deserving poor, each of whom receives an allowance of coal, grocery, and meat weekly. The Victoria Almshouses, built in 1887 by public subscription, will hold four persons. Chapel Green, in this pa., has a hospital. [CHAPEL GREEN (1).] W. is endowed with many charities, producing over £400 yearly, for food, clothing, and fuel. In the "Rose" Inn here John Gay the poet, Dr. Arbuthnot, Pope, and Dean Swift are related to have once been weather-bound, and to have whiled away the time by commemorating in verse the charms of the landlord's daughter. Several fine residences are in the neighbourhood.

Wokingham Division, one of the three parl. divs. of Berks. It lies in the east of the co. and returns one member.

Wolborough, pa., S.E. Dev., containing the greater part of the to. of Newton Abbot; ac. 1,231. [NEWTON ABBOT.]

Wold. [OLD.]

Wold Hills, the name given to the high ground in the north and north-east of Leics. It forms the north-east and north-west boundaries of the basin of the Wreak.

Woldingham, pa., S.E. Surrey, 6 S.E. of Croydon; ac. 683; soil gravelly loam, overlying chalk. The church (dedication unknown) is a small E. Eng.

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Woburn Sands	Woburn Sands	51	1506
Wokefield	Theale (4)	41	126
Woking	Woking (2)	24	9776
Wokingham, pa.	Wokingham	36	5314

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wokingham, m. bor.	Wokingham	36	3514
Wokingham Div.	.....	.....	6838
Wolborough	Newton Abbot (1)	209	5521
Woldingham	Marden Park (1¼)	17	161

building (restored 1890); it is supposed to have been formerly a pilgrim's or wayside chapel.

Wold Newton (1), pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 12 N. of Driffield, on the road to Scarborough; ac. 2,029; soil light loamy, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary (restored 1839) is Norm. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. *W. N. Hall* is a seat.

Wold Newton (2), or **Newton-le-Wold**, pa. and vil., N.E. Lincs., 5 W. of North Thoresby; ac. 2,060; soil heavy loam, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints (rebuilt 1862) is in E. Eng. style, and contains a font of 14th-cent. date. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Wolds, The (1), chalk-hill dis., E.R. Yorks., extending in the form of a crescent from Flamborough Head to Ferriby and Hessle, on the Humber. The W. consist of a series of green, rounded, smooth-faced summits open towards the north and west, and commanding beautiful views of the Vale of York. They extend 35 miles, the distance across them from east to west ranging from 5 to 30 miles. From Flamborough Head (400 ft.) their height increases to 805 ft. at Wilton Beacon (near Bishop Wilton), beyond which there is a gradual descent to Hunsley Beacon (531 ft.), in the north-east vicinity of South Cave. A broad hollow, called the Great Wold Valley, runs across their north portion from Bridlington to Settrington. From places such as Leavening, where the country is open in all directions, the views from the W. are magnificent. At their foot is a series of ancient vils., supposed to occupy the sites of British settlements. A remarkable feature of the W. consists in the deep verdant hollows with precipitous sides which are found everywhere in their midst. The whole tract has of late years been enclosed, and is now a thriving agricultural district. There are traces of camps near the Roman roads which ran from York towards Bridlington and Filey.

Wolds, The (2), chalk-hill dis., N.E. Lincs., extend about 40 miles N.N.W. from Spilsby to Barton-upon-Humber, with a width varying from 5 to 10 miles. They form a continuation of the Yorkshire Wolds (q.v.), which come to an end at Ferriby and Hessle on the opposite side of the Humber.

Wolferlow, pa., consisting of scattered farms, N. Herefords., 7 S.E. of Tenbury; ac. 1,583; soil clayey, overlying rock. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1863) is Norm. The charities are about £2 yearly. Cider is made here.

Wolferton, coast pa. and small vil., N.W. Norf., 7 N. by E. of Lynn; ac. 2,744; soil light, except the marsh land, which is stiff, subsoil sand and carr stone on the higher land, with clay in the marsh. The church of St. Peter is a large edifice, rebuilt after a fire which appears to have occurred before 1486; but some parts of the building indicate the existence of a church of considerable size in the early part of the 13th cent.; the chancel retains three sedilia and a piscina, and has stalls, partly ancient; each of the aisles has a chapel at its eastern end, enclosed by screen work. Remains of mural decoration, in red, yellow and black, have been discovered; the painting has been carefully cleared of whitewash and preserved.

Wolfhamcote, or **Wolfhampcote**, pa. and vil., E. Warws., 9 W. of Rugby; ac. 3,997; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Peter (restored) is a plain stone building. The church of St. Mark (1891) at Flecknoe is also a plain structure. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Wolfhill (1), ha., pa. of Cargill (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., 6 N.E. of Perth.

Wolfhill (2), vil., pa. of Rathaspick (q.v.), E. Q. Co., Ir., about 8½ from Athy. The trade of the place is mainly supported by the agriculturists of the surrounding districts.

Wolford, Great, pa. and tp., S.W. Warws., 4 S.W. of Shipston-on-Stour; ac. of pa. 2,712, of tp. 1,369; soil clay, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. Michael (restored 1885) is Perp.

Wolford, Little, tp., pa. of Great Wolford (q.v.), S.W. Warws., 3 S. of Shipston; ac. 1,343. *Little Hall*, a seat, is a mansion dating from the 16th cent.

Wolf Rock, islet off S.W. coast of Cornw., 8 S.S.W. of Land's End. The rock is said to be so named from the roar of the waves dashing against it. It is surmounted by a lighthouse with a revolving light visible 16 miles.

Wolfs Castle, ha., pa. of Hayscastle (q.v.), N. Pembs., 7 N. of Haverfordwest.

Wolfsdale, ha., pa. of Camrose (q.v.), W. Pembs., 3½ N.N.W. of Haverfordwest.

Wollaston (1), pa. and vil., E. Northants, on the Beds. border, 3½ S.S.E. of Wellingborough; ac. about 2,812; soil of a good fertile mixed character, overlying great oolite limestone, sand, ironstone, and upper lias clay. The church of St. Mary was originally cruciform; the greater part of the structure fell down in 1735, and the tower and spire with the old north transept are the only portions of the original church now remaining. In the chancel are several mural tablets to the Neale, Dickins, and Shipton families; there is a quaint monument to a member of the Shipton family, and one mural tablet to Edmond Neale (1617). There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. The charities amount to £21 11s. yearly. Boot and shoe making is carried on here and affords employment to a large number of the inhabitants; others are engaged in agriculture, and in making mats of the rushes which grow in the Nen and neighbouring streams. South-south-west of the church is Beacon Hill, a high conical mound about ½ ac. in extent, planted with shrubs and trees. *W. Hall*, pleasantly situated in park-like grounds, is a seat.

Wollaston (2), tp., pa. of Alberbury (q.v.), S. Salop, about 10 W. of Shrewsbury; ac. 3,406.

Wollaston (3), eccl. pa. and tp. on the Stour, N. Worcs., adjoining Stourbridge; ac. 471. The church of St. James is E. Eng.

Wollastone, or **Woollastone**, pa. and vil. on the

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Wold Newton (1)	Ganton (4½)	223	292
Wold Newton (2)	Ludborough (5)	146	172
Wolferlow	Bromyard (5½)	135	118
Wolferton	Wolferton	103	218
Wolfhamcote	Weedon (7)	70	304
Wolford, Great, pa.	Moreton in the M. (4)	91	375
Wolford, Great, tp.	Moreton in the M. (4)	91	202
Wolford, Little	Moreton in the M. (4)	91	173
Wollaston (1)	Wellingborough (2½)	65	1905
Wollaston (2)	Middletown (1¼)	177	356
Wollaston (3)	Stourbridge (1)	141	2333
Wollastone	Wollastone	136	852

Severn, W. Glouc., 5 N.E. of Chepstow; ac. 4,169; soil mostly gravel, overlying limestone and sandstone. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1859) is Norm. There are charities of about £8 yearly.

Wollaston, Great, eccl. pa., pa. of Alberbury (q.v.), S. Salop and Montgoms., about 12 w. of Shrewsbury. The church of St. John (restored 1885) is a plain stone edifice; it contains a brass tablet to the memory of "Old Parr," said to have attained the age of 152 years (1483–1635).

Wollaton, pa. and vil., S.W. Notts., 3 w. of Nottingham; ac. 2,064; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Leonard (restored 1886) is Perp.; the chancel contains several tombs of the Willoughby family, surmounted by recumbent figures of mail-clad knights, and at the end of the north aisle are other fine monuments. The nave has a brass to Robert Smythson (d. 1614). W. is a colliery district, and the Nottingham Canal passes through. *W. Hall* is an Elizabethan building. The deer park contains some magnificent trees.

Wollescote, tp., pa. of Old Swinford (q.v.), N. Worcs., 1½ E. of Stourbridge; ac. 442. [LYE, THE.]

Wolseley Bridge, vil., pa. of Colwich (q.v.), W. Staffs., about 2 N.W. of Rugeley. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Wolsingham, pa. and small to., formerly with a market, S. Dur., 16 S.W. of Durham. The Wear is here crossed by a stone bridge, erected on the site of the old bridge, which was swept away by a great flood in November, 1771. The church of St. Matthew, rebuilt in 1848, except the tower, is in E. Eng. style; the churchyard is bordered with rows of fine trees. The Catholic church of St.

WOLSINGHAM.

Thomas of Canterbury is in Dec. style. There are also Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The Town Hall, in the market-place, was enlarged in 1880; the upper part is used for public meetings. The Police Station, situated near the market-place, is a substantial building, with lock-up attached. The W. Mechanics' Institute is carried on at a house in the market-place. Here is a woollen manufactory, a saw mill, and a shovel manufactory. Near the to. is an extensive factory where steel of a superior character is produced. The Ganister fire stone and barytes quarries and mines are situated in this pa. There are lead

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wollaston, Great	Middletown (2)	177	544
Wollaton	Radford (1)	126	654
Wollescote	Stourbridge (2)	141	3458
Wolsingham	Wolsingham	255	7533
Wolstanton	Burslem (1)	150	50885
Wolston, pa.	Brandon and W.	89	1114

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who aided the escape of Charles II. after his concealment in the woods of Boscobel; the Parliamentary troops, quartered here in 1642, ruthlessly mutilated the interior and destroyed the records. In 1846 the collegiate establishment ceased to exist, and its property became vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the churchyard is an ancient shaft, supposed to be of the E. Eng. period. There are several eccl. pas. with modern churches, Catholic churches, and places of worship for the principal Nonconformist bodies. The Grammar School (founded in 1515) was reorganised by the Charity Commissioners in 1874, when new buildings were erected. The principal public buildings are the Town Hall, in Italian style; the Exchange, used for public meetings; the Agricultural Hall, now used as a Corn Exchange and for public meetings; the Market Hall; the Post Office (1895); the Art Gallery and Museum, adjoining which is the School of Art; the Free Library, containing lecture hall, museum, and class rooms; the Church Institute, the theatres, and several club-houses. The markets are held twice a week—on Wednesday for cattle, corn, and provisions, and on Wednesday and Saturday for meat and vegetables. A large pleasure fair is annually held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in Whitsun week. The Cattle Market occupies an area of 4½ ac., and adjoining is the Fat Pig Market. The chief charitable institutions are the General Hospital, in Italian style; the Eye Infirmary, the District Hospital for Women, the Victoria Nursing Institution, the Society for the Outdoor Blind, and the Orphan Asylum. The charities, amounting to £55 yearly, are distributed in bread, and there is £8 for clothing and other relief. The manufactures of the to. consist principally of ironmongery, hardware, locks and keys, gas, locomotive and other tubing, pump work, guns, gun-locks, tools, malt and coffee mills, kitchen furniture, coach ironmongery, iron fencing and steel toys, and the manufacture of bicycles and tricycles. The district S.E. of the to. is worked for coal and ironstone, great quantities of which are supplied to the blast furnaces in the co. The W. Park, formerly the racecourse, is now planted with shrubs and trees. The parl. bor. has three divs.:—W. East, W. South, and W. West, each returning one member.

St. Peter's Church, Wolverhampton.
(*Photo. Frith and Co., Reigate.*)

Wolverhampton, East. [Wolverhampton.]

Wolverhampton, South. [Wolverhampton.]

Wolverhampton, West. [Wolverhampton.]

Wolverley, pa. and vil., N. Worcs., 2½ N. of Kidderminster; ac. 5,532; soil light, overlying sandstone. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1882) is in Italian style. *Lea Castle* and *W. House* are seats.

Wolvershill, ha., pa. of Bulkington (q.v.), N.E. Warws., 4 S.E. of Nuneaton.

Wolverton (1), pa. and to., N. Bucks., 2 E. of Stony Stratford; ac. 2,260. The church of the Holy Trinity is in Norm. style, on the site of a former structure; in the chancel is a recumbent marble effigy of Sir Thomas Longueville, killed by a fall from his horse in 1685. There is an eccl. pa. (**New Wolverton**) with a modern church, and the Catholics and Wesleyans have places of worship. The Science and Art Institute (1864) is a structure of red brick and stone, containing class rooms, reading-room, and library, and a large lecture hall. A cattle market is held every third Monday in each month. The London and North-Western Railway Company have here extensive workshops for the manufacture and repair of railway carriages, which afford employment to a large number of hands.

Wolverton (2), **Wolfreton,** or **Woolverton,** pa. and small vil., W. Hants, 7 N.W. of Basingstoke; ac. 1,461; soil various, subsoil chalk and sand. The church of St. Catherine (restored 1872) is in Classic style, by Sir Christopher Wren. Brown's charity of £22 is for distribution to the poor. Near the church is *W. Park*, a handsome mansion standing in a finely-wooded park.

Wolverton (3), pa., S.W. Warws., 5½ W.S.W. of Warwick; ac. 1,112; soil gravelly loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1869) is E. Eng. and Dec.; it contains an Easter sepulchre, a sedile and piscina, and some ancient glass.

Wolverton (4), ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Stoulton (q.v.), W. Worcs.

Wolverton, New. [Wolverton (1).]

Wolves Newton, pa., S.E. Mon., 8 N.W. of Chepstow; ac. 2,641; soil clayey loam, overlying marl. The church of St. Thomas-à-Becket is partly E. Eng. There is a Congregational chapel. The farmhouse known as Court-y-Gaer occupies

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wolverhampton, E.	.....	.....	54511
Wolverhampton, S.	.....	.....	62744
Wolverhampton, W.	.....	.....	57110
Wolverley	Kidderminster (2½)	135	2600

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wolverton (1)	Wolverton	52	4147
Wolverton (2)	Basingstoke (7)	48	157
Wolverton (3)	Claverdon (1)	114	151
Wolves Newton	Usk (5)	157	158

the site of an ancient camp or stronghold; a large portion of the moat is still remaining.

Wolvey, pa. and vil., N.E. Warws., on the borders of Leics., 5½ S.E. of Nuneaton; ac. 3,303; soil clay and sand. The church of St. John the Baptist, originally Norm., is now chiefly Dec.; the south aisle retains the remains of a chantry founded in 1344 by Alice Lady Astley, and in the north aisle is a monument, with recumbent effigies of freestone, to Sir Thomas de Wolvey and his wife (*c.* 1300), and one of alabaster with effigies to Sir Thomas Astley and his wife (1603). Here is a Baptist chapel. The charities amount to about £36 a year. *Leicester Grange* and *W. Hall* (with a private Catholic chapel) are seats; the latter, built in 1676 to replace an older house destroyed in the Civil War, contains some interesting old glass.

Wolviston, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Billingham (q.v.), S.E. Dur., 5 N. of Stockton; ac. 2,447. The church of St. Peter is a modern brick edifice. There are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Womaston. [WALTON AND WOMASTON.]

Wombleton, tp., pa. of Kirkdale (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3 S.W. of Kirkby Moorside; ac. 1,187. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Wombourne, pa. and vil., S. Staffs., 5 S.W. of Wolverhampton; ac. 4,328; soil light loam, overlying sand. The church of St. Benedict (restored 1867) is in Gothic style. Here is a Congregational chapel. *Foxhills* and *The Wodehouse* are seats; the latter, which has been restored, dates from 1500, and contains a fine collection of old oak furniture, china, and paintings.

Wombridge, pa. and vil., Mid Salop, 3 E. of Wellington; ac. 698; soil and subsoil various. The church of SS. Mary and Leonard (rebuilt 1869) is in various styles. There are extensive ironworks, and the minerals are ironstone and coal. Near the church are some slight remains of a priory of canons regular of St. Augustine.

Wombwell, eccl. pa., tp., and large vil. on the Dove and the Dearne and Dove Canal, pa. of Darfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 7 N.W. of Rotherham; ac. 3,851. The church of St. Mary is a very low but in part ancient building of stone; the chancel is E. Eng., but the rest of the church was built in 1835. There are also places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. There is a market and a sewage farm.

Womenswould, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 7 S.E. of Canterbury; ac. 1,410; soil chalky, overlying chalk. The church of St. Margaret (restored 1870) is chiefly E. Eng.; there are sedilia, aumbry, a piscina, and several ancient monuments of the Winchester, Nethersole, and other families. The Baptists have a chapel.

Womersley, pa., tp., and vil., W.R. Yorks., 11 N.N.W. of Doncaster; ac. of pa. 7,013, of tp. 3,850; soil clay, marl, sand, and limestone; of the last there are several quarries. The church of St. Martin (restored 1868) is principally E. Eng., with some traces of Norm. work. During the restoration a stone coffin-lid was found buried beneath the floor, bearing the figure of a crusader with the arms of the De Lacy family, the supposed founders of the church, since the same coat is repeated in various parts of the building; an ancient crucifix of peculiar workmanship was also found. Woodhall, 1 N. from the vil. and once belonging to the Vavasour family, was anciently surrounded by a moat; it is now a farmhouse. *W. Hall,* a noble edifice in a well-wooded park, is a seat.

Wonastow, pa., E. Mon., 2 W.S.W. of Monmouth; ac. 1,615 and 9 water; soil stiff clay, overlying marl. The church of St. Wonnow is E. Eng. There is a chapel for Primitive Methodists. Treowen Castle, now a farmhouse, has many interesting and ancient features. W. Court, supposed to have been built in the reign of King Henry VI., was at one time the residence of a branch of the Herbert family; the old chapel belonging to the mansion has been converted into domestic offices.

Wonersh, pa. and vil., S.W. Surrey, 3½ S. of Guildford; ac. 4,427; soil light loam, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist (1793) is a plain structure of brick and stone in Norm. style. Here is a Congregational chapel. St. John's Seminary is for the education of priests for the Catholic diocese of Southwark, and there is a Franciscan monastery. In the vil. is a Liberal Club. The charities amount to about £80 yearly, chiefly distributed in bread, coals and clothing. *W. Park* is a seat; the central part of the mansion, which formed the ancient manor-house, is Elizabethan; the ancient deer park is well stocked with deer. *Little Tangley, Tangley Hill,* and *Tangley Manor,* an Elizabethan moated timber house, are also seats.

Wonford, East, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Milton Damerel (q.v.), W. Devon.

Wonston, pa. and vil., W. Hants, 7 N. of Winchester; ac. 5,448; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of the Holy Trinity (restored 1871-72) is an ancient structure.

Wooburn, pa. and scattered vil., S. Bucks., 4 S.E. of Wycombe; ac. 2,951; soil loam and gravel, overlying chalk and sand. The church of St. Paul (restored) is Dec. and Perp.; there are brasses to John Goodwin and Pernell his wife, who built the church tower, A.D. 1488; to Thomas Swaine, S.T.P., prebendary of Aylesbury (1519), and to Arthur, infant son of Philip, fourth Baron Wharton (1642); one other brass, with a single figure in shroud, surrounded by shields and scrolls, has a rhyming inscription of eleven lines, but no name or date; there are memorials to the families of Bertie and Wharton. There are various Nonconformist chapels, and a Working Men's Institute and reading-room. There are several charities. The pa. contains extensive paper and millboard mills. Fairs are held here on May 4 and Nov. 12. *W. House* is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wolvey	Shilton (2¾)	91	715
Wolviston, eccl. pa.	Billingham (1)	239	711
Wolviston, tp.	Billingham (1)	239	585
Wombleton	Nawton (½)	222	290
Wombourne	Wolverhampton (5)	125	1910
Wombridge	Wombridge	152	2786
Wombwell	Wombwell	168	10942

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Pop.
Womenswould	Barham (1)	76	[illegible]
Womersley, pa.	Womersley	167	[illegible]
Womersley, tp.	Womersley	167	[illegible]
Wonastow	Monmouth (2)	144	[illegible]
Wonersh	Bramley and W.	54	[illegible]
Wonston	Sutton Scotney (½)	73	[illegible]
Wooburn	Wooburn Green	30	[illegible]

Wood, another name for Acol (q.v.).

Wooda or **Woody Bay**, inlet of the sea, north coast of Dev., 2½ W. of Lynton. The bay is nearly ½ mile wide at its mouth. Its shores are beautifully wooded.

Woodale, ha., pa. of Coverham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 7 S.W. of Middleham.

Woodall (1), ha., pa. of Swine (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 7 N. of Hedon. *Woodhall* is a seat.

Woodall (2), vil., pa. of and ¾ W. from Harthill-with-Woodall (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Woodbank, tp., pa. of Shotwick (q.v.), W. Chesh., about 5 N.W. of Chester; ac. 161.

Woodbastwick, pa. and vil. near the Bure, E. Norf., 8 N.E. of Norwich; ac. 2,157; soil mixed, overlying brick-earth. The church of SS. Fabian and Sebastian (restored 1879) is Dec. There is an ancient endowment of about 7 ac. of land for the poor. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Woodborough (1), pa. and vil., Mid Notts., 3 N.N.E. of Nottingham; ac. 1,940; soil sand and clay, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Swithin (restored 1886–91) is of various periods; the chancel retains sedilia and aumbry, and there are some remains of an oak rood-screen, and some ancient stained glass. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Woodborough (2), pa. and vil. near the Kennet and Avon Canal, E. Wilts., 4 W. of Pewsey; ac. 1,014; soil clay and greensand, subsoil chalky. The church of St. Mary is in E. Eng. style. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Woodborough (3), ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Winscombe (q.v.), N. Somerset.

Woodbridge, pa., mkt. and U. to., head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., on the Deben, S.E. Suff., 8 N.E. of Ipswich; ac. 1,100 and 109 water. The to. is regularly built, and consists principally of four streets, forming the roads to Ipswich, Saxmundham, Debenham, and Bredfield. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1874–75) is Perp. The tomb of Thomas Sekforde, Esq. (the munificent benefactor of this to.), has been restored and placed against his chapel on the north side of the chancel, and his armour, with the carved wood crest of the Deuth hound, placed upon it. During the restoration the base of the old rood-screen, erected by John Albrede (*c.* 1450), was discovered; three piscinæ and the sedilia were also discovered. There are several brasses (the oldest bearing the date 1601), and a large marble monument to Jeffrey Pitman, Esq., sometime Sheriff of Suffolk (d. 1627). W. has an eccl. pa. with a modern church in E. Eng. style, a Catholic church, and places of worship for various Dissenting bodies. The Grammar School was founded in 1662, but has been remodelled by the Commissioners and new buildings erected in 1865. The charities are very important; the income of the Seckford estate being £3,173 2s., and the trustees having a sum of £20,500 invested in the Consols, a new scheme for the management of the charity has been settled by the Court of Chancery. The Hospital is a magnificent range of buildings in Elizabethan style, comprising the almshouse chapel and two wings east and west, having fine open arcades; the inmates have two rooms and a plot of garden ground. There are several other charities for the repair of the church and the relief of the poor. The Shire Hall, Market Hill, is a large brick building of Flemish design. Corn and cattle markets are held on Thursdays, and the to. being advantageously situated in an extensive corn and grazing dis.,

Woodbridge.

the markets are abundantly supplied and well attended. Fairs are held on the third Friday in March and Michaelmas Day and the day following; the Lady Fair, held in March, is celebrated for its annual show of entire horses. The Public Room or Lecture Hall, in St. John's Street, is used for public meetings; there are reading-rooms adjoining, in which the library of the Mechanics' Institution is kept. The W. Horticultural Society hold their annual meetings in the month of July. Large quantities of malt and corn and bricks are shipped from W., and the imports are coal, timber, seeds, oilcake, wine, spirits, and other goods. There are bonded warehouses, corn-mills, maltings, and an iron-foundry. Bernard Barton, the Quaker poet, resided here, and lies buried in the graveyard of the Friends' meeting-house.

Woodbridge (or **South-Eastern**) **Division**, one of the five parl. divs. of Suff. It returns one member.

Woodburcote, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Towcester (q.v.), S. Northants.

Woodburn, pl., pa. of Carrickfergus (q.v.), S.E. co. Antr., Ir. It stands on a rivulet of the same name, and is 2 N.W. of Carrickfergus, on the road to Ballynure. A Premonstratensian priory was founded here in 1242 and surrendered to Henry VIII. in 1542. The linen manufacture is carried on here extensively.

Woodburn, East, vil., pa. of and 1 E. from Corsenside (q.v.), Mid Northumb.

Woodburn, West, vil., pa. of Corsenside (q.v.), Mid Northumb., 4½ N.E. of Bellingham.

Woodbury (1), pa. and large vil., S. Dev., near the estuary of the Exe, 7 S.E. of Exeter; ac. 6,864; soil clay and good marl, overlying clay with large pebbles. The church of St. Swithin (restored) is Dec. and Perp. In the church is a monument to

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Woodbank	Ledsham (2)	186	84
Woodbastwick	Brundall (4)	120	264
Woodborough (1)	Lowdham (3)	131	768
Woodborough (2)	Woodborough	79	424

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Woodbridge	Woodbridge	79	4480
Woodbridge Division	.....	.....	56543
Woodbury	Woodbury Road (1½)	176	1644

Sir Henry Pollexfen, Kt., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (d. 1691); in the north aisle is a flat stone with matrices of ancient brasses to the Haydon family; on the north side of the chancel is an altar-tomb with recumbent effigies of a knight in armour and a lady, probably representing Sir Thomas Prideaux, Kt. (d. 1640), and Joan (Cole) his wife. W. has also a chapel, a Free church, and a Unitarian chapel. The charities amount to about £37 yearly. Here is a tannery, two malting establishments, and a manure manufactory. A pleasure fair is held on the Wednesday in Whitsun week. On the lofty summit of Woodbury Common, which commands a fine view, are the remains of an ancient entrenchment called "Woodbury Castle," of British or Saxon origin. *Nutwell Court* is a seat.

Woodbury (2), ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Gamlingay (q.v.), W. Cambs.

Woodbury Hill (1), eminence, E. Dors., 1 E. of Bere Regis. Here is a circular encampment, embracing an area of 10 ac., with three ramparts and fosses. Woodbury Fair, formerly one of the most famous in England, is still held on the hill; it begins on the Nativity of the Virgin (Sept. 18). The hill commands a very extensive view.

Woodbury Hill (2), eminence, N.W. Worcs., 6 S.W. of Stourport. On it is a pre-Roman camp, 27 ac. in extent, surrounded by a single rampart. Here Owen Glendower and his French allies withdrew after sacking Worcester in 1405.

Woodbury Salterton, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Woodbury and Colaton Raleigh (q.v.), S. Dev., 6 S.E. of Exeter. The church of the Holy Trinity is a modern building in Gothic style.

Woodchester, pa. and vil., Mid Glouc., 12 S. of Gloucester; ac. 1,188; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary (1864), in Gothic style, contains a number of monuments removed from the old church. Underneath a part of the old churchyard are remains of a Roman pavement. The Dominicans have a priory here, and in connection with the Franciscan convent are an orphanage and a workroom where employment is found for girls of the neighbourhood. The chief industry is the manufacture of superfine broadcloth; pins are also made here. *The Priory*, in the gardens of which are remains of a Roman villa, *W. House*, and *W. Park*, to which a Catholic chapel is attached, are seats.

Woodchurch (1), pa. and tp., N.W. Chesh., 3 W.S.W. of Birkenhead; ac. of pa. 5,798, of tp. 338. Holy Cross Church is Dec. The pa. contains a Primitive Methodist chapel. *Arrowes Hall* stands in a large and well-timbered park.

Woodchurch (2), pa. and vil., S. Kent, 5 E. of Tenterden; ac. 6,982; soil heavy, subsoil clayey. The church of All Saints (restored) is chiefly E. Eng.; the north porch has a parvise, and the chancel retains sedilia, piscina, and an aumbry. There are several ancient monuments, and 14th- and 16th-cent. brasses. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have chapels. The charities amount to about £28 yearly. *Henghurst* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Woodbury Salterton	Topsham (5)	175	385
Woodchester	Woodchester	196	867
Woodchurch (1), pa.	Thurstaston (3)	196	7607
Woodchurch (1), tp.	Thurstaston (3)	196	129
Woodchurch (2)	Appledore (4)	63	1179
Woodcote (1)	Newport (2)	145	204

Woodcombe, ha., pa. of and adjoining Minehead (q.v.), N.W. Somerset.

Woodcot, vil., pa. of South Stoke (q.v.), S. Oxon., 3½ N.E. of Goring. The church of St. Leonard (rebuilt 1845–46) is in Norm. style.

Woodcote (1), chap. and tp., pa. of Sheriff Hales (q.v.), N. Salop; ac. 1,983. There is a church (restored 1883) containing two full-length incised effigies (date 1500) and several mural tablets. *Hall* is a seat.

Woodcote (2), ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Westhampnett (q.v.), S.W. Sussex.

Woodcote, Great, ha., pa. of Beddington (q.v.), N.E. Surrey, 2½ S.W. of East Croydon railway station. Roman foundations have been uncovered here, and arms and spearheads found.

Woodcote, Little, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Carshalton (q.v.), N.E. Surrey.

Woodcott (1), pa., W. Hants, 2 W. of Litchfield; ac. 1,350; soil rather heavy, overlying chalk. The church of St. James (rebuilt 1704) is a stone and flint edifice.

Woodcott (2), tp., pa. of Wrenbury (q.v.), S. Chesh., about 1 N.E. of Wrenbury station; ac. 153.

Woodcott (3), ha., pa. of and ½ E. from Bramdean (q.v.), E. Hants.

Woodcutts, ti., pa. of Handley (q.v.), N. Dors., about 2 N.E. of Farnham. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Wood Dalling, pa. and vil., N. Norf., 7 W. of Aylsham; ac. 2,444; soil sand and loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1867) is Perp.; there are several memorial brasses and slabs to the Bulwer and Fleetwood families. Here are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels. The late Lord Dalling and Bulwer (d. 1872), ambassador to the Ottoman Porte 1858–65, took his title from this pa. Bulwer's charity of £6 10s. yearly is distributed to the poor.

Wood Ditton, pa. and vil., E. Cambs., 3¼ S. of Newmarket; ac. 4,852; soil various, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. with Perp. additions. Here are Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a Congregational mission room.

Wood Eaton (1), pa. and picturesque vil., Mid Oxon., 6½ N. of Oxford; ac. 744; soil clay, overlying sand and clay. The church of the Holy Rood is of various periods; it retains a piscina and a Late Perp. rood-screen. Near the church are the remains of a cross. In 1676 some ancient British coins were found, and Roman urns and fibulæ have been discovered. *W. E. House* is a seat.

Wood Eaton (2), ha., pa. of and adjoining Church Eaton (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Wood Eaves, ha., pa. of and 1½ E. from High Offley (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Wooden, ha., pa. of Lesbury (q.v.), N.E. Northumb., 4 S.E. of Alnwick.

Wooden Bridge, pl. with railway station, pa. Castlemacadam (q.v.), S. co. Wick., Ir., about

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Pop.
Woodcott (1)	Litchfield (2)	63	
Woodcott (2)	Wrenbury (1)	166	
Wood Dalling	Corpusty (2)	133	
Wood Ditton	Newmarket (3½)	70	
Wood Eaton (1)	Islip (2)	72	

¼ N.W. of Arklow. It is much frequented by tourists visiting the Vale of Ovoca. [OVOCA (1).]

Woodend (1), tp., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Blakesley (q.v.), S. Northants; ac. 1,743. There is a Baptist chapel.

Woodend (2), vil., pa. of Torphichen (q.v.), W. Linliths., Sc., 3 W. by N. of Bathgate.

Woodend (3), vil., pa. of Newhills, E. Abers., Sc., 4½ N.W. of Aberdeen.

Wood Enderby, pa. and vil., E. Lincs., 4 S. by E. of Horncastle; ac. 749; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Benedict is E. Eng. and Dec., and the Wesleyans have a chapel. At the south end of the vil. is a small barrow.

Woodford (1), pa. and residential dis., S.W. Essex, forming a north-east sub. of London; ac. 2,126 and 20 water; soil loam and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1889) is a brick building covered with stucco; it contains several 17th-cent. monuments. (For the eccl. pas., *see* HERMON HILL, WOODFORD BRIDGE, and WOODFORD WELLS.) There are also places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The W. Art and Industrial Society, for the encouragement of local amateur talent, holds yearly exhibitions, including collections on loan. The "Wilfrid Lawson" Temperance Hotel is a structure of brick in Gothic style; the Local Board have their offices in its buildings, which include a hall for meetings and entertainments. W. Hall, formerly a seat, is now a convalescent home for the poor of London. The interest of £1,000 is given to the poor in clothing in October, and of £750 in coals yearly to twenty-five families. The custom of Borough English prevails in these manors.

Woodford (2), pa. on the Avon, S. Wilts., 4½ N.W. of Salisbury; ac. 2,292; soil and subsoil chalk and gravel. The church of All Saints was, with the exception of the tower, rebuilt in 1845. In the pa. is Heale House, now occupied as a farmhouse; here Charles II. was concealed for fourteen days before his departure from England. Here was formerly a palace of the Bishops of Salisbury; a farmhouse stands on part of the site.

Woodford (3), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Prestbury (q.v.), E. Chesh., 5 S. by W. of Stockport; ac. 1,449. Christ Church (restored 1891) is a plain modern building.

Woodford (4). [WOODFORD-NEAR-THRAPSTON.]

Woodford (5), ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Morrenstow (q.v.), N.E. Cornw.

Woodford (6), small to., and head of petty sess. div. on the Rosmore or Woodford, pa. of Ballynakill (q.v.), S.E. co. Galway, Ir., 6 W.S.W. of Portumna. Here is a Catholic church. Fairs are held on March 18, May 12, June 25, and Dec. 26.

Woodford (7), stream, rises in Carrigallen bar., E. co. Leit., Ir., and flows in a general N.E. direction to Upper Lough Erne.

Woodford (8), stream, Leitrim bar., S.E. co. Galway, Ir., rises in the Slieve Aughty Mountains and runs E. by N. and E.S.E. to Lough Derg.

Woodford Bridge, eccl. pa. on the Roding, pa. of Woodford (q.v.), S.W. Essex, 2 N.E. of Woodford. The church of St. Paul is in Gothic style. Here is the London County Asylum, opened in 1893.

Woodford-cum-Membris, pa. and vil. on the Cherwell, S. Northants, 9 S. of Daventry; ac. 2,649; soil marlstone, upper lias, and sand. The church of All Saints (restored 1878) is E. Eng.; the chancel retains a piscina, and on the floor is a brass, with the effigy of a priest, to Nicholas Stafford, vicar (d. 1400). During the restoration a stone effigy of a lady was discovered about 2 ft. below the surface; it is now placed in a recess in the chancel. Here is a place of worship for the Moravians. The charities are of £11 yearly value.

Woodford Grange, pa., S. Staffs., adjoining Wombourne; ac. 197.

Woodford Green, part of the pa. of Woodford (q.v.), S.W. Essex, lying about 1 W. of Woodford railway station.

Woodford Halse, vil., pa. of Woodford-cum-Membris (q.v.), S. Northants, about 8 S. of Daventry.

Woodford-near-Thrapston, or **Woodford**, pa. and vil. on the Nen, N. Northants, 3 S.W. of Thrapston; ac. 2,126; soil clay, overlying clay and ironstone. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1867) is E. Eng. and later; at the east end of the north aisle are two curious recumbent wood effigies conjectured to represent Sir Walter de Trayly, or Treylli (1290), and Alianora his wife (1316); there is also a brass with effigy and inscription to Simon Malory the elder (d. 1580). There are Baptist and Wesleyan Methodist chapels. The Temperance Hall is used for lectures and entertainments. There are some charities. Shoe-making is carried on largely by the villagers for the manufacturers of the neighbouring tos. *W. House* is a seat.

Woodford Wells, eccl. pa., pa. of and 1 N. from Woodford (q.v.), S.W. Essex. All Saints' Church is in Gothic style. Here is a mineral spring.

Woodgarston, ha., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Monk Sherborne (q.v.), N. Hants.

Woodgreen, pa., S.W. Hants, 1 S.E. of Breamore; ac. 35.

Wood Green (1), eccl. pa. and dis., forming a north suburb of London, pa. of Tottenham (q.v.), E. Middx., 5¾ N. of St. Paul's. The church of St. Michael and All Angels is in E. Eng. style, and there are several Nonconformist chapels. The Town Hall—originally a private mansion called Earlham Grove House—was opened in 1893; adjacent to it is a public recreation ground. The other public buildings include Assembly Rooms and a Masonic Hall. The Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, in Lordship Lane, was established in 1798; the present building was erected in 1866. Fuller's Almshouses date from 1592. The Printers' Almshouses, the Fishmongers' and Poulterers' Almshouses (1835) are in Elizabethan style.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Woodend (1)	Blakesley (1)	71	213
Woodend (2)	Armadale (1)	399	346
Woodend (3)	Buxburn (1)	532	677
Wood Enderby	Woodhall Spa (3)	124	147
Woodford (1)	Woodford	9	10984
Woodford (2)	Salisbury (4½)	84	427
Woodford (3)	Handforth (1½)	178	332
Woodford (6)	Loughrea (14)	116	276
Woodford Bridge	Woodford (1)	9	1955
Woodford-cum-M.	Weedon (8)	70	527
Woodford Grange	Wolverhampton (5)	125	8
Woodford-near-T.	Twywell (1)	76	1547
Woodford Wells	Woodford (1)	9	3352
Woodgreen	Breamore (1)	93	268
Wood Green (1)	Wood Green	5	15539

Wood Green (2), eccl. pa., pas. of Wednesbury and West Bromwich (q.v.), S. Staffs. The church of St. Paul (1874) is in Dec. style.

Woodhall (1), pa. and vil., E. Lincs., 3 S.W. of Horncastle; ac. 2,231; soil sand and loam, overlying mostly blue clay. The church of St. Margaret (restored) is Gothic.

Woodhall (2). [BRACKENHOLME-WITH-WOODHALL.]

Woodhall (3), estate with mansion, pa. of Colinton (q.v.), N.W. Edins., Sc., 5 S.W. of Edinburgh.

Woodhall Spa, vil., pa. of Woodhall (q.v.), E. Lincs., 6½ S.W. of Horncastle. The Spa extends over a strip of light sandy soil, protected from the north and west winds by a long range of lofty wolds parallel with the coast.

Woodham (1), tp., pa. of Waddesdon (q.v.), Mid Bucks., about 5 N.W. of Aylesbury; ac. 313.

Woodham (2), tp., pa. of Aycliffe (q.v.), S.E. Dur., 8 N. of Darlington; ac. 3,811.

Woodham Ferris, pa. and vil., Mid Essex, 9 S.E. of Chelmsford; ac. 4,476 and 22 water; soil stiff clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1884) dates from the reign of Henry II. Here is a Congregational chapel. The charities amount to about £30 yearly.

Woodham Mortimer, pa., S.E. Essex, 7 E. of Chelmsford; ac. 1,385; soil mixed, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Margaret is Perp., with some Norm. and E. Eng. remains; the original piscina remains in the south chancel wall. The charities amount to £9 yearly. *W. M. Place*, in a pleasant park, is a seat.

Woodham Walter, pa. and picturesque vil., S.E. Essex, 9 E. of Chelmsford; ac. 2,462 and 15 water; soil mixed, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Michael is a Perp. building of brick.

Woodhaven, vil. on the Firth of Tay, pa. of Forgan (q.v.), N.E. Fifes., Sc., 1 S.W. of Newport.

Woodhay, East, pa. and vil., W. Hants, 6 S.W. of Newbury; ac. 5,070; soil various, overlying chalk. The church of St. Martin (rebuilt 1822) is in Norm. style. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The charities amount to about £50 yearly.

Woodhay, West, pa., S. Berks., 3 S. of Kintbury; ac. 1,432; soil light, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Lawrence (1882–83) is in Dec. style. *The Manor House* is a seat.

Woodhead (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Mottram-in-Longden-Dale (q.v.), N.E. Chesh., about 4 E. of Tintwistle. The church of St. James is a plain stone building. Here are extensive reservoirs of the Manchester Corporation Waterworks.

Woodhead (2), small vil., pa. of Fyvie (q.v.), N. Abers., Sc., 2½ miles from Fyvie station.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wood Green (2)	Wood Green	119	4320
Woodhall (1)	Woodhall Spa	124	871
Woodham (1)	Quainton Road (2½)	55	61
Woodham (2)	Aycliffe (3)	237	122
Woodham Ferris	Woodham Ferris	34	769
Woodham Mortimer	Maldon (3)	44	298
Woodham Walter	Maldon (3)	44	491
Woodhay, East	Woodhay (1)	56	1693
Woodhay, West	Kintbury (3)	58	124
Woodhead (1)	Woodhead	184	174
Woodhorn, pa.	Newbiggin (1)	295	5200

Woodhead (3), vil., pa. of Carsphairn (q.v.), N. Kirkcuds., Sc., 11 S.E. of Dalmellington.

Woodhorn, pa. and tp., E. Northumb., 8 N.E. of Morpeth; ac. of pa. 12,400, of tp. 1,485. The church of St. Mary (restored 1843) is Norm. and E. Eng.; here is preserved an ancient Celtic cross. In the pa. are stone quarries.

Woodhorn Demesne, tp., pa. of and ½ S.E. from Woodhorn (q.v.), E. Northumb.; ac. 312.

Woodhouse (1), pa. S. Salop, 2 W.N.W. of Cleobury Mortimer; ac. 108; soil clayey, overlying rock.

Woodhouse (2), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Barrow-upon-Soar (q.v.), N. Leics., 3½ S. of Loughborough. The church of St. Mary-in-the-Elms (restored 1858) is Perp.; the interior is rich in heraldry and has numerous monuments to the Herrick family. The Free School, founded in 1691, has been removed by the Charity Commissioners to Quorn; the gross income of this charity is £600; there are also some small charities for apprenticing. Here are four almshouses, erected in 1857.

Woodhouse (3), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Handsworth (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of Sheffield. The church of St. James (1878) is in E. Eng. style, and there are Nonconformist chapels.

Woodhouse (4), eccl. pa., pa. of and in the to. of Leeds (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Mark is in Perp. style.

Woodhouse (5), tp., pa. of and 1 E. from Shilbottle (q.v.), E. Northumb.; ac. 567.

Woodhouse (6), ha., pa. of Bolsover (q.v.), N.E. Derbys., 5 N.E. of Chesterfield.

Woodhouse (7), ha., pa. of Belton-by-Gainsborough (q.v.), N. Lincs., 2 N.E. of Epworth.

Woodhouse (8), vil., pa. of and adjoining Normanton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Woodhouse (9), vil., pa. of Kirkburton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1 E. of Shelley.

Woodhouse (10), ruined fortress, pa. of Kirkpatrick Fleming, S.E. Dumfs., Sc., 5 N.E. by E. of Annan. This old tower is said to have been the first place which harboured Robert Bruce when he was fleeing from Edward I.

Woodhouse Cross. [WOODHOUSE-WITH-BRADLEY.]

Woodhouse Eaves, eccl. pa. and vil. (so called from its situation on the Eaves [or edge] of Charnwood Forest), pas. of Barrow-upon-Soar and Maplewell-Longdale (q.v.), N. Leics., 4 S. of Loughborough station. The church of St. Paul is in E. Eng. style. There are Nonconformist chapels.

Woodhouse Hall, pa., W. Notts., adjoining Welbeck; ac. 394.

Woodhouse Mill, vil., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Aston (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Pop.
Woodhorn, tp.	Newbiggin (1)	295	16
Woodhorn Demesne	Newbiggin (1)	295	3
Woodhouse (1)	Cleobury Mort'r (4)	143	1
Woodhouse (2), ec. pa.	Barrow-on-Soar (3)	106	3
Woodhouse (2), tp.	Barrow-on-Soar (3)	106	57
Woodhouse (3)	Woodhouse	157	38
Woodhouse (4)	Leeds (4½)	185	44
Woodhouse (5)	Warkworth (1½)	303	
Woodhouse Eaves	Barrow-on-Soar (4)	105	14
Woodhouse Hall	Worksop (4½)	147	1

Woodhouse Moor. [NEWLAND-WITH-WOODHOUSE MOOR.]

Woodhouses (1), tp., pa. of Mayfield (q.v.), E. Staffs., about 4 N.W. of Ashbourne; ac. 200.

Woodhouses (2), vil., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Ashton-under-Lyne (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.

Woodhouses (3), ha. on the Bollin, pa. of Bowdon (q.v.), N. Chesh., 1 S.W. of Frodsham.

Woodhouses (4). [BURNTWOOD.]

Woodhouse-with-Bradley, eccl. pa. within the bor. of Huddersfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. Christ Church is in E. Eng. style. In the grounds of the vicarage, on a slight eminence, is W. cross, which has stood there from a very early period.

Woodhurst, pa. and vil., N. Hunts., 4 N. of St. Ives; ac. 1,749; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1871) is E. Eng. Here are Baptist and Congregational chapels.

Wood Island, islet in the Foyle, pa. of Clonleigh, E. co. Don., Ir.

Woodland (1), pa. and vil., S. Dev., 6 S.W. of Newton Abbot; ac. 1,634, soil clayey, overlying slate. The church of St. John the Baptist is Late Perp.; the east window retains fragments of stained glass. There are charities of the yearly value of £20. Here are slate quarries.

Woodland (2), eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of Kirkby Ireleth (q.v.), N. Lancs., about 3 N.E. of Broughton-in-Furness. The chapel of St. John the Evangelist is in E. Eng. style.

Woodland (3), tp., pa. of Cockfield (q.v.), S. Dur., about 7 N.E. of Barnard Castle; ac. 1,885.

Woodlands (1), pa., E. Dors., 7 N.E. of Wimborne; ac. 2,594; soil heavy, overlying clay and chalk. [KNOWLTON (2).]

Woodlands (2), eccl. pa., pa. of Lambourn (q.v.), S. Berks., about 5 N.E. of Hungerford. The church of St. Mary (1852) is in E. Eng. style.

Woodlands (3), eccl. pa., pa. of Wrotham (q.v.), W. Kent, 4 N.E. of Sevenoaks. The church of St. Mary is in E. Eng. style.

Woodlands (4), eccl. pa., pa. of and adjoining Kingsclere (q.v.), N. Hants. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (1859) is in Gothic style.

Woodlands (5), eccl. pa., pa. of and forming part of Frome (q.v.), E. Somerset. The church of St. Katharine (1880) is in Late Dec. style.

Woodlands (6), ha. and dis. of scattered farms, pa. of and 2 S.E. from Uttoxeter (q.v.), E. Staffs.

Woodlands (7), ha., pa. of and adjoining Netley Marsh (q.v.), S.W. Hants.

Woodlands (8), ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Mere (q.v.), S. Wilts.

Woodlands-cum-Oakenshaw, eccl. pa., pa. of Birstal (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 9 S.W. of Leeds. The church of St. Andrew (1889) is in E. Eng. style, and there are Nonconformist chapels.

Woodlands Eyam. [EYAM WOODLANDS.]

Woodlawn. [KILLAAN.]

Woodleigh, pa. and small agricultural vil., S. Dev., 3½ N. of Kingsbridge; ac. 2,596; soil loam and clay, subsoil various. The church of St. Mary (restored 1893) is Perp., and contains some monuments of the Luscombe and Cornish families. There is a rent-charge of £1 15s. for the poor.

Woodlesford, eccl. pa., pa. of Rothwell (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of Leeds. The church of All Saints (1870) is in Gothic style. There is a Wesleyan chapel. There are some small pottery works and a large brewery. [OULTON-WITH-WOODLESFORD.]

Woodley (1), eccl. pa., pa. of Sonning (q.v.), E. Berks., about 2 E. of Reading. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in the style of the transition between E. Eng. and Dec. Here is a Congregational chapel.

Woodley (2), vil., pa. of and 5 N.E. from Stockport (q.v.), N.E. Chesh.

Woodley and Sandford. [SANDFORD AND WOODLEY.]

Woodmancote (1), pa. and vil., Mid Sussex, 9 N.W. of Brighton; ac. 2,236; soil and subsoil various. The church (dedication unknown) is E. Eng. The Baptists have a place of worship. There is a charity of £9 yearly. *Bramlands*, an old-fashioned house, and *W. Place* are seats.

Woodmancote (2), or **Woodmancott,** pa. and vil., N. Hants, 9 S.W. of Basingstoke; ac. 1,402; soil clay, loam, and chalk, subsoil chalk. The church of St. James (erected 1855) is in Norm. style.

Woodmancote (3), tp., pa. of Bishops Cleeve (q.v.), N. Gloucs., 2½ N.E. of Cleeve; ac. 983.

Woodmancote (4), ha., pa. of and forming part of the to. of Dursley (q.v.), Mid Gloucs. The church of St. Mark (1844), a chapel-of-ease, is in E. Eng. style. There are almshouses for three men and three women, and an endowed school.

Woodmancote (5), ha., pa. of North Cerney (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 5 N.W. of Cirencester.

Woodmansey, or **Woodmansey with Beverley Parks,** tp., pa. of Beverley St. John (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 1½ S.E. of Beverley; ac. 2,963.

Woodmansterne, pa. and small vil., N.E. Surrey, 6 S.W. of Croydon; ac. 1,591; soil light, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter (rebuilt 1876) is in Dec. style. The charities amount to £18 a year. *Fairlawn House*, *Manor House*, *Stagbury*, and *The Oaks* are seats. This last was once the hunting seat of Edward, twelfth Earl of Derby, who founded the Derby and Oaks stakes at Epsom races, and named the latter from this estate; it is a fine Elizabethan mansion of red brick, in a well-wooded park of 181 ac., with fine pleasure grounds.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Woodhouses (1)	Hammerwich (1½)	121	17
Woodhouse-with-B.	Huddersfield	188	4543
Woodhurst	St. Ives (4)	64	295
Woodland (1)	Newton Abbot	209	184
Woodland (2)	Woodland	273	352
Woodland (3)	Barnard Castle (7)	249	694
Woodlands (1)	Verwood (3)	101	416
Woodlands (2)	Hungerford (5)	61	390
Woodlands (3)	Shoreham (2)	23	122
Woodlands (4)	Midgham (4)	47	1128
Woodlands (5)	Frome (3)	107	340
Woodlands-cum-O.	Low Moor (1)	190	1978
Woodleigh	Kingsbridge (3½)	242	198
Woodlesford	Woodlesford	190	1890
Woodley (1)	Reading (2)	36	687
Woodmancote (1)	Henfield (2)	50	314
Woodmancote (2)	Micheldever (4)	58	62
Woodmancote (3)	Cleeve (2)	172	312
Woodmansey	Beverley (1½)	203	774
Woodmansterne	Banstead (2½)	16	408

Woodnesborough, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 1½ S.W. of Sandwich; ac. 2,899; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (partially restored 1884) is E. Eng. and Perp., and retains a piscina and 16th-cent. brasses. The Congregationalists have a chapel, and there is a charity. Flemish settlers in the reign of Elizabeth introduced the manufacture of baize and other woollen stuffs. Saxon antiquities have been found here.

Wood Newton, pa. and vil., N. Northants, 4½ N. of Oundle; ac. 1,332; soil principally arable, subsoil various. The church of St. Mary (restored 1862) is chiefly Perp., with Norm. portions. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The church estate produces about £28 yearly, and there is a charity of £9 yearly for apprenticing.

Wood, North, pa. (formerly extra-parochial) N. Essex, 4 W. of Sudbury; ac. 261.

Wood Norton, pa. and small vil., N. Norf., 8 S.W. of Holt; ac. 1,726; soil mixed, overlying clay and marl. The church of All Saints (restored 1881) is E. Eng. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The fuel allotment is 18½ ac., let for £20 yearly.

Woodplumpton, chap. and tp., pa. of St. Michael-on-Wyre (q.v.), N. Lancs., 4½ N. by W. of Preston; ac. 4,506 and 14 water. The church of St. Anne was rebuilt 1630, in E. Eng. style. There is a charity of £35 yearly value.

Wood Rising, pa. and vil. on the Blackwater, Mid Norf., 8 S. of East Dereham; ac. 1,364; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1888) is Perp.; the tower has for a long period been in ruins. In the chancel is an ancient monument, with a recumbent figure in armour. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Woodrow (1), ha., pa. of and forming part of the to. of Melksham (q.v.), W. Wilts.

Woodrow (2), ha., pa. of and 1½ N. from Chaddesley Corbett (q.v.), Mid Worcs.

Woodsetton, vil., pa. of Sedgley (q.v.), S. Staffs., 3 N. of Dudley.

Woodsetts, pa. and tp., W.R. Yorks., 4 W. of Worksop; ac. of pa. 2,077, of tp. 808; soil light loam and limestone. The church of the Virgin Mary is a small stone building.

Woodsford, pa. and vil. on the Frome, S. Dors., 5 E. of Dorchester; ac. 1,748; soil light gravel, overlying sand. The church of St. John the Baptist was rebuilt in 1863, in E. Eng. style. The pa. consists of two farms, on one of which are the remains of the castle of Woodsford-Strangways, still used as a farmhouse; the Earl of Ilchester takes the title of Baron Strangways from this estate. The other farmhouse was also formerly a Tudor manor-house.

Woodside (1), eccl. pa., pas. of Adel, Headingley, Horsforth, and Leeds (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5½ N.W. of Leeds. The church of St. James (1848) is in Gothic style.

Woodside (2), eccl. pa., pas. of Flaxley, East Dean, Newland, and Hinders Lane (q.v.), W. Glouc. The church of St. Stephen was erected in 1889-90.

Woodside (3), eccl. pa., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Croydon (q.v.), N.E. Surrey. The church of St. Luke was erected in 1872.

Woodside (4), tp., pa. of and about 3 N. from Elsdon (q.v.), Mid Northumb.; ac. 6,629.

Woodside (5), ha., pa. of Bolsover (q.v.), N.E. Derbys., 5 W. of Langwith.

Woodside (6), ha., pa. of Over (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 5 S.E. of Tarporley.

Woodside (7), ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Ranton (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Woodside (8), ha., pa. of Brougham (q.v.), N. Westmd., 8 N.W. of Appleby.

Woodside (9). [ROSLEY-WITH-WOODSIDE.]

Woodside (10), burgh on the Don, pa. of Old Machar (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., forming a north-west suburb of Aberdeen. W. is situated within Aberdeen parl. bor. It contains Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, also a Roman Catholic church and a Congregational chapel. Here are large paper works.

Woodside (11), small vil., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Markinch (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc. The inhabitants are chiefly employed at the paper mills and bleachfields in the neighbourhood.

Woodside (12), ha., pa. of and 3½ N. from Largo (q.v.), N.E. Fifes., Sc.

Woodside (13), vil. with railway station, pa. of Cargill (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., 2 S.W. from Coupar Angus, on the main road to Perth.

Woodside (14), pl., pa. of Penpont (q.v.), N.W. Dumfs., Sc., 7½ S. of Sanquhar.

Woodside of Arbeadie, east suburb of Banchory, pa. of Banchory Ternan (q.v.), N.W. Kincs., Sc., 13 W.N.W. of Stonehaven.

Woodsome Hall. [FARNLEY TYAS.]

Woodspring Priory. [KEWSTOKE.]

Wood Stanway, ha., pa. of and ½ S. from Stanway (q.v.), N. Glouc.

Woodstock (anciently "Wudestoc," the "woody place"), pa., mun. bor., U. and mkt. to., and head of Co. Co. dis., Mid Oxon., about 10 N.W. of Oxford; ac. 470. The bor. sent members to Parliament, with some intermissions, from A.D. 1301-2 until 1885, when the representation was merged in that of the co. The church of St. Mary Magdalene, originally Norm., has been partly rebuilt, but much E. Eng. and Perp. work still remains; the windows formerly contained a great deal of heraldic glass, but this was greatly damaged by the Puritans. On the south side of the nave is a brass to Richard Bailly (1441), and in the west wall are two monuments to Jerome Keyte, B.C.L. (d. 1631). St. Andrew's mission chapel dates from 1886. The Wesleyan Methodists, United Free Methodists, and Baptists have places of worship. The Town Hall dates from 1766. The leather-glove trade

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Woodnesborough	Sandwich (1½)	85	921
Wood Newton	Elton (2½)	100	349
Wood, North	Sudbury (4)	58	11
Wood Norton	Guestwick (2½)	133	265
Woodplumpton	Barton&Br'ghton (2	214	1184
Wood Rising	Hardingham (4½)	116	90
Woodsetts, pa.	Shireoaks (1½)	149	328
Woodsetts, tp.	Shireoaks (1½)	149	263

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Woodsford	Moreton (2)	128	168
Woodside (1)	Horsforth (½)	201	236
Woodside (2)	Coleford	134	464
Woodside (3)	Woodside	11	309
Woodside (4)	Scots Gap (9)	229	85
Woodside (11)	Woodside	530	5570
Woodstock, pa.	WoodstockRoad(2½)	69	1136
Woodstock, mun. bor.	WoodstockRoad(2½)	69	1828

has been carried on in W. from a very remote period. Queen Elizabeth, in one of her "progresses," received gloves from the W. glovers, and the University of Oxford presented James I. in 1616 with "very rich gloves" made in W.; the trade, though now somewhat decayed, still gives employment to a considerable number of men, women, and girls. Tuesday is market day; cattle and cheese fairs, formerly well attended, have ceased to be held, but there is a statute fair on the first Tuesday in October; there is also a cattle market on the first Tuesday in each month. W. gives its name to one of Scott's historical novels, and the principal scenes are laid in this neighbourhood. Almshouses were erected and endowed at Hensington, in the pa. of Bladon, in 1798, by Caroline, Duchess of Marlborough, for six poor women. Other charities of about £60 are for distribution in money or kind.

Woodstock, or Mid Division, one of the three parl. divs. of Oxon. It returns one member.

Woodstone, pa. and vil., N. Hunts., 1 S.W. of Peterborough; ac. 1,028; soil various, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Augustine (restored 1884) is Norm., with a Perp. parapet; over the western door there remains a considerable portion of well-preserved Saxon masonry. During the restoration a fine trefoil-headed piscina was discovered and restored, and several good crosses found at the same time were placed on the gables. There are numerous memorials, some dating from the 17th cent. The charities are considerable.

Market Place, Church, and Town Hall, Woodstock.

Woodstreet, ha., pa. of Worplesdon (q.v.), N.W. Surrey, about 3½ N.W. of Guildford.

Woodthorpe (1), tp., pa. of North Wingfield (q.v.), E. Derbys., containing part of the to. of Clay Cross; ac. 1,059.

Woodthorpe (2), tp., pa. of and 1½ S. from Loughborough (q.v.), Mid Leics.; ac. 411.

Woodthorpe (3), ha., pa. of and about a mile and a half from Staveley (q.v.), E. Derbys. Here is a hospital, with a chapel, founded and endowed by Peter Frecheville 1632, for eight poor men and women; the income amounts to £70 yearly.

Woodthorpe (4), ha., pa. of Strubby (q.v.), E. Lincs., 2 N. of Alford. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Woodthorpe (5), ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Sandal Magna (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Woodton, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 10 S.E. of Norwich; ac. 2,124; soil mixed, overlying gravel and clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1878–79) is E. Eng.; in the church is a marble effigy of Anne, wife of Robert Suckling, Esq. (d. 1653); the font is Norm. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The church lands are let for £11 yearly, and about £45 a year is distributed to the poor.

Woodtown, ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Alwington (q.v.), N.W. Dev.

Woodville, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch (q.v.), N. Leics., and Hartshorne (q.v.), S. Derbys., 5½ S.E. of Burton-upon-Trent. The church of St. Stephen is in Norm. style. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. W. is noted for the manufacture of ironstone and cane earthenware, firebricks and sanitary ware.

Wood Walton, pa. and vil., N. Hunts., 9 N.N.E. of Huntingdon; ac. 3,768; soil clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew, which stands on an eminence at a short distance from the vil., is E. Eng.

Woodyates, East, formerly extra-parochial, pa., E. Dors., 12 S.W. of Salisbury; ac 279; soil clay and loam, overlying chalk. There is no church. At the point where the road from London to Weymouth enters the co. it is intersected by the Via Iceniana, a Roman road, running in straight line to Badbury Rings. In 1888 some interesting excavations were made here by General A. H. L. Fox-Pitt-Rivers, resulting in the discovery of what is believed to be the site of the Roman station *Vindogladia*.

Woodyates, West, pa., formerly extra-parochial, E. Dors., adjoining East Woodyates; ac. 817; soil clay and loam, overlying chalk.

Woodyhide, vil., pa. of Worth Matravers (q.v.), E. Dors., about 4 S.W. of Swanage.

Wookey, extensive pa. pleasantly situated on the road to Wedmore, at the foot of the Mendip Hills, Mid Somerset, 2 W. of Wells; ac. 3,420; soil

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Woodstock Division	.....	.....	50134
Woodstone	Peterborough (1)	76	1836
Woodthorpe (1)	Clay Cross	142	876
Woodthorpe (2)	Loughborough (1½)	112	58
Woodton	Ditchingham (4)	115	445
Woodville	Woodville	124	2481
Wood Walton	Abbots Ripton (1½)	63	347
Woodyates, East	Salisbury (12)	84	Nil
Woodyates, West	Salisbury (12)	84	49
Wookey	Wookey	127	961

various. The church of St. Matthew (restored 1872) is Gothic. The font is ancient; there are monuments to the Piers and Salmon families. Here is a Baptist mission hall. There are several charities. Court Farm was formerly the summer palace of the bishops of Bath and Wells, and many of the letters of Bishop Beckington (1443–66) are dated from this place. *Mellifont* is a seat.

Wookey Hole, ha., pas. of Wells and Wookey (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 2 N.W. of Wells. It derives its name from the well-known cavern noticed by Clemens of Alexandria, a writer of the 2nd cent., and William of Worcester (1415–90); from the cavern the river Axe rushes in a rapid torrent. In and near the cavern remains of the rhinoceros and of extinct animals, human remains, and Roman coins have been found.

Wool-, for places not found under this spelling, *see also* WOL-.

Wool, pa. and vil. on the Frome, S. Dors., 5½ W. of Wareham; ac. 2,250; soil sand and chalky loam, overlying chalk. The church of the Holy Rood is Late Perp., with western tower containing four bells, which belonged to Bindon Abbey (q.v.). A fair for cattle is held on May 14. There is an interesting old manor-house adjoining W. Bridge, formerly in the possession of the Turberville family, a room in which is used as a Catholic chapel. W. is the scene of some parts of Hardy's novel, "Tess of the D'Urbervilles."

Woolacombe, seaside resort, pa. of and 1½ S. from Morthoe (q.v.), N. Dev. It is well known for its firm and broad sands, which extend about three miles along the shore. There are several villa residences, lodging-houses, and a large hotel.

Woolard, ha., pas. of Compton Dando and Publow (q.v.), N. Somerset, 5 S.E. of Bristol.

Woolavington (1), pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 4 N.E. of Bridgwater; ac. 1,681; soil marl, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1882) is of various periods. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The charities are £9 19s. yearly.

Woolavington (2). [LAVINGTON, EAST.]

Woolbeding, pa., N.W. Sussex, 2 N.W. of Midhurst; ac. 1,868; soil chiefly loam, overlying sandstone. The church of All Saints is of various periods; it retains a beautiful carved-oak screen and several monuments. *W. House,* an ancient mansion much modernised, is a seat.

Woolbrook, ha., pa. of and about 1 N. from Sidmouth (q.v.), S. Dev.

Wooldale, tp. and vil., pa. of Kirkburton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about ¾ N.E. of Holmfirth; ac. 2,158.

Woolengrange, pa. on the Nore, Gowran bar., Mid co. Kilk., Ir., 5 S.W. of Gowran; ac. 1,663.

Wooler, pa., small mkt. to. (TH.), and head of Co. Co. dis., N. Northumb., 16½ S. of Berwick; ac. 4,864 and 53 water; soil light with gravelly subsoil. The church of St. Mary, rebuilt in 1765 near the site of an older building, is a plain edifice of stone. W. has also Catholic church, a Free Kirk, and Presbyterian chapels. The Mechanics' Institute (1889) comprises a reading-room and library. The population are chiefly employed in agriculture and sheep herding. Fairs are held on the first Thursday in March for the hiring of farm servants; on May 4 for cattle; Whitsun Bank Holiday, third Monday in May; wool fairs on the second and third Thursdays in July; a sheep fair on Sept. 27, and a sheep and cattle fair on Oct. 17.

Wooley, ha., pa. of and about 1 N.E. from Bradford-on-Avon (q.v.), W. Wilts.

Woolfardisworthy (1), pa. and vil., N. Dev., 8 W.S.W. of Bideford; ac. 5,798; soil various, overlying clay. The church of the Holy Trinity (restored 1872) is Norm. and later. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have chapels.

Woolfardisworthy (2), pa. and vil., N. Dev., 6½ N. of Crediton; ac. 1,815; soil loam and clay, overlying rock. The church of the Holy Trinity (rebuilt 1845) is in E. Perp. style.

Woolfold, vil. with railway station, pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Bury (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.

Woolhampton, pa. and pleasant vil. on the London and Bath road, S. Berks., 7 E. of Newbury; ac. 707 and 12 water; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Peter (rebuilt 1861) is in Gothic style. Here is a Catholic church dedicated to St. Mary, and a small Congregational chapel. The charities amount to £60 yearly value. *W. House,* in a well-wooded park, is a seat.

Woolhope, pa. and vil., S. Herefords., 8 S.E. of Hereford; ac. 4,414; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1883) is E. Eng. The charities amount to about £30 yearly. *Wormington Court* is a seat.

Woolland, pa., N. Dorset, 10 W. of Blandford; ac. 1,085; soil chalk and blue clay, overlying chalk. W. was originally a chapelry, and on the site of the old chapel a church (dedication unknown) has been erected in Dec. style; it contains a brass tablet in memory of Mary Argenton (d. 1666), also a Dec. font from the old chapel. *W. House,* commanding extensive views, is a seat.

Woolley (1), pa. and vil., W. Hunts., 7 N.W. of Huntingdon; ac. 1,133; soil strong clay, overlying clay with veins of gravel. The church of St. Matthew (restored 1861) is E. Eng.; in the church is a stone coffin, the lid of which bears a cross.

Woolley (2), pa. and vil., N.E. Somerset, 3½ N. of Bath; ac. 367; soil various, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is Norm.

Woolley (3), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Bretton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5½ S.W. of Wakefield; ac. 2,587. The church of St. Peter (restored 1870) is Perp. The charities amount to about £10 a year. *W. Park,* a Jacobean mansion, is a seat.

Woolmer Forest, heath tract, N.E. Hants and N.W. Sussex, 5 S.E. of Alton. It extends 7½ N. and S., and is about 2½ miles broad. It has belonged to the Crown since the Anglo-Saxon period. A disastrous fire, which lasted three days,

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wool	Wool	125	521
Woolavington (1)	Basin Bridge (2)	142	293
Woolbeding	Midhurst (1½)	61	361
Wooldale	Thong's Bridge (½)	184	5722
Woolengrange	Thomastown (2)	92	167
Wooler	Wooler	331	1301
Woolfardisworthy(1)	Bideford (8)	220	660

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Woolfardisworthy(2)	Crediton (6½)	179	578
Woolhampton	Aldermaston (1)	45	462
Woolhope	Holm Lacy (5)	140	446
Woolland	Shillingstone (4)	123	1[illegible]
Woolley (1)	Kimbolton (5)	87	[illegible]
Woolley (2)	Bath (3)	107	[illegible]
Woolley (3)	Darton (2)	175	9[illegible]

occurred in 1864. The Forest is often mentioned in the "Natural History of Selborne," which is near its west border. It contains several sheets of water, the largest being W. Pond, in the bed of which a great collection of Roman coins was found in 1741. These lakes abound in carp, perch, and other fish.

Woolmer Green, ha. on the Great North Road, pa. of and 2 N.N.E. from Welwyn (q.v.), N. Herts.

Woolpack Sands, shoal at the entrance of the Wash, off north-west coast of Norf., 7 N.N.W. of Hunstanton.

Woolpit, pa. and large vil., N.W. Suff., 8 E. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 1,877; soil and subsoil principally clay. The church of St. Mary is Dec., with numerous Perp. additions; there is a finely carved rood-screen. The Primitive Methodists and Brethren have chapels. There are several small charities. A horse and cattle fair is held annually on Sept. 16 and following day. There are large brick and tile manufactories.

Woolscott, ha., pa. of Grandborough (q.v.), S.E. Warws., 6 S. of Rugby.

Woolsington, tp., pa. of Newburn (q.v.), S. Northumb., 5 N.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; ac. 610. *W. Hall,* in a well-wooded park, is an old manorial house with modern additions.

Woolstanwood, tp., pa. of and about 3 N.E. from Nantwich (q.v.), S. Chesh.; ac. 568.

Woolstaston, pa. and vil., W. Salop, 4 N. of Church Stretton; ac. 804; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael and All Angels (restored 1864–65) is E. Eng.; on the south side is a small Saxon doorway. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Woolsthorpe (1), pa. and vil., S.W. Lincs., 7 W. by S. of Grantham; ac. 2,600; soil clay and marl, overlying clay. The church of St. James is in Dec. style. The old church of St. James was burned down by Parliamentarian soldiers, but there are some fragments of the tower. W. contains some ironstone quarries.

Woolsthorpe (2), ha., pa. of Colsterworth (q.v.), N. Lincs., 8 S. of Grantham. In the manor-house, now a farmhouse, Sir Isaac Newton was born in 1642.

Woolston (1), eccl. pa., pas. of Southampton St. Mary Extra and Hound (q.v.), S. Hants, 1 E. of Southampton. The church of St. Mark is in E. Dec. style. The Catholics and some Nonconformist bodies have places of worship.

Woolston (2), pl., pa. of and about 1 S.W. from West Felton (q.v.), N.W. Salop. Here is a "holy well," covered by a picturesque little half-timbered building, incorporating work of the 14th cent. and earlier periods.

Woolston (3), ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Alvington West (q.v.), S. Dev.

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Woolpit	Elmswell (1½)	86	1018
Woolsington	Newcastle-on-T. (5)	271	75
Woolstanwood	Nantwich (3)	162	107
Woolstaston	Leebotwood (1)	172	93
Woolsthorpe (1)	Woolsthorpe	114	594
Woolston (1)	Woolston (1)	78	3538
Woolstone (1)	Ashchurch (3)	169	72
Woolstone (2)	Faringdon (6)	70	174
Woolstone, Great	Newport Pagnell (3)	56	80

Woolston (4), ha., pa. of and 1 E. from North Cadbury (q.v.), E. Somerset.

Woolstone (1), pa. on the Cotswolds, N. Glouc., 5 S.E. of Tewkesbury; ac. 771; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Martin (restored 1875) is E. Eng. Upon the hill, at the back of the rectory, are the remains of a Roman encampment.

Woolstone (2), tp., pa. of Uffington (q.v.), N. Berks., 6 S. of Faringdon; ac. 1,933. The church of All Saints (restored 1867) is Norm.; there is a piscina in the chancel, another in the transept, and a locker in the nave. *W. Lodge* is a seat. [Balking-with-Woolstone.]

Woolstone, Great, pa., N. Bucks., 3½ S. of Newport Pagnell; ac. 491; soil and subsoil clay and gravel. The church of the Holy Trinity, originally Perp., was rebuilt in 1839.

Woolstone, Little, pa., N. Bucks., 3 S. of Newport Pagnell; ac. 631, land chiefly in pasture. The church of the Holy Trinity is an ancient building; the font dates from the 12th cent. The poor have a rent-charge of £5 5s. a year.

Woolston-with-Martinscroft, tp., pa. of and 3 E. from Warrington (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.; ac. 1,566. Here is a Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, and a Wesleyan chapel. The Woolston new cut is a canal over a mile in length.

Woolton, or **Woolton, Much,** eccl. pa., tp., and large vil., pa. of Childwall (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 6½ S.E. of Liverpool; ac. 970. The church of St. Peter (1886) is in Perp. style, and the Catholics and various Nonconformist bodies have chapels. The public buildings include a Mechanics' Institution (1849), a Parochial Hall (1891), a Free Public Library (1890), Public Baths (1893), and the Liverpool Convalescent Institution, a large building in Gothic style. In the tp. are several red sandstone quarries. There are several well-built residences of Liverpool merchants. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Woolton Hill, eccl. pa., pa. of East Woodhay (q.v.), W. Hants, 4 S.W. of Newbury. The church of St. Thomas (1849) is in E. Eng. style.

Woolton, Little, tp., pa. of Childwall (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 5 S.E. of Liverpool; ac. 1,387.

Woolton, Much. [Woolton.]

Woolvercot (in Domesday "Ulfgarcote"), pa., tp., and vil., Mid Oxon., about 3 N. by W. of Oxford; ac. of pa. 1,440, of tp. 961; soil clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Peter (restored 1860) is chiefly Perp.; at the east end of the aisle, on the north side, entered by a wide Dec. arch, is a chapel containing an altar-tomb to Sir John Walter (d. 1630). Here is a small Baptist chapel. In the pa. is a paper mill belonging to the University of Oxford.

Woolverstone, pa. and vil. on the Orwell, S.E. Suff., 4 S.E. of Ipswich; ac. 951 and 301 water; soil sandy loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Michael, in the centre of W. Park, is a small

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Woolstone, Little	Fenny Stratford (3¼)	48	83
Woolston-with-M.	Thelwall (1½)	186	498
Woolton, eccl. pa.	Broad Green (3)	198	4213
Woolton, tp.	Broad Green (3)	198	4545
Woolton Hill	Woodhay (1½)	56	855
Woolton, Little	Halewood (3)	198	1131
Woolvercot, pa.	Oxford (3)	63	867
Woolvercot, tp.	Oxford (3)	63	845
Woolverstone	Ipswich (4)	69	309

Dec. building, restored by the late Sir G. G. Scott. *The Hall* is a mansion in a well-wooded deer park. At some distance from the house is a square obelisk of freestone, 96 ft. high.

Woolverton, pa. and small vil., N.W. Somerset, 4 N. of Frome; ac. 741; soil stonebrash, overlying clay. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1889) is Gothic.

Woolwich, parl. bor. (returning one member), pa., and to. on the south bank of the Thames, N.W. Kent, 7 E. by S. of St. Paul's. W. is an ancient place, but for many centuries it was merely a fishing vil. The church of St. Mary (built 1739 and enlarged and restored 1894) is a plain brick structure with stone dressings. W. also contains eccl. pas. with modern churches, as well as a garrison church, dedicated to St. George (1863), in Romanesque style, and Ordnance and Dockyard chapels. There are Roman Catholic and Nonconformist chapels. The importance of W. is due mainly to its manufacture of arms and war implements. The Royal Arsenal originated in the storehouse for arms and armour established in 1585 by Queen Elizabeth in the district then called the "Warren," which adjoins Plumstead Marshes on the east. Hither in 1716 was removed the

Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

foundry which up to that time had been located at Moorfields. The Arsenal embraces an area of more than 350 ac. It comprises four great departments—the Gun Factory, the Carriage Department, the Store Department, and the Laboratory. W. is one of the principal stations of the Royal Artillery in England. The Barracks are situated in the upper part of the to. near the north-east extremity of the Common. In front of the building stands a very large brass gun, captured at Bhurtpore in 1828, and also a bronze statue of Victory, commemorating the officers and men of the Royal Artillery who were slain in the Crimea. At the north-west extremity of the Common, surrounded by a breastwork, is the Royal Military Repository, wherein are kept materials for moving heavy guns, and similar purposes; the building stands in picturesque grounds containing ornamental sheets of water. The Rotunda, on the north side of the Repository, contains a collection of mediæval arms

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Woolverton	Frome (4)	107	144
Woolwich, parl. bor.	Woolwich	8	98966
Woolwich, pa.	Woolwich	8	40848
Woolwich, North	North Woolwich	9	7100
Wooperton	Wooperton	324	75

and armour, oriental antiquities from the many other objects of Institution has a natu tion of minerals, va good library. In co observatory near the of the Common stand (erected 1805), where Royal Artillery and Herbert Military Hos Common to the west also a large naval hos Barracks. The Royal since 1869; it now se stores. The public b a cottage hospital, a W. Common extends side of the to. W. i North W. (q.v.), on th

Woolwich, North, e bank of the Thames, Essex, 7 E. of St. Pau quite recent origin; growth have been t manufactures in the struction of the Victo church of St. John Gothic style. North ferry, available for opposite side of the r the Gaslight and Coke North W., and there of electric telegraph ar and American leather now under the Londor

Woolwich Reach, re S.W. Essex and N.W. The reach extends 2 w from ¼ to ⅓ mile.

Woonton, vil., pa. of (q.v.), N. Herefords.

Wooperton, tp., pa. (q.v.), N.E. Northumb.

Wooplaw, estate wit of Melrose (q.v.), N.W.

Woore, eccl. pa., tp., (q.v.), N. Salop, 7 N. 4,457. The church o style. There are char

Wooston Castle. [

Wootton (1), pa. a Bedford; ac. 3,711; s gravel and marl. The 1860) is Dec. with po work; the chancel an the former is separa ancient screen of carv monuments and insc family, formerly of amount to about £56 *House* are seats.

Wootton (2), pa. and

Place.	Ne fr. (
Woore, eccl. pa.	Ma
Woore, tp.	Ma
Wootton (1)	Be
Wootton (2)	Br

of New Holland; ac. 2,980; soil partly loam, chalk, and clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng.; the chancel retains a piscina, and there is one at the east end of each aisle. The National school is endowed; the poor have 10s. distributed yearly in bread. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Wootton (3), pa. and vil., Mid Oxon., 2½ N. of Woodstock; ac. 4,278; soil oolite, overlying stonebrash. The church of St. Mary (restored 1876-77) is E. Eng. and later, and contains some 17th- and 18th-cent. memorials. Over the south entrance is a sundial with the date 1623. There are some charities and an endowed school. *Woodleys* is a seat.

Wootton (4), pa., N. Berks., 3 N.W. of Abingdon; ac. 1,564; soil sand, clay, and limestone, overlying clay and limestone. The church of St. Peter is a small 15th-cent. edifice.

Wootton (5), pa. and vil., Mid Northants, 2½ S. by E. of Northampton; ac. 1,675; soil mixed, overlying ironstone and sand. The church of St. George the Martyr is in E. Eng. style. The charities are of £9 10s. yearly value.

Wootton (6), pa. and vil., I. of W., about 4 W. of Ryde. For civil purposes W. is now divided between Whippingham and Gatcombe. The church of St. Edmund is an ancient building with a Norm. doorway. *Fern Hill* is a seat.

Wootton (7), pa., E. Kent, 7 S. of Folkestone; ac. 1,019; soil loam, overlying chalk. The E. Eng. church of St. Martin (restored 1879) retains two piscinæ. *W. Court*, part of which is said to date from the reign of King John, is a seat.

Wootton (8), tp. and vil., pa. of Ellastone (q.v.), N. Staffs., 5 W. of Ashbourne; ac. 2,600. *W. Hall*, with an extensive park, is a seat; here Rousseau occasionally lived and wrote some of his works.

Wootton (9), vil., pa. of and 3 N. from Milton (q.v.), S.W. Hants.

Wootton (10), ha., pa. of Almeley (q.v.), N. Herefords., about 5 S.E. of Kington.

Wootton Bassett, pa. and mkt. to. (formerly a bor.), pleasantly situated on an eminence, N. Wilts., about 6 W. of Swindon; ac. 4,830; soil oolite brash, overlying clay. The Wilts and Berks Canal passes south of the to. W. B. consists of a single street nearly half a mile long, near the centre of which stands the Market House and Town Hall. Henry VI. enfranchised the to.; the charter of incorporation was granted by Queen Elizabeth, which was renewed with increased privileges by Charles II. (1679), and the bor. returned two members to Parliament till the Reform Act (1832). The church of St. Bartholomew (restored 1871) is E. Eng. In cleaning the south wall some years ago a curious painting, in a rude style, was discovered of the murder of Thomas à Becket. In the vestry are various old deeds and a list of vicars from 1200. Here are Congregational, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Baptist chapels. The Town Hall (recently restored) is a half-timbered structure with oak staircase; the upper part forms a reading-room and a museum, and contains the ancient ducking-stool which had been removed from here to Devizes. There are charities producing about £52 yearly. The hiring fairs, held on the Tuesday before April 6 and the Tuesday before Oct. 11, are now nearly obsolete. A large market is held on the first Wednesday in every month for cattle. *Vasterne House*, once a royal residence, has been restored.

Wootton Bridge, vil., pas. of Arreton and Binstead (q.v.), I. of W., adjoining Wootton.

Wootton Courtney, pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 3 S.W. of Minehead; ac. 3,166; soil clayey and marl, overlying skillet rock. The church of All Saints (restored 1886) is Gothic. The charities amount to about £50 yearly.

Wootton Creek, inlet of the sea, in north-east of I. of W., 2½ W. of Ryde. The Creek extends about 2 S.S.W. and S. by E. from Spithead, and has a maximum breadth of ¼ mile. The scenery on its shore is picturesque.

Wootton Fitzpaine, pa., W. Dors., 7 N.W. of Bridport; ac. 3,307; soil stonebrash, clay, and gravel, overlying strong clay. The Dec. church (dedication unknown) was restored in 1872.

Wootton Glanville, or **Glanvilles Wootton**, pa. and small vil., W. Dors., 12 N. of Dorchester; ac. 1,665; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary is a small Gothic structure; on the south side is a chapel, which was a chantry and has been used as a burial-place by the Williams, Every, and Henley families, to whom there are several monuments; there is also a stone coffin, with an effigy on the lid, supposed to be that of Sir Henry de Glanville, the founder of the chantry.

Wootton Leek. [LEEK WOOTTON.]

Wootton, North (1), pa. and vil., overlooking the Wash, N.W. Norf., 3½ N. of Lynn; ac. 2,441; soil sand and stiff loam, subsoil various. The church of All Saints is E. Eng. There are charities of about £10 yearly value.

Wootton, North (2), pa., N. Dors., 2½ S.E. of Sherborne; ac. 668; soil clay, overlying clay and sand. The church, formerly a chapel-of-ease to Sherborne, was rebuilt in 1883, in Perp. style.

Wootton, North (3), pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 4½ S.W. of Shepton Mallet; ac. 1,536; soil marl, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1869) is Perp., and retains a Norm. font. The Baptists have a chapel. The charities are small.

Wootton Rivers, pa. and vil., E. Wilts., 5 S. of Marlborough; ac. 1,179; soil chiefly greensand, overlying clay. The 15th-cent. church of St. Andrew contains sedilia and two piscinæ.

Wootton St. Lawrence, pa. and pleasant vil., N. Hants, 3 N.W. of Basingstoke; ac. 4,405; soil loam, subsoil chalk. The church of St. Lawrence, rebuilt (except the tower) in 1864, is Norm. and

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wootton (3)	Charlbury (2)	76	1069
Wootton (4)	Abingdon (4)	61	417
Wootton (5)	Northampton (2½)	66	824
Wootton (6)	Wootton	85	97
Wootton (7)	Shepherd's Well (2)	72	181
Wootton (8)	Norbury (2)	147	202
Wootton Bassett	Wootton Bassett	83	2200
Wootton Courtney	Minehead (3)	183	299
Wootton Fitzpaine	Axminster (6)	145	327
Wootton Glanville	Sherborne (7)	118	238
Wootton, North (1)	North Wootton	100	268
Wootton, North (2)	Sherborne (2½)	118	77
Wootton, North (3)	West Pennard (2)	128	271
Wootton Rivers	Pewsey (3)	75	331
Wootton St. L'rence	Basingstoke (3)	48	945

E. Eng., and contains a monument with recumbent effigy, and the date 1677, to Sir Thomas Hooke, together with several mural monuments of the Wither family. There is a charity of 50s. yearly for the poor. *Manydown Park*, a large irregularly built brick mansion, part of which dates from the 13th cent., and *Tangier Park* are seats.

Wootton St. Mary Within, pa., partly within the bor. of Gloucester (q.v.), N. Glouc.; ac. 308. The church of St. Mary Magdalene was removed, with the exception of the chancel, in 1861.

Wootton St. Mary Without, pa., N. Glouc., adjoining Gloucester on the east; ac. 1,092; soil loam, overlying sand and gravel. *Wellsprings* is a seat.

Wootton, South, pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 2½ N. by E. of Lynn; ac. 1,258; the soil is in some parts gravelly and in others clay. The low lands are protected from the sea by an embankment. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. and Dec.; on the south side of the chancel are three sedilia of stone, a piscina, and an altar-tomb to Sir James Thomas Winde, dated 1601; on the north side is a mausoleum of the Hamond family; the font is Norm.

Wootton Wawen, pa. and vil., S.W. Warws., 6 N.W. of Stratford-on-Avon; ac. 8,700, of which 600 are wood; soil strong clay, subsoil various. The church of St. Peter (restored 1881), though now chiefly Dec., claims higher antiquity than any other church in the co., for it exhibits in the substructure of the tower, up to three-fifths of its entire height, vestiges of Anglo-Saxon construction.

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wootton St. M. W'in	Gloucester	114	3564
WoottonSt.M.W'out	Gloucester	114	538
Wootton, South	North Wootton (1½)	100	152

The church retains so
chantry chapel is a
dently unfinished. I
side, is a high tomb
recumbent effigy of a
tomb eastward, with
the inlaid brass effig
and of Dame Anna,
five daughters, and th
ing monuments. Son
was born and died
Hall are seats.

Worbarrow, ha., p
Dors., 6 S.W. of Corfe
station. W. gives its

Worcester, parl.. m

Worcester Cathedral.
(*Photo. Harvey Barton, Bristol.*)

bishop, co. to., and co
of Birmingham. The
plain on the east ba
tremely ancient, and
Conquest was an impo
The earliest charter
by Richard I., and
Parliament from the
when the representati
ber. The battle of
his "crowning mercy
by Charles II. was
escaped with difficult
dered, the walls thro
desecrated; but on ac
royal cause W. hencef

Place.	N fr.
Wootton Wawen	B
Worcester, parl. bor.	W
Worcester, mun. bor.	W

"the faithful city." The see was founded in the 7th cent., and the cathedral has been more than once rebuilt. The present structure dates from the early part of the 13th cent. It was greatly damaged during the Civil War, and underwent extensive restoration between 1857 and 1874. The cathedral and adjacent buildings, as at present existing, comprise a Lady chapel of four bays, presbytery and choir transept occupying one bay, choir of four bays with aisles and a chapel on the south side, main transept and central tower, and nave of nine bays with north porch; south of the nave are the cloisters, the eastern alley of which communicates with the circular chapter-house, separated from the main transept by a narrow passage or slype; south of the cloisters is the refectory, now the cathedral grammar school, built over an early Norm. crypt, with a passage leading to the close; at the north-west angle of the cloisters another slype conducts to the west front. The crypt, extending under the choir and aisles, and the Norm. portion of the nave and transept are the work of Bishop Wulfstan, and date from 1084; the Trans. part of the nave was repaired in 1202–14; the north side rebuilt in 1317–27; the Dec. portion erected in 1320, and vaulted in 1377 by Bishop Wakefield; the E. Eng. choir and Lady chapel were begun by Bishop William in 1224 after the fall of the two eastern towers, finished about 1280, and vaulted in 1376; the eastern transept was erected by Bishop Walter Grey about 1214, and the Jesus chapel added in 1224; the central Dec. tower dates from 1281–1314, the Perp. west window from 1378, and the north porch, built by Bishop Wakefield, from 1386; the chapter-house, chiefly the work of Bishop John de Pageham, belongs to the period 1113–1220, but has a Perp. upper storey, added in 1400; the Guesten hall, now ruinous, was built by Walter de Braunsford, prior, 1320; the cloisters, Late Perp., about 1500; the water-gate and library date from 1378; the refectory from 1372; the dormitory, which dated from 1378, and the infirmary, from 1379, no longer exist. The interior contains a large number of historic monuments of great interest, and in the centre of the choir is the altar-tomb of King John. W. contains eleven pa. churches, one dating back to the Norm. period, others E. Eng. and Perp., while some have been rebuilt in modern times. There are also eccl. pas., a Catholic church, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Cathedral Grammar School was founded by Henry VIII.; the Free Grammar School was chartered by Elizabeth in 1561, and there are other educational charities. The Guildhall and Assembly Rooms form a fine block in the Italian style; it was restored in 1877, when more space was given to the municipal and judicial offices, which were rebuilt or rearranged. The Shire Hall (1835) is in Classic style, with a hexastyle portico; the Public Hall, destroyed by fire some years ago, has been rebuilt; the Corn Exchange is a large rectangular building; the Hop Market forms a quadrangle, consisting of warehouses, with a hotel in the basement; opposite the Guildhall is the Market-house (1804). The market is held on Wednesday and Saturday, and there is a weekly cattle market on Mondays. Fairs are held on Sept. 19 (for cattle, hops, and cheese) and the first Monday in December; a special Christmas fair is held on or about Dec. 16. In the Victoria Institute are united the various literary, artistic, and scientific institutions of the city. Here also are the Public Library, the Museum, and the Technical School. The theatre was erected in 1878, on the site of a former building destroyed by fire. The Festival of the Three Choirs (Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester), established upwards of 160 years for the benefit of widows and orphans of clergymen of the three dioceses, is held here every third year. The most ancient manufacture is that of gloves. Porcelain of fine quality is made here; there are also iron-works, engineering and carriage works, vinegar and chemical works, saw and corn mills, rope and twine spinning walks, boat and barge building yards, tanneries, maltings, breweries, tinplate, boot and shoe, and agricultural-implement manufactories, and leather-dyeing works; and there is considerable trade on the Severn and Avon in corn, hay, straw, coal, timber, hops, cider and perry. W. contains a number of picturesque timbered houses and other ancient buildings. The Commandery in Sidbury, founded for a master and four poor brethren, and now occupied by a firm of printers, contains a very fine Tudor hall. King Charles's House, a half-timbered structure built in 1577, has been restored; here Charles II. spent the night preceding the battle of Worcester, and here after his disastrous defeat he took refuge, but being closely pursued by the Parliamentary forces hurriedly left the house, escaping, it is said, by the back door just as his pursuers entered. There are numerous institutions for the relief of the sick. The charities produce a large annual income, and there are several blocks of almshouses. A sum of nearly £400 a year is devoted to exhibitions for the encouragement of education.

Worcestershire, an inland co. of England in the West Midlands, near the Welsh border and in the basin of the Severn, not far above the reach of the tides. Its shape is very irregular, but it may be looked upon as having four sides; on the north is Staffs., on the north-east and east Warws., on the south-east and south Glouc., on the west Herefords., and on the north-west Salop. The length from north to south is about 34 miles, and the breadth about 30 miles; the area is 485,022 ac. The co. is one of the finest in England, being rich land, in hill and vale, well wooded and well watered. On the south-west border are the Malvern Hills, and in a line north from these the Abberley Hills; on the east are the Lickey and Clent Hills, and in the south are the Bredon Hills, which are offshoots of the Cotswolds. Gloucester and Bristol are the ports that supply W. The navigable Severn runs through the co. from north to south, and other rivers are the Stour, in the north, the Teme, in the west; the Warwickshire Avon winds through W. in the south-east to Tewkesbury, where it joins the Severn. The vale of the Severn is called the vale of Worcester, and the vale of the Avon that of Evesham, both rich land. There are mineral springs at Malvern, Evesham, Dudley and Flyford Flavel, and chalybeate at Kidderminster. A system of canals joins the Severn with the other English rivers. The railways belong chiefly to two systems, the Great Western and the Midland. The Bewdley coal basin is in the north-west and the Dudley coal basin in the north; the latter also contains beds of ironstone. The brine springs are

Place.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Worcestershire	....	413760
Worcestershire, E.	....	59356
Worcestershire, N.	....	58439

in the North Midlands, at Droitwich and Stoke Prior. A strong clay is found throughout the shire, but in the north there is a rich loamy sand; in the east are some light soils. The soil in the vales is very deep and rich, and in parts alluvial. The air is mild and healthy, even on the Malverns, but on the eastern hills it is colder. W. is a good shire for tillage; wheat, barley, beans, hops, and fruit are grown. Market-gardening is extensively carried on, especially around Evesham, and cider is largely made. In the rivers, salmon, trout, grayling, shad, and lampreys are found. The mineral wealth is in coals, iron, and salt. There are quarries of limestone; fire-clay is largely found and fire-bricks made in the north, and brick-earth is found nearly everywhere. The variety and extent of the manufactures of W. are such as to entitle it to a foremost position among the manufacturing cos. of England, and they are treated of in detail under the various tos. in the co. The mun. bors. are Bewdley (the seat of the horn-working trade), Droitwich (of salt), Dudley (of iron), Evesham (centre of a fruit-growing district), Kidderminster (carpets), and Worcester (gloves, ceramics, and the centre of the hop trade). Other tos. are Bromsgrove (nail-making), Halesowen (iron), Malvern (an improving watering-place), Oldbury (iron), Pershore (woolstapling), Redditch (needle manufacture), Stourbridge (glass and fire-clay), Stourport (tanning and carpet-making), and Tenbury. The Romans found in W. a Welsh tribe, the Cornavii, whom they overthrew; afterwards the English took it, and it was held by the strong tribe of the Wicking, or Hwickians, who had a commonwealth here, which afterwards was under the kings of the Mercians, or Middle English, and at length under the one English king. In the vale of Evesham the great leader Simon de Montfort was overthrown by Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I.; and at Worcester Oliver Cromwell routed the Scotch host under Charles II. From a geological point of view W. lies just to the east of that great region of old rocks which, stretching westwards, forms the whole of Herefords. and Wales. A line running north and south through the Malvern Hills and the Forest of Wyre coal-field would separate the hard and ancient Palæozoic strata (the gneissic and syenitic rocks of this hill-range) from the softer, later-formed Mesozoic beds which form the valley of the Severn and extend to the eastern edge of the co. West of this imaginary line and occupying the western border of the co. occur sandstones, shales, and limestones of Upper Silurian age; and in the valley of the Teme, between Tenbury and Martley, are beds of Old Red Sandstone. Above the Old Red Marls and Sandstones come the Coal Measures. The Forest of Wyre coal-field extends from the Abberley Hills northwards in a broad strip, extending from Bewdley on the east to within a mile of Cleobury Mortimer on the west. From Billingsley it stretches northwards in a long narrow band, barely one mile wide, on the right bank of the Severn; to the north-east and east it is overlaid by Permian strata. The beds here are the Upper Coal Measures, which seldom contain coal seams of much value or thickness. Owing to the inferior quality generally, this coal-field has examined. Red m Triassic period occup co. In the south t Malverns to Tewkes they form the fert average width of ei round by Droitwich extend south to Feck the north and east t and Warws. Liassic the co. at Tewkesbur Droitwich, and bend thus forming a spu Pershore is the only stone, a hard, ferrug on the northern side are the Upper Lias c ground, capped by i whole rising to the t affording a most co of the Severn. Con geological times the the sea extended the valley of the A boulder clay; grav deposited by the Sc siderable heights abo how the rivers have c times. In these, rem been found, but un implements, though weapons have been n purposes the county and Northern.

Worcester Walk, o of Dean Forest, W. the Duke of Wor Charles II.

Wordsley, vil., pa. Staffs., 2 N.W. of Sto

Wordwell, pa., N. Edmunds; ac. 2,299 lying chalk. The cl 1868) is E. Eng.

Worfield, pa. and north: ac. 10,320; overlying clay and s Peter (restored 1882) triple sedilia and a p are two of the Elizal effigies. *Davenport*,

Workington, mun. mkt. to. (W. & S.) at W. Cumb., 6½ N. by 1,694, of pa. 7,635, of lying clay. The to. along the south bank irregularly built, cont good buildings and by royal charter in 1 capable of receiving In 1873 a breakwat north-west entrance Dock, opened in 1 Derwent was erected

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist., fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Wordwell	Bury St. Edmunds (5	45
Worfield	Bridgnorth (4)	1613
Workington, m. bor.	Workington	23490

Place.	N fr	
Workington, pa.		
Workington, tp.		

The church of St. Michael (rebuilt 1770) was almost completely destroyed by fire in 1887; it has been reconstructed in Dec. style. There is a 15th-cent. altar-tomb with recumbent effigies; also several 18th- and 19th-cent. memorials. During the alterations a fine Roman arch and several fragments of ancient carved stone were discovered. The eccl. pa. of St. John has a modern church, and the Catholics and various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. The public buildings include a Town Hall, a Free Library and reading-room, a Theatre, an Opera House, and several public halls. W. has some charities, an Infirmary, a Dispensary, and a Hospital for Infectious Diseases. The chief industries are the manufacture of iron, steel rails, and tinplates, iron bridges, gates, boilers, railway spikes, and rivets; there is also a paper mill, brewery, and a ship-building yard. The exports include lime, coal, tinplate bars, and pig iron; the chief imports are timber and iron ore. Fairs are held on Whit-Wednesday and the Wednesday after Nov. 11. About 1 S.W. of the to. is an ancient building known as the Old Chapel, or the How Michael. *W. Hall* is a large quadrangular embattled structure standing in a park. Mary Queen of Scots landed near the hall on May 16, 1568, and was entertained here; the chamber in which she slept is still called the Queen's chamber.

Worksop, pa., U. and mkt. to., and head of a petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., N. Notts., 12 N.E. of Mansfield; ac. 17,775. The Priory church of SS. Mary and Cuthbert was originally Norm., but has many later additions. The monuments relate principally to the families of Furnival and Lovetot, of whom several knightly effigies of stone and alabaster still remain; the pulpit, a relic of high antiquity, is curiously ornamented with designs of Norm. character; to the south-east of the present building are the ruins of a side chapel leading from the south transept; this building is E. Eng. The eccl. pa. of St. John has a church in E. Eng. style, and the Catholics and various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. The public buildings include a Town Hall (1854), in Venetian Gothic style; a Mechanics' Institute, established in 1852, with a library; a Savings' Bank, in Bridge Street; and the Criterion Hall, built in 1875. Of the ancient market cross, said to have been erected about 1160, only the shaft and the steps remain. The market, principally for corn, is held every Wednesday, and a fat-stock market is held on the same day. A cattle and horse fair is held twice a year—viz. on the second Wednesday in April and October. The staple trade of W. is malting, which has been extensively carried on for several years. There are brass and iron foundries, saw mills, factories for agricultural implements, threshing machines, and chemical works. There is also a very large trade carried on in flour, timber, sawing timber, railway sleepers, windsor chairs, and wood for packing cases for Sheffield cutlery. The priory of W. was founded in the reign of Henry I. for a community of Black Canons. The great gate-house, now forming the entrance to the precincts of the church, is Late Gothic, with a pointed roof and a gable above the archway. The most interesting feature, however, is the tiny chapel or shrine of St. Mary, an excellent example of E. Eng., which is most elaborately panelled and groined internally. The surrounding country abounds in picturesque scenery, and from the number of mansions and parks in the neighbourhood has been named the Dukeries (q.v.), the chief attraction being *Clumber Park* (q.v.). *W. Manor House*, in a beautiful park, is another seat.

Worlaby (1), or **Worlaby-by-Brigg**, large pa. and pleasant vil., N. Lincs., 5 N.E. of Brigg; ac. 3,348; soil of about one-half the pa. fine chalk and highly fertile; the other part, the Carrs, consists of a clay of rather black nature. The church of St. Clement, rebuilt in 1873 on the ancient site, is in E. Eng. style; the piers, north aisle window, and tower arch are all either Saxon or E. Norm., and were carefully preserved and reset. In the porch is an ancient tombstone, inscribed to a lady of the time of James I.; there is an inscribed stone to John, first Baron Bellasyse, of W. (d. 1689). Here is a well-built hospital, founded in 1663 for four poor women.

Worlaby (2), or **Worlaby-by-Alford**, pa., E. Lincs., 8 S. of Louth; ac. 858. The chapel of St. Clement is a brick building in E. Eng. style.

Worlbury Hill, eminence, pa. of and 2 E. from Stockbridge, N.W. Hants. It is crowned by an ancient camp, 20 ac. in extent, surrounded by a ditch and a high rampart. The figure of a white horse, on the side of the hill, is a modern device.

Worldham, East, pa. and vil., E. Hants, 2 S.E. of Alton; ac. 1,800; soil malm and clay, subsoil rock. The church (not dedicated) has been rebuilt on the old site, in Gothic style, the old stonework of the windows and doors having been carefully replaced. King John's Hill in this pa. is reputed to have been the hunting-seat of that monarch; old coins and trophies of the chase have been discovered here.

Worldham, West, pa. and small vil., E. Hants, 2½ S.E. by S. of Alton; ac. 471; soil loam, subsoil malm and greensand formation. The church of St. Nicholas is only occasionally used.

Worle, pa. and vil., N. Somerset, 2½ E. of Weston-super-Mare; ac. 1,831; soil clay. The church of St. Martin (restored 1870) is Perp. On the south side of the nave is an arched recess enclosing a coffin-shaped slab, and there is a priest's doorway on the south side of the chancel. The charities amount to about £62 yearly.

Worleston, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Acton (q.v.), W. Chesh., 3 N. of Nantwich; ac. 1,173. The church of St. Oswald is in E. Eng. style. *Reaseheath Hall*, an ancient gabled mansion, *Rookery Hall*, and *W. Grange* are seats.

Worlingham, pa. and small vil., N. Suff., 6 S.W. of Lowestoft, near the navigable Waveney; ac. 1,604; soil and subsoil mixed. The church of All Saints (restored 1876) is a Gothic structure; there are a few ancient brasses without names and dates;

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Worksop, pa.	Worksop	147	12734
Worksop, to.	Worksop	147	12734
Worlaby (1)	Elsham (1½)	161	540
Worlaby (2)	Alford (1½)	130	56
Worldham, East	Alton (2)	47	252
Worldham, West	Alton (2½)	47	60
Worle	Worle	135	1018
Worleston, eccl. pa.	Worleston	162	898
Worleston, tp.	Worleston	162	339
Worlingham	Beccles (2)	109	198

the rood-stairs remain. The only charity is about £50. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Worlington, pa. and pleasant vil. on the Lark, N.W. Suff., 8 S.S.W. of Newmarket; ac. 1,955; soil various, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints (restored 1879) is E. Eng.

Worlington, East, pa. and vil., N. Dev., 6 E. of Chulmleigh; ac. 2,330; soil red clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (almost rebuilt 1879) retains the original Norm. doorway. Here is a Bible Christian chapel. The charities are of the yearly value of £6 12s.

Worlington, West, pa., N. Dev., about 6 E. of Chulmleigh; ac. 2,683; soil loamy, overlying clay. For civil purposes it is united to East W. The E. Eng. church of St. Mary (restored 1881) contains a fine monument to Sir Thomas Stucley (d. 1663). The charities are small. The embattled gateway of Affton Castle, now occupied as a shooting-box, remains.

Worlingworth, pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 6 S.E. of Eye; ac. about 2,414; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1866) is Perp.; it contains some fine ancient stained windows. There is a double hammer-beam oak roof, and a Gothic font and cover, which came from Bury Abbey. The charities produce about £200 yearly.

Wormbridge, pa., S. Herefords., 9 S.W. of Hereford; ac. 732; soil clay and loamy, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Thomas the Apostle, formerly belonging to the Knights Templars, is Norm. There is a small charity.

Wormegay, pa. and vil. on the Nar, N.W. Norf., 7 S.S.E. of Lynn; ac. 2,785; soil peat and loam, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. Michael is a small and low-thatched E. Eng. building. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The fuel allotment produces £28 15s. yearly. The remains of a very ancient cross have been replaced on the village green.

Wormelowtump, ha., pa. of and ¾ S.W. from Much Birch (q.v.), S. Herefords.

Wormhill, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Tideswell (q.v.), N. Derbys. The church of St. Margaret (restored 1864) is a Gothic building, and in the churchyard are the remains of an old cross. The charities amount to about £9 yearly. *W. Hall*, an Elizabethan mansion, is a seat.

Worm Hill, eminence (969 ft.) on Dartmoor, S. Dev., 2 S.S.E. of Chagford.

Wormingford, pa. and vil. on the Stour, N.E. Essex, 6 N.W. of Colchester; ac. 2,256; soil and subsoil loam and clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1869–70) is E. Eng. There are some charities.

Worminghall, pa. and vil., N. Bucks., 5 N.W. of Thame; ac. 1,482; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is of various periods, chiefly Perp., and retains a 16th-cent. slab and a mural brass with effigies. In the vil. are ten almshouses, founded 1675, for six poor men and four poor women, and there are other charities. W. formerly had a market and a fair.

Wormington, pa. and vil., N. Glouc., 6 S. of Evesham; ac. 560; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Catharine (restored 1885) is Trans.; on the south chancel wall is a curious brass with figures of a woman and child in bed, to Ann (Daston), wife of John Savage (d. 1605); also several mural tablets to the Gist family.

Wormington Grange. [STANTON (1).]

Wormit, pl. on the Firth of Tay, pa. of Forgan (q.v.), N.E. Fifes., Sc., 1 W. of Newport.

Wormleighton, pa. and vil., S.E. Warws., 1½ S.E. of Fenny Compton; ac. 2,407; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter is Norm.; in the chancel is a 17th-cent. monument with quartered shields. The Manor House was partially destroyed by fire in the Civil War; part of what remains is now occupied by a farmer.

Wormley, pa. and vil., E. Herts., 6 S.E. of Hertford; ac. 946; soil loam, overlying sandy loam. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1883) is a 12th-cent. brick and flint structure, and contains some 15th-, 16th-, and 17th-cent. monuments and brasses with effigies. There are some charities, one for apprenticing boys. *W. Bury* is a seat.

Worms Head, headland at the west extremity of Gower peninsula, N.W. Glamorgs., 18 W. by S. of Swansea. The headland consists of two high rocks, running out a mile into the sea and joined to one another and to the mainland by causeways which are dry at low water. Several wrecks have occurred here, including that of the *City of Bristol* in November, 1840.

Wormshill, pa. and vil., Mid Kent, 5 S. of Sittingbourne; ac. 1,476; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Giles (restored 1879) is E. Eng., with traces of Norm. work. There is a small endowment for the school, and a sum of £10 10s. is yearly distributed to the poor.

Wormsley, pa., N. Herefords., 8 S.W. of Hereford; ac. 1,249; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary is an ancient building. *W. Grange* is a seat.

Wormwood Scrubs, dis. in west vicinity of London, E. Middx., 6 W. of St. Paul's. The greater part of the area is now enclosed and devoted to certain special purposes, such as military drilling, rifle practice, and pigeon-shooting. W. S. was formerly often chosen for duels, and it was also much frequented by highwaymen. A convict prison was built here in 1875.

Worplesdon, pa. and vil., N.W. Surrey, 3 S.W. of Guildford; ac. 7,140; soil light sand and clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary, situated on an eminence called Perry Hill, is Perp. and Dec. The charities amount to about £24 yearly. *Merrist Wood Hall* is a seat.

Worrall, ha., pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Worlington	Mildenhall (1)	76	248
Worlington, East	Lapford (5)	190	419
Worlington, West	Lapford (5)	190	195
Worlingworth	Framlingham (5)	91	574
Wormbridge	St. Devereux (1)	151	86
Wormegay	East Winch (4)	102	431
Wormhill	Miller's Dale (1)	159	1357
Wormingford	Bures (3)	54	483
Worminghall	Tiddington (2)	52	29
Wormington	Evesham (6)	106	4
Wormleighton	Fenny Compton (1½)	83	22
Wormley	Broxbourne (1)	17	81
Wormshill	Harrietsham (3½)	48	10
Wormsley	Moorhampton (3)	154	4
Worplesdon	Worplesdon	27	2

4 N.W. of Sheffield. Gannister is manufactured, and there are several quarries.

Worsall, High, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Northallerton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3 W.S.W. of Yarm; ac. 1,576 and 18 water. The church is dedicated to St. John.

Worsall, Low, picturesque tp. and vil., pa. of Kirk Leavington (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3 S.W. of Yarm; ac. 1,362.

Worsborough, tp. and to., pa. of Darfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 9 N.W. of Rotherham; ac. 3,779. There are two eccl. pas. The church of St. Mary (restored 1864) is E. Eng.; there are a large number of 17th-cent. monuments and brasses. Between the chancel and south aisle is a curious 16th-cent. monument of carved oak. The church of St. Thomas (1859) is in E. Eng. style. There are also places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies, and several small charities for the poor. There are extensive collieries, gunpowder mills, and steel works. *Darley Hall* and *Ouslethwaite* are seats.

Worsley, eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Bridgewater Canal, pas. of Eccles and Deane (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 7 N.N.W. of Manchester; ac. 6,880 and 48 water. The church of St. Mark is in Dec. style. The court-house is in Elizabethan style. Here are extensive collieries, and the manufacture of cotton is carried on. The poor have £85 yearly in clothing.

Worstead, pa. and small to., pleasantly situated on gradually rising ground, E. Norf., 8 N.E. of Aylsham; ac. 2,603; soil mixed, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. Mary is Perp.; there were originally nine chapels, and two remarkable double screens divide these from the aisles. Here is a Baptist chapel, with a burial-ground, parsonage, and school-house, as well as almshouses for twelve poor members of the congregation. The Primitive Methodists also have a chapel. W., in remote times, was a manufacturing and important mkt. to. and the original seat of the manufacture of worsted stuffs, to which it gives its name; this trade is now confined to Norwich and neighbourhood. A fair is annually held on May 12 and 13 for cattle. *W. House* is a seat.

Worsthorne, eccl. pa., tp. **(W.-with-Hurstwood),** and vil., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs.; ac. 3,519. The church of St. John is in E. Eng. style. Here are Wesleyan and Baptist chapels. *Ormerod House* is a seat.

Worsthorne-with-Hurstwood. [WORSTHORNE.]

Worston (1), pa., Mid Staffs., 4 N.W. of Stafford; ac. 170; soil clay and marl, overlying clay. The old Hall is now occupied by a farmer.

Worston (2), tp., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lanes., about 2 E. of Clitheroe; ac. 1,088.

Worth (1), pa. and vil., N. Sussex, 7 W. of East Grinstead; ac. 13,232 and 99 water; soil sandy loam, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1871) is E. Eng., with three ancient windows (presumed to be Saxon) in the nave. The charities amount to about £26 a year. The pa. contains many picturesque seats; among these are *Crabbet Park, Tilgate, W. Hall,* and *W. Park.*

Worth (2), pa. and vil., E. Kent, 1½ S. of Sandwich; ac. 3,925 and 1,439 water; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1864) is E. Eng., with traces of Norm. work. There is a stoup at the north door. Here are two coastguard stations.

Worth (3). [POYNTON.]

Worth (4), river, W.R. Yorks., rises on the moors on the Lancs. border, and runs E. near Stanbury and Haworth, and then N.E. past Keighley, joining the Aire about a mile and a half below that to. Its length is about 10 miles.

Wortham, pa. and vil. on the Waveney, N.E. Suff., 3 S.W. of Diss; ac. 2,416; soil mixed, overlying clay, brick-earth, with some sand and gravel. The church of SS. Thomas and Mary is E. Eng.; the tower, which was round, and built some 200 years before the church, is in ruins, and was one of the watch towers of the Abbot of Bury St. Edmunds; some way up on the inside is a fireplace. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. *Ellesmere House, Grove House,* and *W. Hall* are seats.

Worthen, pa. (extending into Montgoms.), tp., and vil., W. Salop, 11 E. of Welshpool; ac. of pa. 18,010, of tp. 13,897; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is Dec. Fairs are held on the last Monday in March, May, June (for hiring), September, and November. The charities amount to about £30 a year. *Hampton Hall* is a seat, commanding extensive views.

Worthenbury, pa. and vil., S.E. Flints., 5 W. of Malpas; ac. 3,420; soil in the higher ground rich loamy clay, elsewhere alluvial. The church of St. Deiniol (rebuilt 1740) is a brick edifice. *Broughton* and *Emral* are seats.

Worthing (1), mun. bor. and watering-place, pa. of Broadwater (q.v.), S. Sussex, 12 W. of Brighton; ac. 1,425. The to., which is well laid out and has some good streets, is sheltered on the land side by an amphitheatre of chalk downs, and has a long range of smooth sands sufficiently firm to afford safe bathing. The pier was reopened after extension in 1889; it has a spacious pavilion at the head and ample landing stages for the steamboat traffic. W. has eccl. pas. with modern churches, a Catholic church and convent, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The Town Hall, in South Street, is a quadrangular building with a lofty clock tower, and containing one large room and several smaller ones, used as public offices; the large room is fitted up as a court-room, and contains some valuable paintings presented to the to. by the Earl of Egremont, whose bust, by Carew, is placed in the hall. Other public buildings are the Assembly Rooms,

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Worsall, High, ec. pa.	Yarm (3)	231	123
Worsall, High, tp.	Yarm (3)	231	69
Worsall, Low	Yarm (3)	231	184
Worsborough	Worsborough	171	9905
Worsley, eccl. pa.	Worsley	190	4563
Worsley, tp.	Worsley	190	26290
Worstead	Worstead	127	819
Worsthorne	Burnley (2)	212	1069
Worston (1)	Stafford (4)	133	15
Worston (2)	Chatburn (1)	223	70
Worth (1)	Rowfant (1)	32	4047
Worth (2)	Sandwich (1½)	85	511
Wortham	Mellis (2½)	91	852
Worthen, pa.	Minsterley (4)	173	3105
Worthen, tp.	Minsterley (4)	173	2629
Worthenbury	Malpas (5)	177	419
Worthing (1)	Worthing	60	16606

used for theatrical performances and concerts; the Workmen's Institute, with reading, billiard, and bagatelle rooms, and library; the Literary Institution, which is let for entertainments; the Infirmary and Dispensary, and some Convalescent Homes. Here are several nurseries, where early fruits,

The Parade, Worthing.
(Photo. W. J. Gardiner, Worthing.)

especially tomatoes, grapes, and cucumbers, are grown under glass for the London markets. The fishing is chiefly for mackerel and herrings. There are two sets of almshouses, both founded in 1858. W. has a park and recreation grounds, comprising 17 ac., laid out in 1881; the Steyne Gardens consist of an enclosure of 3 ac.

Worthing (2), pa. and vil., Mid Norf., 4½ N. of East Dereham; ac. 690; soil light loam, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Margaret is a small Perp. building. A charity of £1 10s. yearly is distributed. The rent of the town lands is applied for the maintenance and repair of the pa. church, any surplus being given to the poor.

Worthing, West, another name for Heene (q.v.).

Worthington (1), eccl. pa., tp. (**Worthington and Newbold**), and vil., pa. of Breedon-on-the-Hill, N. Leics., 4 N.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch; ac. 1,663. The church of St. Matthew (restored 1890) is a plain edifice of stone, erected towards the close of the 12th or the commencement of the 13th cent. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. The interest of £1,600 is divided between the schools, the clothing club, and the poor.

Worthington (2), small tp. and vil., pa. of Standish (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., about 3 N. of Wigan; ac. 659. *North Hall* is a seat.

Worthington and Newbold. [Worthington (1).]

Worth Matravers, coast pa., S.E. Dors., about 4 S.E. of Corfe Castle; ac. 2,645; soil stiff clay, overlying limestone. The church of St. Nicholas is Norm. and E. Eng.; the entrance doorway is surmounted by an ornamental semicircular arch, enclosing a tympanum, on which are remains of rude sculpture. Here is the tombstone of Benjamin Jesty, noted for having been the first person known who introduced the cowpox by inoculation. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. This pa. contains the lofty promontory called St. Alban's, or St. Aldhelm's Head (450 ft.), the southern extremity of the Isle of Purbeck; about fifty paces from the edge of the precipice stands the interesting Norm. chapel of St. Aldhelm; the roof is supposed to have carried a light or beacon.

Worting, pa. and pleasant vil., N. Hants, 2½ W. of Basingstoke, on the road to Andover; ac. 1,145; soil chalk and light loam, subsoil chalk. The church of St. Thomas of Canterbury (rebuilt) is in E. Eng. style. There are almshouses for two poor families. *W. Park,* erected in the time of George I. and commanding a pleasant view, is a seat.

Wortley (1), eccl. pa., tp., and pretty vil., pa. of Tankersley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of Penistone; ac. 5,616. The church of St. Leonard, probably founded as early as the reign of Henry III., has very little, beyond the east window, of the ancient edifice remaining; it is now chiefly in the debased Classic style of the 17th cent. A reading-room and village institute was built in 1883, and attached to the National school there is also a library for the free use of the parishioners. There are charities amounting to £35, distributed annually among the poor. Here are stone quarries and iron and steel works; an inscription in the churchyard to Francis Askew, hammerman (d. 1609), is evidence of the existence of iron-working here for more than two centuries. *W. Hall,* in Italian style, is a seat.

Wortley (2), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Leeds, and on the south-west of that parl. bor., W.R. Yorks; ac. 1,036. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in Italian style, and there are places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies. The grammar school was founded in 1676, and new buildings have since been erected. W. is celebrated for the manufacture of bricks, sanitary tubes, and other goods made of fire-clay.

Wortley, New, eccl. pa. within the bor. of Leeds (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. John the Baptist is in Dec. style. The principal industries are linen manufacturing, silk-spinning, and various branches of the iron trade.

Worton (1), eccl. pa., tp., and small vil., E. Wilts, 4 S.W. of Devizes; ac. 1,757. Christ Church (1841) is in E. Eng. style. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. There are a number of charities, the collective yearly value of which amounts to about £50. Large quantities of butter and cheese are made here.

Worton (2), ha., pa. of Aysgarth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., a little S.W. of Askrigg.

Worton (3), ha., pa. of Cassington (q.v.), Mid Oxon., 4 N.W. of Oxford.

Worton, Nether, pa. and vil., N. Oxon., 9 S. of Banbury; ac. 713; soil strong loam, overlying clay. The church of St. James is E. Eng. and Dec.; the tower bears the date 1630; the entrance is through the base of the tower, with a good E. Eng. doorway; there are some monuments to the Wilson family.

Place.	Nearest Railw. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Worthing (2)	North Elmham (1½)	126	148
Worthington (1)	Worthington	123	928
Worthington (2)	Wigan (3)	194	288
Worth Matravers	Corfe Castle (4)	126	229
Worting	Basingstoke (2½)	48	141
Wortley (1)	Wortley	171	1138

Place.	Nearest Railw. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		P
Wortley (2), eccl. pa.	Wortley & Farnley	219	
Wortley (2), tp.	Wortley & Farnley	219	
Wortley, New	Holbeck	185	
Worton (1), eccl. pa.	Devizes (4)	86	
Worton (1), tp.	Devizes (4)	86	
Worton, Nether	Somerton (3)	78	

Worton, Over. [OVER WORTON.]

Wortwell, pa. and vil. on the Waveney, S. Norf., 1½ E. of Harleston; ac. 1,114; soil light, heavy, and marshy lands, overlying gravel and clay. Here are Congregational and Baptist chapels. The charities amount to about £75 a year.

Wothersome, tp., pa. of Bardsey (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 4 S. of Wetherby.

Wothorpe, tp., pa. of Stamford Baron, St. Martin (q.v.), N. Northants, about 2 S. of Stamford; ac. 637.

Wotton, pa., S.E. Surrey, about 3 W.S.W. of Dorking; ac. 3,780; soil chiefly sand, overlying clay. The church of St. John the Evangelist is E. Eng.; the most interesting object in the church is the tomb of John Evelyn (d. 1706). The W. and Abinger Cottage Institute was founded for the benefit of the poor of these two pas. There are charities of the annual value of £56 for distribution. *W. House* is chiefly interesting as having been the birthplace (Oct. 31, 1620) of John Evelyn, the author of "Sylva"; among the family and local relics are the three extant portraits of John Evelyn. Other seats are *Camp Hill House*, *Jayes*, and *Tanhurst*. [LEITH HILL.]

Wotton-under-Edge, pa., mkt. to., and head of petty sess. div., Mid Glouc., 12 S.W. of Stroud; ac. 4,880. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Perp., with a Dec. tower. There are Congregational, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels. The charities produce about £1,200 yearly; among them are several almshouses, the inmates of which receive allowances of money and coal. The market is now discontinued; there is a fair annually on Sept. 25 for cattle and cheese, and one for cattle on the Tuesday preceding March 25.

Wotton Underwood, pa. and vil., N. Bucks., 10 W. of Aylesbury; ac. 2,586; soil and subsoil clay. The church of All Saints is Dec.; on the south side of the nave is the mausoleum of the Grenvilles; in the nave are mural monuments of marble to Caroline, Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos (d. 1874), and to Anna Eliza, Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos (d. 1836). *W. House*, in a park of about 2,000 ac., is a seat; the approach on either side is through a noble avenue of elm trees about a mile in length.

Woughton-on-the-Green, pa. and vil. (built around a large green of 20 ac.), N. Bucks., 4½ S. of Newport Pagnell; ac. 1,224; soil stiff clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1867) is Dec. and Perp.; the ancient rood-loft stairs remain within the wall. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The charities amount to about £20 a year. *W. House* is a seat.

Wouldham, pa. and vil. on the Medway, Mid Kent, partly within the bor. of Rochester; ac. 1,539; soil and subsoil chalky. The church of All Saints (restored 1881) is E. Eng. and later; the rood-loft door and the rood-screen remain; there are stone seats along part of the chancel, two piscinæ, and aumbries. During the restoration a low-side window and a curious squint were discovered.

Woundale, mountain valley, W. Westmd., 2¾ N.E. of Ambleside. The valley descends on the south-east side of Kirkstone Pass; it is traversed by a small stream.

Wrabness, pa. and vil., N.E. Essex, 6½ W. of Harwich, on the road to Manningtree; ac. 1,112 and 390 water; soil mixed, overlying clay and sand. It derives its name from its situation on a ness or promontory in the estuary of the Stour. The church of All Saints is a plain building of rubble; the belfry, a picturesque ivy-clad structure, stands detached in the churchyard. Here is a small Wesleyan chapel. A charity of 6s. 8d. yearly is distributed in bread.

Wrafton, ha., pa. of Heanton Punchardon (q.v.), N. Dev., about 5 N.W. of Barnstaple.

Wragby (1), pa. and to., N. Lincs., 8 S. of Market Rasen; ac. 1,594; soil mostly heavy loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (built 1838) is in Gothic style. The chancel of the old church is now used as a mortuary chapel, and the churchyard as a cemetery. A library and reading-room for the benefit of the working men were established in 1856. In 1697 Sir Edmund Turnor, Knight, founded a chapel and almshouses for six clergy widows and six lay widows or widowers of W., and in 1708 he devised an endowment thereto; they were rebuilt in 1840, in Gothic style. The Thursday market is in abeyance, and there are two fairs for cattle, on May 1 and Sept. 28 and 29.

Wragby (2), pa. and vil., W.R Yorks., 6 S.E. of Wakefield; ac. 4,387; soil loamy, subsoil clayey and loamy. The Perp. church of St. Michael and Our Lady stands in Nostell Park. On the wall plate over the chancel is a curious inscription in Latin. Twenty widows of the pa. have an annuity of £1 each; there are also several smaller charities. On the north-west side of the vil. is the seat of *Nostell Priory*, the mansion standing on a rising ground in a park of 250 ac., well wooded and stocked with deer, and anciently the demesne of an Augustinian priory.

Wragholme, vil., pa. of Grainthorpe (q.v.), N.E. Lincs., about 7 N.E. of Louth.

Wramplingham, pa. and vil., Mid Norf., 3½ N. of Wymondham; ac. 856; soil and subsoil various. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1872) is Trans., E. Eng., and Dec. The rents of the town lands are applied to the church expenses. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Wrangbrook, ha., pa. of South Kirkby (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 7 S.E. of Pontefract.

Wrangle, coast pa. and vil., E. Lincs., 9 N.E. of Boston; ac. 6,234 and 2,890 water; soil rich loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary and St. Nicholas is Late Norm. or Trans., E. Eng., and later; the chancel retains its sedilia and an aumbry; the windows of the north aisle contain

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wortwell	Harleston (2½)	107	477
Wothersome	Wetherby (4)	195	60
Wothorpe	Stamford (1)	92	110
Wotton	Gomshall (½)	34	655
Wotton-under-Edge	Charfield (1)	203	3276
Wotton Underwood	Wotton	59	247
Woughton-on-the-G.	Fenny Stratford (2½)	48	208
Wouldham	Strood (3)	30	1373
Wrabness	Wrabness	65	264
Wragby (1)	Wragby	135	546
Wragby (2)	Hemsworth (1½)	168	1427
Wramplingham	Wymondham (3)	105	172
Wrangle	Old Leake (4)	114	1084

considerable remains of the ancient glass. There are brasses to John Reed, merchant of the Staple of Calais, and Margaret his wife (d. 1503); on the south side of the chancel is a tomb with recumbent effigies and inscription in Latin to Sir John Reade (d. 1626). Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities amount to about £80 a year.

Wrangthorn, eccl. pa., bor. of Leeds (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Augustine is in Dec. style.

Wrantage, ha., pa. of North Curry (q.v.), S. Somerset, 7 E. of Taunton.

Wrath, Cape. [CAPE WRATH.]

Wratting, Great, pa. on the Stour, S. Suff., 2½ N.E. of Haverhill; ac. 1,287; soil and subsoil clay. The church (restored 1887) is E. Eng.

Wratting, Little, pa. on the Stour, S. Suff., adjoining Great Wratting; ac. 910; soil and subsoil clay. The church (dedication unknown) is a small Perp. structure which has been partially restored at different periods.

Wratting, West, pa. and vil., E. Cambs., 9 S. of Newmarket; ac. 3,498; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Andrew is Dec. *W. W. Hall* and *W. W. Park* are seats.

Wrawby, pa., tp., and vil., N. Lincs., 1½ N.E. of Brigg; ac. of pa. 5,070, of tp. 3,037; soil loam, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary is of various periods; the doorway leading to the rood-loft remains, and the windows contain fragments of ancient stained glass. The chancel contains an altar-tomb and there is a squint. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. W. has a charity of about £3 yearly.

Wraxall (1), pa. and vil., N. Somerset, 7 W. by S. of Bristol; ac. 3,773; soil loam, overlying limestone. The church of All Saints (restored 1893) is Perp., and contains an elaborate monument with recumbent effigies. There are several charities, amounting to £60 yearly.

Wraxall (2), pa., W. Dors., 7 S.E. of Beaminster; ac. 990; soil loam, clay, and peat, overlying gravel and chalk. The church of the Holy Trinity is Trans. Norm.

Wraxall (3), ha., pa. of Ditcheat (q.v.), E. Somerset, 3 N.W. of Castle Cary.

Wraxhall, North, pa. and vil., N.W. Wilts., 9 N.E. of Bath; ac. 2,185; soil cornbrash, overlying rock. The church of St. James is Norm. There are two almshouses for four persons, and some charities. Upwards of 40 ac. of glebe are let out in small allotments to the poor.

Wraxhall, South, vil., pa. of Bradford-on-Avon (q.v.), W. Wilts., 5 N.W. of Trowbridge. The church of St. James (restored 1882) is E. Perp.; the south chapel contains several monuments of the Long family. The Congregationalists have a chapel. *W. Manor House,* an ancient mansion, contains some finely carved oak panelling.

Wray (1), eccl. pa., tp. (**Wray-with-Botton**), and vil., pa. of Melling (q.v.), N. Lancs., 10 N.E. of Lancaster; ac. 6,493 and 33 water. The church of Holy Trinity is in E. Eng. style. A cattle fair is held on Shrove Tuesday.

Wray (2), eccl. pa. on the west bank of the Windermere, pa. of and 2 N.E. from Hawkshead (q.v.), N. Lancs. The church of St. Margaret (1845) is in Gothic style.

Wraysbury, or **Wyrardisbury,** pa. and vil., S. Bucks., 4½ E. of Windsor; ac. 1,656; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng.; the chancel retains a piscina and a double sedile, and there are some 16th-cent. brasses. The Bridge land produces £15 yearly, and there are charities of £19. Here are the ruins of a Benedictine convent, founded in the reign of Henry II.; and a portion of King John's hunting lodge is now a farmhouse.

Wrayton, ha., pa. of Melling (q.v.), N. Lancs., 4 S. of Kirkby Lonsdale.

Wray-with-Botton. [WRAY (1).]

Wrea Green, vil., pa. of and 2 W. from Kirkham (q.v.), N. Lancs. [RIBBY-WITH-WREA.]

Wreak, or **Wreke,** river, N.E. Leics., rises in the pa. of Goadby Marwood, and runs 4 S. by W. past Scalford to Melton Mowbray, where it is joined by the Eye. It then winds W. by S. past Kirby Bellars and Frisby to Hoby, and thence S.W. past Rotherby, Brooksby, Thrussington, and Ratcliff to the Soar, which it joins 2½ S.E. of Mountsorrel. Its length is about 17 miles.

Wreath Bay, secluded cove on east side of St. Catherine's Point, south coast of I. of W., ¾ S. of Niton. The sands here are firm and smooth.

Wreay, chap., tp., and vil., pas. of Carlisle St. Mary and Hesket-in-the-Forest (q.v.), N. Cumb., 5 S. of Carlisle. The church of St. Mary (1843) is in Byzantine style. There are some charities and an endowed school.

Wrecclesham, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Farnham (q.v.), W. Surrey. The church of St. Peter, rebuilt in 1877, is in Gothic style. Here are four almshouses. *Willey,* an old mansion in Italian style, is a seat.

Wreckenton, vil., pa. of and 3 S.E. from Gateshead (q.v.), N. Dur.

Wreighill, tp., pa. of and 6 W. from Rothbury (q.v.), Mid Northumb.; ac. 411.

Wrekendike, Roman road, E. Dur., joined Ryknield Street and other roads at South Shields. Traces of the road have been found at Bowchester.

Wrekin, eminence (1,320 ft.), E. Salop, 2 S.W. of Wellington. The W. consists of a craggy ridge,

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wrangthorn	Leeds	185	5328
Wratting, Great	Haverhill (2½)	55	362
Wratting, Little	Haverhill (3)	55	220
Wratting, West	Six Mile Bottom (3)	63	534
Wrawby, pa.	Brigg (1½)	162	3193
Wrawby, tp.	Brigg (1½)	162	709
Wraxall (1)	Flax Bourton (2)	124	921
Wraxall (2)	Evershot (3)	141	62

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wraxhall, North	Box (4)	102	371
Wray (1), eccl. pa.	Hornby (1)	252	550
Wray (1), tp.	Hornby (1)	252	491
Wray (2)	Windermere (7)	250	116
Wraysbury	Wraysbury	21	669
Wreay	Wreay	294	169
Wrecclesham	Farnham (1¾)	38	1438
Wreighill	Rothbury (5)	312	2

elliptical in form, extending more than a mile N.E. and S.W. It forms a conspicuous feature in the

THE WREKIN.
(*Photo. Chester Vaughan, Acton, W.*)

landscape, and commands a magnificent view. There are some remains of a British camp, with a ditch, entered on the north side.

Wrelton, tp. and vil., pa. of Middleton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2½ N.W. of Pickering, on the road to Kirby Moorside; ac. 1,888. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. The interest of £1,000 is distributed by the vicar at Christmas.

Wrenbury, pa., tp. **(Wrenbury-with-Frith),** and vil., S. Chesh., 5 S.W. of Nantwich; ac. of pa. 14,102, of tp. 2,123; soil various, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Margaret is Perp., and contains mural tablets of the Starkey family, dating from 1611 to 1808, and others to the Cotton family. There are several charities, some of which are devoted to apprenticing boys. A sale for cattle is held on the second and last Monday in each month. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Wreningham, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 8 S.W. of Norwich; ac. 1,528; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1853) is Perp. The rent of 20 ac. is distributed in coals.

Wrentham, pa. and scattered vil., N. Suff., 8 S.S.E. of Beccles; ac. 2,272; soil various, subsoil heavy. The church of St. Nicholas is a handsome E. Eng. building; the tower during the threatened invasion of the first Napoleon was used as a signal tower, and a wooden signal-house for the accommodation of the sentinels was erected in the churchyard by order of the Government. Here are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels. W. Hall (1862) is an elegant building in the centre of the vil., used as a reading-room and for public meetings. A Home was opened here in 1882 for training workhouse girls for domestic service.

Wrenthorpe, eccl. pa., pa. of and 1½ N. from Wakefield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Anne (1874) is a brick edifice.

Wressell, pa. and vil. situated on the Derwent, over which the railway passes on an iron bridge, E.R. Yorks., 8 E. of Selby; ac. 3,806; soil clayey, with some sand, overlying clay. The church of St. John of Beverley (1799) is a brick building. W. Castle, on the east bank of the Derwent, is now a ruin; there are some remains of fine masonry. This castle was founded by Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, K.G., who was taken prisoner at the battle of Shrewsbury, July 23, 1403, and afterwards beheaded. In 1650 it was captured and a great part of it destroyed by order of the Parliament, but the hall, kitchens, and square towers at the angles, still remain.

Wrestlingworth, pa. and vil., N. Beds., 5 N.E. of Biggleswade; ac. 1,619; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng. Here is a Congregational chapel. The charities amount to £69 yearly.

Wretchwick, ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Bicester (q.v.), N. Oxon.

Wretham, East, pa., S. Norf., 6 N.E. of Thetford; ac. (including West W.) 6,442; soil sandy, with chalky subsoil. The church of St. Ethelbert, originally Norm. and Dec., was rebuilt in 1865; the south doorway is Norm.

Wretham, West, pa., S. Norf., 6 N.E. of Thetford; ac. included with East W. The ancient church of St. Lawrence is now in ruins. *W. Hall* is a seat.

Wretton, pa. and vil., S.W. Norf., 6½ S.E. of Downham Market; ac. 1,154; soil and subsoil sand and peat. The church of All Saints (restored 1863) is Perp. Here is a chapel for Primitive Methodists. About £8 is distributed in money to the poor on St. Thomas's Day.

Wrexham, parl. and mun. bor., pa., and mkt. to. (TH.), S.E. Denbighs., 11½ S.S.W. of Chester; ac. of pa. 18,118, of bor. 1,306. W. is pleasantly situated on the verge of the North Wales coal-field. It is a prosperous and growing place, and has several spacious streets. The church of St. Giles (restored 1867) is a handsome Late Perp. edifice with a magnificent tower. The church contains several interesting monuments, including a famous piece of sculpture by Roubilliac, in memory of Miss Mary Middleton (d. 1747), in which she is represented rising from the tomb at the Day of Judgment. Remains of wall paintings have been discovered in the building. The other places of worship include a Roman Catholic church and Presbyterian, Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels. W. has a county hall, a market hall, an art school, and a free library and reading-room. The free school was established in 1603. A large number of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring coal-mines. The other industries include brewing, malting, tanning, and the manufacture of leather. W. figures conspicuously in the history of the great Civil War. The to. received its municipal constitution in 1857. It belongs to the Denbigh dis. of parl. bors. *Acton Park, Brymbo Hall,* and *Erddig* are the principal seats.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wrelton	Pickering (2½)	229	212
Wrenbury, pa.	Wrenbury	166	1994
Wrenbury, tp.	Wrenbury	166	475
Wreningham	Ashwellthorpe (1)	107	435
Wrentham	Blythburgh (5)	106	1018
Wrenthorpe	Lofthouse	178	2183
Wressell	Wressell	180	306

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wrestlingworth	Potton (3)	75	533
Wretham, East	Wretham	97	190
Wretham, West	Wretham	97	194
Wretton	Downham (7½)	86	322
Wrexham, parl. bor.	Wrexham	196	13958
Wrexham, mun. bor.	Wrexham	196	12552
Wrexham, pa.	Wrexham	196	32539

Wrexham Regis, tp., pa. of Wrexham (q.v.), S.E. Denbighs., in to. of Wrexham; ac. 1,306.

Wribbenhall, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Kidderminster (q.v.), N.W. Worcs., on the right bank of the Severn, which separates it from Bewdley. The church of All Saints, in E. Dec. style, replaces an older building. Here are extensive rope and twine works. *Sandbourne*, *Spring Grove*, and *Summer Hill* are seats.

Wrightington, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Eccleston (q.v.), N. Lancs., 6 N.W. of Wigan; ac. 3,916. The church of St. James is in E. Eng. style. Here are also Primitive Methodist and Presbyterian chapels. The charities amount to £50 a year. *Harrock Hall* and *W. Hall* (with a deer-park) are seats; adjoining the latter is a Catholic chapel.

Wrinehill. [CHECKLEY-CUM-WRINEHILL.]

Wring Cliff Cove, small bay, north coast of Dev., in west vicinity of Valley of Rocks, 1¼ W. of Lynton.

Wrington, pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 7 N.E. of Axbridge; ac. 5,748; soil various, overlying clay and shale. The church of All Saints (partially restored 1892–93) is Perp. The Congregationalists and Wesleyans have chapels. The charities amount to about £12 yearly, and are distributed in bread, clothing, and money. There are also charities producing about £25 a year for educational purposes. The vil. has a reading-room for working men. Mill puff and flock are manufactured here. A charter for a market on Tuesdays was granted in the reign of Edward II., but it has fallen into disuse. A fair was formerly held on Sept. 9. A little to the east of the vil. stands the beautiful cottage formerly the residence (1786 to 1828) of the authoress, Mrs. Hannah More. John Locke was born in this pa. in 1632.

Writhlington, pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 8 S.W. of Bath; ac. 680; soil various, overlying oolite. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (rebuilt 1874) is in Dec. style. Coal is extensively worked.

Writtle, pa. and vil. (formerly a mkt. to.), Mid Essex, 2½ W. of Chelmsford; ac. 8,325, and 23 water; soil clay and loam, overlying chiefly clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1885) is E. Eng. and Perp.; the font is Norm.; on the north side of the chancel is a marble monument, and near it another monument, also of marble, representing a father and mother with four sons and six daughters. Here is also an inscribed plate to Edward Elliott, of Newland, Essex (d. 1595); on the south side of the chancel is a memorial with bust to Sir John Comyns, Knight, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer (1738 till his death in 1740), besides several memorials to the Comyns family and the Petres, and some effigies of ladies and men in armour. There are almshouses near the churchyard for six widows. Here is an extensive brewery with maltings.

Wrockwardine, pa. and vil., Mid Salop, 2 W. of Wellington; ac. 4,583; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Peter (restored 1881–91) is E. Eng. with traces of Norm. work. The charities are of £49 yearly value, and the almshouses at the entrance of the vil. were built in 1841 for two poor women. *Orleton* and *Overley* are seats.

Wrockwardine Wood, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Wrockwardine and Eyton-on-the-Weald-Moors (q.v.), Mid Salop, 4 E. of Wellington. The church of the Holy Trinity (1833) is in E. Eng. style. There are collieries in the neighbourhood.

Wroot, pa. and vil., N.W. Lincs., on the Yorks. border, 5 W. of Epworth; ac. 3,235; soil sand and moor, subsoil gravel with peat. The church of St. Pancras (rebuilt 1879) is a brick structure, into which portions of the former 14th-cent. church have been incorporated. The free school has an endowment. The Rev. Samuel Wesley, rector of Epworth, also held this rectory, and his distinguished son, the Rev. John Wesley, M.A., was curate here for two years from 1728. Here are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Wrotham, pa. and to. at the foot of the chalk hills, Mid Kent, 10 N.W. of Maidstone; ac. 8,731; soil light, overlying chiefly sand. This place, which is of very remote antiquity, is supposed to have been a British settlement. A palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury formerly stood here, adjacent to the church. The church of St. George (restored 1858) is Dec. and Perp.; there are several brasses, some with effigial figures. In the vil. is an almshouse for four inmates. W. Hill is an eminence just above the to.; and on it is *W. Hill Park*, a seat in extensive grounds.

Wrottesley, pl., pa. of Tettenhall (q.v.), S. Staffs., 4 N.W. of Wolverhampton. This place gives title to Lord Wrottesley. (For *W. Hall* *see* TETTENHALL.)

Wroughton, pa. and vil., N. Wilts., 3 S. of Swindon; ac. 7,307; soil sand, clay, and marl, overlying clay. The church of St. John the Baptist and St. Helen is Norm., and contains several tablets to the Benet family, one dated 1613. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are some charities and an endowed school. *W. House* is a seat.

Wroxall (1), pa. and vil., W. Warws., 6 N.W. of Warwick; ac. 1,651; soil various, overlying clay. The priory of W. was founded about 1141 for Benedictine nuns. Shortly after the dissolution a house was built here by the Burgoynes, the southern and eastern sides of the nunnery being adapted to domestic uses, and the west front rebuilt. Sir Christopher Wren purchased the estate in 1713 and occasionally resided here. The present church of St. Leonards, which occupied the north side of the conventual enclosure, was rebuilt about 1315; the windows on the north side and others retain some interesting remains of 14th-cent. stained glass; there are various mural monuments to the families of Burgoyne and Wren. The pa. possesses charity lands with a gross annual income of about £117. The ancient stocks still remain close to the schools, and are in good preservation.

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wrexham Regis	Wrexham	196	12552
Wribbenhall	Bewdley	127	1278
Wrightington, ec. pa.	Apperley Bridge (1)	203	889
Wrightington, tp.	Apperley Bridge (1)	203	1550
Wrington	Yatton (3)	130	1472
Writhlington	Frome (8)	107	390
Writtle	Chelmsford (2½)	30	2462

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wrockwardine	Wellington (2)	153	1200
Wrockwardine Wood	Trench (1½)	150	4665
Wroot	Finningley (4)	158	253
Wrotham	Wrotham	31	3437
Wroughton	Swindon (2)	77	2511
Wroxall (1)	Hatton (3)	112	167

Wroxall (2), vil., pa. of Newchurch (q.v.), I. of W., 2 N. of Ventnor.

Wroxeter, pa. and vil. on the Severn, W. Salop, 6 S.E. of Shrewsbury; ac. 5,880; soil loam, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Andrew (partially restored 1889–90) is Gothic, and contains some interesting monuments to the Newport family, and a 16th-cent. altar-tomb to Sir Thomas Bromley. About 1864 an Easter sepulchre was discovered in the chancel wall. There are charities of about £6 yearly. W. was the Roman station *Uriconium*, and explorations have unearthed portions of buildings, and other Roman relics.

Wroxham, pa. and vil., E. Norf., 7 N.E. of Norwich; ac. 1,489; soil mixed, overlying sand. W. occupies elevated ground on the south bank of the Bure, which here forms one of the most considerable broads in the co., covering upwards of 100 ac., well stocked with various kinds of fish. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, situated on a knoll, is a building of flint with stone dressings, probably of the 14th cent., but it replaced a much earlier church, of which the south porch remains. Here are large malting establishments, and good bricks are made. *W. Hall* and *W. House* are seats.

Wroxton, pa. and vil., N. Oxon., 3 W.N.W. of Banbury; ac. 2,531 and 12 water; soil red loam, overlying sandstone. The church of All Saints is Dec.; it contains memorials to the Popes and Norths; the chancel is hung with their funeral banners, and on the walls are suspended several coronets, an embroidered surcoat, helmet with mantling, gauntlets, spurs and sword, besides seven hatchments. A Dec. screen separates the chancel and nave; each aisle retains an altar stone and a piscina. Here are Catholic and Wesleyan chapels. The poor's allotment produces £21 yearly, and is distributed at Michaelmas in coal. A short distance south of the church is *W. Abbey*, occupying the site of a priory founded about 1230 for Augustinian canons, some remains of which are incorporated in the present structure.

Wrynose Pass, mountain pass on border of Lancs., Westmd., and Cumb., 6 W. by S. of Ambleside. The "Three Shire Stone," marking the point where the three cos. meet, is situated in the pass. Its highest point, W. Gap, is 1,270 ft. above the sea.

Wuerdle and Wardle, tp., pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., adjoining the bor. of Rochdale on the north-east; ac. 3,523.

Wy-, for words not found under this spelling, *see also* Wi-.

Wyberton, pa. and vil. on the estuary of the Witham, S.E. Lincs., about 2 S. of Boston; ac. 3,489; soil rich loam, overlying clay and loam. The church of St. Leger (or Leodegar) is Perp., with a small apsidal chancel; there is a stone slab in the floor inscribed to Adam de Frampton (1300). Field's charity consists of four cottages (rebuilt 1871) available for four poor widows, each of whom receives 3s. 6d. weekly. There are other charities amounting to about £20 yearly. *Tytton Hall* is a seat.

Wyboston, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Eaton Socon (q.v.), N.E. Beds.

Wybunbury, pa., tp., and vil., S. Chesh., 3½ E. of Nantwich; ac. of pa. 10,000, of tp. 813; soil loamy, overlying marl. The church of St. Chad was rebuilt 1892. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are several charities, some of which are devoted to educational purposes.

Wychbold, eccl. pa. and vil. on the Salwarpe, pa. of Doddington (q.v.), Mid Worcs., about 2 N.E. of Droitwich. The church of St. Mary de Wyche is in Late Dec. style. *W. Hall*, in a well-wooded park, is a seat.

Wych, High, eccl. pa., pa. of and about ½ S.W. from Sawbridgeworth (q.v.), S.E. Herts. St. James's Church (1861) is in E. Eng. style.

Wychling. [WITCHLING.]

Wychough. [WICHAUGH.]

Wychwood, pa., W. Oxon., 4 N.E. of Witney; ac. 3,692; soil stonebrash, gravel, and limestone, overlying rock. W. Forest was formerly a tract of wood and coppice, but is now disafforested. [LEAFIELD-WITH-WYCHWOOD.]

Wycliffe, or **Wycliffe with Thorpe**, pa. on the Tees, N.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of Barnard Castle; ac. 2,202; soil loamy, subsoil various. The church of St. Mary is Gothic, and contains some 15th-, 16th-, and 17th-cent. brasses to the Wycliffe family. The rectory house retains a fine portrait of John Wycliffe, the Reformer (d. 1384). The Catholic church is in Gothic style. The charities are small. *W. House* is a seat.

Wycomb. [CHADWELL AND WYCOMB.]

Wycombe. [CHIPPING WYCOMBE.]

Wycombe, West, pa. and vil., S. Bucks., 2½ W. of High Wycombe; ac. 5,715; soil chiefly chalk. The church of St. Lawrence, on the top of a steep hill, is in Classic style; on account of its inconvenient position this church is now only used in the summer time. Close to the east end of the church is a mausoleum built by Lord Le Despencer in 1763. The church of St. Paul, in the vil., at the foot of the hill on which the church of St. Lawrence stands, is an edifice of red brick. The charities amount to about £20 a year. In the pa. are large beech woods, the value of which has caused the place to become a chair-making district. *W. House* is a seat.

Wycombe (or **Southern**) **Division**, one of the three parl. divs. of Bucks. It returns one member.

Wyddial, pa. and vil., N. Herts., 1½ N.E. of Buntingford; ac. 1,221; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Giles (restored 1870) is ancient; there are 16th-cent. brasses with effigies, and some ancient stained glass. *W. Park* is a seat.

Wye (1), pa. and small to. on the Stour, S. Kent, 9 S.W. of Canterbury; ac. 7,348; soil clay, over-

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wroxeter	Berrington (2)	168	535
Wroxham	Wroxham	123	415
Wroxton	Banbury (3)	77	643
Wuerdle and W.	Rochdale (2)	195	10456
Wyberton	Boston (2)	107	659
Wybunbury, pa.	Willaston (2)	160	6709
Wynbunbury, tp.	Willaston (2)	160	544
Wychbold	Droitwich (2)	126	1219
Wych, High	Harlow (2)	25	875
Wychwood	Charlbury (2)	76	212
Wycliffe	Winston (4)	243	188
Wycombe, West	West Wycombe	36	2599
Wycombe Division	.....	.....	66884
Wyddial	Buntingford (1½)	34	282
Wye (1)	Wye (1)	59	1419

lying chalk. The church of SS. Gregory and Martin is Perp. There is a 15th-cent. brass with effigies of a female and two civilians, and below, a group of eleven children, with an inscription to Alice, successively wife of John Andrew and Thomas Palmere. Here is the South-Eastern Agricultural College, established by the Kent and Surrey County Councils for affording a thorough education in the sciences applied to agriculture. There are two endowed schools, and almshouses for six poor persons. A fair is held on Oct. 11.

Wye (2), river of Wales and England, rises on Plynlimmon, and runs first S.E. and E. by S. through Montgoms. to Llangurig. From this place it flows S.S.E. to Builth, traversing Montgoms. and Radnors., and below Rhayader dividing Radnors. from Brecons. Between Builth and Whitney the river makes a great curve, flowing first S.E. past Aberedw, Llanstephan, and Llangoed Castle, and then N.E. past Glasbury, Hay, and Clifford Castle. It runs between Radnors. and Brecons. as far as Hay, and beyond that divides Radnors. from Herefords. On entering England the river flows E. by S. past Bredwardine, Moccas, and Byford to Hereford, whence it glides on with many curves to the Mon. border, the general direction of its course being due S. Holme Lacy is passed on the way to Ross. From Welsh Bicknor to Ganarew it winds W.S.W. between Herefords. and Glouc. It then makes a curve towards the west, passing the to. of Monmouth, and during the rest of its course runs S., passing Llandogo, Tintern Abbey, the Windcliff and Chepstow. The total length of the river is about 125 miles. It abounds in salmon, trout, and other fish.

Wye (3), river, N.W. Derbys., rises on the moors in the west vicinity of Buxton and runs E. by S. past Wormhill, and then S.E. by Ashford and Bakewell to the Derwent, which it joins at Rowsley. A little below Buxton the scenery on its banks becomes picturesque, and it afterwards traverses an extremely wild and romantic district, running below Chee Tor and along the famous Miller's Dale. A little above Rowsley it passes the historic mansion of Haddon Hall.

Wye (4), river, S. Bucks., rises at West Wycombe and runs S.E. through High Wycombe and Loudwater, and then, after forming a curve towards the east, S.W. through Wooburn to the Thames, which it enters on the east side of Hedsor, 3 E. of Great Marlow.

Wyersdale. [WYRESDALE, NETHER, WYRESDALE, OVER.]

Wyfordby, pa., E. Leics., 3 E. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 1,389; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., with a Norm. tower.

Wyham-with-Cadeby, pa., N. Lincs., 7 N.N.W. of Louth; ac. 1,449; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints is E. Eng.

Wyke, eccl. pa., pas. of Ash and Wanborough (q.v.), N.W. Surrey, 6 N.E. of Farnham. The church of St. Mark (1847) is a stone edifice. *Henley Park*, an old building enlarged by Queen Elizabeth, *Normandy Park*, and *Westwood* are seats.

Wyke Champflower, ti. and chap., pa. of and about 1½ W. from Bruton (q.v.), E. Somerset. St. Peter's Chapel (rebuilt in the 17th cent.) has its roof adorned with the arms of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, Edward VI., and the Southworth family.

Wykeham (1), pa. and vil., N.R. Yorks., 7 S.W. of Scarborough; ac. 8,200; soil and subsoil various. The church of All Saints (built 1853) is in E. Eng. style; the detached Dec. tower probably belonged to the chapel of St. Helen, erected in 1321. *W. Abbey* is a modern seat, occupying part of the site of the priory, founded about 1153, for nuns of the Cistercian order. There are scanty remains of the priory buildings.

Wykeham (2). [WICKHAM (1).]

Wykeham, East, pa. consisting of a single farm, N. Lincs., 7 W. of Louth, on the road to Market Rasen; ac. 560; soil wold land. The ancient church has been in ruins since the time of Henry VIII., but the existing remains, which stand in the park, are preserved. Near these is the vault of the Child family. *W. Hall*, an ancient mansion in a well-wooded park, was restored 1870.

Wyken, pa., N.E. Warws., 3 N.E. of Coventry; ac. 670; soil mixed loam, overlying gravel and sand. The church (dedication unknown) was built in the reign of Henry I. Here is the Craven colliery. The W. pippin, a delicious eating-apple, was first grown in this pa.

Wyke Regis, pa. and vil., S. Dors., 1½ S.W. of Weymouth; ac. 2,062; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is Perp.; in the graveyard are several memorials of persons shipwrecked on this coast. In the pa. are torpedo works, and a hospital in connection with the port sanitary authority. *Belfield*, *Belfield Park*, and *W. House* are seats.

Wykin, ha., pa. of and 2½ N.W. from Hinckley (q.v.), S.W. Leics.

Wylam, tp. and vil. on the north bank of the Tyne, pa. of Ovingham (q.v.), S. Northumb., 9 W. of Newcastle-on-Tyne; ac. 931 and 43 water. The

GEORGE STEPHENSON'S BIRTHPLACE, WYLAM.
(Photo. G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.)

manor once belonged to a monastery at Tynemouth. St. Oswin's chapel-of-ease (1886) is in E. Eng. style. There is a Wesleyan chapel. W. Wood, a portion of this tp., is on the south side of the river. The houses in the vil. consist for the most part of pitmen's dwellings. Here is the North W. colliery. George Stephenson, the distinguished

PLACE.	Nearest Railw. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wyfordby	Melton Mowbray (3)	105	141
Wyham-w.-Cadeby	Ludborough (2)	146	121
Wyke	Guildford (1½)	30	709
Wykeham (1)	Wykeham	231	493

PLACE.	Nearest Railw. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wykeham, East	Louth (7)	141	26
Wyken	Longford (2)	98	123
Wyke Regis	Weymouth (1½)	142	4182
Wylam	Wylam	276	1965

engineer and the founder of the English railway system, was born at a cottage on the Tyne, between this place and Closehouse, June 9, 1781. *Holeyn Hall*, a fine mansion, *Oakwood House*, and *W. Hall* are seats.

Wylde Green, dis., pa. of and 1 s. from Sutton Coldfield (q.v.), N. Warws.

Wyllin Glen. [GLEN WYLLIN.]

Wylye (1), or **Wily**, pa. and vil. on a stream of the same name, S. Wilts., 12 N.W. of Salisbury; ac. 2,287; soil light loam, overlying chalk and flint. The church of St. Mary the Virgin was rebuilt 1844, in Perp. style; it contains an ancient carved pulpit and sounding board, which formerly belonged to the old church at Wilton. The charities amount to £25 yearly. Near here are some ancient camps.

Wylye (2). [WILEY.]

Wymering, pa., S. Hants, 4 N. of Portsmouth; ac. 4,115; soil loam, subsoil chalk. A large portion of the vil. of Cosham is in this pa. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Norm.

Wymeswold, pa. and vil., N. Leics., 5 N.E. of Loughborough; ac. 3,373; soil strong loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1843) is Perp. and Dec.; there is a monument of coloured marbles to William Leeke, dated 1687. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are charities of nearly £215 a year, the distribution of which is under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners (1864). The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and in the making of hose and lace.

Wymington, pa. and vil., N. Beds., 13 N.W. of Bedford; ac. 1,710; soil clay, overlying sand, clay, and limestone. The church of St. Lawrence is Dec.; in the window sill of the south chapel are remains of a once magnificent altar; the church contains some fine brasses, one of which, to Sir Thomas Bromflete, cup-bearer to King Henry V., is considered to be the finest brass in existence of a knight in plate armour; alongside, on a similar slab, is a much smaller brass of his wife Margaret (1407); on the floor under the chancel arch is a brass to John Stokys, rector (d. 1520), clad in eucharistic vestments, and holding a chalice; under the arch between the lady chapel and the chancel is a fine altar-tomb to the memory of John and Albreda Curteys (d. 1391 and 1396 respectively); the upper slab has perfect brass effigies of both. Pillow lace is made here to a small extent. The charities are of £5 yearly value.

Wymondham (1), pa. and mkt. to., Mid Norf., 9½ S.W. of Norwich; ac. 10,950; soil various, overlying clay. The houses are irregularly built, showing some antiquity. The church of St. Mary the Virgin was formerly the church of the abbey of SS. Mary and Alban; the nave retains its original Norm. structure, and has a noble Perp. clerestory and a superb ceiling; the north aisle is also Perp. The choir, with its adjacent chapel, formed the conventual church, the nave and north aisle having been assigned in 1349 to the parishioners, who erected the western tower. There are also Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a meeting-house for the Friends. There are several charities left for the benefit of the poor, the principal of which is the town lands charity, out of which the grammar school is supported. The Public Hall (1890) is a red-brick building in Elizabethan style. The old County Female Prison has been converted into a police station, and there is a fire brigade station in Market Street. The market cross, in the centre of the to., erected in 1616, was repaired in 1863, and is now appropriated as a news and reading room and library. The market, on Friday, is unimportant, and little business is now transacted. Fairs are held annually on Feb. 14 and May 17 for cattle, and on Oct. 12 for pleasure. Here is an extensive brewery, a brush manufactory, and saw mills and turnery works. The Benedictine abbey of SS. Mary and Alban was founded here before 1107 as a cell to St. Alban's. The "Old Green Dragon" inn, formerly attached to the abbey, is an ancient and interesting structure. St. Thomas à Becket's chapel has been assigned for the use of the grammar school. Gunvil Hall, now a farm-house, is an Elizabethan building, and was formerly surrounded by a moat. *Burfield Hall*, a mansion of the Queen Anne period, *Carick House*, and *Stanfield Hall*, a moated Tudor mansion, are seats.

Wymondham (2), pa. and large vil. on the Eye, E. Leics., 6½ E. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 2,852; soil partly red loam and partly clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng. There is a Congregational chapel, with school attached, and a Wesleyan chapel. The Grammar School was founded in 1637, and new buildings were erected in 1883. The interest of £500 is applied to the education of poor girls.

Wymondeley, Great, or **Much**, pa. and vil., N. Herts., 2 S.E. of Hitchin; ac. 1,430; soil loam, subsoil various. The church of St. Mary (restored) is of various periods with some Norm. remains. There are some charities. Remains of a Roman villa, with tessellated pavement, have been found here. *Delamere House* is an ancient seat.

Wymondeley, Little, pa. and vil., N. Herts., 2½ S.E. of Hitchin; ac. 986; soil loam and gravelly, overlying clay. The church of the Virgin Mary (rebuilt with the exception of the tower in 1875) is in Perp. style, and retains some ancient monuments. The charities are small. A priory of Augustinian canons, founded in the reign of Henry III., formerly existed here.

Wyndcliff. [WIND CLIFF.]

Wynford Eagle, pa. and small vil., W. Dors., 9 N.W. of Dorchester; ac. 1,370; soil stony, overlying gravel and chalk. The church of St. Lawrence (1842) is in E. Eng. style.

Wynyard Park. [GRINDON (1).]

Wyrai, river, Mid Cardigs., rises 6½ N.N.W. of Tregaron, and runs about 2 N. by Llanfihangel Lledrod, and then 8 W. by S. by Llangwyryfon, entering the sea at Llanrhystyd.

Wyrardisbury. [WRAYSBURY.]

Wyre, river, N. Lancs., rises on the moors on the Yorks. border, and runs W. for about 7 miles. It then turns S. and flows past Garstang (where the

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Wylye (1)	Wylye	115	414
Wymering	Cosham (½)	70	1123
Wymeswold	Loughborough (5)	112	863
Wymington	Irchester (2)	63	336
Wymondham (1)	Wymondham	110	4764
Wymondham (2)	Whissendine (2)	99	905
Wymondeley, Great	Hitchin (2)	32	255
Wymondeley, Little	Hitchin (2½)	32	411
Wynford Eagle	Maiden Newton (2)	145	210

Lancaster Canal is carried over it through an aqueduct) to St. Michael-on-Wyre. Its course has here been improved by artificial means. From St. Michael it proceeds in a W. direction, expanding gradually into an estuary, which turns abruptly N. and is known as Wyre Water. The estuary is 5 miles long and has an extreme breadth of 1½ mile, the distance from bank to bank at its entrance being less than ½ mile. On the west side of its mouth is the to. of Fleetwood (q.v.).

Wyre, Forest of, remains of ancient forest on border of Worcs. and Salop, 1½ W. of Bewdley. In the 16th cent. the forest extended along the Severn to Bridgnorth, and was famous for its magnificent oaks.

Wyre Piddle, tp. and chap. on the Avon, pa. of Fladbury (q.v.), S.E. Worcs., 6 N.W. of Evesham; ac. 346. The church (dedication unknown) is a small E. Norm. building (restored 1888–90); the chancel arch and lower part of the bell-turret are said to be Saxon; the chancel contains an ancient carved piscina and two squints. The pre-Reformation altar slab, previously lying within the communion rails, has been placed on the communion table; there are a few early tiles and some remains of ancient stained glass in the west window. A large portion of the land is cultivated by market gardeners.

Wyresdale, Nether, scattered tp., pa. of and 4 N.N.E. from Garstang (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. 4,875 and 40 water. *Wyre Side* is a seat.

Wyresdale, Over, chap. and extensive tp., pa. of and 7 S.E. from Lancaster (q.v.), N.W. Lancs.; ac. 17,319, of which 64 are water and a large quantity moorland. It was formerly a forest with a bleak aspect, but cultivation has made it very picturesque. The church (dedication unknown) is a plain building. Here is also a chapel for the Wesleyans and a meeting-house for the Friends. The endowed school was founded in 1874.

Wyrley, Great, eccl. pa. (extending into the pa. of Cheslyn Hay), tp., and vil., pa. of Cannock (q.v.), W. Staffs., 8 N. of Walsall; ac. 1,107. The church of St. Mark is in E. Eng. style. The Working Men's Institute, for lectures or concerts, has a reading-room and library. The charities amount to £2 13s. yearly.

Wyrley, Little, ha., pa. of Norton Canes (q.v.), S. Staffs., about 2 S.E. of Great Worley. *W. Grove,* a curious 17th-cent. mansion, was formerly the seat of the Fowkes family.

Wysall, pa. and vil., S.E. Notts., 9 S.E. of Nottingham; ac. 1,554; soil and subsoil clay. The church of the Holy Trinity (restored 1874) is Dec.; the chancel has a waggon-headed roof and contains a large 16th-cent. altar-tomb to Hugh Armstrong, with recumbent figures of himself and his wife; there are two piscinæ and an ancient oak screen with gates. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. There are charities of about £5 annual value.

Wyson, ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Brimfield (q.v.). N. Herefords.

Wythall, eccl. pa., pas. of Solihull, W. Warws., and Kings Norton and Alvechurch (q.v.). E.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Wyre Piddle	Pershore (2)	112	235
Wyresdale, Nether	Bayhorse (3)	224	789
Wyresdale, Over	Bayhorse (2)	224	523
Wyrley, Great, ec. pa.	Wyrley (¼)	127	3217
Wyrley, Great, tp.	Wyrley (¼)	127	1151
Wysall	Widmerpool (2½)	116	193
Wythall	Kings Norton (3)	136	1100

Worcs., about 8 S. of I
Mary is in Dec. style.
chapels. The W. Ins
tainments, concerts,
like grounds, and cor

Wytham, pa. and
Oxford; ac. 1,149 an
lying clay, sand, and
at the foot of a hill,
a castle, supposed to
king of the West
Saints was rebuilt i
of Abingdon, who re
incorporated in the n
ings some of the v
Cumnor Hall; the p
E. Eng. style; on th
of the Late Dec. p
In the church are br
and his wife (*c.* 1455
is also a monument t
Usher to Charles II. a
composer. *W. Abbe*
reign of Henry VI., i
the interior has been
house in the centre
however, fine specim

Wythburn (1), eccl
(q.v.), W. Cumb., 7 s
(restored 1872) is a s

Wythburn (2). [
WYTHBURN.]

Wythop, tp. and
W. Cumb., about 4 s.
The chapel of St. Ma
Hall, formerly a fort
now a farmhouse.

Wyton (1), pa. an
3½ E. of Huntingdo
clay and partly grave
church of All Saints
Dec. The Rev. Joh
John's College, Cam
for Old Sarum, aut
Purley," resided for sc
The manor-house is n

Wyton (2), tp. and
Yorks., 5 N.E. of Hull

Wyverstone, pa. a
of Stowmarket; ac.
overlying clay and
St. George is E. Eng.

Wyville-with-Hung
borders of Leics., 5 s
soil light, overlying
Catherine (1858) is in

Yaddlethorpe, vil.,
Lincs., 7½ W. of Brigg

Place.	N fr
Wytham	O
Wythburn (1)	C
Wythop	B
Wyton (1)	S
Wyton (2)	H
Wyverstone	F
Wyville-with-H.	G

Yafforth, tp. and chap., pa. of Danby Wiske (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., about 2 W. of Northallerton; ac. 1,586. All Saints' Church is in E. Eng. style.

Yalberton, ha., pa. of and 2½ S.W. from Paignton (q.v.), S. Dev.

Yalding, pa. and vil., S.W. Kent, 7 S.W. of Maidstone; ac. 5,771 land and 72 water; soil and subsoil various. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is E. Eng. and later; it contains two tombs, each under a fine Perp. arch, and monuments to the Ward and Aker families. The vicarage is an ancient moated house. The charities amount to £125 a year. *Kenward* is a seat.

Yantlet Creek, inlet of the Thames, N. Kent, 3 W.N.W. of Sheerness. The Creek separates Hoo Allhallows on the west from the Isle of Grain on the east. At its entrance on the east side is the London Stone, marking the limit of the jurisdiction of the Conservators of the Thames.

Yantlet Island, islet in the Thames, on the west side of the entrance to Y. Creek.

Yanwath and Eamont Bridge, tp., pa. of Barton (q.v.), N. Westmd., 1 S. of Penrith; ac. 1,299. Y. Hall, now occupied by a farmer, is a fortified manor-house of the 14th cent.

Yanworth, tp. and chap., pa. of Hazleton (q.v.), N.E. Glouc., about 8 N.E. of Cheltenham; ac. 1,263. The church of St. Andrew is Norm. and Perp.

Yapham-with-Meltonby, chap. and tp., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Pocklington (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,818. The church of St. Martin is a plain building. There are some charities.

Yapton, pa. and vil., S.W. Sussex, 5 S.W. of Arundel; ac. 1,740; soil rich mould, overlying light clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng.; the tower is very much out of the perpendicular. The free school is endowed, and there is a charity of about £18 a year.

Yarborough, or **Yarburgh,** pa. and vil., E. Lincs., 4 N.E. of Louth; ac. 1,208; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. John the Baptist is Perp.

Yarborough Camp. [CROXTON (2).]

Yarborough Column. [BEMBRIDGE.]

Yarbridge, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Brading (q.v.), I. of W.

Yarburgh. [YARBOROUGH.]

Yarcombe, pa. and vil., E. Dev., on the borders of Somerset, about 8 N.E. of Honiton; ac. 4,689; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter is Dec. Here are two Baptist chapels. The charities are of £46 yearly value.

Yardley (in Domesday "Gerlei"), pa., E. Worcs., 4 E. of Birmingham. The pa., which comprises several manufacturing and residential districts, is level and watered by several small streams; it is separated from Warws. by the Cole, over which are several bridges, connecting the pa. with that of Aston. The church of St. Edburgh is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., and has a fine Perp. tower.

Yardley, another form of Ardeley (q.v.).

Yardley Gobion, tp. and chap., pa. of Potterspury (q.v.), S.E. Northants, on the borders of Bucks., 3½ N.W. of Stony Stratford, on the high road to Northampton; ac. 1,593. The Grand Junction Canal passes through this place. The chapel of St. Leonard is in E. Eng. style. Here is a Congregational chapel. *Y. G. House* is a seat, with a very fine prospect to the north and east.

Yardley Hastings, pa. and vil., Mid Northants, 7½ E.S.E. of Northampton; ac. 4,042; soil clayey, overlying clay and limestone. The church of St. Andrew (restored) is chiefly Dec. Here is a Congregational chapel. Y. Chase consists of woods intersected by beautiful drives; they abound with fine timber, and one portion is well stocked with deer. A pleasure fair is held on Whit-Tuesday.

Yardley Wood, eccl. pa., pas. of Kings Norton and Yardley (q.v.), N.E. Worcs., 4 S.E. of Birmingham. Christ Church is a modern building.

Yard Malldraeth, vil. at head of Malldraeth Bay, pa. of Trefdraeth (q.v.), S.W. Anglesey, 2½ N.N.W. of Newborough.

Yare, river, Mid and E. Norf., rises at Shipdham and runs 50 E. to the North Sea. The river runs S.E. from Shipdham to Cranworth; thence E.N.E. past many vils. to Brandon Parva; due E. by Marlingford, Bawburgh, and Colney to Earlham; S.S.E. past Cringleford and Eaton to Keswick; N.E. past Lackenham and Trowse to Thorpe (skirting the east suburbs of Norwich); E. again past Whitlingham to Brundall, making a great curve S. of Postwick; then S.E. by Strumpshaw to Reedham, whence it runs N.E. to Great Yarmouth, and then turning S. by E. for 3 miles divides a long narrow strip of land from the co. of Suffolk, after which it enters the German Ocean. The course of the Y. is sluggish, but there is some pleasant scenery. At Reedham there is a cut connecting the navigation of the Y. with that of the Waveney.

Yar, East, river in south and east of I. of W., rises in east vicinity of Niton, and runs N. past Whitwell and Godshill, and then N.E., E., and again N.E., passing Newchurch and Brading on its way to Brading Harbour. Its length is about 12 miles.

Yarkhill, pa., S. Herefords., 1½ N. of Stoke Edith; ac. 2,302; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. John the Baptist (rebuilt 1862) is principally in Dec. style. There are some small charities.

Yarlett, pa. (formerly extra-parochial), Mid Staffs., 4 N. by W. of Stafford; ac. 390.

Yarlington, pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 4 W. of Wincanton; ac. 1,207; soil loam, overlying sandy rock. The church of St. Mary (restored 1877) is E. Eng. On a hill near are some remains of a Roman encampment. *Y. House* is a seat.

Yarm, pa. (anciently a mkt. to.) and head of petty sess. div., N.R. Yorks., 4 S.S.W. of Stockton;

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Yafforth	Northallerton (2)	218	151
Yalding	Yalding	37	2595
Yanwath and E. B.	Penrith (1)	281	289
Yanworth	Cirencester (8)	93	131
Yapham-with-M.	Pocklington (2)	198	191
Yapton	Barnham Junc. (1½)	63	666
Yarborough	Louth (4)	141	189
Yarcombe	Chard (5)	143	647

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Yardley	Stechford (1)	109	17141
Yardley Gobion	Castlethorpe (2)	55	551
Yardley Hastings	Billing (3½)	71	1070
Yardley Wood	Stechford (1)	109	832
Yarkhill	Stoke Edith (1)	139	474
Yarlett	Norton Bridge (2)	139	59
Yarlington	Wincanton (3½)	116	179
Yarm	Yarm	231	1608

ac. 1,206; soil clayey and loamy. The to., which consists chiefly of one long and broad street running north and south, is nearly surrounded by the Tees and is very liable to inundations; the river is crossed by a substantial stone bridge of five arches and a fine railway viaduct. The church of St. Mary Magdalene was rebuilt in 1730. There are Catholic and various Nonconformist chapels. There are various charities, and a grammar school founded and endowed in the 16th cent. A fair is held annually on Oct. 18, 19, and 20, for the sale of cattle and cheese, which is well attended. The market, owing to the proximity of Stockton, has become extinct. A covered market-cross stands in the centre of the street. Here was formerly a house of Black Friars, founded by Peter de Brus, who died in 1240; a mansion has been built on the site and is called the Fryerage.

Yarmouth (1), or **Great Yarmouth**, pa., parl., mun. and co. bor. (extending into Suff.), mkt. to., seaport, and watering-place, E. Norf., 20 E. by S. of Norwich; ac. of pa. 2,175; soil light, overlying sand. Next to Norwich, Y. is the chief to. of the eastern counties, and the port of E. Norf. and Suff., and is a flourishing to., owing to its fisheries, its foreign trade, its advantages as a bathing-place, and its manufactures. Its situation is as peculiar as its origin, being on a sand drift formed at the entrance of the estuary (of the Bure, Yare, and Waveney),

The Town Hall, Yarmouth.
(*Photo. Poulton and Son, London.*)

which at one time flowed up to Norwich, and this sand gradually becoming dry land was added to by the sand drifted from the beach during the spring by the easterly winds then prevailing. At a very early period this place was frequented by fishermen from different parts of England, especially the Cinque Ports, who dried their nets on the denes or downs, and eventually erected houses thereon, so that in the time of Edward the Confessor there were seventy burgesses, and the place became the great mart for herrings, especially during the annual free fair. The to. is regularly built, and has some fine houses, both in the old and new parts. The North and South Quays, which are very broad, and extend for nearly a mile and a quarter, are among the peculiar and interesting features of Y. The principal streets run parallel with the quays, and are crossed by 145 narrow lanes called rows, which are numbered. There is a good esplanade, with two piers and a jetty. The pa. church of St. Nicholas, attached to the priory of that name, founded here early in the 12th cent., received various additions during the 13th, 14th, and 15th cents., till it became a large and splendid edifice, with sixteen chapels rich in plate, jewels, and other ornaments. In 1551 the monumental brasses were cast into weights and measures, and during the time of the Commonwealth the church suffered great mutilation and damage; various repairs were carried out during the first decade of the present century, and since then the fabric has been well restored. There are also eccl. pas. with modern churches, a Catholic church, and places of worship for various bodies of Nonconformists. The Grammar School, founded in 1551, was re-established in 1862, and the new buildings were opened in 1872. The chief public buildings are the Town Hall and the Post Office, on the Quay; the Tolhouse, containing the Free Library and Museum; the Public Library, South Quay; the Custom House, North Quay; the Theatre, the Aquarium, the Sailors' Home, the Fishermen's Institute, and the Naval Lunatic Asylum. On the North Denes are extensive golf links, and on the South Denes, where the races are held, is a lofty monument to Lord Nelson. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday. The fairs are held on Shrove Monday and Tuesday, and on Friday and Saturday after Easter. Barley is the chief article of export. There are numerous and very extensive malting-houses which afford employment to a large number of hands. The herring fishery gives employment on shore to a very large number of persons, both men and women, in salting and curing the fish; the produce is equal to one-fifth of the entire return of the herring fisheries throughout the kingdom; there are also fisheries for mackerel, cod, sprats, turbot, soles, skate, whitings, eels, and shrimps. The Fish Wharf is on the South Denes; on the east side are fish salesmen's offices, and in the rear of the market a series of curing houses and yards. Ship and boat building employ many hands; there are rope and twine and trawl-net manufactories and silk crape works. The charities, amounting to about £1,000 a year, are administered by trustees. Steam packets ply to and from London, Hull, and Newcastle for passengers and goods, and the Scotch boats pass through Y. Roads and occasionally land and embark passengers. Among other antiquities are the remains of the town walls, gates, and towers. The Star Hotel contains some curious carvings and pendant ceilings; and No. 4, South Quay (built 1596), contains some fine Elizabethan rooms, in one of which, according to tradition, the death of Charles I. was determined on.

Yarmouth (2), or **South Yarmouth**, pa. and formerly a mkt. to., I. of W.; ac. 58, and 66 foreshore and water; soil light loam and sand, overlying chalk. Y., the smallest pa. in the island, is on the sea coast, at the mouth of the river Yar, over which a bridge has been constructed, uniting this with Freshwater, directly opposite Lymington, distant 4 miles by a steam ferry across the sea. The church of St. James (restored 1873) is Perp. In a small chapel is a splendid monument to Sir Robertus Holmes Miles, consisting of a colossal statue of exquisite workmanship in beautiful

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Yarmouth (1), pa.	Yarmouth	122	36998
Yarmouth (1), parl. b.	Yarmouth	122	49334
Yarmouth (1), mun. b.	Yarmouth	122	49334
Yarmouth (2)	Yarmouth	97	362

Carrara marble. There are some Nonconformist chapels. The pier, opened in 1876, has three separate landing stages. The imports are coal and timber. The to. is well built and was corporate, but by the Municipal Corporation Act it ceased to exist in March, 1881. The bor. was disfranchised by the Reform Act, having previously sent two members to Parliament from the reign of Elizabeth. At the west end of the to. is a small dismantled fort or castle, erected in the time of Henry VIII. on the site of the former church, which had been demolished by the French a short time before. Thomas, Lord Holmes, Governor of the island in the 18th cent., bequeathed £30 yearly to this pa.: £10 to the rector, £10 for apprenticing a poor boy out of the pa., and £10 to be distributed among the widows and poor of the pa.; other charities produce £12 yearly.

Yarmouth, Little. [SOUTHTOWN (1).]

Yarmouth Roads, natural haven off east coast of Norf., opposite Great Y. The Roads extend upwards of 5 miles north and south. A line of sandbanks protects vessels from easterly gales, affording the only secure anchorage between the Thames and the Humber.

Yarnbury, ancient camp on Salisbury Plain, S. Wilts., 6½ N.W. of Wilton. The camp crowns an isolated eminence commanding fine views over the Plain. It is circular and covers 28 ac. There are six entrances, the principal one facing east, where there is a very elaborate outwork. A large fair for sheep and colts is held here early in October.

Yarnfield (1), ti., pa. of Maiden Bradley (q.v.), E. Somerset.

Yarnfield (2), ha., pa. of Swynnerton (q.v.), N.W. Staffs., about 2 N.W. of Norton Bridge.

Yarnscombe, pa. and vil., N. Dev., 8 S. of Barnstaple; ac. 3,047; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1888) is Perp. The staircase to the rood-loft remains and some ancient stained glass. On the north side of the chancel, within a low-arched recess, is a 15th-cent. altar-tomb. There are some charities.

Yarnton (in Domesday "Eardungton"), pa. and vil., Mid Oxon., 4 N.N.W. of Oxford; ac. 1,572; soil clay and sand, overlying Oxford clay. The church of St. Bartholomew is principally E. Eng.; some remains of ancient glass in the north window exhibit figures of monks and prelates; in the Spencer aisle is a 17th-cent. monument, with standing effigies; there is also a 17th-cent. canopied tomb. In the churchyard is a curious E. Eng. cross. There are some small charities.

Yarpole, pa. and vil., N. Herefords., 5 N.N.W. of Leominster; ac. 2,534; soil clayey, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Leonard is Dec. There are charities of about £8 yearly.

Yarrow (1), stream, W. Lancs., rises in the east vicinity of Coppull, and runs 2½ N.N.W. and then 6 W. by N. past Eccleston and Croston, joining the Douglas 8 S.S.W. of Preston.

Yarrow (2), pa., W. Selks., on Y. Water, with detached portion in Peebs., Sc.; ac. 41,046; soil generally light brown loam, gravelly along the banks of the rivers, with tendency to become boggy in places. The scenery is very picturesque. The Established church stands about the centre of the pa., 9 S.W. of Selkirk, on the road to Moffat. In this pa., about 12 W.S.W. of Selkirk, is the farm of Mount Benger, formerly in the occupation of Hogg, the "Ettrick Shepherd."

Yarrowfeus, ha. on the Yarrow Water, pa. of Yarrow (q.v.), Mid Selks., Sc., 7 S. of Innerleithen.

Yarrowford, vil. on the Yarrow Water, pa. of Yarrow (q.v.), N.E. Selks., Sc., 4 W. by N. of Selkirk.

Yarrow Water, stream, Selks., Sc., flows out of St. Mary's Loch, in its course receiving several burns, passing through the pa. and forming a portion of its south-eastern boundary. Then leaving the pa. it flows S.E. and joins the Ettrick about 2 S. of Selkirk.

Yar Tor, eminence (1,300 ft.) on Dartmoor, S. Dev., 5½ W.N.W. of Ashburton. Here are considerable remains of a British village, including a hut-circle and a kistvaen.

Yarwell, pa. on the Nen, N.E. Northants, 7 N.E. of Oundle; ac. 1,154; soil cold clay, overlying loam. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (restored 1892) is Dec. The charities are small.

Yar, West, stream in west of I. of W., S. Hants, rises at Freshwater Gate, and runs 3 N. to the Solent.

Yate, pa. and vil. on the Frome, S. Glouc., 10 N.E. of Bristol; ac. 4,071 and 10 water; soil mostly red mould, overlying clay and limestone. The church of St. Mary (restored) is Perp.; there is a 16th-cent. brass with effigy. The Brethren have a chapel. There are charities of £71 yearly value. A fortnightly market is held. Here is the Chipping Sodbury Union Workhouse. Y. Court, garrisoned and afterwards burnt by Cromwell's troops, is now in ruins, but a fine archway still remains. *Pool Court*, *Stanshawes Court*, and *Y. House* are seats.

Yate and Pickup Bank, scattered tp., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., from 4 to 5 S.E. of Blackburn; ac. 850.

Yate, Great, ha., pa. of Croxden (q.v.), N. Staffs., 3 S.E. of Cheadle.

Yatehouse. [BYLEY-WITH-YATEHOUSE.]

Yateley, pa., tp., and vil., N. Hants, 5 N.N.W. of Farnborough; ac. of pa. 10,036, of tp. 3,207; soil various, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. Peter (restored) is of various periods. The charities amount to over £100 yearly.

Yatesbury, pa., N.W. Wilts., 5 E. by N. of Calne; ac. 1,639; soil chalk and clay, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints (restored 1855) is Norm. with Perp. additions; it retains a Norm. font.

Yattendon, pa. and vil. on an acclivity, S. Berks., 12 N.W. of Reading; ac. 1,400; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1882) is Perp. In the church is a monument to Sir John Norreys, Knight (d. 1597). There is a charity of £2 5s. yearly. *Y. Court* is a seat.

Yatton (1), pa. and vil., N. Somerset, 12 S.W. of

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Yarnscombe	Imberleigh (3)	205	294
Yarnton	Yarnton	67	299
Yarpole	Berrington & Eye (1½)	159	512
Yarrow (2	Selkirk (4)	367	638
Yarwell	Wansford (2)	100	305
Yate	Yate	128	1190

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Yate and Pickup B.	Darwen (1)	206	581
Yateley, pa.	Wellington Col. (1½)	57	3533
Yateley, tp.	Wellington Col. (1½)	57	1238
Yatesbury	Calne (5)	99	148
Yattendon	Hampstead Norris (2	60	326
Yatton (1)	Yatton	130	1870

Bristol; ac. 5,374; soil alluvium, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is Dec. and Perp.; it contains memorials of the Newton family, including an altar-tomb of Sir R. C. Newton, Chief Justice (d. 1448). A cattle market is held on the second Monday in the month. The charities amount to £90 a year.

Yatton (2), tp., pa. of Much Marcle (q.v.), S. Herefords., 5 E. of Ross; ac. 1,452.

Yatton Keynell, pa. and vil., N.W. Wilts., 12 N.E. of Bath; ac. 1,716; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. Margaret (restored 1868) is Dec. and Perp.; a carved stone rood-screen of the 15th cent., of very fine workmanship, remains.

Yaverland, pa. and vil., I. of W., 8 E.S.E. of Newport; ac. 800; soil loam, subsoil various. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1888–90) is Norm. with later additions. During the restoration a British urn and the mutilated carved head of a monk were discovered.

Yawthorpe, ha., pa. of Corringham (q.v.), N. Lincs., 5 E. of Gainsborough.

Yaxham, pa. and vil., Mid Norf., 2 S. of East Dereham; ac. 1,596; soil heavy and very productive, overlying clay and brick-earth. The church of St. Peter is chiefly Dec., with Perp. insertions; the base of the tower, as well as the tower arch, are of E. Norm. date. Here is a Congregational chapel. There are some small charities chiefly distributed in doles.

Yaxley (1), pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 4 S. of Diss; ac. 1,263. The soil is a rich alluvial deposit of the drift, in which, when the railway cutting under the Duke's bridge was made, several fossils of vertebræ, and paddles of huge saurians, as well as fine ammonites, were found; subsoil chiefly clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1868) is chiefly Perp.; the east window is filled with the old painted quarries; the fragments of painted glass, dating from 1199 to 1549 (and later), were for the most part collected from the windows of the church. The chancel and south aisle contain four monumental brasses to the Yaxley and Felgate families. There are some charities. *Y. Hall* is a seat.

Yaxley (2), pa. and vil., N. Hunts., 4½ S. of Peterborough; ac. 4,138; soil rich loam, overlying strong clay. The church of St. Peter is a large and noble cruciform structure; the earliest part is Dec., the remainder being very Late Perp., and has piscinæ, aumbries, and sedilia. The walls exhibit in places good frescoes on a ground of small cinquefoiled flowers; the door to the rood-loft still remains in the chancel arch, which is occupied by a lofty Perp. oak screen. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, Free Methodist, Primitive Methodist, and Baptist chapels. A fair is held here on Holy Thursday every year. There is a charity of £5 yearly.

Yazor, pa., N. Herefords., 8 N.W. of Hereford; ac. 2,063; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (1855) is in E. Eng. style, and contains several monuments and brasses. *Foxley* is a seat.

Y Drosgl (1), mountain (2,478 ft.), N.E. Carnarvs., 2 E.N.E. of Bethesda. The view from the summit is fine.

Y Drosgl (2), mountain (2,182 ft.), N.E. Carnarvs., 2½ S.S.E. of Llanfairfechan. It commands extensive views.

Yeading, or **Yedding,** ha., pa. of Hayes (q.v.), W. Middx., 4 S.E. of Uxbridge.

Yeadon (in Domesday "Eadon"), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Guiseley (q.v.), 7½ N. by W. of Leeds, W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,693. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in E. Eng. style. Y. has also a chapel-of-ease and places of worship for some Nonconformist bodies. The Town Hall and Mechanics' Institute (1880–81) is in Gothic style. Woollen manufacturing is extensively carried on here.

Yealand Conyers, eccl. pa., tp., and picturesque vil., pa. of Warton (q.v.), N. Lancs., 2½ S. of Carnforth; ac. 1,579 and 3 water. The church of St. John is in E. Eng. style; there is also a Catholic church in the same style, and the Friends have a meeting-house, erected in 1697. *Leighton Hall* and *Morecambe Lodge*, both in well-timbered grounds, are seats.

Yealand Redmayne, tp., pa. of Warton (q.v.), N. Lancs., about 1 N. of Yealand Conyers; ac. 2,130.

Yealm, river, S. Dev., rises on the south of Dartmoor, near Pen Beacon, and after a S.S.W. course of about 10 miles, through pleasing scenery, flows past Yealmpton, where it is crossed by a bridge, and falls into Y. Mouth.

Yealm Mouth, inlet of the sea on the south coast of Dev., between Plymouth Sound and Bigbury Bay. The scenery on its shores is picturesque.

Yealmpton, pa. and vil., S. Dev., 7 S.E. of Plymouth; ac. 3,000; soil light, overlying limestone and marble. The church of St. Bartholomew, rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1850, is of various periods. In the north aisle is a brass, with effigy in armour, and inscription to Sir John Crocker, cup and standard bearer to King Edward IV., who distinguished himself in suppressing Perkin Warbeck's rebellion in 1497. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. There are extensive chair, cabinet, and flock works, worked by water power, and marble and granite works, and several limestone quarries. A cattle market is held the fourth Wednesday in each month. In 1858 Charles Anthony bestowed £36 yearly for the sick poor, and at his death left £60 yearly to clothe six old men and six old women, and for educating and clothing thirty children. *Kitley*, a fine Elizabethan mansion, contains a good collection of paintings.

Yearby, ha., pa. of and about ½ S. from Kirkleatham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Yeardsley-cum-Whaley, tp., pa. of Taxal (q.v.), E. Chesh., 8 N.E. of Macclesfield; ac. 1,323. There are Baptist and Congregational chapels, and a Mechanics' Institute. The charities amount to

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Yatton (2)	Ross (5½)	132	167
Yatton Keynell	Chippenham (4½)	94	520
Yaverland	Sandown (1)	86	94
Yaxham	Yaxham	120	450
Yaxley (1)	Mellis (1½)	91	335
Yaxley (2)	.....	.....	1304
Yazor	Moorhampton (1)	154	215

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Yeadon	Guiseley (1)	205	7[illegible]
Yealand C., eccl. pa.	Carnforth (2½)	236	[illegible]
Yealand C., tp.	Carnforth (2½)	236	[illegible]
Yealand R.	Burton & Holme (2)	241	[illegible]
Yealmpton	Plympton (5½)	237	[illegible]
Yeardsley-c.-W.	New Mills (½)	173	[illegible]

about £3 yearly. In the neighbourhood are large collieries. Y. Hall, formerly a seat, is now a farmhouse.

Yearsley, chap., tp., and small vil., pa. of Coxwold (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 N.E. of Easingwold; ac. 2,674 and 18 water. The church of the Holy Trinity dates from 1839, and the Wesleyans have a chapel.

Yeaveley, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Shirley (q.v.), W. Derbys., 4½ S. of Ashbourne; ac. 1,377. The church of the Holy Trinity (1840) is in E. Eng. style. The charities are small.

Yeavering, tp., pa. of Kirknewton (q.v.), N. Northumb., 4⅝ N.W. of Wooler; ac. 867. On the summit of a hill, known as Y. Bell (about 2,000 ft.), are some remains said to be Druidical.

Yedding. [YEADING.]

Yedding Brook, rises between Harrow and Pinner, N.W. Middx., and after a circuitous course of 18 miles falls into the Thames at Isleworth.

Yeddingham, pa. and small vil., E.R. Yorks., 9 N.E. of Malton; ac. 1,150; soil loamy, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary, anciently part of a Benedictine priory, founded in 1163, is chiefly Norm.

Yelden, pa., N. Beds., 14 N. of Bedford; ac. 1,912; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1866) is Dec. On the north side of the church is a flat arched recess, enclosing an altar-tomb with a recumbent figure. There are also three brasses, one of which has the effigy of a man in trunk hose, cloak, and ruff; another is that of a vested priest; the third is a kneeling effigy, with ruff. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. There is a charity of about £11 10s. a year.

Yeldersley, tp., pa. of and 2½ S.E. from Ashbourne (q.v.), N. Derbys.; ac. 1,505. *Y. House* is a seat

Yeldham, Great, pa. and vil. on the Colne, N. Essex, 7 N.W. of Halstead; ac. 1,838; soil rich loam, clay, and gravelly sand, subsoil various. The church of St. Andrew is Perp.; the chancel retains a piscina and sedilia, and there are brasses and monuments to the Symonds family. Here is a Baptist chapel. There is an almshouse, comprising six tenements, founded in 1694. The Y. great oak, standing in the centre of the vil., is supposed to be over 1,000 years old. *Spencer Grange* and *Spaynes Hall* are seats.

Yeldham, Little, pa., N. Essex, 8 N.W. of Halstead; ac. 956; soil clay, loam, and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. John the Baptist is a small E. Eng. building.

Yelford, pa., Mid Oxon., 4 S. of Witney; ac. 327; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Swithin is Perp.; the font is cup-shaped and panelled, and there is a good rood-screen.

Yell, pa. and island lying between the islands of Mainland and Unst, Shetland, Sc., about 25 N. of Lerwick. Y. is the second in size of the Shetland group, its length from north to south being about 17 miles, with a varying breadth from ½ to 6½ miles. It has a bleak and moorish surface; the highest point is 672 ft. Fishing is the chief industry. [FETLAR.]

Yelling, pa. and vil., S. Hunts., 7½ S. of Huntingdon; ac. 1,670; soil heavy, subsoil clay. The church of the Holy Cross (restored 1889) is Norm. The Baptists have a chapel. Here is a chalybeate spring.

Yell, Mid and South, eccl. div., pa. of Yell (q.v.), N. Shetland, Sc. The vil. of Mid Y. lies about 35 N. of Lerwick. [FETLAR.]

Yell, North, *q.s.* pa., pa. of Fetlar (q.v.), Shetland, Sc., about 33 N.E. of Lerwick.

Yellow River (1), N.E. K. Co., Ir., rises on the Wstm. border, and runs E.N.E. and E. by N. through Lower Philipstown and Warrenstown bars., and then about 3 E.S.E. between K. Co. and co. Meath, joining the Boyne 3 N.N.W. of Edenderry. Its total length is about 12 miles.

Yellow River (2), Carrigallen bar., S.E. co. Leit., Ir., rises 7½ W.S.W. of Swanlinbar, and runs 6 S., then 4 E. by S. to Ballinamore, after which it forms a considerable curve towards the S., entering Garadice Lough 2½ E. of Ballinamore. Its total length is about 15 miles.

Yellow River (3), Gallen bar., N. co. Mayo, Ir., runs S.W., W., and N.W., joining the Moy 3 N. of Foxford. It is about 7 miles in length.

Yell, South, *q.s.* pa., pa. of Yell (q.v.), N. Shetland, Sc., about 35 N. of Lerwick.

Yelvertoft, pa. and vil., Mid Northants, 7 E. of Rugby; ac. 2,187; soil clay and rich loam. The church of All Saints (restored 1875) is an ancient Gothic building; in the chancel is a full-length recumbent effigy of John Dyeson (rector 1439–45), a Dec. piscina, and sedilia. Here is a Congregational chapel. The church lands produce about £60 a year, and there are some small charities.

Yelverton, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 5 S.E. of Norwich; ac. 528; soil sandy loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of the Virgin Mary (restored 1883) is Dec.; there is a fine marble mural monument to Humphrey Rant (1661), a stone floor slab with brass to Margaret Aldriche (d. 1525), and an old painted and carved oak rood-screen; the rood staircase has been restored. The charities amount to about £20 a year.

Yeo (1), river, N.W. Dors. and S. Somerset, rises about 2 S.S.E. of Milborne Port, and runs W. to Sherborne. It then runs S.W. to Thornford, after which it turns N.W., entering Somerset just before it reaches Yeovil. From Yeovil it proceeds N. by E. towards Trent, and then N.N.W. past Mudford and Ashington; beyond this point its course is W. by N. past Ilchester to the Parret, which it joins at Langport. Its length is 24 miles, and it is navigable to Ilchester.

Yeo (2), river, N.E. Somerset, rises at Compton Martin, and runs W.N.W. past Blagdon, Wrington,

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Yearsley	Ampleforth (2)	210	167
Yeaveley	Ashbourne (4½)	152	172
Yeavering	Belford (12)	323	49
Yeddingham	Heslerton (1)	218	185
Yelden	Higham Ferrers (4)	82	220
Yeldersley	Ashbourne (2½)	152	188
Yeldham, Great	Yeldham	62	619
Yeldham, Little	Yeldham	62	264
Yelford	Witney (4)	75	13
Yell	Thurso (175)	744	2511
Yelling	Offord (4)	56	316
Yell, Mid and South	Thurso (155)	744	1172
Yell, North	Thurso (183)	744	713
Yell, South	Thurso (185)	744	626
Yelvertoft	Yelvertoft	88	392
Yelverton	Norwich (5)	114	61

Congresbury, and Wick St. Lawrence to the Bristol Channel, which it enters 4 N.E. of Weston-super-Mare.

Yeo (3), river, N. Devon. It rises near Parkham, and, after an easterly course of about 8 miles, falls into the Torridge below Littleham.

Yeolmbridge, pl., pa. of Werrington (q.v.), S. Dev., about 2 N.E. of Launceston. There is a reading-room with library. An extensive slate quarry exhibits some remarkable cleavage planes in arched strata.

Yeo Mill, ha., pa. of West Anstey (q.v.), N. Dev., about 5 w. of Dulverton.

Yeoveney, pl., pa. of and about 1 N.W. from Staines (q.v.), S.W. Middx. It was formerly a chapel attached to Staines, but no remains of the chapel are to be traced.

Yeovil, mun. bor., pa., U. and mkt. to., head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., S.E. Somerset, 22 s. of Wells; ac. of bor. 654, of pa. 4,039; soil loam and sand, overlying clay. Y. is an old prescriptive bor., and has undergone considerable improvement and enlargement, and many handsome houses have been erected, especially in the southern and western quarters. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored) is Perp., and contains 15th- and 16th-cent. brasses, and several monuments to the Harbin family, as well as some to the Batten and Newman families. The Catholics and various Nonconformist bodies have places of worship. The public buildings include the Town Hall (1849), in Italian style; the Public Baths, erected in 1884; the Victoria Temperance Hall (1887), a red-brick building; and the Constitutional Club (1889), a handsome and spacious building. The manufacture of leather gloves, for which the to. has long been celebrated, gives employment to the greater portion of the inhabitants. There are also breweries, and some brick-making is carried on. The weekly market day is Friday, for cattle, corn, meat, cheese, and flax, and the great market day every alternate Friday. Fairs are held on the last Friday in June and the third Friday in Nov. There are some charities. Woborne's Almshouses, in Bond Street, were founded in 1476 for six men and six women. The Corporation Almshouse, formerly called Portreeve's Almshouse, is for four old women. There are several seats in the neighbourhood.

Yeovil Marsh, eccl. pa., pa. of Yeovil (q.v.), S.E. Somerset. The church of All Saints (1870) is a small stone structure.

Yeovilton, pa. and vil. on the Yeo, E. Somerset, 1½ E. of Ilchester; ac. 1,720; soil clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Bartholomew is Perp. Fragments of the original Norm. structure are incorporated in the present edifice. There is a charity of £6 yearly.

Yerbeston, pa., S.E. Pembs., 5 S.W. of Narberth; ac. 1,252. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

Yester, pa., S. Haddings., Sc., 4 S. by E. of Haddington; ac. 8,848; soil mostly light loam mixed with clay, overlying clay and limestone. The Established church (1708) and the Free church

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Yeovil, bor.	Yeovil	123	9648
Yeovil, pa.	Yeovil	123	10943
Yeovil Marsh	Yeovil	123	321
Yeovilton	Yeovil (4½)	123	217
Yerbeston	Narberth (4)	252	101

(1880) are at Gifford. now remaining consi a cavern, which was the castle by means —an arched apartme Hall—remains much Scott in the third ca antiquities include *Newton Hall* and I Marquis of Tweeddal

Yes Tor, eminenc Dev., 3½ S.S.W. of Ok

Yetholm, pa. and v The surface is hilly, is pastured by nume western boundary is a mile and a half in church has been repl black stone with dr Y. consists of two p the Bowmont. Y. p Kirk Y., an improvin distant on the right health resort for inv formerly inhabited now betaken them fairs formerly held at but an annual sheep

Yetlington. [Cal

Yetminster, pa., tp of Sherborne; ac. o clay, overlying rock St. Andrew (restored The pa. has a Wesley the minister, a Temp school, the scheme 1873. The charities

Yetson, ha., pa. of about 4 S.S.E. of Totn

Yettington, ha., p Bicton (q.v.), S. Dev.

Yewbarrow, moun 10 S.S.W. of Keswick in a pyramidal peak.

Yew Crag, rocky h Keswick. Here are s

Yewdale, mountai N. of Hawkshead. T S.W. towards Coniston and craggy, presentin

Yewdale Beck, st 1¼ S.W., and then ¾ s on its way to Conisto of Coniston.

Y Foel Fras, mount 4½ E. by N. of Bethes

Y Foel Perfedd, h Glyder Fawr, N.E. C Curig.

Y Garn, mountain 3 E. of Llanberis. G with some success in

Place.	N fr
Yester	H
Yetholm, pa.	N
Yetholm, vil.	N
Yetminster, pa.	Y
Yetminster. tp.	Y

Y Garnedd Goch, mountain (2,315 ft.), Mfd Carnarvs., 5 W. by N. of Beddgelert. It is crowned by a cairn, from which there is a magnificent view.

Yieldshields and Roadmeetings, vil., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Carluke (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc.

Yiewsley, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Hillingdon (q.v.), W. Middx., 3 S. of Uxbridge. The church of St. Matthew is in E. Eng. style.

Ynisedwyn, pl. at the union of the Twrch and the Tawe, pa. of Ystradgynlais (q.v.), S.W. Brecons., 8 N. by E. of Neath. Here are collieries and tin-plate works. *Y. House* is a seat.

Ynisher, eccl. pa., pas. of Llanwonno and Ystradyfodwg (q.v.), E. Glamorgs., 3½ N.W. by W. of Pontypridd. The church of St. Ann is modern.

Ynisymond, tp., pa. of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath (q.v.), N.W. Glamorgs., 4 N.W. of Neath; ac. 1,512. Here are collieries.

Ynysawdre, tp., pa. of St. Bride Minor (q.v.), S. Glamorgs., 2½ S.W. of Bridgend; ac. 387. Here are large collieries and ironworks.

Ynyscynhaiarn, pa., S. Carnarvs., 12 E. by N. of Pwllheli; ac. 5,543; soil various. Y. contains the tos. of Tremadoc (q.v.) and Portmadoc (q.v.). The church of St. Cynhaiarn at Tremadoc has been rebuilt in Gothic style. There is a Roman Catholic church, also Baptist, Wesleyan, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational chapels.

Ynysddu, pl., S. Carnarvs., 1½ N. of Criccieth. Near a farmhouse here are two cromlechs, the larger of which has four uprights.

Ynys-Enlli. [BARDSEY ISLAND.]

Ynys-Gwylan-Fawr and **Ynys-Gwylan-Fach,** islets on east side of Aberdaron Bay, S.W. Carnarvs., 1½ S.S.E. of Aberdaron.

Ynys Head, headland, S.W. Cornw., 3 N.W. of Lizard Point.

Ynys-Pyr, the Welsh name of Caldy Island. [CALDY (2).]

Ynys-Seiriol. [PUFFIN ISLAND (1).]

Ynys-y-Geryn, pl. on the Neath, pa. of and 2½ N.E. from Neath (q.v.), N.W. Glamorgs. Here are tin-works. *Ynys-y-Geryn* is a seat.

Yockleton, eccl. pa., pa. of Westbury (q.v.), W. Salop, 6 W. of Shrewsbury. The church of Holy Trinity (1861) is in E. Eng. style.

Yokefleet, tp. on the Ouse, pa. of and 7 S. by E. from Howden (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,027 and 93 water. *Y. Hall* is a seat.

Yokenthwaite, ha., pa. of Arncliffe (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 4 N.W. of Kettlewell.

Yoker, vil., pa. of Old Kilpatrick (q.v.), S.E. Dumbarts., 1 N. of Renfrew. It has a shipbuilding yard and a distillery.

Yoolfield, vil., pa. of Kemback (q.v.), N.E. Fifes., Sc., 3 E. by N. of Cupar.

Yordas Cave, limestone cavern, W.R. Yorks., 4 N. of Ingleton. A rude natural archway gives access to a chamber 180 ft. in length and 60 ft. in height, connected by a narrow passage with an inner chamber of circular form, terminating in a beautiful alcove, down which rushes an impetuous stream. There are a number of stalactites in fantastic forms.

York, ancient city, mun., parl., and co. bor., head of an archiepiscopal see, and the second city in England in point of rank. It is situated in a rich valley at the confluence of the Ouse and Foss, near the junction of the three Ridings, and locally in the North Riding, but is a city and co. in itself, and the capital of the great shire to which it gives its name. The history of Y. begins with the Roman occupation, although an early British settlement existed here; the name "Eboracum," which the Romans bestowed on this colony, was not a new appellation, but the Latinised form of the name "Evrawc" or "Eurewic," already in use. From the time of the Conquest Y. has played a considerable part in English history, and has been visited by many English sovereigns. Here Edward III. was married to Philippa of Hainault (1328). Richard II., in 1389, presented his sword to the Mayor, to be borne in all public processions, and conferred the title of "Lord Mayor." Richard III. was crowned here (1483); and in 1639 Charles I. held a council at the Manor Palace, and in 1641 made the city his headquarters during the struggle with the Parliament. After Marston Moor the Parliamentary forces besieged the city for four months, and it surrendered July 4, 1644. On Jan. 30, 1646, a sum of £400,000 was paid here to the Scots for the surrender of Charles I. to the English, and at the Restoration Charles II. was proclaimed here. The exact date of the erection of the present city walls is unknown, but only the inner structure of the bars and a portion of the wall above the Layerthorpe postern present any distinct Norm. features, and these of late date; the walls everywhere follow the line of the embankment thrown up after the Roman occupation, and are built upon it; the portion near to Foss Island appears to be of Edwardian date, but much of the superstructure is far later. The gates or "bars," which occur at intervals in the walls, chiefly belong to the 14th cent., though the lower arches of some are earlier. The castle was founded in Norm. times, but the oldest portions now standing date from the 12th cent.; it is now used as a county prison, and the Assize Courts adjoin it on the south-west. The cathedral church of St. Peter, or York Minster, is one of the largest and most magnificent structures of the kind in Europe; the original foundation dates from 626, but the present building was reconsecrated in 1472, after rebuilding. In 1829 the choir was set on fire by a fanatic, when great damage was done, and another serious fire took place in 1840. In plan the Minster is cruciform; the transepts have both eastern and western aisles. The simplicity of this plan is very little disturbed by external chapels or buildings, with the exception of the chapter-house and of a few chapels on the south side of the choir, to which there were formerly corresponding chapels on the north. A tower rises in the centre, and in the centre of each side of the eastern limb of the cross one compartment of the aisles is carried up to the roof, so as to form a kind of eastern transept; there are also

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Yieldshields and R.	Carluke (1½)	381	341
Yiewsley	West Drayton	13	2623
Ynisher	Ynisher	175	5081
Ynisymond	.....	.....	417
Ynysawdre	Bridgend (2½)	183	1048

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ynyscynhaiarn	Criccieth (2½)	265	5224
Yockleton	Yockleton	170	346
Yokefleet	Eastrington	182	151
York	York	188	67004

two western towers. The internal length is 524 ft., the length of the transept 222 ft.; the choir is 131 ft. in length and 99 ft. high; and the nave and aisles are 264 ft. in length and 109 ft. in width, and 99 ft. high. The transepts are E. Eng., the nave Dec., and the choir Perp. The western towers are almost wholly of the Perp. period. The crypt, built by Archbishop Roger (1154–81), is Norm., but some portions are possibly of Saxon date. The west front is said to be "more architecturally perfect than any other English cathedral." The palace is about three miles from the city, but the Deanery, Library, and Residentiary are in the Close. There are also a large number of churches (many of them ancient and interesting), Catholic churches, and places of worship for various Nonconformist bodies.

York, from the Walls.
(*Photo. Joseph Duncan, York.*)

St. Peter's School was founded by Queen Mary in 1557, in connection with the cathedral; there are several other educational foundations, eighteen almshouses for 160 poor persons, and important charities for distribution. The Mansion House, erected in 1725, contains a valuable series of portraits; the Guildhall is a Perp. structure, and adjoining are the New Municipal Offices. The new Courts of Justice were opened in 1892; here also are the Police Offices and those of the School Board. The Public Library (1892) affords accommodation to the Fine Art Institute and School of Art. The city has also a theatre, subscription library, a Philosophical Society with a good museum, Assembly Rooms, and social and political clubs. The principal branches of trade are manufactures of confectionery, artificial manure, combs, and joiners' planes; there are also iron-foundries, railway-carriage works, corn-mills, maltings, breweries and tanneries. Of the Benedictine abbey of St. Mary there are remains, including the fine west front; and the city still retains some excellent examples of the half-timbered house of the Middle Ages; but these are gradually being reduced in number.

Yorkshire, the largest county in England and nearly as large as Wales. It lies on the shores of the North Sea, between the Frith of the Humber and the mouth of the Tees. On the south the Humber and other rivers lie between it and Lincs., Notts., and Derbys.; on the south-west it has Chesh., on the west Lancs., on the north-west Westmd., on the north Dur., and on the east and north-east the shores of the North Sea. Its form is irregular, but its greatest length is from Spurn Head, on the south-east, to the junction of the cos. of Westmd. and Dur., on the north-west, a distance of about 124 miles. In the opposite direction, from the junction of Lancs. and Chesh. on the south-west to Whitby on the north-east coast, the breadth is about 90 miles. Yorks. had formerly several districts known as shires and dales, but is now commonly divided into three Ridings—East, North, and West. The Ridings are for many purposes shires by themselves, having their own lord-lieutenant, militia, members of Parliament, coroners, registrars, and justices of the peace; but there is only one sheriff for the whole of Yorks. The early history of Yorks. is little known; the Romans held it till about the year 400. On the Romans becoming weak, the Welsh rose, while the Scots and Picts wasted the open lands, and the Saxons and English devastated the shore. In later times it was laid waste under William the Conqueror. The wars of the Roses shed its blood of many, but in the time of Elizabeth the land got rest and grew in wealth. It shared, however, in the warfare of the Commonwealth, and

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Yorkshire	.....	 3208828

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Yorkshire, E. Riding	.....	..... 241[illegible]

here were fought the great battles of Selby and Marston Moor.

Yorkshire, East Riding, the smallest of the three Ridings, lying in the south-east of the co.; it is bounded on the north and north-west by the North Riding and the Derwent, on the east by the North Sea, on the south by the Humber, and on the west by the Ouse and the West Riding; its length from east to west is 45 miles, and from north to south about 35 miles; ac. 750,828. The soil on the Wolds is light, and of no great depth, but in other parts it varies, the low marshlands being generally known for their fertility. Hull is the only parl. bor.; Beverley and Hedon are mun. bors.; other towns are Bridlington, Great Driffield, Norton, Pocklington, Filey, Hessle, Howden, Market Weighton, and Patrington. The chief railway system is that of the North-Eastern and its branches, and in addition there are some canals. Roman roads cross the Riding, and remains indicating Roman occupation have been discovered. The surface is hilly in the north and centre, the Wolds extending from Flamborough Head to the borders of the Riding on the west and thence to the shores of the Humber; the land to the east and west is level, and of a clayey and marshy nature, and for the most part well drained. The mineral productions are alum, shale, fireclay, and ironstone. The physical structure of the Riding is simple and easily understood; there is a central axis of chalk, which runs from the Humber northwards to Settrington, and then curves eastwards to Flamborough Head. The Triassic rocks are here of a clayey or marly nature, in many places covered by the drift; and of the Rhætic beds there is no good exposure. The Lias crosses the Humber south of Brough, and from this point it may be traced as a low escarpment northwards by North Cave, North Cliff, Market Weighton, and Burnby to Kirby Underdale and Howsham, where it crosses the Derwent. Rocks of Oolitic age are exposed in two distinct localities —firstly, in the north-west corner of the Riding, between Kirkham and Norton; and secondly, in a narrow band running southwards from near Sancton by South Cave to the Humber. The chalk, much harder than that of the south of England, covers the greater part of the Riding, in the south of which, below Beverley, occurs the plain of Holderness, consisting of deposits of Quaternary age. Many traces of Man of the New Stone Age have been met with, and there seem to have been manufactories of flint implements in many places on the Wolds. The Riding has three parl. divs. (Buckrose, Holderness, and Howdenshire), each returning one member.

Yorkshire, North Riding. This, the second in size, is bounded on the north by the Tees, which separates it from Durham; on the west by Westmorland; on the south-west by the West Riding, from which it is partly separated by the Ouse; on the south-east by the Derwent and the East Riding, the North Sea being its eastern boundary. The greatest length from north to south is about 50 miles, and from west to east it is 85 miles long; ac. 1,361,664. It is very thinly peopled in proportion to its area; this may be attributed to the hilly nature of the country, a great portion of which is bleak moorland. Stretching inland for a distance of about 30 miles is a succession of barren moorlands, about 15 miles in breadth, which attain the height in some parts of 1,400 ft.; north of this moorland district and bordering on the Tees is the Vale of Cleveland. The western portion of the co. is occupied by a mountainous district. At Stamford Bridge was fought the battle between Harold and Tostig in 1066; and the celebrated Battle of the Standard in 1138, between the English under Thurstan, Archbishop of York, and the Scotch with King David at their head, was fought near Northallerton; a hill near the to. is still called Standard Hill. The Riding is watered by the Tees, the Derwent, and the Rye, the Swale, the Esk, and the Ure, with their tributaries. Besides these there are numerous streams, locally called "becks," and also many waterfalls, some of great height and beauty. The Riding is traversed by the lines of the North-Eastern Railway Company, and others in connection therewith. Traces of Roman military roads are visible between York and Whitby, and also through the Vale of York. An ancient encampment is at Ampleforth, and at Danby are British earthworks; on the Wolds are tumuli and many barrows. Many ruinous castles still remain—viz., Bowes, Middleham, Richmond, Snape, Scarborough, Crayke, Harlsey, Pickering, and Castle Bolton; in this last Mary Queen of Scots was confined several months. Of ruins of monastic establishments there are Rievaulx Abbey, Jerveaux Abbey, Coverham Abbey, St. Agatha's Abbey, near Richmond; Mount Grace Priory, near Ingleby Arncliffe; Whitby Abbey, and Byland Abbey. The mun. bors. are Middlesbrough, Richmond, Scarborough, and Thornaby-on-Tees; other tos. are Whitby, Guisborough, Malton, Northallerton, Thirsk, Pickering, Easingwold, and Stokesley. The manufacture of pig-iron is the only one of any magnitude, and this is confined to the district round Middlesbrough. Linen-weaving is carried on to some extent in the neighbourhood of Yarm and Northallerton. At Whitby shipbuilding has been carried on for centuries. The fisheries are of great importance, there being many smack owners both at Whitby and Scarborough. From a geological point the N.R. includes a large variety of rocks. To the Carboniferous Formation belongs the Mountain Limestone, well exposed between Hawes and Middleham. The Yoredale Rocks, which succeed, are composed of sandstones (flagstones) and shales with some limestone bands; they contain good veins of lead ore which are worked at several points. Here intrusive sheets of basalt occur. The Millstone Grit, between Masham, Bedale, and Melsonby, forms comparatively low, flat ground, but to the westward it rises and forms a capping to the highest hills. The Permian or Magnesian limestone forms a high escarpment from Tanfield Bridge to Thornton Watlass, and occurs in irregular patches near Little Crakehall and Catterick. Triassic beds compose the Vale of York, a comparatively low level tract of land which runs from Middlesbrough and Croft on the north, southwards, past Northallerton and Myton, to and beyond York. The Liassic beds are of great thickness; they form the easterly parts of the Vales of York and Cleveland, the slopes of the moorland hills which are capped by oolite, and are exposed along the sides of many inland valleys.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Yorkshire, N. Riding	.....	.....	360383

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Yorkshire, W. Riding	.....	.....	2439895

The Middle Lias yields iron ore, and the Lower Lias jet. The oolites may be said to occupy the northern part of the Riding from east to west. The surface accumulations seem all to be post-glacial, and the deposits have been formed by the rivers, which in the low ground frequently rise above their banks. The chief traces of prehistoric man consist of tools and weapons of Neolithic age.

Yorkshire, West Riding, the largest of the three Ridings, having for its bounds East Yorks., North Yorks., Derbys., Chesh., and Lancs., and is altogether inland; it is greater than any English shire; ac. 1,768,380. The surface of the Riding is in a great part hilly, more particularly so in the north-west on the borders of Westmd., where the ground rises to above 2,000 ft. On the extreme east the ground is low and marshy. The Riding is well watered, many of the rivers being navigable. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Aire, Ribble, Nidd, Don, Calder, Ure, and the Wharfe. The Riding is well supplied with railways, and in addition the numerous canals afford great facilities for the transit of the manufactures. West Yorks. is one of the greatest manufacturing districts in the world. Its woollen manufacture ranks next to the cotton trade in importance of the textile productions of England. Cotton spinning and manufacturing and silk spinning is carried on to some extent in the Riding, and hardware and cutlery at Sheffield. Cards for carding woollen and cotton cloth are largely produced, also hackles and gills for flax-dressing. Of the crops raised, besides the usual cereals, flax and teasels are grown; cream cheese is made at Grewelthorpe, and the Ribston pippin derived its name from a place in this Riding. The mineral waters of Harrogate and the hydropathic establishments of Ilkley are much patronised, and cause an influx of many thousand persons yearly. The Yorks. coalfield is about 45 miles by 20 miles, between the Aire and the Don. The parl. and mun. bors. are Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Pontefract, Sheffield, and Wakefield; and the mun. bors. Barnsley, Batley, Doncaster, Morley, Ripon, and Rotherham. The oldest rocks in Yorks. are Silurian, and these occur in the north-west corner of the Riding. Of the Carboniferous Formation the Mountain Limestone ranges east and west from Clitheroe to Skipton, and again from near Ingleborough, by Settle, to Kilnsey and Hartlington; the Yoredale rocks run from the moors about the upper part of the Derwent in the south-west, west of Halifax to Bowland Forest, curving round thence to the east by Harrogate; the Millstone Grit occupies most of the western part of the Riding as far south as Leeds. These last-named beds are largely worked for building stone. The Yorks. coalfield forms the northern portion of a great mass of coal-bearing strata, which extends southwards in Derbys. and Notts., as far at least as the river Trent. The Yorks. coal-seams are believed, with good reason, to have once been continuous with those of Lancs. But the upheaval of the Pennine Chain severed the connection; and another (probably earlier) upheaval in the north, acting along an east and west line, separated them from the Newcastle coalfield. They consist of Lower, Middle, and Upper Series,

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
York Town	Camberley	35	3004
Youghal, pa.	Youghal	193	6321

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Riding from Leeds t
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manufactory of flint
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Skipton, and Sower
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(Barkston Ash, Pud
and Spen Valley), ea

York Town, eccl.
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College was first occ

York Walk, one
Dean Forest, W. Glo
Duke of York during

Youghal (pron. "
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Sir Walter R

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| Place. | N
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| Youghal, to. | Y |

principally of one street, nearly a mile long, divided into two parts, between which is a lofty square building, the Clock Gate, surmounted by a dome and cupola. The Protestant church of St. Mary is Gothic, with a low square tower; several very ancient families are buried within its walls. The Catholics have a church and a convent, and the Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Custom House, the Sessions House, and the Bridewell are the chief public buildings. The harbour is safe and commodious, but a bar stretches across the mouth of it. There are several good quays and piers for discharging merchandise. The staple trade of the to. is the exportation of corn, provisions, bricks, and earthenware, and the importation of coal, culm, timber, and slate. The annual fairs are Ascension Day and Oct. 18, and there are monthly cattle fairs.

Youghalarra, pa. on a small inlet of Lough Derg, Owney and Arra bar., N.W. co. Tip., Ir., 4½ W. of Nenagh; ac. 7,796. There are extensive slate quarries.

Youghal Bay. [YOUGHAL.]

Youlgreave, pa., tp., and vil., W. Derbys., 5 S.W. of Bakewell; ac. of pa. 12,200, of tp. 2,398; soil light limestone, overlying shale and stone beds. The church of All Saints (restored 1869–70) is of various periods; the most ancient monument in the church is the stone effigy of a cross-legged knight holding a heart in his clasped hands and girt with a cross-hilted sword; more exquisite, as a monument, is a small 15th-cent. altar-tomb of alabaster, on which is the figure of a man in armour, finely and skilfully carved, with his head resting upon a helmet and wearing round his neck a Yorkist collar of suns and roses. There are several other interesting monuments. The charities amount to about £12 yearly.

Youlthorpe-with-Gowthorp, tp., pa. of Bishop Wilton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 5 N.W. of Pocklington; ac. 1,088.

Youlton, tp., pa. of and 2 S.S.W. from Alne (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 803. Y. Hall, occupied as a farmhouse, is said to have been the halting-place of James I. in his journeys between London and Edinburgh.

Youngfield Island, in Bantry Bay, pa. of Kilcaskan (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir.; ac. 308.

Youngsbury, pl., pa. of Thundridge (q.v.), E. Herts., 2 N.E. of Ware.

Yoxall, pa. and large and pleasant vil., E. Staffs., 7 N.N.E. of Lichfield; ac. 4,795; soil rich red marl and loam. The church of St. Peter (restored 1868) is Norm. and later; the church contains a very fine altar-tomb, with recumbent marble effigies of Humphrey Welles (1565) and Mary his wife (1584), and some other monuments. The pa. has a cottage hospital, and charities amounting to about £32 yearly. *Longcroft Hall* and *Y. Lodge* are seats.

Yoxford, pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 4 N. of Saxmundham; ac. 2,724; soil mixed and heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1868) is Perp.; it contains several ancient brasses and monuments to the Blois, Brooke, and other families. *Cockfield Hall* and *Grove Park* are seats.

Yr Aran. [SNOWDON.]

Yr Arryg, mountain, N.E. Carnarvs., 3½ E. of Bethesda.

Yr Eifl. [RIVALS, THE.]

Yr Elen, mountain, N.E. Carnarvs., 3 E. by S. of Bethesda. The summit commands a fine view.

Yrfon, or **Irvon**, river, N.W. Brecons., rises 9 E. of Tregaron, and runs S.S.E. between Llanddewi-Abergwessin and Llanfihangel-Abergwessin, and past Llanwrtyd to Llanwrtyd Wells, whence it pursues its course E.N.E. by Llangammarch to Llanafanfechan to the Wye at Builth. Its length is about 20 miles.

Yr Orsedd, mountain, N.E. Carnarvs., 2 N. of Llanfairfechan. The summit commands a fine view.

Ysceifiog, pa. and vil., N.W. Flints., 2 S.E. of Caerwys; ac. 6,077; soil mostly fertile, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1837) is in E. Eng. style.

Yscir, river, Mid Brecons., is formed by the union of two streams, Yscir Fawr and Yscir Fechan, which have their source within a mile of one another, 7½ S.W. of Builth. They flow about 8 S.S.E., and unite 4 N.W. of Brecknock. The stream then runs 3 S., joining the Usk 3 W. of Brecknock.

Yscir Fawr, ha., pa. of Merthyr Cynog (q.v.), Mid Brecons., 10 N.W. of Brecknock.

Yscir Fechan, ha., pa. of Merthyr Cynog (q.v.), Mid Brecons., 10 N.W. of Brecknock.

Yselydach, tp. on the Clydach, pa. of Llywel (q.v.), W. Brecons., 9 W. by N. of Brecknock; ac. 3,727.

Yspytty Cynfyn, eccl. pa. on the Rheidol, pa. of Llanbadarnfawr (q.v.), N.E. Cardigs., 11 E. by S. of Aberystwyth. The church of St. John the Baptist is a plain stone building.

Yspytty Ivan, pa. and vil. on the Conway, S.W. Denbighs. and S.E. Carnarvs., 5½ S.S.E. of Bettws-y-Coed; ac. 17,731. The church of St. John the Baptist is a small plain edifice.

Yspytty Ystradmeurig, pa., E. Cardigs., 6 N. by E. of Tregaron; ac. 956; soil partly sandy, overlying clay slate. The church of St. John the Baptist, an E. Eng. edifice, is no longer used for Divine service. The Grammar School was founded in 1757.

Yspytty Ystwyth, pa. and vil. on the Ystwyth, N.E. Cardigs., 9 N.N.E. of Tregaron; ac. 12,929; soil various. The church of St. John the Baptist is a plain modern edifice.

Ystalyfera, vil., pa. of Llanguick (q.v.), N.W. Glamorgs., 7½ N. of Neath. The church of St. David (1890) is in E. Eng. style. Here are extensive ironworks.

Ystrad (1), ha., pa. of Llandingat (q.v.), N.E. Carmarths., 2 S. of Llandovery.

Ystrad (2), vil., pa. of Ystradgynlais (q.v.), S.W. Brecons., 8 N. of Neath.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Youghalarra	Nenagh (4½)	97	859
Youlgreave, pa.	Bakewell (5)	153	3593
Youlgreave, tp.	Bakewell (5)	153	1164
Youlthorpe-w.-G.	Pocklington (5)	198	96
Youlton	Tollerton (2)	197	39
Yoxall	Armitage (3)	121	1286
Yoxford	Darsham (½)	95	1047

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ysceifiog	Nannerch (2)	199	1165
Yselydach	Derynock (3)	193	237
Yspytty Cynfyn	Aberystwyth (11)	243	843
Yspytty Ivan	Bettws-y-Coed (6)	239	791
Yspytty Ystrad.	Strata Florida (½)	257	126
Yspytty Ystwyth	Strata Florida (3)	257	711

Ystrad (3), ha., pa. of St. Ishmael (q.v.), S.W. Carmarths., 3 W. of Kidwelly.

Ystrad (4), ha., pa. of Llanegwad (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 7 E. of Carmarthen.

Ystrad (5). [YSTRAD RHONDDA.]

Ystrad (6). [ARGOED AND YSTRAD.]

Ystrad (7). [GARTH AND YSTRAD.]

Ystrad Ffyn, eccl. pa., pas. of Cilycwm and Llanfair-ar-y-Bryn (q.v.), N.E. Carmarths., 8 N. by E. of Llandovery. The church of St. Barnabas is a modern edifice.

Ystradgynlais, pa. on the Tawe, S.W. Brecons., 9 N. by E. of Neath; ac. 22,199. The church of St. Gunleus (1860) is a plain edifice. The pa. contains Baptist, Welsh Methodist, and Congregational chapels. There are several collieries and tinplate works. *Craig-y-Nos Castle* is pleasantly situated beside the Tawe; the mansion, a large edifice in Italian style, has a clock-tower of 100 ft., a theatre, and a winter garden.

Ystradgynlais, Higher, tp., pa. of Ystradgynlais (q.v.), S.W. Brecons., 12 N.N.E. of Neath; ac. 9,016.

Ystradgynlais, Lower, tp., pa. of Ystradgynlais (q.v.), S.W. Brecons., 12 N. by E. of Neath; ac. 13,183.

Ystradowen, pa., S.E. Glamorgs., 2 N.N.E. of Cowbridge; ac. 1,568; soil mostly productive. The church of St. Owain is a plain modern structure. *Ash Hall,* an ancient mansion, has been modernised.

Ystrad Rhondda, or **Ystrad,** ha., pa. of Ystradvelltey (q.v.), S.W. Brecons., 8 N.W. of Pontypridd.

Ystradvelltey, pa. and vil. on the Mellte, S.W. Brecons., 9½ W.N.W. of Merthyr Tydfil; ac. 19,355. The church of St. Mary is an ancient E. Eng. edifice.

Ystradyfodwg, pa. and tp. on the Rhondda, E. Glamorgs., 4½ S.S.W. of Aberdare; ac. of pa. 25,023, of tp. 19,441. The pa. contains a large number of vils., the inhabitants of which are engaged in the numerous collieries. The church of St. John (1894) is in E. Eng. style. There are several chapels-of-ease, also Nonconformist chapels.

Ystwyth, river, N.E. Cardigs., rises in the south-west of Montgoms. and, after flowing about 2 S.W., enters Cardigs. Its course is then W. by S. past Eglwysnewydd, Hafod, and Yspytty Ystwyth to Llanafan, where it turns N.W., and, running by Crosswood and Llanilar, joins the Rheidol, and enters Cardigan Bay at Aberystwyth after a course of about 25 miles.

Ystyngwilly, ha., pa. of Abergwilly (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., about 2 N.E. of Carmarthen.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ystrad Ffyn	Llandovery (1)	228	680
Ystradgynlais	Ystalyfera (2)	212	4326
Ystradgynlais, H.	Ystalyfera (2)	212	574
Ystradgynlais, L.	Ystalyfera (2)	212	3752
Ystradowen	Ystradowen	177	215
Ystradvelltey	Glyn Neath (5)	187	594

Ythan, river, N.E. of Ythan, 7 E. of F through Auchterless Fyvie pa., S.E. throu pas., E. and S.E. thr pas., and finally S. and Logie Buchan It enters the North According to tradi Scottish crown was abounds in salmon ar

Ythan Wells, *q.s.* terless (q.v.), N.E. A

Y Tryfan, mounta S.S.E. of Bethesda.

Y Waen-Oer, prec Glyder Fach, N.E. C

Y Wyddfa. [SNO

Zawn Kellis or G Cornw., about 1¾ S.E

Zeal Monachorum Dev., 7 N.W. of Cred and clay, with a roc Peter is E. Perp. £20 a year. *Bursto*

Zeals Green, eccl. from Mere (q.v.), S. (1846) is in Gothic houses, a Congrega school carried on Primitive Methodist

Zeal, South, vil., Tawton (q.v.), S. De mkt. to. The chape

Zelah, vil., pa. of (q.v.), Mid Cornw.

Zennor, pa., S.W. 4,229; soil clay-sl church of St. Senar E. Eng. windows. ancient crosses. In consisting of a cro stone circle, logan s

Zetland. [SHETL

Zoze Point, headl St. Mawes, and near

PLACE.
Ystradyfodwg, pa.
Ystradyfodwg, tp.
Ythan Wells
Zeal Monachorum
Zeals Green
Zennor

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